**PART 1 VOCABULARY REVISION (Units 2-3)**

1. **Match the words below with their meanings**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **1.** interact **f****2.** constant **e****3.** talent **a****4.** alarmed **h** **5.** deduce **d****6.** analyse **g****7.** conduct **i****8.** beneath **c****9.** plenty **b** | **a.** ability**b.** a large number or amount**c.** in or to a lower position**d.**to use logic or reason to form an opinion**e.** happening all the time or very often over a period of time**f.** to talk or do things with other people**g.** to study (something) closely and carefully**h.** worried, frightened**i.** to plan and do something (such as a research) |

1. **Complete each sentence with a suitable word from the list**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **awareness** | **acquire** | **domestic** | **variety** | **debatable** |  **complex** |
| **curiously** | **obedient** | **attached** | **cruel** | **exclude** | **enable** |

1. Leyla has poor eyesight and she needs a(n) **obedient** dog which can do what she wants and help her with simple work such as bringing objects, turning on and off the lights or accompanying her wherever she goes.
2. Making children pick up garbage from gardens, beaches or streets helps raise **awareness** of the environment at a very young age. When they realize how hard it is to clean the environment, they avoid polluting it.
3. They were among the fiercest, wildest and most **cruel** of the pirates of the southwest coast of Africa, and they didn’t let any ship pass without sharing a great deal of their goods.
4. The human brain is made up of hundreds of millions of cells. Many of these cells and their functions are still unknown. However, the newly developed brain mapping technique will **enable** scientists to discover most of their functions.
5. “How do the moon and the sun not fall down?” asked Mertcan **curiously** He was very keen on the space and wanted to learn everything about it although he was only 3 years old.
6. **Domestic** animals depend on a human for food, water and shelter. In other words, human beings are responsible for these animals and must take good care of them.
7. The violinist of the band didn’t join in any of the rehearsals and didn’t practice at all, that’s why we decided to **exclude** him from the band. We are looking for a new violinist now.
8. If you **acquire** a shepherd dog when it’s a puppy, you have the opportunity to train it to protect your calves or sheep at an early age.
9. Mr. Moralı was in a coma and **attached** to life support machines.
10. Sudan is a large country with almost all kinds of geographical features from deserts to rain forests and a great **variety** of languages are spoken throughout this vast country.
11. It is obvious that both our innate qualities and personal experiences are responsible for who we are. However, it is still a **debatable** matter whether our personality is shaped mostly by nature or nurture.
12. Mandarin, which is spoken in China and Taiwan, is such a **complex** language that even if you manage to learn the grammar, the syllables and the tones, there is no way to learn the vocabulary efficiently

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**PART II WORD** **FORMATION**

**Verb-Forming Suffixes**

Understanding suffixes can help you with reading comprehension. Often, you can recognize whether a word is a noun, verb or adjective based on its suffix, even if you don’t know the word.

Some suffixes often signal that a word is a verb. These suffixes are -ize, -ate, -fy and -en

***Examples:***

**-ize**: memorize, visualize, criticize, organize

**-ate**: differentiate, educate, activate

**-fy**: magnify, verify, terrify, identify, simplify

**-en**: strengthen, shorten, worsen

1. **Complete each sentence with the correct form of a verb from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| activate | organize | identify | verify | strengthen |

1. Fingerprints, voice and retina are features that are used to **identify** a specific person among a crowded group of people.
2. After realizing that half of the class failed the maths exam, head of school decided to **organize** a survey to investigate if anything went wrong with maths classes.
3. The Queen’s visit to the island will definitely **strengthen** the ties between the two nations.
4. It is scientifically proven that exposure to sudden noise or light **activates** brain during sleep.
5. The government finally **verified** that the information WikiLeaks shared was accurate and only one of the assassins was arrested.
6. **Use a dictionary to turn each word below into a verb using the appropriate suffix.**
7. Symbol 🡪 **symbolize**
8. Personal 🡪 **personalize**
9. Length 🡪 **lengthen**
10. Moisture 🡪 **moisturize**
11. Sweet 🡪 **sweeten**
12. Cheap 🡪 **cheapen**
13. Horror 🡪 **horrify**
14. Civil 🡪 **civilize**
15. Equal 🡪 **equalize**
16. Motive 🡪 **motivate**
17. **Choose five verbs from the previous activity and write a meaningful sentence using each one.**
18. \_\_\_\_Students’ own sentences\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PART** **III**

**PARAPHRASING / RESTATEMENT**

Expressing an idea using different grammatical structures and vocabulary without changing its meaning is called *paraphrasing* or *restatement.* It can be done by replacing words with similar meaning and different grammatical structures.

While answering restatement questions in a multi-choice exam, you should pay attention to the following tips:

* In the choices, look for a sentence that is the same TENSE with the sentence given. But beware of the following structures that have similar meaning:

*I saw him two years ago = It has been two years since I last saw him.*

* Some possible structural changes are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Voice Passive Voice | 1. The scientist **made** an important discovery.
2. An important discovery **was made**.
 |
| Adverbial Clause Adverbial Phrase | 1. **Since** **he failed**, he felt disappointed.
2. **Because of** **his failure**, he felt disappointed.
 |
| Adverbial Clause Participle | 1. **As she was** the only child of a rich family, she ….
2. **Being** the only child of a rich family, she….
 |
| Relative Clause Reduced Relative Clause | 1. Orhan Pamuk’s latest book**, which was published** a year ago**,** became a best seller.
2. Orhan Pamuk’s latest book, **published** a year ago, became a best seller.
 |
| Infinitive Gerund | 1. It is essential for a baby **to drink** milk.
2. **Drinking** milk is essential for a baby.
 |
| Noun Clause Noun Phrase | 1. **Whether the results of this survey are reliable** is questionable.
2. **The reliability of this survey’s results** is questionable.
 |
| Adverbial ClauseAdverbial Phrase Sentence; transition,Participle sentence | 1. **Because he drove recklessly,** Gary caused a tragic accident.

**Driving recklessly**, Gary ….**Due to his reckless driving**, Gray ….1. **Gray drove recklessly; consequently**, he caused a tragic accident.
 |
| If Clauses Otherwise | 1. **If** we do not hurry, we will be late.
2. We had better hurry, **otherwise** we will be late
 |

* Determine the **subject** of the sentence given and in the choices find the similar subjects.
* Determine the **main** **verb** of the sentence given and find its equivalences in the choices.
* If there is a **conjunction** in the sentence given, find a **conjunction** with **similar** **meaning** of the given one.
* If there is a **modal** in the sentence given, find modal or other structures which are similar in meaning.
* If there is a **quantifier** in the sentence given, find a quantifier which has similar meaning of the given one.
* If there is a **comparison** in the sentence given, the correct choice must also contain a comparison.
* If there is an **order** **in** **the** **sentence** given, the same order must be kept in the correct choice.

**EXERCISES**

**Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.**

1. **In some companies, women earn as much money as men.**
2. In some companies, men are paid much more money than women.
3. ***Women and men are paid equally in some companies.***
4. In some companies, women have never earned as much money as men do.
5. The more women earn, the less men are paid.
6. **Samenta Duboir, the famous billionaire, was last seen in September.**
7. Noone saw Duboir before September.
8. Duboir wasn’t seen before September.
9. ***Noone has seen Duboir since September.***
10. Duboir didn’t see anyone since September.
11. **Sometimes there is so much traffic on the roads that it’s quicker to walk than drive.**
12. ***The traffic is at times so heavy that you can walk there faster than you can go in a car.***
13. There is so much traffic these days that it is easier to walk than to drive.
14. At certain times of the day it really is better to walk than drive in the heavy traffic.
15. If there is no special hurry we may walk instead of going by car.
16. **The dealer told us that the car was in perfect condition but we don’t know how reliable he is.**
17. If you go to a reliable dealer he will advice you properly on the condition of a car.
18. You should only buy a used car when you are sure the dealer is absolutely reliable.
19. ***According to the dealer, the car is as good as new, but we can’t be sure if he is telling the truth.***
20. As the dealer rightly said, only a new car is ever in perfect condition.
21. **The project turned out to be so costly that we decided not to go on with it.**
22. We had to abandon the project though we lost a lot of money by it.
23. The decision to cancel the project actually proved costly.
24. ***We gave up the project since it was starting to cost so much.***
25. So much money had been spent on the project that we couldn’t afford to give it up.
26. **I didn’t enjoy this last novel nearly as much as his early ones.**
27. I thought his early novels were good, but this last one was even better.
28. His first novel was his best, I quite enjoyed his last one too.
29. In comparison with his last novel, even his early novels were good.
30. ***His early novels gave me far more pleasure than this last one did.***
31. **The only underdeveloped county not to send a representative was Sudan.**
32. ***Except for Sudan, all the underdeveloped countries sent representative.***
33. Only the underdeveloped countries sent a representative to Sudan.
34. Sudan was the only underdeveloped country to send a representative.
35. The underdeveloped countries were only represented by Sudan.
36. **Shall I help you with the washing up?**
37. Do I have to help you with the washing up?
38. Should I do the washing up?
39. Would you like me to do the washing up?
40. ***Would you like me to help you with the washing up?***
41. **The play we saw last night wasn’t particularly good.**
42. We were disappointed because we couldn’t go to theatre last night.
43. The play we saw last night was extremely enjoyable.
44. We went to the theatre last night and watched the play of our lives.
45. ***We weren’t impressed by the play we saw last night.***
46. **If he doesn’t wear his glasses, he can’t see the whiteboard.**
47. He can’t see the whiteboard even when he wears his glasses.
48. Since he wasn’t wearing his glasses, he couldn’t see the whiteboard.
49. ***He can’t see the whiteboard unless he wears his glasses.***
50. Whether he wears his glasses or not he can’t see the whiteboard.
51. **By the year 2050, there will be no trees left in this town.**
52. After the year 2050, there won’t be many trees in this town.
53. ***Before the 2050, they will have cut down all the trees in this town.***
54. Until the year 2050, the trees will be maintained in this town.
55. In the year 2050, they will cut down all the trees in this town.
56. **Perhaps because he’s had such a hard life he looks older than he actually is.**
57. If you look at him closely it’s clear that he’s had a hard life.
58. As he’s got older he’s realised how hard life can really be.
59. The fact that one gets older means that life gets harder.
60. ***His life has been far from easy and that could have aged him.***
61. **Few of the people who attended the opening of the exhibition realised just how remarkable it was.**
62. ***Many people at the opening were unable to appreciate the worth of the exhibition.***
63. The great majority of the people were impressed by the exhibition when it was opened.
64. At the opening of the exhibition some people thought it was inefficiently organized.
65. Of those who attended the opening some thought the exhibition was rather disappointing.
66. **Tim didn’t have to take so many clothes on his two-day trip.**
67. Tim decided not to take so many clothes on his two-day trip.
68. ***Tim didn’t need to take any clothes for his two-day trip.***
69. Tim took more clothes than necessary on his two-day trip.
70. It was necessary for him to take that many clothes on his two-day trip.
71. **Several attempts to save the injured man were made, but he did not recover.**

a) Though they attempted several times to save him, the injured man died.

***b) In spite of several attempts to save him, the injured man did not recover. √***

c) Although the injured man was attempted to save many times, he died.

d) The injured man attempted to be saved several times, but recovered in the end.

1. **Cancer cells grow faster and spread more quickly than normal cells.**

 a) Normal cells, which grow more quickly than cancer cells, spread more slowly.

 ***b) Cancer cells, which grow faster than normal cells, also spread more quickly.***

 c) Normal cells spread more slowly although they grow more quickly than cancer cells.

 d) Because normal cells spread more slowly, they grow more quickly than cancer cells.

1. **More is known of conditions on Mars than of conditions on Venus.**

a) Conditions on Venus are better known than conditions on Mars.

b) Neither the conditions on Mars nor those on Venus are well known.

***c) We know less about the conditions on Venus than those on Mars. √***

d) Conditions on Venus are as well known as conditions on Mars.

1. **In much of Europe, American films are more popular than those of any other country.**

a) All over Europe, American films are the most popular of all.

b) Most American films are more popular in Europe than in any other country.

***c) The films that are the most popular in much of Europe are American. √***

d) Other countries' films are less popular in Europe than they are in America.

1. **For a student, Joe seemed to spend a surprising amount of time doing nothing.**

a) Joe seemed surprised that he could spend so much time doing nothing.

***b) Despite being a student, Joe seemed to have a lot of free time. √***

c) It seemed surprising that Joe didn't have any free time to do anything.

d) It seemed to Joe that most students spent so much time doing nothing.

1. **Mary’s children seem less interested in reading than in playing with toys.**
2. Playing with toys is not as interesting as reading for Mary’s children.
3. Reading is a more interesting pastime for Mary’s children than playing with toys.
4. Mary’s children appear to prefer reading to playing with toys.
5. ***Mary’s children do not seem as interested in reading as they are in playing with toys.***

**PART IV READING COMPREHENSION**

 **THE SHOCK OF THE TRUTH**
**1** Throughout history, there have been instances in which people have been unwilling to accept new theories, despite startling evidence.  This was certainly the case when Copernicus published his theory - that the earth was not the centre of the universe.

**2** Until the early 16th century, western thinkers believed the theory put forward by Ptolemy, an Egyptian living in Alexandria in about 150 A.D.  His theory, which was formulated by gathering and organizing the thoughts of the earlier thinkers, proposed that the universe was a closed space bounded by a spherical envelope beyond which there was nothing.  The earth, according to Ptolemy, was a fixed and immobile mass, located at the centre of the universe.  The sun and the stars, revolved around it.

**3** The theory appealed to human nature.  Someone making casual observations as they looked into the sky might come to a similar conclusion.  It also fed the human ego.  Humans could believe that they were at the centre of God's universe, and the sun and stars were created for their benefit.

**4** Ptolemy's theory, was of course, incorrect, but at the time nobody **contested** it.  European astronomers were more inclined to save face.  Instead of proposing new ideas, they attempted to patch correct and refine Ptolemy's flawed model.  Students were taught using a book called The Sphere which had been written two hundred years previously.  In short, astronomy failed to advance.

**5** In 1530, however, Mikolaj Kopernik, more commonly known as Copernicus, made an assertion which shook the world. He proposed that the earth turned on its axis once per day, and travelled around the sun once per year.  Even when he made his discovery, he was **reluctant** to make it public, because he knew how much his shocking revelations would disturb the church.  However, George Rheticus, a German mathematics professor who had become Copernicus's student, convinced Copernicus to publish his ideas, even though Copernicus, a perfectionist, was never satisfied that his observations were complete.

**6** Copernicus's ideas went against all the political and religious beliefs of the time.  Humans, it was believed, were made in God's image, and were superior to all creatures.  The natural world had been created for humans to exploit.  Copernicus's theories contradicted the ideas of all the powerful churchmen of the time.  Even the famous playwright William Shakespeare feared the new theory, pronouncing that it would destroy social order and bring chaos to the world.  However, Copernicus never had to suffer at the hands of those who disagreed with his theories.  He died just after the work was published in 1543.

**7** However, the scientists who followed in Copernicus's footsteps bore the brunt of the church's anger.  Two other Italian scientists of the time, Galileo and Bruno, agreed wholeheartedly with the Copernican theory.  Bruno even dared to say that space was endless and contained many other suns, each with its own planets.  For **this**, Bruno was sentenced to death by burning in 1600.  Galileo, famous for his construction of the telescope, was forced to deny his belief in the Copernican theories.  He escaped capital punishment, but was imprisoned for the rest of his life.

**8** In time however, Copernicus's work became more accepted.  Subsequent scientists and mathematicians such as Brahe, Kepler and Newton took Copernicus's work as a starting point and used it to collect further truths about the laws of celestial mechanics.

**9** The most important aspect of Copernicus' work is that it forever changed the place of man in the cosmos.  With Copernicus' work, man could no longer take that premier position which the theologians had immodestly assigned him. This was the first, but certainly not the last time in which man would have to accept his position only as a part of the universe, not at the centre of it.

**Choose the best option.**

1. **When Copernicus published his theory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. nobody took it seriously
3. most people accepted it without questioning
4. he couldn’t find enough evidence to prove it
5. ***people didn’t want to accept it at first***
6. **Ptolemy’s theory, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
7. wasn’t influenced by any other theory; it was an original one
8. ***was probably not followed by scientists and philosophers in 1600s***
9. suggested that the earth was spherical and moved on an orbit
10. proposed that the universe was a closed space surrounded by stars
11. **Which one is NOT true according to the text?**
12. Ptolemy’s theory fed the human ego as it located the earth, in other words human, at the centre of the universe.
13. European astronomers tried to fix Ptolemy’s theory rather than coming up with new ideas.
14. ***Astronomy couldn’t develop because not all students had access to books.***
15. If you looked up the sky, you would probably think Ptolemy’s theory was correct.
16. **Copernicus’s theory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
17. destroyed social order and brought chaos
18. was published by George Rheticus, a German professor
19. suggested that humans were made in God’s image and were superior to all creatures
20. ***explained the formation of day and year in the way we know it today***
21. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was punished with death penalty because of his ideas and theories.**
22. ***Bruno***
23. Galileo
24. Copernicus
25. Ptolemy
26. **What is the main idea of para.9?**
27. Human beings located themselves in the center of the cosmos
28. It was difficult to accept Copernicus’s theory and it took time
29. Copernicus’s work lead the way to new astronomical developments
30. ***Copernicus’s work changed the place of man in the universe***
31. **contested in para.4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
32. agreed with ***b) fought against*** c) accepted d) found out
33. **reluctant in para.5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
34. ambitious b) decisive ***c) unwilling*** d) clear
35. **this in para.7 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
36. ***Bruno’s stating that space was endless and contained many other suns, each with its own planets***
37. Construction of the telescope
38. Church’s anger
39. Galileo and Bruno’s agreeing wholeheartedly with the Copernican theory