**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.

**PART 2**

**PARAGRAPH COMPLETION**

While answering paragraph completion questions in a multiple-choice exam, you should pay attention to the following tips:

* After reading the whole paragraph, examine the sentence that comes after the blank given and look for the following clues in that sentence which have a link with the sentence supposed to be filled in the blank among the options.

**Reference signals**  (*this, these, those, ones, the, such, such a….*)

**Pronouns** (*they, she, them, him, hers, mine….*)

**Possessive Adjectives** (*my, your, its, her, our, their….*)

***Example:***

Recently, **engineers** have found new and easier ways to get water in dry places. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There were already a few machines **like these**, but they didn’t make enough water for a whole village. The new designs, on the pther hand, can make many more litres of water a day, they are cheaper and use much less energy.

1. Another design was first made to provide water for people in the desert.
2. ***They have made simple machines that take water from the air.***

* In a paragraph the order should be as follows:

**Topic & Supporting Ideas + details & Concluding sentence**

**Completing the first sentence 🡪** Topic sentence.

For example, if *İstanbul, Ankara* and *Manisa* are mentioned somewhere in the paragraph, the first sentence of the paragraph (topic sentence) should include a more general phrase like *some cities in Turkey*.

***Example:***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **The first** portable cassette player invented in 1965 **was** **big** and it weighed 1.5 kg. **Sony** **Walkman**, released in 1978, allowed to carry music with ourselves but it was **still too big** to put in your pocket. The first **mp3 players** in 2001, however, changed portable music forever. Hundreds of songs could now be put on **one small device.**

1. ***Nowadays we can upload and download music onto our smartphones and listen to it easily, but it hasn’t always been so easy to listen to music as you move around.***
2. Portable things are usually easy to carry and practically used, such as iPod, which makes it possible to listen to music anywhere, anytime.

**Completing the last sentence🡪** Concluding sentence.

Paragraphs usually have an order **from general to specific**. So, there should be a link between the last given sentence and the sentence to be chosen. In this case, reference signals, pronouns, possessive adjectives and tense agreement should be considered.

***Example:***

Research proves that **animals** are much smarter than people realize. Compared to other animals, **dolphins** are believed to be the most intelligent. They have large brains and are very good at **communicating**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Crows are also known to use logic to understand their surroundings.
2. ***Dolphins communicate with each other by clicking, whistling and making other sounds.***

* **Tense agreement** should be considered. The tenses of all sentences should support each other to complete the whole meaning and should be in harmony.

***Example:***

The area of wearable technology **started** to develop with the production of calculator watch **in** **the** **1980s**. This watch **was** an early example of electronics worn as an item of clothing. **Then** **came** a hidden Bluetooth microphone into a pair of earrings. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. ***The following technology was a smart belt, which had sensors on it to detect changes in the skin or the overall body.***
2. We will soon see the day when people wear stylish smart glasses.

* **Conjunctions** should be considered.
* If the sentence that comes after the blank given starts with a conjunction, look for a sentence that includes parallel meaning. (i.e. *Therefore🡪 Stating result*)
* If the sentence that comes after the blank given does not have a conjunction and it is especially an opposing idea, look for a sentence that starts with a conjunction.

(i.e. *In contrast 🡪 Opposing view*.)

***Example:***

For most of us, the idea of a storm or hurricane is **frightening**. All we want to do is shut ourselves away in a **safe** **place** and wait until it’s over. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They try to get as **close** as possible **to that bad weather**.

1. Besides, some people move to a safer part of the country.

***b) However, for a small group of people, known as storm chasers, this is an opportunity to do what they love best.***

* If there is a **chronological** **order** between the events, it should be considered to complete the whole meaning of the paragraph.

***Example:***

The restaurant is as old as civilization. There is evidence of eating places in **ancient** **Roman** ruins. Most ancient eating places were taverns. By the **middle of the 17th** century a new kind of eating place appeared in Europe: cafes.­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was very different from taverns or cafes.

1. Before the restaurant was born, there were different kinds of cooks in France.
2. ***The restaurant appeared at the end of the 18th century, in Paris.***

**PRACTICE**

**Choose the best sentence to complete each paragraph. Keywords are underlined for you.**

1. It seems everyone is learning English. However, we learn it for different reasons. While some people learn English for their job, many young people learn English at school and have no other choice. Our reasons for learning English may be different. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Don’t worry about your mistakes and enjoy your success.
2. The most difficult aspect of English language is the grammar.
3. Also some people learn it to get an idea about different cultures.
4. ***However, it’s important to remember that learning should be fun.***
5. Young English learners can speak the language native-like.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ First of all, they can add numbers fast and well as well as printing things fast and well. They can be used to send letters to people all over the world or find information for school or business. People can also shop for things on the computer, and use it for entertainment, such as watching movies.
7. Using computers has both benefits and dangers.
8. ***Computers can do many things these days.***
9. It’s definitely an advantage to use computers in the classroom.
10. However, computers serve many different purposes.
11. Chinese Kung Fu is a series of fighting styles which has developed over a long historical period in China. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It stands as a representative for Chinese culture and people all around the world either learn and practice it or they just watch it. Styles including Shaolin, Tai Chi and Qigong have many followers worldwide.
12. ***Nowadays, it is regarded as a traditional sport gaining more and more popularity***
13. There are many theories about the origins of Kung Fu.
14. People consider martial arts both as a sport and a way of self-protection.
15. Kung Fu is practiced in various styles.
16. Mushrooms look like plants, but indeed they are kinds of fungus. Unlike plants, mushrooms do not [use sunlight to make energy for themselves](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photosynthesis); they need to get their food from somewhere else. Mushrooms usually find their food in plants, especially dead plants. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Some mushrooms can be eaten and are used for cooking in many countries.
18. They also have a kind of seed called spore.
19. In one way, however, mushrooms are similar to plants.
20. ***That’s why, you usually find mushrooms on dead leaves or wood.***
21. Asperger's syndrome is known as a form of "high-functioning autism". Many people with Asperger's show an increased aptitude for artistic pursuits, but they often exhibit a lack of social skills as well as strange habits, including an obsessive focus on certain tasks, and difficulty in communicating. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Andy Warhol, Socrates and Albert Einstein are only a few of the artists and scientists believed to have the Asperger's syndrome.
22. The exact cause of Asperger’s is unknown.
23. ***The same obsessive focus can help them in art, science or math.***
24. There’s evidence that Michelangelo, the lonely artist, also suffered from the syndrome.
25. Whether it is a kind of disability is still a matter of discussion.
26. The main power of the media lies in the fact that it can shape what we know about the world and can be a main source of ideas and opinions. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . This power is greater if we consider all the various media together, not just one, such as the press.  
      
    a) The most influential media is obviously television  
    ***b) Indeed it can influence the way we think more than we realise***c) In recent decades the main concern of the media has been democracy  
    d) Most governments ignore the influence of the media on society
27. The most important idea of the 19th century was that everyone had the right to personal freedom, which was the basis of capitalism. This idea had spread widely through Adam Smith's book Wealth of Nations, written in the 18th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They claimed that fewer laws meant more freedom, and freedom for individuals would lead to happiness for the greatest number of people.

a) The British government didn’t want to make use of his ideas  
b) As a result, a number of laws were passed to prevent people carrying guns  
***c) After Adam Smith, several capitalist economists argued that governments should not interfere in trade and industry at all***d) By the turn of the 20th century, capitalism had grown less popular outside England

1. During the middle ages, Venice flourished greatly as her trade expanded. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ At that time she not only controlled the main trade route between East and West, but she also built up a considerable empire on the mainland of Italy and down the Adriatic Coast, including parts of Greece. Apart from the Ottoman Empire, there was no other power to challenge her.
2. The city was originally founded by refugees who had ran away from the attacks of Atilla and his armies.
3. However, when new routes to the East were discovered, her power and wealth began to decline
4. ***In fact, by the fifteenth century she was enjoying her golden age***
5. Moreover, she came into fierce conflict with the other sea-trading power, Genoa

**PART 3 READING COMPREHENSION**

**MANCHESTER**

The City of Manchester is situated in the heart of a huge industrial area of Lancashire. For centuries this inland city has been the centre of the cotton trade. Cotton is not grown in Lancashire, of course, but it is made into cloth there, and the finished material is exported all over the world. All around Manchester are many smaller towns where the cotton industry has developed and where soap, chemicals, dyes, rubber goods and paper goods are manufactured. Manchester itself is now famous not only for the production of machinery of all kinds, but as **a great trade centre of England, second only to London**.

It was not always so. Until the building of the Manchester Ship Canal the cotton goods had to be transported to Liverpool, over thirty miles away, and there loaded onto cargo ships which carried ***them*** all over the world. Naturally, this increased the cost of the goods and reduced the profits of Manchester's trade.

Why is this no longer necessary? Because this famous canal goes all the way from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of thirty-five miles. It is wide and deep enough to carry large ships easily and safely. It has transformed Manchester from an inland city into one of Britain's greatest ports. Huge docks and warehouses, stores and factories have sprung up along ***its*** banks (sides) and, every hour of the day. and night, great ships from all over the world are loading or unloading cargo at the port.

The Ship Canal was opened to traffic on January 1st, 1894. It is a very good example of engineering skill and perseverance. Five railway lines crossed the route chosen for the canal and bridges had to be built for ***them***. Rivers and streams also stood in the way. They could not be allowed to flow into the canal because they would have interfered with the water-level. These were only a few of the problems the engineers had to solve.

At last, however, the work was finished. On January 1st, 1894, seventy-one ships sailed for the first time from the mouth of the River Mersey where Liverpool stands, right up to the City of Manchester. On May 21st of the same year Queen Victoria herself sailed up this wonderful waterway to perform the official opening ceremony.

**1. The City of Manchester is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) surrounded by a large agricultural area

b) on the mouth of the River Mersey

***c) more than thirty miles away from Liverpool***

d) in Yorkshire

**2. The people living in Lancashire are mainly employed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) growing cotton

b) working on the railway

c) sailing ships up the canal

***d) working in factories***

**3. Paragraph 1, *'A great trade centre, second only to London'* means that Manchester \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) is not so large in area as London

b) has a smaller population than London

***c) is the most important city for buying and selling goods after London***

d) has fewer factories than London

**4. Before the Canal was built, Manchester's export cotton goods were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) sent to all the smaller towns nearby

***b) transported to Liverpool to be loaded on ships***

c) carried in large ships to Liverpool

d) sent to London

**5. Which of these statements is true?**

***a) There are many industrial towns in Lancashire.***

b) The Manchester Ship Canal is about fifty-three miles long.

c) The port can be used only during daylight.

d) Queen Victoria's ship was the first to sail up to Manchester.

**6. Which of the statements below was not a problem for the engineers to deal with?**

a) building a strong and durable canal

b) building bridges for the railways on the canal route

***c) building special ships for the canal***

d) controlling the surrounding rivers to keep water level stable

**7. The Manchester Ship Canal is very beneficial to the city because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

***a) it turned Manchester into a great port***

b) it was opened in 1894

c) it is thirty-five miles long

d) it has five railway bridges over it

**8. Liverpool \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) is an inland city

***b) is nearer the sea than Manchester***

c) is famous for its cotton-mills

d) was not a port until 1894

**9.** Para 2., **'them'** refers to ***cotton goods***

**10.** Para 3, **'its'** refers to ***The Ship Canal’s***

**11.** Para 4, **‘them’** refers to ***the five railway lines***