

Bu bölüm 9 parça ve her birinde 5 soru olmak üzere 40 adet cloze test dilbilgisi sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 4 parça yani toplam 20 adet soru sorulacaktır.

1. Choose the best option.

The more resonant the images are, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ they are to forget, but even meaningful information is hard to remember when there's a lot of it. That's why competitive memorizers place their images along an imaginary route. That technique, known as the *toxi method*, reportedly originated in 477 B.C. with <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Greek poet Simonides of Ceos. Simonides was the sole survivor of a roof collapse that killed all other guests at a royal banquet. The bodies were <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ beyond recognition, but Simonides was able to reconstruct the guest list by closing his eyes and recalling <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ individual around the dinner table. What he had discovered was that our brains are <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ good at remembering images and spatial information.

1.

- a. the least difficult
- \*b. the more difficult
- c. the easier
- d. the hardest

2.

- a. an
- b. Ø
- c. a
- \*d. the

3.

- a. created
- b. preserved
- \*c. mangled
- d. punished

4.

- a. no
- b. either
- \*c. each
- d. all

5.

- \*a. exceptionally
- b. disturbingly
- c. desirably
- d. superficially

2. Choose the best option.

The samurai (the word means 'one who serves') were the elite warrior class of Japan for nearly seven hundred years. In the tenth century, the imperial court in Kyoto tried and failed <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a national army. If the court had succeeded in this, the wealthy landowners <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to employ private soldiers, namely, the samurai. The original samurai were chivalrous warriors who were <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to go into battle on horseback and to <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ their opponents to ritualised combat. However, during a long period of peace in Japan things didn't go well for the samurai and <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, in the 1860s, they lost their position of power in Japanese society. Today in Japan, each spring, men put on samurai armour and re-enact samurai battles that used to be very popular among the Japanese then.

1.

- a. organizing
- \*b. to organize
- c. be organized
- d. being organized

2.

- a. would decide
- b. might not decide
- c. would have decided
- \*d. might not have decided

3.

- \*a. resilient enough
- b. too resilient
- c. as resilient

d. resilient at all

4.

a. replace

b. abolish

\*c. challenge

d. favour

5.

a. disapprovingly

\*b. eventually

c. primarily

d. coincidentally

3. Choose the best option.

Howard Douglas, whose son was a drug addict, is a staunch <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of drugs, but these days, he is calling for all drugs to be legalised. Because his son, Scott, died of a heroin overdose, he now firmly <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ that the only way to control drugs is to regulate the sale of them. His son was a long-time heroin user, but he was forced to do without the drug during a five-week prison term, so he was killed by his first dose after <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. An inquiry into his death found that since he had been without the drug for several weeks, his body couldn't take his normal dose. It also revealed that a(n) <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ - urine acetylcodeine - was contained in his final dose. After learning the results of the inquiry, Douglas said his son <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ because of the uncontrolled environment and the illegal supply of drugs. He thinks that the governments should do something to legalise and regulate the supply, as they do with other drugs such as alcohol and tobacco.

1.

\*a. opponent

b. supporter

c. ally

d. dealer

2.

a. is believing

\*b. believes

c. has believed

d. has been believing

3.

\*a. being released

b. released

c. releasing

d. having released

4.

a. purified

b. purifier

c. impure

\*d. impurity

5.

a. had to be killed

\*b. had been killed

c. ought to be killed

d. was being killed

4. Choose the best option.

When a machine breaks down or a component is lacking, we either replace it with a new machine or we replace the missing or <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ part. The tremendous advances in medical technology over the past few decades <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in a whole new area where replacements can be used: the human body. There are some situations where spare parts are more prevalently used. Dental work is a good example of this. There are very few people in the developed world not carrying something <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in their mouths. They may have holes in their teeth filled with and capped with ceramic, silver or even gold. Better diets and good dental hygiene <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ much or maybe even most of this work redundant, but we eat what we want when we want and then trust medicine to manufacture and install replacement parts. Moreover, football and hockey players frequently have to <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ because the originals have become defective.

Joints are not always completely replaced; instead they are strengthened by inserting some metal construction.

1.

- a. run-on
- b. tuned-in
- c. built-up
- \*d. worn-out

2.

- \*a. have resulted
- b. result
- c. are resulting
- d. resulted

3.

- \*a. artificial
- b. extraordinary
- c. authentic
- d. fierce

4.

- a. shouldn't have made
- b. must have made
- c. can't have made
- \*d. could have made

5.

- a. let knee joints replace
- \*b. get knee joints replaced
- c. have replaced knee joints
- d. make knee joints replace

5. *Choose the best option.*

There is a serious problem with <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ placed in the human body that did not originate there. Our body is wonderfully designed to resist <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Even most metal medical spare parts are <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as 'enemies' as people wearing stainless steel earrings have found out. Being much cheaper than inert metals such as gold or platinum, stainless steel, <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ contains nickel, can result in serious allergic reactions. What this means for spare parts is that any inorganic material placed in the body <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ be either inert or covered with inert materials in order for people not to suffer health problems. Such materials are rare, so they are also costly.

1.

- a. somewhere
- b. something
- c. anywhere
- \*d. anything

2.

- \*a. invaders
- b. companions
- c. defenders
- d. abusers

3.

- a. diagnosed
- b. implanted
- c. estimated
- \*d. identified

4.

- a. that
- \*b. which
- c. whose
- d. Ø

5.

- a. might
- b. cannot
- \*c. must

d. may not

6. Choose the best option.

Seeking a new life and hoping for a significant change in their standard of living, foreign workers began flocking <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Western Europe during the 1950s. Attracted by the promise to learn new skills and earn a fortune, however, they often found that the reality was one of the lowest wages and, in many cases, unemployment. There were <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ that the newcomers encountered open hostility. Things became even more serious in 1958, when riots <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in Notting Hill, west London, after gangs of white youths began taunting immigrants. Yet, despite the considerable difficulties they encountered, many foreign workers <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ adjust to their new conditions, settling in their new adopted country and prospering. In the end, they <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the speed-up in the pace of economic change in the post-war period, but transformed Western Europe into a multiracial society as well.

1.

a. past

b. away

\*c. into

d. from

2.

\*a. such difficult times

b. so difficult times

c. difficult times so

d. difficult times such

3.

a. sent off

b. carried out

\*c. broke out

d. put off

4.

a. couldn't

\*b. were able to

c. might be able to

d. mustn't

5.

a. neither

b. all

\*c. not only

d. whether

7. Choose the best option.

We have all felt pain at some time or other, but what is its function and what can we do so as to minimize it in our lives? According to the International Association for the Study of Pain, pain <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as follows: 'an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage.' Our understanding of pain is influenced by <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ factors including our psychological state, memories of past pains, and <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ our lives. Some people believe that women should <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ have a much greater tolerance for pain than men, since they are capable of giving birth, which can be intensely painful. However, one study conducted at the University of Bath in the UK involving men and women submerging their arms in iced water, actually has revealed that the female participants found the pain <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the men did.

1.

a. might best define

b. must be best defined

c. should best define

\*d. can be best defined

2.

a. vary

\*b. various

c. variety

d. variability

3.

\*a. how our cultural beliefs affect

- b. why our cultural beliefs affect
- c. whether do our cultural beliefs affect
- d. how long do our cultural beliefs affect

4.

- a. humiliatingly
- \*b. theoretically
- c. accusingly
- d. boastfully

5.

- \*a. more unbearable than
- b. less unbearable than
- c. not so unbearable as
- d. the most unbearable

8. Choose the best option.

That the Americas were colonized by a migration of people from Asia slowly travelling across a land bridge called Beringia during the last Ice Age is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ widely accepted idea on the subject. The first theory about how this migration happened was that around 11.000 – 12.000 years ago there was an ice-free corridor <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the areas of North America, south of the great northern glaciers. It was this midcontinental corridor between two massive ice sheets that <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the southward migration. However, belief in this ice-free corridor began to crumble when paleo-ecologist Glen MacDonald demonstrated that important radiocarbon dates used to support the existence of an ice-free corridor were <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. He persuasively argued that such an ice-free corridor <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ by the time the continental ice began its final retreat.

1.

- \*a. by far the most
- b. easily the least
- c. a far less
- d. a lot more

2.

- \*a. from eastern Beringia to
- b. over eastern Beringia by
- c. up eastern Beringia down
- d. opposite eastern Beringia in

3.

- a. has enabled
- b. enabling
- c. will enable
- \*d. enabled

4.

- a. ingenious
- b. scheduled
- c. expired
- \*d. erroneous

5.

- a. existed
- \*b. had not existed
- c. had existed
- d. wasn't going to exist

9. Choose the best option.

The song contest Eurovision, which <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ be mostly unknown in the US, has recently gained popularity there due to the Netflix comedy series revolving <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the competition and is soon heading to the United States. "The American Song Contest" <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to take place during November and December 2021, a little before the holiday season. Leading up to the American competition will be the formation of The American Song Contest Academy, consisting of <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ music professionals who will <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ all genres and backgrounds. They will select top talent from all 50 states to compete.

1.

- \*a. used to
- b. would

c. could  
d. had to

2.

a. in

b. on

c. over

\*d. around

3.

a. schedules

\*b. is scheduled

c. is going to schedule

d. scheduled

4.

\*a. several

b. a great deal of

c. a large amount of

d. every

5.

a. demolish

b. accuse

\*c. represent

d. substitute

Bu bölüm 6 adet anlamca en yakın cümle sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

1. *Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.*

Regardless of age and gender, children who watch violent TV shows all the time behave aggressively towards others.

a. People from all ages and genders are the reason for children's aggressive attitudes to others as they keep producing vicious acts on TV shows.

\*b. No matter what their age or sex is, watching TV programmes that have violence leads to children's aggressive behavior towards other people.

c. Being young or not cannot stop children who watch something savage on TV from behaving violently.

d. Both boys and girls cannot resist the temptation of TV programmes with violence, so they repeatedly watch them.

2. *Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.*

Sinclair Lewis, the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, satirized the American businessmen and small towns in his book *Main Street and Babbitt*.

a. *Main Street and Babbitt*, written by Sinclair Lewis who was the first to win the Nobel Prize in America, focused on the American businessmen and small towns.

b. Sinclair Lewis praised the American businessmen and small towns in his book *Main Street and Babbitt*, causing him to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in America for the first time.

c. Sinclair Lewis was the first writer to win the Nobel Prize, and his work *Main Street and Babbitt* was mainly concerned with the American businessmen and small towns.

\*d. American businessmen and small towns were mocked in the book *Main Street and Babbitt* written by Sinclair Lewis who was the first US citizen to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

3. *Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.*

Nobody eats as much Pacific salmon as the Japanese, who consume the fish raw, pickled, baked, salted, fried, smoked and put it in soup.

a. Everybody in the world eats more Pacific salmon than the Japanese although they have many kinds of meals cooked with salmon.

\*b. Cooking and eating it in various ways, the Japanese rank first in the world in how much Pacific salmon they eat.

c. Nobody eats Pacific salmon in Japan as they use different fish in different ways for their meals and soup.

d. The Japanese eat more Pacific salmon than everyone else as they only prefer to eat it cooked, baked, fried and pickled.

4. *Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.*

Were she not my daughter, I'd have no hesitation in phoning the police to tell them about the crime she committed.

\*a. The reason why I don't denounce her to the police despite the crime she committed is that she is my daughter.

b. Even if she's my daughter, I can't think twice about whether to call the police and report her for her guilty action.

c. She wasn't my own daughter, so I didn't hesitate to inform against her because of the crime she carried out.

d. As she was the perpetrator of a serious crime but not my daughter, I reported the crime she carried out to the police.

5. *Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.*

Later in life, people realize that they should have spent more time with their kids rather than working hard to secure their financial future.

a. As they age, people start to recognize the importance of spending quality time with their kids, yet only after it's too late.

\*b. With age, people regret not having spent enough time with their kids but slaving over a prosperous future for them instead.

c. Later in life, people wish they had worked harder in order to guarantee a financially secure future for their children.

d. People should stop being obsessed with securing a bright future for their children and start spending time with them.

6. Choose the best alternative that is closest in meaning to the sentence.

Though Vivaldi had earned an enormous deal in his lifetime, his extravagance was such that he died in poverty.

a. Vivaldi ended up dying as a poor man despite being a stingy man of extreme wealth during his lifetime.

b. Even his strict budgeting was not enough to save Vivaldi from going bankrupt and passing away in poverty.

\*c. The extent of Vivaldi's overspending went to extremes and eroded his great wealth, causing him to die as a poor man.

d. Partly because he had made a fortune in his lifetime, Vivaldi remained a man of extravagance until he passed away.



Bu bölüm 6 adet cümle tamamlama sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

1. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

Before the beginning of air travel, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. couldn't be any other place where you could get on a coach and go in less than 3 hours
- b. should have wondered if there would ever come a time when they would see them again
- \*c. must have been terribly sad for people whose relatives went to live in other countries
- d. had to be someone else who caused the accidents and upset your family

2. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

At first, rejections are so painful for girls \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. that if she loses a friend at school, it affects her academic achievement forever
- \*b. under 18 that they feel more threatened by future possibilities that could go wrong
- c. feeling much more important than the other ones and that becomes a routine
- d. are more likely to find their identity through relationships than boys

3. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

\_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't be the person I am today.

- a. Not until I saw John and realized how hard it was to be a father
- b. If she didn't do anything without asking me first
- c. Only when I tried harder to be a better man
- \*d. Had you not come and helped me the day I needed

4. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

\_\_\_\_\_ as it might affect the way young people perceive violence.

- \*a. A British politician has called for a computer game about bullying to be banned
- b. The makers of a controversial computer game have decided to go ahead and launch it
- c. Critics that have said this computer game encourages violence among pupils
- d. Players of a bullying game on computer have to fight the bullies to protect new students

5. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

\_\_\_\_\_, not to mention those who will die as hospitals are unable to care for the usual sufferers of heart attacks, strokes, and car accidents.

- a. Individuals with Covid-19 can spread the disease to two or more people, which causes a community spread
- b. The widespread use of cloth face coverings will be playing a crucial role in mitigating the spread of Covid-19
- \*c. Unfortunately, the Covid-19 pandemic will have directly killed 2.2 million Americans by the end of this summer
- d. Experts have stated that there's been a swift easing of social distancing which will result in more cases in the upcoming days

6. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

A group of researchers from Stetson University wants to learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the reason why are homeschooling parents deceiving themselves and crippling their children's social development
- b. although homeschooling parents are not worried about their children's social development, they do care about it
- c. to reveal the serious harm homeschooling is doing to children in the long run, both educationally and socially
- \*d. whether the emotional stability of homeschooled children is different from the emotionality of children in general

Bu bölüm 7 adet bütünlüğü bozan cümle sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

1. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) When the air is clear, the sunset will appear yellow, because the light from the sun has passed a long distance through air and the blue light has been scattered away. (II) If the air is polluted with small particles, natural or otherwise, the sunset will be more red. (III) The air is polluted to such a degree that sunsets are expected to be much redder in the near future. (IV) The sky around the sun is seen reddened as well as the light coming directly from the sun. (V) This is because all light is scattered relatively well through small angles, but blue light is then more likely to be scattered twice over the greater distances, leaving the yellow, red and orange colors.

- a. (II)
- \*b. (III)
- c. (IV)
- d. (V)

2. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Obesity is definitely a disease of modern America, which began to develop in the 1960s following a fundamental change in lifestyles. (II) Americans stopped walking and taking part in sport; nowadays, everything can be done by car, and even suburban and small town banks offer drive-thru tellers. (III) Sport and physical education programs that used to be compulsory in high schools and universities have generally become optional, and instead of playing cowboys and Indians, kids now spend most of their time in front of the television or playing video games. (IV) The percentage of kids who suffer from obesity is estimated to be higher in small towns and rural areas than in big cities. (V) Many women who stay home get bored, but when they go out for a break, they simply jump into their cars and drive round to a neighbor's for a cup of coffee and some cookies.

- a. (II)
- b. (III)
- \*c. (IV)
- d. (V)

3. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Critics of zoos would argue that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being enclosed. (II) Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. (III) In this respect, zoos are no different from circuses where animals are forced to behave unnaturally and to perform tricks. (IV) This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. (V) These animals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

- a. (II)
- \*b. (III)
- c. (IV)
- d. (V)

4. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Across the Himalayas there is what seismologists call a "slip deficit" -a lack of earthquakes to release the stress that is known to be accumulating. (II) The Kashmir quake was in just such a region where a great earthquake was overdue. (III) Kashmir is seismically active on both sides of the border, with a small earthquake occurring twice a year. (IV) Nevertheless, Roger Bilham, of the University of Colorado, says it is doubtful that this quake released more than one tenth of the cumulative energy stored there. (V) Furthermore, in the past half-century the Himalayan region has seen fewer powerful earthquakes than might be predicted from historical records.

- a. (II)
- \*b. (III)
- c. (IV)
- d. V

5. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Blood plasma is a clear, almost colorless liquid. (II) It consists of blood from which the red and white blood cells have been removed. (III) It differs in several important ways from whole blood. (IV) To give an example for this, plasma can be mixed for all donors and doesn't have to be from the right blood

group, as whole blood does. (V) The plasma portion of the blood is generally more important to the patient than other parts of whole blood.

- a. (II)
- b. (III)
- c. IV
- \*d. (V)

6. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. (II) They swim entirely by means of their flipper-like wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. (III) Their stiff feathers serve as insulation, and are waterproof when oiled. (IV) Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land; often travel by swinging on their bellies over the ice as they sometimes migrate great distances. (V) This results in weight losses of up to 1b (33.8 kg) during the two-month incubation period.

- a. (II)
- b. (III)
- c. (IV)
- \*d. (V)

7. Choose the irrelevant (unrelated) sentence in the paragraph.

(I) Singapore possesses all the ingredients for a traffic disaster. (II) The island city-state has a large population, a limited land area, booming economic growth and one of the highest automobile densities in the world. (III) All Singaporean citizens face two extra charges or taxes when buying a car. (IV) Yet, Singapore's traffic moves smoothly. (V) Much of the explanation lies in sound urban planning and an effective mass-transit system.

- a. (II)
- \*b. (III)
- c. (IV)
- d. (V)

Bu bölüm 6 adet diyalog tamamlama sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

1. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

David: So tell me about your shop in the high street, Richard. How long have you owned it?

Richard: I've had it for a couple of years now. It's just a small flower shop.

David: \_\_\_\_\_?

Richard: Yes and no! I mean the location is actually very good, but the shop itself isn't spacious enough.

- a. What about the prices? Has there been a big difference since you opened the shop
- b. How about the other shops? Is there much rivalry between you and other florists
- c. Do you earn good money or is it just enough to make ends meet
- \*d. Are you happy with it or would you like to move somewhere else

2. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

Tyler: Hi Grandpa! I've come to wish you a happy birthday! Here's a little present for you.

Grandpa: My dear child, I'm turning 94! \_\_\_\_\_

Tyler: Quite the contrary! I wanted to show how important you are to me no matter how old you are.

Grandpa: Do you really mean that? That's so courteous of you, kiddo.

- a. You should have never forgotten my birthday; none of my grandchildren care about it.
- b. You see, the older I get, the more precious I will be for you and our family.
- \*c. You needn't have taken the trouble to buy something for this wrinkled, old man.
- d. It's so nice when people remember to visit the elderly and celebrate their birthdays.

3. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

Daughter: Mom? I was wondering if you could send me some more money.

Mom: Some more money? I already sent you a load of money the other day.

Daughter: I know Mom, \_\_\_\_\_

Mom: Oh now I remember that. OK, I will. But realize that I can't send any more till next month.

- a. you have to be thrifty these days, because you know we are having hard times.
- \*b. but, you know, I told you about the new book I have to purchase for the Chemistry course.
- c. but it's never enough for a medical student. I promise I will not ask any more again.
- d. I am fed up with your never-ending wishes! Don't you see that I have nothing but my low salary?

4. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

Customer: I bought this picture and frame last week in your shop, but I can see a mark on the canvas. I'd like a refund.

Salesman: I'm afraid that mark wasn't there when you bought it, sir. We check all paintings before we receive payment.

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_.

Salesman: I'm very sorry about that, but unfortunately, I can't do anything about it because of our refund policy.

Customer: What a silly policy!

- a. Could you look closer please? You can see the mark in the corner of the painting
- \*b. Well, the young girl who served me didn't, and it was only when I got home that I noticed it
- c. Then, it seems that I have no choice but to change the picture with a new and clean one
- d. That's ridiculous! Can I see the manager, please? I'd like to make a complaint

5. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

Paul: What do you think about the congestion problem in the town centre?

Steven: It is getting worse day by day and it's also too hard to find a parking place.

Paul: I've heard that the city council has a new solution for that: converting an old hotel car park into a park and ride.

Steven: \_\_\_\_\_.

Paul: You're right. It will definitely work for the good of our community.

- \*a. Finally, they have found the best thing to do for the sake of the town
- b. Then, solving this problem will have to be their top priority
- c. There must be other things to consider before conducting such a project
- d. I'm sure they will have lots of complaints from the residents nearby

6. Choose the best alternative in the following dialogue.

Peter: I think a punctual departure and arrival is the most important thing in an airline company.

June: \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: And why not?

June: Think about it! Hurricanes are very common in America. Would you care to take off in a hurricane or wait because of the delay?

- a. There is always someone dissatisfied like you however hard they try.
- b. What I look for is cheaper tickets, so punctuality is not my priority.
- c. Don't you prioritise punctuality over your safety then?
- \*d. Don't you see that's not always possible for them to achieve?

Bu bölüm 5 adet duruma en uygun cümle sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

*1. Choose the best alternative for the following situation.*

Your friend always boasts about her honesty, but on hearing her gossiping about you behind your back, you feel heartbroken. When you encounter her, you voice your disappointment. You say:

- a. I didn't use to trust you, but now I see I was mistaken.
- b. It's no wonder a gossip like you talked about me.
- c. I'm tired of your empty brags about your relationships.
- \*d. I didn't ever expect you to betray our friendship.

*2. Choose the best alternative for the following situation.*

Your boss requested a report from you, but you mistyped several statistical data. She tells you your mistake ironically:

- a. Your reports are becoming an embarrassment to me!
- b. How many times do I have to do your paperwork?
- c. You'll be fired if you do the same thing again!
- \*d. I appreciate such an extraordinary performance!

*3. Choose the best alternative for the following situation.*

You have just caught your roommate reading your diary. You have shown your anger, but your roommate still insists that friends should know each other's secrets. When you understand that you are wasting your breath, you indirectly threaten her with leaving home. You say:

- a. Don't you know friends can have personal distance?
- b. From now on I will never talk to you again!
- \*c. It's about time you paid the rent and the bills alone.
- d. I'm leaving you alone now to think over your mistake.

*4. Choose the best alternative for the following situation.*

The economic situation in the country is deteriorating due to the worldwide pandemic and your company is going through hard times. The boss warns everybody clearly about how serious the situation is, so he says:

- a. Although it looks rather serious right now, I should remind you that this recession is only temporary.
- \*b. The economic outlook doesn't seem to be promising, and we must be prepared for the worst.
- c. We have all seen worse times than this before, and I believe we will get this through as well.
- d. However serious the situation is, the company ensures there will be no compulsory redundancies.

*5. Choose the best alternative for the following situation.*

You have a vintage car which has to be handled with great care and really needs expert attention. You ask a friend of yours to advise you on where to take it. You say:

- a. You are an expert on classic cars. How about having a look at my vintage one?
- \*b. As you know, not every car repairer can service a classic car. Do you know anyone who can?
- c. I need to find a new place for the servicing of my vintage car since I am having a problem with the present one.
- d. Have you ever dreamed of owning a vintage car? The only problem is getting them serviced.

Bu bölüm 6 adet paragraf tamamlama sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 3 adet sorulacaktır.

1. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

\_\_\_\_\_. These include drought, where the land becomes very dry and there is not enough rain for plants, damage to animal habitats and climate change, which is related to global warming. An example of big business agricultural development is industrial logging where areas are cleared of trees for the large-scale production of, for example, palm oil or beef cattle. Subsistence farmers also clear areas of trees to graze their cattle and to grow the crops they and their families need to live on. The consequences of this can be disastrous.

- \*a. Deforestation which is caused by the need for commercial agriculture by big businesses and for subsistence farming by local people can have many adverse effects
- b. Clearing land by cutting down trees and burning them leads to the destruction of the land through soil erosion
- c. The layer of soil that normally protects the ground but is removed during the crop growing process influences commercial and subsistence agriculture
- d. The destruction of trees by paper-producing companies has resulted in the almost complete deforestation of many countries

2. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

Allergies can dramatically affect the lives of millions of people. Flowers, pets and even house dust can make people itch, sneeze, scratch, and feel generally miserable. There are also a lot of foods that cause allergic reactions. Some of these are so extreme that they can be really dangerous. That's why a good knowledge of which foods potentially pose a threat can save someone's life. For instance, if the throat swells and the person cannot breathe properly, someone nearby could help before expert professional advice from a hospital or health center is sought. \_\_\_\_\_. Most are actually only suffering from some form of "food intolerance" and it certainly won't kill them as unpleasant as this may be.

- a. Only a small number of foods cause the majority of allergies and these include milk, eggs, nuts, fish and shellfish
- \*b. This may sound alarming, but in fact only a few people who believe they have food allergies really do have them
- c. Many experts who specialize in allergy may want patients to take certain tests to learn which food causes allergy
- d. Sometimes the symptoms appear immediately after the person has eaten a meal including one of these ingredients

3. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

Despite its popularity, no one can be certain who really discovered silk, but according to legend, it was a Chinese Princess. One day this princess watched in amazement as the caterpillars on her father's mulberry tree created beautiful silk thread. Before long, she realized that this thread could be used to make cloth. Then, in about 1725 BC, the Chinese emperor's wife began to sponsor the cultivation of silk worms and the manufacture of the luxurious cloth. The process was kept secret, and the Chinese guarded the secret carefully for over 3000 years. They exported the silk cloth to many countries and attracted the envy of their trading rivals. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. This envy caused the next generations of Chinese princesses to wear silk wedding gowns afterwards
- b. As silk is still a costly material, fabric manufacturers have created new alternatives such as nylon and polyester
- c. Silk keeps people warm in winter while keeping them cool in summer and it is long-wearing as well as being soft
- \*d. Though the secret got out in the end, China is considered the leading manufacturer in the silk industry even today

4. Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.

\_\_\_\_\_. That led China, South Korea, France, Spain, and several other countries to spray large amounts of disinfectant throughout densely populated urban areas. Fleets of trucks, drones, and even robots doused streets, parks, playgrounds, and other outdoor public spaces with virus-killing chemicals. In Indonesia, drones drenched homes in disinfectant from above. And in one village in Spain, tractors dumped hundreds of gallons of bleach onto a public beach.

- a. We know that most people get coronavirus by breathing in droplets in the air from an infected person — not by coming into contact with a contaminated surface

b. To fight against many viruses, there are many different ways that a country can apply and start sanitizing its cities

\*c. In the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, public health officials believed that one of the most effective ways to fight the spread of the virus was to disinfect highly touched surfaces

d. Some countries, including Vietnam and Brazil, continue to spray disinfectants in public areas, according to local news organizations

5. *Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.*

India's streets are home to roughly 35 million dogs, a number that's grown by 17 percent since 2016. The majority live tough lives, looking for food among garbage and possibly spreading diseases. \_\_\_\_\_. Hence, they're often called "indie" dogs—a kinder term used by many animal advocates instead of "stray" or "street." It's impossible to go anywhere in Bengaluru, formerly known as Bangalore, without spotting roadside indies. In 2012, there were over 200,000 dogs on Karnataka's urban streets. According to a recent census by the local government—the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, or BBMP—it's now soaring past 300,000.

\*a. Most are native Indian breeds, like the South Asian pariah dog or Rajapalayam hound

b. The police rescued them as part of an experimental program that trains strays to join their ranks

c. Residents mostly tolerate the animals, but they pose some risk to humans as potential carriers of rabies

d. The adult indies are best suited to guard the station entrances they've been sleeping at for years

6. *Choose the best alternative that completes the missing part in the question.*

When Bolivian conservation biologist Erika Cuéllar Soto saw the sun rise over the Gran Chaco for the first time, in 1997, she knew she was somewhere special. "The Gran Chaco is magic," she says. "I woke up and walked outside my tent, and tracks were everywhere." Wildlife abounds in the Gran Chaco, a lowland forest spanning the borders of Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil. The semiarid, sparsely populated region has long been a shelter for jaguars, armadillos, giant anteaters, and guanacos, the dust-colored cousins of the llama. But in the past few decades, large amounts of its woodlands have been destroyed to make way for crops, ranches, and natural gas wells. \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Eventually, the Bolivian government managed to create new territories for construction

\*b. That's why native species are struggling to maintain their foothold and about to lose their habitat

c. Hence, wildlife in Gran Chaco forests is not under threat as it is preserved well enough

d. What's more, these gas wells will be a natural shelter for wildlife in the forest in the end



Bu bölüm 4 parça ve her birinde 6 soru olmak üzere 24 adet okuduğunu anlama sorusu içerir, her öğrenciye 2 parça yani toplam 12 adet soru sorulacaktır.

Although all islands have their own unique ecosystems, nature has blessed Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, with exceptional riches. Roughly 90 percent of its flora and fauna is found nowhere else on the planet. Its carrot-shaped baobab trees and ghostly lemurs make even the most well-travelled visitors wide-eyed with amazement and delight. But its rare beauty hides the desperate situation of its people. The typical Madagascan lives on one dollar a day, although you would not guess this from the attitude of Madagascans, who are a cheerful and optimistic race. Since the first humans arrived in Madagascar 2,300 years ago, loggers and developers have destroyed nearly 90 per cent of the island's original forest habitat, harvesting it for wood or burning it down to create room for crops.

Considering that Madagascar's population is growing by three per cent a year, this tension between rich land and poor residents is increasing day by day. Alarmed ecologists have named Madagascar a biodiversity hotspot, condemning the practice of slash-and-burn agriculture. In 2002 the global environmental community *rejoiced* when green-friendly Marc Ravalomanana was elected president. But only seven years later, the military replaced Ravalomanana with a politician who had little interest in protecting the environment. Needing money, the new government reversed a ban on the export of precious hardwoods, making it legal to sell wood from trees which had already been cut down or had fallen during the tornadoes that regularly hit the island. Yet in reality *they* did little to control the loggers who continued to rob the forests of new wood. The main targets of this environmental crime are the rosewood tree and the ebony tree. The wood from these majestic trees is in high demand: in China it is used to make exotic furniture; in Europe and America it is a valued material in the manufacture of expensive musical instruments.

The locals are caught in a trap. Poverty and the high value of rosewood – at \$3,000 per cubic meter it is ten times as valuable as oak – have driven them to cut down trees that are traditionally believed to be sacred or even holy. It is dangerous and back-breaking work. Using hand axes, in a few hours they bring down a tree that has stood tall for many centuries. Then they cut the trees into two-meter logs and drag these several kilometers to the nearest river. And the rare hardwood trees are not the only casualties. In order to transport the heavy rosewood logs downriver, rafts must be built from other wood. For each raft the loggers cut down four or five lighter trees from near the riverside, causing the earth to erode. At the same time animals' natural habitat has been disturbed, putting their survival at risk.

In this difficult situation what can bring hope? One man's work may offer a possible route out of the darkness. Olivier Behra believes that the only solution is to give local people economic alternatives. Almost single-handedly, he has stopped deforestation in the Vohimana forest by encouraging the locals instead to collect medicinal plants, which they never imagined had any monetary value, and sell them overseas to companies like Chanel. The village lemur hunter has been retrained to act as a guide for tourists obsessed with lemurs. The same tourists also pay to visit the wild orchid conservatory that Behra has set up. Can small-scale and sensitive initiatives like this compete with the rosewood mafia of Madagascar? Only time will tell.

1. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. high levels of economic inequality among the citizens of Madagascar
  - b. the problem of severe poverty in Madagascar and possible solutions
  - \*c. environmental problems caused by economic activities in Madagascar
  - d. widespread corruption in Madagascar's government and military
2. According to the text, which of the following is FALSE?
  - \*a. People in Madagascar do not realize the importance of trees.
  - b. Madagascar's wildlife is one of the things tourists like about the country.
  - c. Trees that are cut in Madagascar include ones that are very old.
  - d. The people of Madagascar generally have positive attitudes.
3. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?
  - a. Cutting trees is an easy and safe way to gain money.
  - b. Madagascar is a country full of wealthy people.
  - c. There is conflict between rich and poor people in the country.
  - \*d. Farming is one of the reasons why trees are cut down.
4. What can be inferred from the text about Madagascar?
  - \*a. Madagascar's democratic system has had some problems over the years.
  - b. The country has never been led by people who want to protect the environment.
  - c. Deforestation is no longer a serious issue in Madagascar.
  - d. Madagascar's wildlife is as diverse and unique as most other islands.
5. What does the word "rejoice" in paragraph 2 mean?
  - \*a. celebrate
  - b. reject
  - c. disbelieve

- d. cooperate
- 6. What does the word “*they*” in paragraph 2 refer to?
  - a. trees which had been cut down or had fallen
  - b. the ecologists
  - \*c. new government officials
  - d. precious hardwoods

Success at work is something that every generation strives for. But what we mean by success and how we measure it can vary greatly. Over time, societal norms and expectations change as the generations evolve. Take baby boomers, for example. Born roughly between 1946 and 1963, baby boomers came typically from stable family backgrounds with stay-at-home mums. Although their parents on the whole had conservative attitudes, they were brought up in a time of great social and economic change (the 1960s), a period when youth was celebrated and traditional ways of doing things were being challenged. As a result, they tended to grow up questioning authority. They are an optimistic generation and with some *justification* for being so - economic opportunities were good for them and for those with a university education, financial success, or at least comfort, was more or less guaranteed. At work they put in long hours and strove to be experts in their fields, because they measure success by how good they are at what they do. In a similar way, outside work they aspired to self-exploration and personal growth.

Their successors are called Generation X, born roughly between 1964 and 1983, and they're much smaller in number than that which preceded or succeeded it. It is also known as the 'lost generation'. Perhaps this is because the world of their childhood was rather less clearly defined and more uncertain: global problems like AIDS and the energy crisis came to the fore; families were smaller, but children spent less time with their parents; people also seemed more cynical about progress. Accordingly, generation X felt they had to rely on themselves to succeed and so a more pragmatic approach to life emerged, with an emphasis on a career education. It is fair to say this group were less happy-go-lucky than the baby boomers, more focused on hard work and its traditional reward - money. In turn, this definition of success gave rise to greater peer pressure to conform and 'grow up' more quickly.

Generation Y or Millennials, born roughly between 1984 and 2003, is as numerous as baby boomers. The age they were born into is characterized firstly by its strong and sustained economic growth and secondly by the development of the Internet and digital technologies, an age where everything is available on demand. It's also important to note the attitude of their parents, the baby boomers. They adopted a much more consultative approach to parenting than the previous generation, allowing their children to negotiate their own educational options and encouraging them to discuss issues in and outside the home. The result is a more outward-looking generation and *one* which believes in negotiation and collaboration. Seeing their parents work long hours, they want a more balanced life and put a premium on free time rather than money or their rank in an organization's hierarchy. They're keen to develop in creative areas and the increased connectivity of the Internet world affords them ready access to a like-minded and appreciative audience. Millennials also tend to view success in terms of their contribution to the community - they expect the companies they work for and the project they work on to be ethical, socio-ethnically inclusive and to answer real needs in society.

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the baby boomers according to the first paragraph?
  - a. The way they measure success at work was heavily shaped by the idea that financial prospects mattered the most.
  - b. The circumstances were not at all favorable for them, yet this didn't stop them from being successful in life.
  - c. Because they were in continual conflict with the authorities, they couldn't become much successful at work.
  - \*d. Along with the desire to be masters in their professions, they strained to improve themselves as a human being.
2. Which of the following is FALSE about Generation X according to the second paragraph?
  - a. They were aware that they were obliged to be hardworking and self-reliant if they wanted to be successful in life.
  - b. Money became one of their priorities as they were not as lucky as baby boomers in terms of financial conditions.
  - \*c. They didn't care about what other people at their age did, nor did they feel forced to be like them in order to fit in.
  - d. Their childhood was full of universal issues that, one way or the other, made the circumstances less convenient for them.
3. Which of the following is TRUE about Generation Y according to the third paragraph?
  - a. They are workaholics who prioritize their job and title over their personal life and free time.
  - \*b. Unlike their predecessors, they had access to something unprecedented while growing up.
  - c. The number of people who belonged to Generation Y is more than that of baby boomers.
  - d. Of all the generations listed above, they appear to be by far the most morally corrupt one.

4. Which of the following can be inferred about Millennials according to the third paragraph?
- The consultative approach their parents adopted while raising them resulted in a spoiled generation.
  - \*b. They would probably be upset if some candidates were not hired in a job interview just because of their race.
  - c. Finding people who share the same interests and opinions as themselves is more difficult than it was for their parents.
  - d. They lack the rapport with their parents, which previous generations had, as they approach family relations pragmatically.
5. What does "justification" in paragraph 1 mean?
- \*a. an acceptable reason
  - b. an undeniable drawback
  - c. an indispensable element
  - d. a pessimistic method
6. What does "one" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- a. an approach
  - \*b. a generation
  - c. a life
  - d. a result

A recent report from the United Nations indicates that the world's tropical forests are vanishing faster than previously thought. Up to 50 million acres a year are disappearing, almost the area of West Germany, 50 per cent more than expected. The World Resources Institute, which compiled the report, says that the rising rate of deforestation was "a tragedy for the biological richness of the earth and an ominous signal for the climatic conditions of the future." About 100 forest species become extinct every day, with irreparable loss of part of the world's genetic resources. The report says that deforestation accounts for a third of the world's emissions of carbon dioxide, the biggest cause of global warming.

The loss of the forests is largely the result of overpopulation. Hungry landless masses in Asia compete with commercial logging for the available resources. At the moment, the landless masses are winning. The overwhelming bulk of the wood and timber of tropical forests is burnt where it stands. Of that which is extracted, only 17 per cent goes for industrial use. The rest is used for firewood. The concept of natural forest as spare land ready for agriculture is predominant. It is the central reality of the deforestation crisis. In 1988, 60 million acres of Rondonia in the Brazilian Amazon was burnt for grazing and cropland. Billions of dollars worth of timber went up in smoke, wasted because there was no ready economic market for it. The forest was seen to have more value as agricultural land than as standing forests to be harvested.

Just how bad the situation is can be revealed by satellite photograph. Such a photograph of the Amazon basin will reveal hundreds of points of light stretching from Bolivia to the Atlantic. Each point of light indicates a man-made forest fire at least half a mile wide. In 1988 and 1989, there were at least 15,000 such fires which meant that Brazil sent half as much carbon into the atmosphere as Japan.

If you want to know what happens when the rain forests are destroyed, the place to go is Vietnam. During the Vietnam war, the American air force sprayed more than 72 million litres of herbicides and defoliants over the country, dropping bombs and napalm over much of the rest. Almost half of Vietnam's landscape is derelict. Since the end of the war things have got worse: the country's 60 million people, like most inhabitants of the tropics, are dependent upon wood for fuel and construction. Demand for fuel and the clearance of land for agriculture has also destroyed thousands of acres. What the Vietnamese have discovered is that when the tropical forests go, they go forever. The soil is poor. Once the cover is gone, tropical rainstorms wash out the nutrients. In the dry season, the grass catches fire and saplings are killed. Then more top soil is washed away. Tropical trees flower unpredictably, and their seeds are difficult to collect and germinate.

1. The writer of the text aims to \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*a. raise awareness about one global issue caused by humankind
  - b. compare Amazon rain forests to the rain forests in Vietnam
  - c. inform people about how to make use of the tropical forests
  - d. criticize the American forces about what they did during the Vietnam war
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- \*a. The Vietnamese have better understood why they should protect tropical forests since the war.
  - b. Carbon emissions of Brazil in the late 1980s became twice that of Japan's.
  - c. What the World's Resources Institute said was not in accordance with the report on tropical forest.
  - d. People in Asia have earned billions of dollars through commercial logging over the years.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- a. Regardless of what Vietnam has gone through since the war, there is still hope to grow tropical forests there.
  - b. It's very likely to lose the biological diversity of the forests even if deforestation decreases dramatically.
  - c. The sole way to prevent global warming is that humans should be devoid of agricultural land in forests.

- \*d. It is not only forest species but also people that should fear such depredations causing threats for the future.
4. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?
- a. Commercial logging is falling behind the landless masses in Asia in the competition for resources.
  - b. 83% of wood and timber of tropical forests is not used for the industries.
  - c. Overpopulation is one of the biggest causes of deforestation.
  - \*d. About half of what we expected is the actual rate of deforestation happening each year.
5. What does account for in paragraph 1 mean?
- a. counteract
  - b. compensate
  - \*c. constitute
  - d. conceal
6. What does it in paragraph 2 refer to?
- a. The predominance of commercial logging
  - \*b. The idea of using natural forest as spare land for farming
  - c. The result of overpopulation in Asia
  - d. The overwhelming bulk of the wood and timber of tropical forests

Home to around five percent of the world's known biodiversity, the Republic of Costa Rica has long been considered a sustainability success story. Almost 30 percent of the country's territory is protected nature reserves, safeguarding the forests that cover over half of the land. The fact that Costa Rica also produces some of the world's best Arabica coffee is no coincidence either, as the two practices are linked—protected natural ecosystems produce some of the best quality coffee.

Since coffee first took root along Costa Rica's Central Valley in the late 1700s, small farms have played a big role in production, fostering mild, softly acidic beans in the soil rarely larger than 12 acres. These are often almost indistinguishable from their lush natural surroundings, and are surrounded by a colorful abundance of flora that's teeming with life. Harnessing this natural harmony is what Costa Rican coffee farmers owe their delicious beans to, and it is what persuaded ex-taxi driver Luis Emilio back to a life of coffee cultivation, following in his family's footsteps.

Having bought his farm around a decade ago, Luis fell in love with the idea that growing distinctive coffee in a naturalistic way represents what makes Costa Rica a benchmark for sustainable thinking. Walking around his farm, you feel at one with nature, almost forgetting that you're weaving through coffee trees that have been manicured and nurtured for excellent productivity. Quality is everything here, and to maintain it, Luis sought the help of Nespresso agronomist Fernando Segura, who has since become a close friend as well as a trusted advisor. "I come here to tell [Luis] all the things I have learnt, but he's the one who puts it into practice. We're a really good team," beams Fernando. Together they've transformed Luis' farm into a haven of circularity that's resistant to the effects of climate change. Growing coffee in the shade of barrier trees helps nourish the soil, as the leaves that fall from their branches compost down and condition the earth with nutrients. The sentinel trees also provide homes for birds, which keep insect populations at bay to ensure a natural equilibrium of wildlife in the area.

And it's not just biodiversity that's benefitted from Fernando and Luis' sustainable approach, as Luis uses the knowledge he's gained from Fernando to manage the administrative side of his business—paying fair wages and monitoring improvements year after year. Luis's smallholding is a prime example of how to set up a sustainable farm that sits within and supports the local natural ecosystem.

1. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*a. a Costa Rican coffee farmer who takes steps toward total sustainability
  - b. the history of coffee beans production in the Republic of Costa Rica
  - c. the partnership of Fernando and Luis with regard to growing high quality coffee beans
  - d. natural ecosystem and biodiversity available in Costa Rica
2. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?
- a. Luis Emilio's family used to produce coffee beans in the past.
  - b. The idea of growing original coffee has affected Luis Emilio positively.
  - c. Coffee beans are delicious in Costa Rica thanks to the natural harmony available.
  - \*d. 30 percent of the biodiversity available in the world belongs to Costa Rica.
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- a. Fernando was responsible only for managing the administrative side of the business.
  - b. Luis cut and shaped the trees in the farm in order to walk around them more easily.
  - \*c. Trees have a crucial role in growing coffee as their falling leaves are beneficial for the soil.
  - d. Both Luis and Fernando followed their family footsteps and started coffee cultivation.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- \*a. Although Luis had high quality trees and coffee beans, he needed some help from outside to continue his business.
  - b. Luis walked around his farm when he felt alone and wanted to forget about everything.
  - c. Climate change was not a factor for growing coffee as the shade of trees was enough to increase the quality.
  - d. A trusted advisor is always a must to grow high quality coffee beans in Costa Rica.
5. What does "these" in paragraph 2 refer to?
- a. softly acidic beans
  - \*b. small farms
  - c. Costa Rica's valleys
  - d. natural surroundings
6. What does the word "nourish" in paragraph 3 mean?
- a. cultivate
  - b. grow
  - c. promote
  - \*d. enrich