

Dialog

:oko:

Mary : What's in that bottle?

Paul : Sulphuric acid.

Mary : ----?

Paul : Yes. I am sorry. I'll do it straight away.

A) Don't you know that all dangerous substances have to be properly labelled

B) Do you mind if I use some of it in my experiment

C) Do you know where all the acids and other dangerous substances are kept

D) Then what is it doing here

E) You haven't been burned, have you

Mary : What's in that bottle?

Paul : Sulphuric acid.

Mary : ----?

Paul : Yes. I am sorry. I'll do it straight away.

A) Don't you know that all dangerous substances have to be properly labelled

B) Do you mind if I use some of it in my experiment

C) Do you know where all the acids and other

dangerous substances are kept

D) Then what is it doing here

E) You haven't been burned, have you

straight away = derhal, hemen şimdi

**substance = 1) madde, material, entity;
2) öz, esas, asıl anlam, essence**

label = etiketlemek, (isim=) etiket

Roger : Where will the new bridge be?

Bill : Five miles downstream.

Roger : ----

Bill : No, the rock formation isn't suitable.

A) People living there won't be pleased, will they?

B) Have the engineers submitted their plans?

C) Couldn't they build it nearer here?

D) But the river is very wide there.

E) There's already a good road there.

Roger : Where will the new bridge be?

Bill : Five miles downstream.

Roger : ----

Bill : No, the rock formation isn't suitable.

A) People living there won't be pleased, will they?

B) Have the engineers submitted their plans?

C) Couldn't they build it nearer here?

D) But the river is very wide there.

E) There's already a good road there.

downstream = akıntı yönünde, aşağı doğru

formation = oluşum

submit = 1) arz etmek, sunmak, present; 2) boyun eğmek, teslim olmak, surrender

David : I thought there was an abundance of aluminium in the earth's crust.

Peter : There is.

David : ----?

Peter : Because most of it is not in a form that can be removed and processed at a profit.

- A) Then what is special about bauxite
- B) Is it really necessary to import so much
- C) Where are the major deposits in France
- D) Then why is it in short supply
- E) Are processing costs still going up

David : I thought there was an abundance of aluminium in the earth's crust.

Peter : There is.

David : ----?

Peter : Because most of it is not in a form that can be removed and processed at a profit.

A) Then what is special about bauxite

B) Is it really necessary to import so much

C) Where are the major deposits in France

D) Then why is it in short supply

E) Are processing costs still going up

abundance = bolluk, çokluk, zenginlik, bounty, wealth, zıt anl. = scarcity

crust = kabuk, dış tabaka

bauxite = alüminyum cevheri, boksit

deposit = maden yatağı

in short supply = üretimi/piyasaya arzı yetersiz

Fred : What's the first item on the agenda?

Ben : Rubbish disposal and the recycling of waste.

Fred : ----

Ben : I know it is. But no one takes it seriously. One day we'll have to, though!

A) It just can't be done under these circumstances.

B) But we discussed that last week.

C) Then what follows?

D) Who's brought this subject up?

E) That's always on the agenda.

Fred : What's the first item on the agenda?

Ben : Rubbish disposal and the recycling of waste.

Fred : ----

Ben : I know it is. But no one takes it seriously. One day we'll have to, though!

A) It just can't be done under these circumstances.

B) But we discussed that last week.

C) Then what follows?

D) Who's brought this subject up?

E) That's always on the agenda.

agenda = gündem

disposal = yok etme, ortadan kaldırma

circumstance = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, keyfiyet, situation, case, incident

bring up = 1) gündeme getirmek, değinmek, refer; 2) yetiştirmek, yükseltmek, raise

Farmer : What can I do to increase the harvest?

Expert : Well, there are a number of ways I can suggest. One is irrigation.

Farmer : ----?

Expert : Quite a lot, I'm afraid.

A) Yes, but how much expense will that entail

B) You mean a modern irrigation method

C) Are you trained in irrigation engineering

D) Do you think there is plenty of underground water

E) The rainfall in this region is adequate, isn't it

Farmer : What can I do to increase the harvest?

Expert : Well, there are a number of ways I can suggest. One is irrigation.

Farmer : ----?

Expert : Quite a lot, I'm afraid.

- A) Yes, but how much expense will that entail**
- B) You mean a modern irrigation method**
- C) Are you trained in irrigation engineering**
- D) Do you think there is plenty of underground water**
- E) The rainfall in this region is adequate, isn't it**

irrigation = sulama

entail = içermek, gerektirmek, involve, require

adequate = yeterli, enough, sufficient, zıt anl. = inadequate

Jennifer : I like to buy clothes made from natural fibres.

Polly : But why? Man-made fibres have certain advantages you know.

Jennifer : ----

Polly : The man-made ones are usually harder wearing and easier to wash and iron.

A) What about their disadvantages?

B) Such as what?

C) No. I'm not going to change my mind!

D) And what about natural fibres?

E) But the jacket you are wearing is made from a natural fibre.

Jennifer : I like to buy clothes made from natural fibres.

Polly : But why? Man-made fibres have certain advantages you know.

Jennifer : ----

Polly : The man-made ones are usually harder wearing and easier to wash and iron.

A) What about their disadvantages?

B) Such as what?

C) No. I'm not going to change my mind!

D) And what about natural fibres?

E) But the jacket you are wearing is made from a natural fibre.

fibre = iplik, lif

harder wearing = daha zor eskiyen

change one's mind = fikrini deđiptirmek

Andrew : Do you happen to know anything about the Nye Committee?

Colin : Yes, it was appointed in 1934 to investigate the munitions industry following allegations that armament firms were working against the cause of peace.

Andrew : ----

Colin : The allegations were found to be true, and therefore, the industry was nationalised.

- A) What were the results of their investigations?
- B) What a world we live in!
- C) How is it you know all this?
- D) I wonder just how much money these people make out of armaments.
- E) How long did these investigations take them?

Andrew : Do you happen to know anything about the Nye Committee?

Colin : Yes, it was appointed in 1934 to investigate the munitions industry following allegations that armament firms were working against the cause of peace.

Andrew : ----

Colin : The allegations were found to be true, and therefore, the industry was nationalised.

A) What were the results of their investigations?

B) What a world we live in!

C) How is it you know all this?

D) I wonder just how much money these people make out of armaments.

E) How long did these investigations take them?

happen to know = (pans eseri) bilmek

appoint = atamak, görevlendirmek, assign, zýt
anl. = discharge, dismiss

investigate = araptýrmak, soruþturmak, teftiþ etmek, incelemek, inquire, inspect, examine

munitions = savap gereçleri, mühimmat, cephanes

allegation = suçlama, itham, iddia

armament = silahlanma, teçhizat, silah

cause = 1) amaç, gaye, hedef, dava, ülkü, purpose, objective; 2) neden, sebep,

reason

nationalise = devletleþtirmek, kamulaþtırmak

Researcher: We were using an instrument that measures the optical clarity of water.

Interviewer: ----

Researcher: It's very simple, really. It shines a light from point A to point B. And if there is less light at the end, it's because there are particles in the water.

- A) And how does it work?
- B) How long have you been using it?
- C) Yes, I've heard about them. They aren't very accurate, are they?
- D) What were you hoping to learn?
- E) How accurate can such an instrument be?

Researcher: We were using an instrument that measures the optical clarity of water.

Interviewer: ----

Researcher: It's very simple, really. It shines a light from point A to point B. And if there is less light at the end, it's because there are particles in the water.

A) And how does it work?

B) How long have you been using it?

C) Yes, I've heard about them. They aren't very accurate, are they?

D) What were you hoping to learn?

E) How accurate can such an instrument be?

particle = parçacık

Mark : What is traffic physics?

Peter : Oh, everyone is talking about it these days in Germany.

Mark : ----

Peter : Yes, it is. For instance, one method treats cars on a highway as molecules in a gas that want to move in one direction at a certain velocity.

A) Perhaps they are doing something similar on Dutch roads.

B) Well, tell me about it.

C) It sounds rather improbable to me. What do you think of it?

D) Why in Germany? Has it originated there?

E) But what is it? Is it really scientific?

Mark : What is traffic physics?

Peter : Oh, everyone is talking about it these days in Germany.

Mark : ----

Peter : Yes, it is. For instance, one method treats cars on a highway as molecules in a gas that want to move in one direction at a certain velocity.

A) Perhaps they are doing something similar on Dutch roads.

B) Well, tell me about it.

C) It sounds rather improbable to me. What do you think of it?

D) Why in Germany? Has it originated there?

E) But what is it? Is it really scientific?

treat = 1) davranmak, muamele etmek, behave, act; 2) tedavi etmek, cure

improbable = ihtimal dahilinde olmayan, olası olmayan, unlikely, zıt anl. = probable,

likely

originate = (ilk defa) ortaya çıkmak, doğmak, emerge, arise, zıt anl. = terminate

Brian : The subject of whether there are any civilisations other than that of Earth seems to be back in favour.

James : Yes. It rather got forgotten after Fermi's famous question.

Brian : ----

James : He simply asked "If extra terrestrials are commonplace, where are they?"

A) But a lot of people seem pretty sure that there are a lot of earth-like planets.

B) He was a nuclear physicist, wasn't he?

C) No one has so far managed to detect radio transmissions from other planets.

D) What was that? I've forgotten all about it.

E) Yes, except by the writers of science fiction.

Brian : The subject of whether there are any civilisations other than that of Earth seems to be back in favour.

James : Yes. It rather got forgotten after Fermi's famous question.

Brian : ----

James : He simply asked "If extra terrestrials are commonplace, where are they?"

A) But a lot of people seem pretty sure that there are a lot of earth-like planets.

B) He was a nuclear physicist, wasn't he?

C) No one has so far managed to detect radio transmissions from other planets.

D) What was that? I've forgotten all about it.

E) Yes, except by the writers of science fiction.

in favour = revaçta

commonplace = olađan, sýradan, ordinary,
obvious, zýt anl. = extraordinary

science fiction = bilimkurgu

David : Do you think there are any significant differences between organic and non-organic foods?

Bob : ----

David : Yes; that's what it says here. There are apparently a great many extraneous variables.

Bob : Exactly. In my opinion, though, the organic tastes better.

A) Probably not; but I'm not a fan of the organic.

B) Well, certainly not as regards the flavour.

C) It stands to reason that there are.

D) It's hard to say. And it's not easy to research the subject.

E) Frankly, I don't take the debate seriously.

David : Do you think there are any significant differences between organic and non-organic foods?

Bob : ----

David : Yes; that's what it says here. There are apparently a great many extraneous variables.

Bob : Exactly. In my opinion, though, the organic tastes better.

A) Probably not; but I'm not a fan of the organic.

B) Well, certainly not as regards the flavour.

C) It stands to reason that there are.

D) It's hard to say. And it's not easy to research the subject.

E) Frankly, I don't take the debate seriously.

extraneous = 1) dışsal, harici; 2) konu dışı, ikincil öneme sahip, secondary

fan = yandaş

stand to reason = makul olmak, akla yatmak

Alec : Have you been following this debate about how far the industrial scientist is free?

Peter : ----

Alec : You clearly have been following the debate.

Peter : Yes I have; and it's all very disturbing.

A) No I haven't. What's been happening?

B) I think you mean not free. He's hired for a particular job and the data obtained becomes the property of the company that pays for the research.

C) I read something about it in the newspaper last week, and then forgot all about it.

D) There's been a lot about it on the TV recently, but as it doesn't concern us I've rather ignored it.

E) A good scientist is always free. It is only the second-rate ones who complain and feel they are being ill-treated. I'm quite out of sympathy with the whole issue.

Alec : Have you been following this debate about how far the industrial scientist is free?

Peter : ----

Alec : You clearly have been following the debate.

Peter : Yes I have; and it's all very disturbing.

A) No I haven't. What's been happening?

B) I think you mean not free. He's hired for a particular job and the data obtained becomes the property of the company that pays for the research.

C) I read something about it in the newspaper last week, and then forgot all about it.

D) There's been a lot about it on the TV recently, but as it doesn't concern us I've rather ignored it.

E) A good scientist is always free. It is only the second-rate ones who complain and feel they are being ill-treated. I'm quite out of sympathy with the whole issue.

debate = tartışma, müzakere, argument, discussion

disturbing = rahatsız edici, endişe verici, annoying, troublesome, zıt anl. = agreeable,

convenient

ill-treat = kötü davranmak, abuse, injure

issue = konu, sorun, mesele, point, matter, question

Pat : Listen to this! In Australia, they are starting to recycle mobile phones.

Stan : ----

Pat : The old phones are being melted down and the harmful gases extracted for commercial re-use.

Stan : Good for them, I hope other countries follow suit.

A) Well, that is interesting! Tell me more.

B) Yes, I read about that. I'm not convinced.

C) Yes I know. I reckon it could be dangerous.

D) That's just a newspaper article. Don't take it seriously.

E) The next article on dormant seeds is much more interesting.

Pat : Listen to this! In Australia, they are starting to recycle mobile phones.

Stan : ----

Pat : The old phones are being melted down and the harmful gases extracted for commercial re-use.

Stan : Good for them, I hope other countries follow suit.

A) Well, that is interesting! Tell me more.

B) Yes, I read about that. I'm not convinced.

C) Yes I know. I reckon it could be dangerous.

D) That's just a newspaper article. Don't take it seriously.

E) The next article on dormant seeds is much more interesting.

follow suit = bir başkasının yaptıklarını yapmak,
aynı şekilde hareket etmek

reckon = sanmak, düşünmek, saymak,
hesaplamak, think, calculate

Paul : It says here that workers in the poorer countries are less productive than those in the richer ones.

Colin : ----

Paul : But why?

Colin : Because, among other things, their machinery is less advanced.

A) That used to be the case; but it isn't any longer.

B) I find that hard to believe.

C) I don't think it's been proved.

D) Yes, that's true.

E) One shouldn't generalise like that.

Paul : It says here that workers in the poorer countries are less productive than those in the richer ones.

Colin : ----

Paul : But why?

Colin : Because, among other things, their machinery is less advanced.

A) That used to be the case; but it isn't any

longer.

B) I find that hard to believe.

C) I don't think it's been proved.

D) Yes, that's true.

E) One shouldn't generalise like that.

productive = üretken, prolific, fruitful, zıt
anl. = unproductive

advanced = gelişmiş, ileri düzeyde

generalize = genelleme yapmak

Andy : Did you know that, by flying in formation, aircraft can reduce fuel consumption by up to 25%?

David : ----

Andy : Really? How interesting!

David : Yes. The leader has to work hardest; so on long flights, the stronger birds take it in turn to lead.

A) Well I'm not surprised. It's a question of air displacement. And it's why birds fly in formation.

B) Is that so? Personally, I find it hard to believe!

C) I wonder why! I wonder if that's why birds like to fly in formation.

D) I don't think they often achieve a 25% reduction in fuel consumption! I think it rather depends on how fast they are flying.

E) Yes, that's right. Have you never wondered why birds so often fly in formation?

Andy : Did you know that, by flying in formation, aircraft can reduce fuel consumption by up to 25%?

David : ----

Andy : Really? How interesting!

David : Yes. The leader has to work hardest; so on long flights, the stronger birds take it in turn to lead.

A) Well I'm not surprised. It's a question of air displacement. And it's why birds fly in formation.

B) Is that so? Personally, I find it hard to believe!

C) I wonder why! I wonder if that's why birds like to fly in formation.

D) I don't think they often achieve a 25% reduction in fuel consumption! I think it rather depends on how fast they are flying.

E) Yes, that's right. Have you never wondered why birds so often fly in formation?

**fly in formation = belli bir düzende uçmak
take it in turn to lead = sırayla liderlik yapmak
displacement = deplasman, yer değiştirme**

Malcolm: Do rocket launches damage the ozone layer?

Jude : At present, no. The emission of ozone-damaging nitrogen compounds is negligible.

Malcolm: - - - -

Jude : That would be a different story. Dangerous emissions would soar.

A) Are all rockets launched by means of the same solid fuels?

B) And also, of course, there aren't many space launches happening.

C) But what if they start to launch rockets with hydrazine?

D) I thought hydrazine was a nitrogen-based fuel.

E) But can we be sure of that? New studies keep revealing new facts!

Malcolm: Do rocket launches damage the ozone layer?

Jude : At present, no. The emission of ozone-damaging nitrogen compounds is negligible.

Malcolm: - - - -

Jude : That would be a different story. Dangerous emissions would soar.

A) Are all rockets launched by means of the same solid fuels?

B) And also, of course, there aren't many space launches happening.

C) But what if they start to launch rockets with hydrazine?

D) I thought hydrazine was a nitrogen-based fuel.

E) But can we be sure of that? New studies keep revealing new facts!

negligible = önemsiz, kayda değmez, trifling, trivial, zıt anl. = significant

soar = yükselmek, artmak, (yukarıya) fırlamak; süzülerek uçmak, ascend

David : Have you had a good look at the new seismic hazard map yet?

Adam : - - - -

David : But it makes one very important point: the greatest hazard areas contain half the world's largest cities.

Adam : Is that so? That's pretty scary, isn't it?

A) No, I haven't. It looks pretty informative, though.

B) Yes, I have, It's been well-complied and well-annotated, hasn't it?

C) Why do you say that? Did you find something interesting in it?

D) No, I haven't. Just a quick glance. It didn't seem to say much.

E) Yes. It's good. You ought to take a look at it yourself .

David : Have you had a good look at the new seismic hazard map yet?

Adam : - - - -

David : But it makes one very important point: the greatest hazard areas contain half the world's largest cities.

Adam : Is that so? That's pretty scary, isn't it?

A) No, I haven't. It looks pretty informative, though.

B) Yes, I have, It's been well-compiled and well-annotated, hasn't it?

C) Why do you say that? Did you find something interesting in it?

D) No, I haven't. Just a quick glance. It didn't seem to say much.

E) Yes. It's good. You ought to take a look at it yourself .

scary = korkutucu, ürkütücü

compile = derlemek, collect, accumulate, zıt anl. = disperse

well-compiled = iyi derlenmiş

annotate = dipnot koymak, açıklayıcı notlar koymak

well-annotated = dipnotlarla iyice açıklanmış

glance = göz atma

Louis : Have you considered getting a handheld computer instead of a desktop?

Mavis : - - - -

Louis : That's not true at all. The handheld is a miracle of miniaturisation. And they can exchange information with desktop PCs.

Mavis : I didn't realise that. I must look into the matter further.

A) No, I haven't. They do little more than store your diary and address book.

B) No. I couldn't possibly afford one of them!

C) Well, what do you think? I really don't know anything about them.

D) Except for size, I suppose they are not very different from desktop PCs. Are there any other big differences?

E) I always assumed that recharging them would be a problem. Is it?

Louis : Have you considered getting a handheld computer instead of a desktop?

Mavis : - - - -

Louis : That's not true at all. The handheld is a miracle of miniaturisation. And they can exchange information with desktop PCs.

Mavis : I didn't realise that. I must look into the matter further.

A) No, I haven't. They do little more than store your diary and address book.

B) No. I couldn't possibly afford one of them!

C) Well, what do you think? I really don't know anything about them.

D) Except for size, I suppose they are not very different from desktop PCs. Are there any other big differences?

E) I always assumed that recharging them would be a problem. Is it?

exchange = değiş tokuş etmek, trade, swap

look into = araştırmak, soruşturmak, incelemek, check out, inspect

Harry : Have you read that article on global warming that I put on your desk?

Clive : Yes I have. I was rather impressed by the assertion that changes in land use aren't being sufficiently taken into consideration.

Harry : - - - -

Clive : It does indeed.

A) So was I. It stands to reason that forests help to cool the atmosphere as water evaporating from leaves absorbs heat.

B) In fact the planting of forests to absorb carbon dioxide can actually lead to warming in areas of heavy snowfall.

C) The subject is far more complex than I had realised.

D) Obviously a great deal more research into the subject is required.

E) Among the factors they included were estimated changes in forest sizes and areas of farmland.

Harry : Have you read that article on global warming that I put on your desk?

Clive : Yes I have. I was rather impressed by the assertion that changes in land use aren't being sufficiently taken into consideration.

Harry : - - - -

Clive : It does indeed.

A) So was I. It stands to reason that forests help to cool the atmosphere as water evaporating from leaves absorbs heat.

B) In fact the planting of forests to absorb carbon dioxide can actually lead to warming in areas of heavy snowfall.

C) The subject is far more complex than I had realised.

D) Obviously a great deal more research into the subject is required.

E) Among the factors they included were estimated changes in forest sizes and areas of farmland.

assertion = savunma, iddia; açıklama, bildiri, affirmation;
declaration

sufficiently = yeterince, enough, adequately, zıt anl. = insufficiently

Gerald : My son seems to be set on getting a job in air traffic control.

Roger : - - - -

Gerald : Oh yes. Academically he's fully up to the job. But the strain must be terrible! Think of the responsibility!

Roger : Some people like it!

A) All I know is that current networks won't be able to cope with the increasing amount of aircraft in Europe.

B) I tried it once; but it wasn't the right sort of job for me!

C) It's a job that attracts a lot of young people. Let him try it.

D) Don't you agree that the monitoring of traffic through our airports mustn't be taken lightly?

E) And presumably you're not too keen on the idea? Has he got the right qualifications?

Gerald : My son seems to be set on getting a job in air traffic control.

Roger : - - - -

Gerald : Oh yes. Academically he's fully up to the job. But the strain must be terrible! Think of the responsibility!

Roger : Some people like it!

A) All I know is that current networks won't be able to cope with the increasing amount of aircraft in Europe.

B) I tried it once; but it wasn't the right sort of job for me!

C) It's a job that attracts a lot of young people. Let him try it.

D) Don't you agree that the monitoring of traffic through our airports mustn't be taken lightly?

E) And presumably you're not too keen on the idea? Has he got the right qualifications?

be set on = kararlı/azimli olmak, be determined

be up to = (bir işi) yapabilecek düzeyde/yetenekte olmak, be able to do

strain = gerginlik, stres, stress, tension, (fiil=) (kendini) zorlamak, çok gayret etmek,

strive, struggle, zıt anl. = laze

Mary : What's special about digital radio?

Giles : Well, to start with, the quality of the sound is excellent.

Mary : ----

Giles : Yes; it has a display that tells you what you are listening to.

A) And that makes it a lot more expensive, doesn't it?

B) Oh, that's good. And has it any other advantages?

C) But isn't the quality of the sound pretty good on all radios now?

D) Well, I would expect it to be so, considering the price!

E) Right. What about its drawbacks?

Mary : What's special about digital radio?

Giles : Well, to start with, the quality of the sound is excellent.

Mary : ----

Giles : Yes; it has a display that tells you what you are listening to.

A) And that makes it a lot more expensive, doesn't it?

B) Oh, that's good. And has it any other advantages?

C) But isn't the quality of the sound pretty good on all radios now?

D) Well, I would expect it to be so, considering the price!

E) Right. What about its drawbacks?

display = gösterge

considering = dikkate alındığında

Phil : The Natural History Museum is really making a break with tradition with its Darwin Centre.

Jane : ----

Phil : Visitors can now watch the Museum's scientists as they carry out the research that's essential when identifying new species for instance.

Jane : I think that's a splendid idea.

- A) Really? What's it doing?
- B) Good. Are you thinking of applying?
- C) That's a surprise! It won't last long!
- D) Who says so? I'm sure you're wrong!
- E) Well; it shouldn't be allowed to happen!

Phil : The Natural History Museum is really making a break with tradition with its Darwin Centre.

Jane : ----

Phil : Visitors can now watch the Museum's scientists as they carry out the research that's essential when identifying new species for instance.

Jane : I think that's a splendid idea.

A) Really? What's it doing?

B) Good. Are you thinking of applying?

C) That's a surprise! It won't last long!

D) Who says so? I'm sure you're wrong!

E) Well; it shouldn't be allowed to happen!

make a break with = yıkmak, kırmak
splendid = harika, muhteşem, beautiful,
gorgeous

Craig : This is interesting. Eighteen new fish species have been caught off the coast of the south western tip of England in recent years.

Sam : What's the explanation? Have all their natural enemies been killed off?

Craig : ----

Sam : Well, that sounds plausible. After all, fish are cold-blooded creatures and need suitable surroundings.

A) They don't offer any explanation. Your guess is as good as mine.

B) That's one possible explanation, but it's certainly not the most likely.

C) No. Apparently it's the result of global warming. They are moving north to cooler waters.

D) Possibly. But what I want to know is, where have they come from?

E) No. I don't think so, anyway. Why do you ask?

Craig : This is interesting. Eighteen new fish species have been caught off the coast of the south western tip of England in recent years.

Sam : What's the explanation? Have all their natural enemies been killed off?

Craig : ----

Sam : Well, that sounds plausible. After all, fish are cold-blooded creatures and need suitable surroundings.

A) They don't offer any explanation. Your guess is as good as mine.

B) That's one possible explanation, but it's certainly not the most likely.

C) No. Apparently it's the result of global warming. They are moving north to cooler waters.

D) Possibly. But what I want to know is, where have they come from?

E) No. I don't think so, anyway. Why do you ask?

off the coast of = — sahili açıklarında

plausible = makul, akla yatkın, reasonable, zıt anl. =
implausible, unlikely

creature = yaratık

Alec : If they can predict when one particular volcano will erupt, why can't they predict when any volcano will erupt?

James : Because no two volcanoes are alike. Each needs to be studied so that its warning signals can be recognised.

Alec : ----

James : Yes. But it will take time, of course. And there are only two volcanowatching satellites orbiting Earth and these aren't enough.

- A) Why is that? Surely one volcano is very like another?
- B) That sounds reasonable enough. Is this being done?
- C) Well, what are they doing about it?
- D) Isn't volcanic activity related to earthquakes?
- E) But they've been carrying out research on volcanoes for years! How is it we know so little about them?

Alec : If they can predict when one particular volcano will erupt, why can't they predict when any volcano will erupt?

James : Because no two volcanoes are alike. Each needs to be studied so that its warning signals can be recognised.

Alec : ----

James : Yes. But it will take time, of course. And there are only two volcanowatching satellites orbiting Earth and these aren't enough.

A) Why is that? Surely one volcano is very like another?

B) That sounds reasonable enough. Is this being done?

C) Well, what are they doing about it?

D) Isn't volcanic activity related to earthquakes?

E) But they've been carrying out research on volcanoes for years! How is it we know so little about them?

alike = 1) benzer; 2) eşit şekilde; 3) hem..., hem..., similar, in the same way, both

Chris : Have you read this article about the aerotrain they are working on?

Tony : Do you mean the train that will ride on a cushion of air 2 to 4 inches above the ground?

Chris : ----

Tony : I really don't know. But if they do succeed, it will be an important breakthrough.

A) Yes, that's the one. Do you think the project is realistic?

B) Yes, of course. And it would have propeller engines.

C) Right. It would cut back on energy consumption too.

D) I suppose so. I don't think they are taking safety into consideration.

E) Yes. It's a Japanese firm that's developing it, you know.

Chris : Have you read this article about the aerotrain they are working on?

Tony : Do you mean the train that will ride on a cushion of air 2 to 4 inches above the ground?

Chris : ----

Tony : I really don't know. But if they do succeed, it will be an important breakthrough.

A) Yes, that's the one. Do you think the project is realistic?

B) Yes, of course. And it would have propeller engines.

C) Right. It would cut back on energy consumption too.

D) I suppose so. I don't think they are taking safety into consideration.

E) Yes. It's a Japanese firm that's developing it, you know.

cushion of air = hava yastığı

breakthrough = büyük buluş, hamle, discovery

propeller = itici güçle çalışan; pervane

Roy : If you haven't already read this account of Philip Morrison, make sure you do.

Michael : — —

Roy : That's what impressed me most. He made important contributions in quantum electrodynamics among other things, and then gave courses on physics for poets!

A) Yes, I will. I've seen him on TV on several occasions, he's both charming and amusing.

B) Yes, I intend to. What was it that impressed you?

C) I've already done so. The range of his interests and activities is amazing.

D) Did you realise he was an assembler of the first atomic bomb?

E) Of course. I was his student, you know, at Cornell University.

Roy : If you haven't already read this account of Philip Morrison, make sure you do.

Michael : — —

Roy : That's what impressed me most. He made important contributions in quantum electrodynamics among other things, and then gave courses on physics for poets!

A) Yes, I will. I've seen him on TV on several occasions, he's both charming and amusing.

B) Yes, I intend to. What was it that impressed you?

C) I've already done so. The range of his interests and activities is amazing.

D) Did you realise he was an assembler of the first atomic bomb?

E) Of course. I was his student, you know, at Cornell University.

occasion = olay, fırsat, vesile, gerek, neden, event, opportunity, cause

charming = hoş, cana yakın, çekici

amusing = eğlendirici, matrak

assembler = montör, takyapçı

Gary : Is this the website you like best when it comes to scientific news?

Philip : Yes, I suppose it is. It's updated weekly and well-linked to related websites.

Gary : — —

Philip : That's hard to say. So many scientific "facts" are being questioned these days.

- A) Is it university-owned?
- B) Does it keep up with recent developments?
- C) What's the level? College stuff?
- D) From a scientific point of view, how reliable is it?
- E) Does it cover all the sciences?

Gary : Is this the website you like best when it comes to scientific news?

Philip : Yes, I suppose it is. It's updated weekly and well-linked to related websites.

Gary : — —

Philip : That's hard to say. So many scientific "facts" are being questioned these days.

- A) Is it university-owned?
- B) Does it keep up with recent developments?
- C) What's the level? College stuff?
- D) From a scientific point of view, how reliable is it?**
- E) Does it cover all the sciences?

update = güncelleştirmek

Brian : Have you read this book, Water Follies?

Peter : No I haven't; but I've heard a lot about it. It focuses on how much water is being wasted, doesn't it?

Brian : — —

Peter : Good! It's time someone took a firm stand against the waste.

- A) That's right. And it's pretty critical of man for being so unconcerned about this waste.
- B) No. It actually concentrates on ground water.
- C) Yes. Most people seem to think ground water is boundless.
- D) And the gold-mining industry is attacked for its vast "dewatering" operations.
- E) And the consequences include dry rivers and land subsidence.

Brian : Have you read this book, Water Follies?

Peter : No I haven't; but I've heard a lot about it. It focuses on how much water is being wasted, doesn't it?

Brian : — —

Peter : Good! It's time someone took a firm stand against the waste.

A) That's right. And it's pretty critical of man for being so unconcerned about this waste.

B) No. It actually concentrates on ground water.

C) Yes. Most people seem to think ground water is boundless.

D) And the gold-mining industry is attacked for its vast "dewatering" operations.

E) And the consequences include dry rivers and land subsidence.

folly = çılgınlık, ahmaklık, akılsızlık

take a firm stand against = kararlılıkla karşı çıkmak

unconcerned = ilgisiz, umursamaz, indifferent, inattentive, zıt anl. = concerned,

interested

ground water = taban/yeraltı suyu

boundless = sınırsız, sonsuz, tükenmez, infinite, unlimited, zıt anl. = limited, scarce

subsidence = göçük, çöküntü

Sam : Do you think NASA's emergency escape plan for space-bound astronauts will work?

Robert : That's hard to say. I suppose really it will depend on the kind of emergency that presents itself.

Sam : — —

Robert : Actually, the colour is a survival feature too. It makes a search for the crew easier.

- A) It reminds one of science-fiction films, with everything neatly planned.
- B) It seems a bit like a game to me. The suits are a brilliant orange colour.
- C) The antigravity suit squeezes the legs to prevent blood from pooling in them.
- D) Apparently shuttle bailout is a last resort, to be used only if landing becomes impossible.
- E) Let's hope the Challenger catastrophe is not repeated.

Sam : Do you think NASA's emergency escape plan for space-bound astronauts will work?

Robert : That's hard to say. I suppose really it will depend on the kind of emergency that presents itself.

Sam : — —

Robert : Actually, the colour is a survival feature too. It makes a search for the crew easier.

A) It reminds one of science-fiction films, with everything neatly planned.

B) It seems a bit like a game to me. The suits are a brilliant orange colour.

C) The antigravity suit squeezes the legs to prevent blood from pooling in them.

D) Apparently shuttle bailout is a last resort, to be used only if landing becomes impossible.

E) Let's hope the Challenger catastrophe is not repeated.

space-bound = uzayda mahsur kalmış

neatly = düzgün/tertipli bir şekilde, tidily, carefully, zıt
anl. = carelessly, untidily

pool = birikmek, toplanmak

bailout = (acil durumda bir aracı) terk etme

last resort = son çare

Larry : They're holding a young designers' competition for designing a robot to put out a house fire.

Tony : I think you mean to blow out a candle!

Larry : — —

Tony : But you are right. The final aim is, of course, to put out house fires.

A) Well, at this stage, that's all they're asking for.

B) Do you think they ever will?

C) That shouldn't be too difficult. The real problem is to locate the fire.

D) If it could set off an alarm even, that would be useful, wouldn't it?

E) Once a fire takes hold it becomes a major problem.

Larry : They're holding a young designers' competition for designing a robot to put out a house fire.

Tony : I think you mean to blow out a candle!

Larry : — —

Tony : But you are right. The final aim is, of course, to put out house fires.

A) Well, at this stage, that's all they're asking for.

B) Do you think they ever will?

C) That shouldn't be too difficult. The real problem is to locate the fire.

D) If it could set off an alarm even, that would be useful, wouldn't it?

E) Once a fire takes hold it becomes a major problem.

put out = söndürmek, extinguish, zıt anl. = light, set fire to

blow out = üfleyerek söndürmek

take hold = (bir yere) yerleşmek, (bir yeri) eline geçirmek

Mel : Funny how one always focuses on the nearest and most immediate danger and not on the more remote and longer lasting one!

Frank : ----

Mel : Volcanoes. Did you know that among other things, the ash from them contaminates water, destroys crops and clogs the engines of aircraft?

Frank : No I didn't; but I can believe it.

- A) I think you're exaggerating the situation.
- B) Why do you say that?
- C) Today we face all sorts of dangers, don't we?
- D) I suppose the remote one is so easy to recognise.
- E) What have you been reading about?

Mel : Funny how one always focuses on the nearest and most immediate danger and not on the more remote and longer lasting one!

Frank : ----

Mel : Volcanoes. Did you know that among other things, the ash from them contaminates water, destroys crops and clogs the engines of aircraft?

Frank : No I didn't; but I can believe it.

- A) I think you're exaggerating the situation.
- B) Why do you say that?
- C) Today we face all sorts of dangers, don't we?
- D) I suppose the remote one is so easy to recognise.

E) What have you been reading about?

funny = tuhaf, garip

remote = uzak, distant

His stories are too remote from everyday life.

lasting = devamlı, sürekli, kalıcı, enduring, long-term

She left a lasting impression on her boyfriend.

ash = kül

contaminate = kirletmek, bulaştırmak

crop = ekin, ürün

clog = tıkmak

exaggerate = abartmak, gözünde büyütme, mübalağa etmek

Reg : Why are people so excited about the discovery of vast quantities of ice on Mars?

Jim : ----

Reg : Then it is a lucky find. Is there a large quantity of it?

Jim : Enough to fill Lake Michigan twice over if it were melted!

A) Because one of the problems of a manned expedition to Mars has always been the carrying of enough water to support the crew.

B) Because most of the ice is situated around the south pole though there may also be some in the north.

C) Because, as spring approaches, the glaciers are slowly receding.

D) That's why the Mars Express mission will use radar to search down several kilometres.

E) The crucial question, of course, is still "What are the implications for life?" and until we send a manned expedition there we can't know for certain.

Reg : Why are people so excited about the discovery of vast quantities of ice on Mars?

Jim : ----

Reg : Then it is a lucky find. Is there a large quantity of it?

Jim : Enough to fill Lake Michigan twice over if it were melted!

A) Because one of the problems of a manned expedition to Mars has always been the carrying of enough water to support the crew.

B) Because most of the ice is situated around the south pole though there may also be some in the north.

C) Because, as spring approaches, the glaciers are slowly receding.

D) That's why the Mars Express mission will use radar to search down several kilometres.

E) The crucial question, of course, is still "What are the implications for life?" and until we send a manned expedition there we can't know for certain.

melt = erimek, eritmek, thaw

expedition = keşif seferi

crew = tayfa, mürettebat

glacier = buzul

recede = yavaş yavaş azalmak, geri çekilmek

crucial = son derece önemli, can alıcı, hayati

It is crucial that everyone strictly (harfiyen) obey (itaat etmek) to the rules during the experiment.

implication = ima, amaçlanan anlam

manned = insanlı

Andy : I hear they are trying to improve the design of stadiums for the World Cup.

Mike : ----

Andy : What use will they be?

Mike : They'll enable sufficient sunlight to get through to enable the grass to grow.

A) The main problem is keeping the playing surface in perfect condition.

B) Yes; and at huge expense, too, I believe.

C) I'm not sure that all these technical innovations really are necessary.

D) That's right; they are experimenting with semitransparent

fabric roofs over the side stands.

E) In Sapporo they came up with something quite exotic, with two arenas.

Andy : I hear they are trying to improve the design of stadiums for the World Cup.

Mike : ----

Andy : What use will they be?

Mike : They'll enable sufficient sunlight to get through to enable the grass to grow.

A) The main problem is keeping the playing surface in perfect condition.

B) Yes; and at huge expense, too, I believe.

C) I'm not sure that all these technical innovations really are necessary.

D) That's right; they are experimenting with semitransparent

fabric roofs over the side stands.

E) In Sapporo they came up with something quite exotic, with two arenas.

keep = korumak, protect, preserve

innovation = yenilik, değişiklik, novelty

semi-transparent = yarı-saydam

fabric = kumaş

stand = tezgah

Peter : We had double-glazing installed throughout the house last year and are immensely pleased with it.

Colin : ----

Peter : As far as I'm concerned, the main one is a reduction in fuel costs due to efficient insulation.

Colin : Yes, that is important.

**Presumably,
it also cuts down on noise.**

- A) That must have cost you quite a lot!
- B) Is it really worthwhile?
- C) Just what are the benefits?
- D) My wife's keen on it, but I'm not so sure.
- E) Does it really achieve all they promise?

Peter : We had double-glazing installed throughout the house last year and are immensely pleased with it.

Colin : ----

Peter : As far as I'm concerned, the main one is a reduction in fuel costs due to efficient insulation.

Colin : Yes, that is important. Presumably, it also cuts down on noise.

A) That must have cost you quite a lot!

B) Is it really worthwhile?

C) Just what are the benefits?

D) My wife's keen on it, but I'm not so sure.

E) Does it really achieve all they promise?

double-glazing = ısıcam

install = yerleştirmek, kurmak, yüklemek

We have had central heating installed in our flat.

immensely = son derece, pek çok, oldukça, extremely

insulation = yalıtım

presumably = herhalde, galiba

The bomb was presumably intended to go off while the meeting was in progress, but instead, it exploded before the meeting started, saving the lives of many innocent

(masum) people.

cut down = azaltmak, kısmak, reduce, restrict

keen on = çok hevesli olmak, istekli olmak

Reporter: What advice do you have for people wishing to go on a space trip?

Tourist : ----

Reporter: Why do you say that?

Tourist : Well, I had to train for seven months, but the training period will gradually be reduced, and so will the costs.

- A) Ask me that when I get back.
- B) I'd say wait a while. It's going to get far more accessible quite soon.
- C) Make sure that you really want to! There's more hard work involved and less fun than most people imagine.
- D) Make sure you are physically very fit indeed!
- E) Well, I wished to; I worked hard at it; and now I'm going!

Reporter: What advice do you have for people wishing to go on a space trip?

Tourist : ----

Reporter: Why do you say that?

Tourist : Well, I had to train for seven months, but the training period will gradually be reduced, and so will the costs.

A) Ask me that when I get back.

B) I'd say wait a while. It's going to get far more accessible quite soon.

C) Make sure that you really want to! There's more hard work involved and less fun than most people imagine.

D) Make sure you are physically very fit indeed!

E) Well, I wished to; I worked hard at it; and now I'm going!

gradually = azar azar, ağır ağır, bit by bit

accessible = ulaşılabilir, approachable, attainable

The hidden (gizli) room was accessible only through a secret back entrance.

involve = içermek, contain

make sure = emin olmak

fit = uygun

She tried the dress on. It fitted her perfectly.

indeed = gerçekten, in fact

Mark : The new developments in advertising techniques are really very interesting.

Peter : - - - -

Mark : Well, here's one of the big petrol companies flaunting its commitment to environmental considerations.

Peter : Yes, that certainly is a new approach.

A) Give me an example.

B) I make a point of never believing an advertisement.

C) The techniques may have changed, but have the aims?

D) The aim of every advertisement is to deceive.

E) Perhaps. But how much are they costing us?

Mark : The new developments in advertising techniques are really very interesting.

Peter : - - - -

Mark : Well, here's one of the big pet rol companies flaunting its commitment to environmental considerations.

Peter : Yes, that certainly is a new approach.

A) Give me an example.

B) I make a point of never believing an advertisement.

C) The techniques may have changed, but have the aims?

D) The aim of every advertisement is to deceive.

E) Perhaps. But how much are they costing us?

flaunt = gösteriş yapmak, hava atmak

commitment = vaat, taahhüt, söz, yükümlülük, pledge, obligation

consideration = ilgi, düşünce, özen, solicitude, zıt anl. = unconcern, disregard

make a point of = özen göstermek

aim = hedef, amaç, goal, target

deceive = aldatmak, mislead, delude

Chris : You know I'd love to spend a holiday in the Arctic.

Brian : - - - -

Chris : No, certainly not. I'd go in the summer season. And I'm sure there would be lots to see.

Brian : True. But I prefer to see it all on the TV.

A) Actually. I would, too. If only to see the film.

B) Whatever for? Just to be doing something different?

C) So would I. We see the polar bears and the seals on TV, but it would be marvellous to see them in reality.

D) Well, yes if it weren't for the cold!

E) I couldn't afford it. And I'll be surprised if you can.

Chris : You know I'd love to spend a holiday in the Arctic.

Brian : - - - -

Chris : No, certainly not. I'd go in the summer season. And I'm sure there would be lots to see.

Brian : True. But I prefer to see it all on the TV.

A) Actually. I would, too. If only to see the flora.

B) Whatever for? Just to be doing something different?

C) So would I. We see the polar bears and the seals on TV, but it would be marvellous to see them in reality.

D) Well, yes if it weren't for the cold!

E) I couldn't afford it. And I'll be surprised if you can.

flora = bitki, bitki örtüsü

polar bear = kutup ayısı

seal = fok

afford = (bir şey) yapmaya gücü/parası yetmek,
(maliyetini) karşılayacak durumda
olmak

James : What do you know about the uses of hydrogen peroxide?

Gary : It's a bleach, isn't it? And rather a harsh one at that.

James : - - - -

Gary : Oh! I certainly didn't know all that!

A) That's right. It is incompatible with most common metals and so is usually stored in aluminium containers.

B) But it has a great many other uses. Would you like me to list them all for you?

C) Some say the Germans used it in the jet propulsion unit of the M.E. 163 plane.

D) Strengths higher than 90% are obtained by refrigeration techniques.

E) Yes. But it has a lot more uses. For instance, it's used in anti-shrink treatments in textiles and as a germicide in cosmetic preparations.

James : What do you know about the uses of hydrogen peroxide?

Gary : It's a bleach, isn't it? And rather a harsh one at that.

James : - - - -

Gary : Oh! I certainly didn't know all that!

A) That's right. It is incompatible with most common metals and so is usually stored in aluminium containers.

B) But it has a great many other uses. Would you like me to list them all for you?

C) Some say the Germans used it in the jet propulsion unit of the M.E. 163 plane.

D) Strengths higher than 90% are obtained by refrigeration techniques.

E) Yes. But it has a lot more uses. For instance, it's used in anti-shrink treatments in textiles and as a germicide in cosmetic preparations.

bleach = beyazlatıcı madde

incompatible (with) = (ile) bağdaşmaz, uyuşmaz, conflicting, unsuitable, zıt anl. =

compatible

propulsion = itici güç

anti-shrink = (kumaşlarda) çekme önleyici

treatment = 1) işlem, işleme, muamele; 2) tedavi

germicide = mikrop öldürücü

Peter : I can't understand why aluminium is so important in industry. It's so light.

Robert : But that's one of its great advantages.

Peter : - - - -

Robert : It's resistant to corrosion by, among other things, chemicals and foodstuffs.

- A) What are some of its uses?
- B) But why is it an advantage?
- C) But is it strong enough?
- D) Really? What's another?
- E) Costwise. Is it economical?

Peter : I can't understand why aluminium is so important in industry. It's so light.

Robert : But that's one of its great advantages.

Peter : - - - -

Robert : It's resistant to corrosion by, among other things, chemicals and foodstuffs.

A) What are some of its uses?

B) But why is it an advantage?

C) But is it strong enough?

D) Really? What's another?

E) Costwise. Is it economical?

foodstuff = yiyecek maddesi

costwise = maliyet açısından

Mrs. Fenton : The sewing machine needs oiling. Will any oil do?

Mr. Fenton :No. Any oil will not do.

Mrs. Fenton : - - - -

Mr. Fenton :You are quite wrong. The selection of the correct lubricant is extremely important and depends on many factors.

A) I used the baby's oil last time, too.

B) Well, you'd better do the job yourself.

C) People are always talking about them but

do they do any good?

D) So what oil will do?

E) But why not? Surely oil is oil.

Mrs. Fenton : The sewing machine needs oiling. Will any oil do?

sewing machine = dikiş makinesi

Mr. Fenton :No. Any oil will not do.

Mrs. Fenton : - - - -

Mr. Fenton :You are quite wrong. The selection of the correct lubricant is extremely important and depends on many factors.

A) I used the baby's oil last time, too.

B) Well, you'd better do the job yourself.

C) People are always talking about them but

do they do any good?

D) So what oil will do?

E) But why not? Surely oil is oil.

Michelle:

- It says here that the Russian Space Agency has developed a new alternative to NASA's space shuttle.

Don :

- ----

Michelle:

- Kliper, and it seems that it has gained a lot of interest from the European Space Agency and Japan.

Don :

- Well, let's hope they get enough money to get it off the ground.

A) Well it's high time somebody did so.

B) Oh? What's it called? Has it drawn any scientific attention?

C) I wonder if it will be reliable.

D) Is it as complex as the space shuttle?

E) Really? Will it be able to be re-launched like the shuttle is?

Michelle:

- It says here that the Russian Space Agency has developed a new alternative to NASA's space shuttle.

Don :

- ----

Michelle:

- Kliper, and it seems that it has gained a lot of interest from the European Space Agency and Japan.

Don :

- Well, let's hope they get enough money to get it off the ground.

A) Well it's high time somebody did so.

B) Oh? What's it called? Has it drawn any scientific attention?

C) I wonder if it will be reliable.

D) Is it as complex as the space shuttle?

E) Really? Will it be able to be re-launched like the shuttle is?

space shuttle = uzay mekiği

get it off the ground = yerden kaldırmak, havalandırmak

**high time = artık zamanı (gelmişti / geldi de geçiyor bile)
(It is high time you started**

studying. = Çoktan çalışmaya başlamalıydın.)

draw attention = dikkat / ilgi çekmek

launch = (füze, roket veya uzay aracı için) fırlatmak

Andrew :

- This book is about the early history of the computer and the Internet.

Mark :

- ----

Andrew :

- Actually it is. It places them firmly into the social background of the period.

A) Weren't early computers more or less typewriters?

B) Obviously, much research has gone into it.

C) All I know about early computers is that they were incredibly large.

D) That doesn't sound very interesting to me!

E) It's hard to imagine life without either of them, isn't it?

Andrew :

- **This book is about the early history of the computer and the Internet.**

Mark :

- ----

Andrew :

- **Actually it is. It places them firmly into the social background of the period.**

A) Weren't early computers more or less typewriters?

B) Obviously, much research has gone into it.

C) All I know about early computers is that they were incredibly large.

D) That doesn't sound very interesting to me!

E) It's hard to imagine life without either of them, isn't it?

firmly = ödün vermez biçimde, sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, tightly, strongly, zıt anl.=

loosely

more or less = aşağı yukarı, az çok

typewriter = daktilo

obviously = açıkça

incredibly = inanılmaz şekilde, unbelievably, zıt anl.= credibly, reasonably

sound interesting = ilginç görünmek, kulağa ilginç gelmek

Pam :

- I can't understand how anyone could ever dream of constructing a bridge to join so distant an island to the mainland.

Sarah :

- ----

Pam :

- Really? What?

Sarah :

- One day, roughly 150 children were drowned when the boat taking them to school was wrecked by storms.

A) It must have cost those who designed it a lot of sleepless nights!

B) The length is one problem; the weight a more serious one.

C) It makes one wonder if anything is impossible!

D) It's an amazing engineering achievement!

E) They had a very compelling reason for doing so.

Pam :

- I can't understand how anyone could ever dream of constructing a bridge to join so distant an island to the mainland.

Sarah :

- ----

Pam :

- Really? What?

Sarah :

- One day, roughly 150 children were drowned when the boat taking them to school was wrecked by storms.

A) It must have cost those who designed it a lot of sleepless nights!

B) The length is one problem; the weight a more serious one.

C) It makes one wonder if anything is impossible!

D) It's an amazing engineering achievement!

E) They had a very compelling reason for doing so.

mainland = anakara

roughly = yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı, kabaca, approximately, about, more or less;

zıt anl.= accurately, exactly

drown = (suda) boğulmak

wreck = harap / paramparça etmek, enkaz haline getirmek, ruin, shatter

it makes one wonder = insanı düşündürüyor, ister istemez bir merak uyandırıyor

amazing = insanı hayrete düşüren, şaşırtıcı, astonishing, surprising, startling, zıt anl.=

banal, dull

achievement = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, accomplishment, success, zıt anl.=

failure, defeat

compelling = zorlayıcı, compulsive, zıt anl.= flexible

Alan :

- From music sets to cell phones they're making everything smaller and smaller. But how?

Joe :

- It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.

Alan :

- ----

Joe :

- No; the physics principles remain the same. The key is design and manufacturing ingenuity.

A) Are the new, smaller motors very different from earlier ones?

B) Is it true that MP3 players usually have two motors?

C) Do they still turn on small ball or cylinder bearings?

D) Well, what's happening to the prices?

E) Everything is becoming so small that we shall soon be unable to find anything!

Alan :

- From music sets to cell phones they're making everything smaller and smaller. But how?

Joe :

- It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.

Alan :

- ----

Joe :

- No; the physics principles remain the same. The key is design and manufacturing ingenuity.

A) Are the new, smaller motors very different from earlier ones?

B) Is it true that MP3 players usually have two motors?

C) Do they still turn on small ball or cylinder bearings?

D) Well, what's happening to the prices?

E) Everything is becoming so small that we shall soon be unable to find anything!

miniaturize = minyatürleştirmek, minyatürize etmek (bir şeyin, aynı işi gören ama

daha küçük ebatlı olanını üretmek)

ball bearing = bilyeli rulman (yatak ile mil yuvası arasında metal küreler / bilyeler

bulunan rulman)

cylinder bearing = silindirli rulman (yatak ile mil yuvası arasında metal silindirler

bulunan rulman)

Hector :

- This article talks about a double-blind test for new medication.

Val :

- ----

Hector :

- Well, it refers to a type of scientific testing in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know the makeup of the test and control group during the actual course of the experiments.

Val :

- I guess that's the best way to prevent anyone affecting the outcome of the experiment.

A) I've already read it.

B) Did you enjoy reading it?

C) What kind of medication?

D) I think all medication should be thoroughly tested before doctors prescribe it.

E) What does that mean?

Hector :

- This article talks about a double-blind test for new medication.

Val :

- ----

Hector :

- Well, it refers to a type of scientific testing in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know the makeup of the test and control group during the actual course of the experiments.

Val :

- I guess that's the best way to prevent anyone affecting the outcome of the experiment.

A) I've already read it.

B) Did you enjoy reading it?

C) What kind of medication?

D) I think all medication should be thoroughly tested before doctors prescribe it.

E) What does that mean?

double-blind test = çift kör çalışma (bilimsel bir deneyde, önyargı ve plasebo etkileri

engellemek için deneklerin ve deneyi uygulayan kişilerin, deneyin içeriği ya da önemli

yönleri hakkında bilgi sahibi olmamalarını öngören test ya da çalışma biçimi)

medication = ilaç

makeup = yapı, içerik, structure, composition, formation

control group = kontrol grubu (bilimsel bir deneyde, karşılaştırma yaparak deneyin

etkisini daha iyi anlayabilmek amacı ile ikiye ayrılan deneklerden üzerinde deney

yapılmayan grup), zıt anl.= test group

course = gidişat, süreç, progress

guess = tahmin etmek, sanmak, zıt anl.= know for sure

outcome = sonuç, result

thoroughly = tam olarak, tamamen, baştan aşağı, completely, wholly, entirely, zıt anl.=

partially

prescribe = (ilaç, tedavi vs. için) reçete yazmak / vermek

Maeve : I learned today that there are actually two types of synapses in an animal's nervous system.

Charles : ----

Maeve : Which type transmits signals faster?

Charles : The second, because it sends signals directly, without using a neurotransmitter.

- A) Oh, really? I only know of one type.
- B) Most people have only heard of chemical synapses.
- C) Electrical synapses were first found in crayfish in 1957.
- D) Yes, chemical and electrical synapses.
- E) Synapses send information from the nervous system to the brain, and vice versa.

Maeve : I learned today that there are actually two types of synapses in an animal's nervous system.

Charles : ----

Maeve : Which type transmits signals faster?

Charles : The second, because it sends signals directly, without using a neurotransmitter.

A) Oh, really? I only know of one type.

B) Most people have only heard of chemical synapses.

C) Electrical synapses were first found in crayfish in 1957.

D) Yes, chemical and electrical synapses.

E) Synapses send information from the nervous system to the brain, and vice versa.

synapse = sinaps (sinir hücreleri arasında kalan, hücrelerarası sinirsel iletişimin

gerçekleştiği boşluk)

transmit = iletmek, aktarmak, carry, convey

neurotransmitter = nörotransmitter, nörotaşıyıcı (hücrelerarası sinirsel iletişimde

görev alan kimyasal madde)

crayfish = kerevides (ıstakozla benzer ama daha küçük bir deniz veya tatlı su

hayvanı), crawfish

vice versa = öbür türlü (de), tersi (de), the other way round

Tim : Did you know that NASA is going to send another manned mission to upgrade and repair the Hubble space telescope?

Max : Oh? I thought that, after the 2003 Columbia shuttle disaster, they were going to send manned spacecraft only to the International Space Station.

Tim : ----

Max : I hope NASA's taking the proper precautions this time.

A) The space telescope is deteriorating because of dust and radiation.

B) Well, NASA changed its mind because a robotic mission has turned out to be impossible.

C) Hubble was first launched into space in 1990. Did you know that?

D) I learned from this article that Edwin Hubble was the first astronomer to describe the expansion of the universe.

E) The Hubble telescope has sent back thousands of valuable images. I think it's worth the mission, don't you?

Tim : Did you know that NASA is going to send another manned mission to upgrade and repair the Hubble space telescope?

Max : Oh? I thought that, after the 2003 Columbia shuttle disaster, they were going to send manned spacecraft only to the International Space Station.

Tim : ----

Max : I hope NASA's taking the proper precautions this time.

A) The space telescope is deteriorating because of dust and radiation.

B) Well, NASA changed its mind because a robotic mission has turned out to be impossible.

C) Hubble was first launched into space in 1990. Did you know that?

D) I learned from this article that Edwin Hubble was the first astronomer to describe the expansion of the universe.

E) The Hubble telescope has sent back thousands of valuable images. I think it's worth the mission, don't you?

manned mission = insanlı görev (örneğin insanlı bir uzay aracı ile)
upgrade = geliştirmek, düzeyini yükseltmek, improve, advance, zıt anl.= worsen,

weaken

shuttle = mekik

spacecraft = uzay aracı

proper = doğru, olması gereken, uygun, correct, zıt anl.= improper

precaution = tedbir, önlem, safeguard

deteriorate = bozulmak, kötüleşmek, worsen, zıt anl.= recover

turn out to be = (bir şey) olduğu ortaya çıkmak

launch = (füze, roket veya uzay aracı için) fırlatmak

expansion = genişleme, büyüme, growth

universe = evren

be worth (it) = (bir şey)'e değer olmak, zıt anl.= be not worth (it)

Mary : I watched a news report this evening about a man who had started many forest fires. Investigators were able to find him by examining the areas where the fires had started.

Paul : ----

Mary : No; they looked very carefully, sometimes with a magnifying glass or metal detector, to find the match or other agent that had been used to set the fire, and then they traced it back to the person. It almost always works.

A) Have you ever been near a forest fire when it was burning?

B) A fire last August nearly burnt up my aunt's home in California. I hope they catch whoever set that fire, too.

C) How could they possibly have done that? Weren't all the clues burnt up in the fire?

D) How could they find the place where the fire had started?

E) I think people should be very careful with matches or cigarettes when they are in the forest.

Mary : I watched a news report this evening about a man who had started many forest fires. Investigators were able to find him by examining the areas where the fires had started.

Paul : ----

Mary : No; they looked very carefully, sometimes with a magnifying glass or metal detector, to find the match or other agent that had been used to set the fire, and then they traced it back to the person. It almost always works.

A) Have you ever been near a forest fire when it was burning?

B) A fire last August nearly burnt up my aunt's home in California. I hope they catch whoever set that fire, too.

C) How could they possibly have done that? Weren't all the clues burnt up in the fire?

D) How could they find the place where the fire had started?

E) I think people should be very careful with matches or cigarettes when they are in the forest.

investigator = dedektif, müfettiş, inspector

magnifying glass = büyüteç

detector = dedektör (metal, radyoaktif madde vb. malzemeyi bulmaya yarayan alet)

trace back = geriye / eskiye doğru izini sürmek / bulmak

burn up = yakmak, yakarak tüketmek

set = (ateş) yakmak

clue = ipucu, hint

Carol : Do you know what makes birds' vision better than ours?

Mike : ----

Carol : Why do they have that ability when humans don't?

Mike : I think it's because early mammals were active at night, when there's no ultraviolet light from the sun, and so they lost the ability, but birds didn't.

- A) It's partly because they can see ultraviolet light wavelengths, while humans can't.
- B) They need to see better in order to determine the health of a potential mate.
- C) It's impossible for humans to know what birds' perception of colours is actually like.
- D) I think their vision is always strengthened by ultraviolet light.
- E) Insects can also see ultraviolet wavelengths.

Carol : Do you know what makes birds' vision better than ours?

Mike : ----

Carol : Why do they have that ability when humans don't?

Mike : I think it's because early mammals were active at night, when there's no ultraviolet light from the sun, and so they lost the ability, but birds didn't.

- A) It's partly because they can see ultraviolet light wavelengths, while humans can't.**
- B) They need to see better in order to determine the health of a potential mate.
- C) It's impossible for humans to know what birds' perception of colours is actually like.
- D) I think their vision is always strengthened by ultraviolet light.
- E) Insects can also see ultraviolet wavelengths.

vision = görme kabiliyeti, eyesight

wavelength = dalga boyu

mate = (genellikle hayvanlar için) eş

perception = algılama, algı

strengthen = güçlendirmek, geliştirmek,
reinforce, support, zıt anl.= weaken,
undermine

Brenda : Have you heard of the new Internet technology that allows people to conduct a search for information by entering a photo taken with a mobile telephone into the search engine?

Ryan : ----

Brenda : Well, for example, sending a photo of a nearby landmark building might give you a street map of the area.

Ryan : That would be useful if you were lost in a foreign city.

A) I can barely use my mobile to call someone, let alone to send a picture over the Internet!

B) Who told you that?

C) What good would that be?

D) Oh, another new technology.

E) Don't believe everything you read or see on the television.

Brenda : Have you heard of the new Internet technology that allows people to conduct a search for information by entering a photo taken with a mobile telephone into the search engine?

Ryan : ----

Brenda : Well, for example, sending a photo of a nearby landmark building might give you a street map of the area.

Ryan : That would be useful if you were lost in a foreign city.

A) I can barely use my mobile to call someone, let alone to send a picture over the Internet!

B) Who told you that?

C) What good would that be?

D) Oh, another new technology.

E) Don't believe everything you read or see on the television.

landmark = herkesçe bilinen ve yol tariflerinde kullanılan dağ, tepe gibi yerler veya

kule, özelliği olan bir bina vs.

barely = zar zor, güçlkle, çok az, hardly, zıt anl.= enough, sufficiently

let alone = bırak... («Bırak resim göndermeyi, telefon bile açamıyorum» gibi

olanaksızlığın boyutunun büyüklüğünü vurgulamak için kullanılır)

What good would that be? = Onun ne faydası olacak ki?

Sarah :

- Have you ever thought about how paleontologists name the new fossils they find? They don't only give the fossils a boring, descriptive name in Latin.

Laura :

- ----

Sarah :

- Well, in this article it says that one paleontologist named a newly discovered type of dinosaur fossil gojirasaurus after the original Japanese name for Godzilla!

Laura :

- That's funny! I wonder if they'll name any fossils after King Kong.

A) I have a cousin who's studying paleontology; why don't we ask him?

B) Certainly. There are rules for how new species and fossils must be named.

C) Well, they surely have a catalogue of names they can use for every fossil they discover.

D) Oh, really? What kinds of names do they give them, then?

E) Paleontologists have a sense of humour, too!

Sarah :

- Have you ever thought about how paleontologists name the new fossils they find? They don't only give the fossils a boring, descriptive name in Latin.

Laura :

- ----

Sarah :

- Well, in this article it says that one paleontologist named a newly discovered type of dinosaur fossil gojirasaurus after the original Japanese name for Godzilla!

Laura :

- That's funny! I wonder if they'll name any fossils after King Kong.

A) I have a cousin who's studying paleontology; why don't we ask him?

B) Certainly. There are rules for how new species and fossils must be named.

C) Well, they surely have a catalogue of names they can use for every fossil they discover.

D) Oh, really? What kinds of names do they give them, then?

E) Paleontologists have a sense of humour, too!

descriptive = tanımlayıcı, betimsel

surely = elbette, muhakkak

then = o zaman

sense of humour = espri/mizah anlayışı

Lisa :

- What are you reading?

Andy :

- A book about caterpillars in the Costa Rican tropical forests. Did you know that there's one type of caterpillar that looks like a snake's head?

Lisa :

- ----

Andy :

- I should imagine, only to scare away predators.

A) Looking at caterpillars always makes me feel like I've got one crawling up my arm!

B) How strange! I wonder why?

C) I don't know why this type of caterpillar lives in a tropical forest.

D) How interesting! Does the book mention other types?

E) Why did the writer choose to focus on only the forests in Costa Rica?

Lisa :

- What are you reading?

Andy :

- A book about caterpillars in the Costa Rican tropical forests. Did you know that there's one type of caterpillar that looks like a snake's head?

Lisa :

- ----

Andy :

- I should imagine, only to scare away predators.

A) Looking at caterpillars always makes me feel like I've got one crawling up my arm!

B) How strange! I wonder why?

C) I don't know why this type of caterpillar lives in a tropical forest.

D) How interesting! Does the book mention other types?

E) Why did the writer choose to focus on only the forests in Costa Rica?

caterpillar = tırtıl

I should imagine = (genellikle yarı alaylı) tahmin ederim ki..., mutlaka şöyledir...

scare away = korkutup kaçırmak

predator = avcı, alıcı hayvan; yırtıcı hayvan

crawl up = sürünerek tırmanmak

Kathy :

- I went to a lecture yesterday given by a microbiologist. He focused on bacteria caught in Antarctic ice millions of years ago, and stressed their importance in understanding how life on Earth works over long periods of time.

Bruce :

- ----

Kathy :

- He said that life on Earth consists mostly of microbes, and they can adapt to every possible environment.

Bruce :

- That sounds interesting. Did he suggest any reading material on the subject?

A) What is the lecturer's special area of study within the field of microbiology?

B) Did you ask him any questions after the lecture?

C) I find microbiology incredibly interesting, don't you?

D) Who else attended the lecture besides you?

E) How can anything so tiny have an influence on the planet as a whole? Amazing. Anything else?

Kathy :

- I went to a lecture yesterday given by a microbiologist. He focused on bacteria caught in Antarctic ice millions of years ago, and stressed their importance in understanding how life on Earth works over long periods of time.

Bruce :

- ----

Kathy :

- He said that life on Earth consists mostly of microbes, and they can adapt to every possible environment.

Bruce :

- That sounds interesting. Did he suggest any reading material on the subject?

A) What is the lecturer's special area of study within the field of microbiology?

B) Did you ask him any questions after the lecture?

C) I find microbiology incredibly interesting, don't you?

D) Who else attended the lecture besides you?

E) How can anything so tiny have an influence on the planet as a whole? Amazing. Anything else?

adapt (to) = adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak

incredibly = inanılmaz şekilde, unbelievably, zıt anl.= credibly, reasonably

tiny = küçük, minicik, minuscule, zıt anl.= enormous, huge

Terry :

- Did you know that scientists have found perfectly preserved comet dust in the ice in Antarctica?

Lynne :

- ----

Terry :

- Yes, it is. The samples found previously in Antarctica and in Greenland had been compacted and changed by the ice around them, but these new samples haven't.

Lynne :

- Then their larger size and good condition must make them easier to analyse.

A) That's nothing new! Don't you think?

B) Are the dust samples taken from a comet's tail by spacecraft similar to this?

C) Where in Antarctica was the dust discovered?

D) It must have been difficult for the scientists to locate the dust.

E) That was Jean Duprat's study, wasn't it?

Terry :

- Did you know that scientists have found perfectly preserved comet dust in the ice in Antarctica?

Lynne :

- ----

Terry :

- Yes, it is. The samples found previously in Antarctica and in Greenland had been compacted and changed by the ice around them, but these new samples haven't.

Lynne :

- Then their larger size and good condition must make them easier to analyse.

A) That's nothing new! Don't you think?

B) Are the dust samples taken from a comet's tail by spacecraft similar to this?

C) Where in Antarctica was the dust discovered?

D) It must have been difficult for the scientists to locate the dust.

E) That was Jean Duprat's study, wasn't it?

sample = örnek, numune, example, specimen

compact = sıkıştırarak küçültmek

Keith :

- It looks like more and more countries in the EU are turning to wind power for their energy.

Cherie :

- ----

Keith :

- Actually it's not, because sometimes the wind turbines are built without proper planning, and this affects the surrounding environment negatively.

Cherie :

- Oh, I wasn't aware of that.

A) I think a combination of wind and solar power would be best.

B) I think that's very good. Yes?

C) What's your opinion of wind power?

D) I thought wind turbines couldn't generate enough power to make a difference.

E) Do you think wind power will help reduce carbon emissions?

Keith :

- It looks like more and more countries in the EU are turning to wind power for their energy.

Cherie :

- ----

Keith :

- Actually it's not, because sometimes the wind turbines are built without proper planning, and this affects the surrounding environment negatively.

Cherie :

- Oh, I wasn't aware of that.

A) I think a combination of wind and solar power would be best.

B) I think that's very good. Yes?

C) What's your opinion of wind power?

D) I thought wind turbines couldn't generate enough power to make a difference.

E) Do you think wind power will help reduce carbon emissions?

turbine = türbin (jeneratörlerde elektrik üreten, dönen birim)

Angela :

- How was your visit to Crater Lake National Park last summer?

Sharon :

- It was wonderful. The lake is very beautiful, with a clear, deep-blue colour. And I learned something new about it: it's a closed basin lake.

Angela :

- ----

Sharon :

- Well, there are no permanent streams that enter or exit the lake.

A) I plan to visit the lake this summer.

B) How did you learn that?

C) You're very informed, aren't you?

D) What does that mean?

E) How many visitors are allowed into the park each year?

Angela :

- How was your visit to Crater Lake National Park last summer?

Sharon :

- It was wonderful. The lake is very beautiful, with a clear, deep-blue colour. And I learned something new about it: it's a closed basin lake.

Angela :

- ----

Sharon :

- Well, there are no permanent streams that enter or exit the lake.

A) I plan to visit the lake this summer.

B) How did you learn that?

C) You're very informed, aren't you?

D) What does that mean?

E) How many visitors are allowed into the park each year?

national park = milli park

closed basin lake = kapalı havza gölü (akarsular tarafından beslenmeyen ve suları akarsular yolu

ile denize ulaşmayan göl)

permanent = daimi, sürekli, kalıcı, lasting, unchanging, zıt anl.= temporary

stream = dere, çay

informed = bilgili, haberdar, knowledgeable

Ken :

- Do you know? I'm really getting very interested in the movement of glaciers.

Sherrie :

- What have you learned now?

Ken :

- ----

Sherrie :

- That's right; the ice moves out to the sides because of the greater weight and pressure at the centre.

A) That when glaciers move, they don't only move straight downhill.

B) Well, some glaciers flow into the sea, but others end on land.

C) Glaciers store about 75% of the world's freshwater.

D) I found out that where an ice sheet flows into the ocean and floats, it forms an ice shelf.

E) Ice sheets flowing over land usually form piles of rocks and dirt at their ending points.

Ken :

- Do you know? I'm really getting very interested in the movement of glaciers.

Sherrie :

- What have you learned now?

Ken :

- ----

Sherrie :

- That's right; the ice moves out to the sides because of the greater weight and pressure at the centre.

A) That when glaciers move, they don't only move straight downhill.

B) Well, some glaciers flow into the sea, but others end on land.

C) Glaciers store about 75% of the world's freshwater.

D) I found out that where an ice sheet flows into the ocean and floats, it forms an ice shelf.

E) Ice sheets flowing over land usually form piles of rocks and dirt at their ending points.

pressure = basınç

downhill = yokuş aşağı, yamaçtan / tepeden aşağı doğru

store = saklamak, muhafaza etmek

freshwater = tatlı su

float = yüzmek, yüzeyde durmak

ice shelf = kıyı buzulu (karadaki bir buzulun deniz üzerindeki uzantısı)

pile = yığın

dirt = çamur, toprak

Michelle :

- It says in this article that Jupiter's moon Europa has relatively few craters on it - only one or two significant ones.

Kathy :

- I wonder why it has so few, when some of Jupiter's other moons and our own moon have so many.

Michelle :

- ----

Kathy :

- Oh, yes, I've read about that. It has to do with tides changing the surface features, doesn't it?

A) The article says that it would be surprising if the tides weren't still active.

B) Scientists think that the surface has been completely re-made in the cosmically recent past.

C) The continuously changing surface would create organisms, if there are any, that could adapt easily to the changes.

D) Since there are many tiny bodies in the outer solar system, they would normally have hit Europa, forming craters.

E) The weak ice on Europa's surface cannot support high mountains.

Michelle :

- It says in this article that Jupiter's moon Europa has relatively few craters on it - only one or two significant ones.

Kathy :

- I wonder why it has so few, when some of Jupiter's other moons and our own moon have so many.

Michelle :

- ----

Kathy :

- Oh, yes, I've read about that. It has to do with tides changing the surface features, doesn't it?

A) The article says that it would be surprising if the tides weren't still active.

B) Scientists think that the surface has been completely re-made in the cosmically recent past.

C) The continuously changing surface would create organisms, if there are any, that could adapt easily to the changes.

D) Since there are many tiny bodies in the outer solar system, they would normally have hit Europa, forming craters.

E) The weak ice on Europa's surface cannot support high mountains.

ones = (soruda craters ismi yerine geçmiş olan zamir)

tide = gelgit, (genellikle denizlerdeki) medcezir hareketi

surface = yüzey

feature = özellik, characteristic, element

re-make = yeniden / baştan yapmak

cosmically recent past = evrenin yaşına göre yakın geçmiş

continuously = sürekli / devamlı olarak

organism = organizma, canlı

if there are any = eğer varsa (bir şeyin varlığına inanılmadığı ya da buna ait bir kanıt bulunmadığı)

durumlarda kullanılır) (Good people, if there are any, are hard to find.)

adapt to = adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak, get used to

tiny body = meteorlar, asteroidler ve kuyruklu yıldızlar gibi küçük gök cisimleri

outer solar system = dış güneş sistemi (Güneş Sistemi'nin, Neptün gezegeninin ötesindeki bölgesi), trans-Neptunian region

Ann :

- Did you know that the use of graph paper for plotting functions and data was first made common by Professor John Perry, when he was still an assistant of the famous physicist Lord Kelvin?

Jane :

- No, I didn't. How did he make it available to the public?

Ann :

- ----

Jane :

- Well, that's really something.

A) He was a tireless educator in engineering and mathematics.

B) He challenged Lord Kelvin's hypothesis about the temperature of the Earth.

C) Perry came up with the idea that heat moved more easily deep inside the Earth than it does close to the surface.

D) Perry insisted that mathematics was basic to all the sciences.

E) Simply, it was because of him that the price of graph paper became affordable for everybody.

Ann :

- Did you know that the use of graph paper for plotting functions and data was first made common by Professor John Perry, when he was still an assistant of the famous physicist Lord Kelvin?

Jane :

- No, I didn't. How did he make it available to the public?

Ann :

- ----

Jane :

- Well, that's really something.

A) He was a tireless educator in engineering and mathematics.

B) He challenged Lord Kelvin's hypothesis about the temperature of the Earth.

C) Perry came up with the idea that heat moved more easily deep inside the Earth than it does close to the surface.

D) Perry insisted that mathematics was basic to all the sciences.

E) Simply, it was because of him that the price of graph paper became affordable for everybody.

graph paper = milimetrik kağıt (üzerinde milimetrik kareler basılı bulunan çizim kağıdı)

plot = (plan, harita, matematiksel fonksiyon vs. için) çizmek, kağıda dökmek

function = fonksiyon (matematikte, iki değerler kümesi arasındaki ilişkiyi tanımlayan argüman

veya eğri)

physicist = fizikçi

available = bulunabilir, ulaşılabilir, (alıma / kullanıma) hazır

make available to sm = (bir şeyi) birisi için kullanılabilir hale getirmek

that's really something = bu gerçekten önemli bir şey

tireless = yorulmak bilmez, energetic, vigorous, zıt anl.= weary, worn out

challenge = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, confront

hypothesis = hipotez, varsayım (belirli olayları açıklamak için yapılan önerme)

insist = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, assert

Peter :

- It seems that higher sea-surface temperatures could give rise to ever larger and more frequent hurricanes.

Frank :

- ----

Peter :

- True. What do you think is going to happen?

Frank :

- Let's just wait and see!

A) At present, it is all pure speculation. Let's change the subject.

B) Why have you become so interested in global warming?

C) But which parts of the globe would be affected?

D) Yes; I'm familiar with that theory. But there are opposing theories too.

E) Hurricanes will certainly increase in number and severity.

Peter :

- It seems that higher sea-surface temperatures could give rise to ever larger and more frequent hurricanes.

Frank :

- ----

Peter :

- True. What do you think is going to happen?

Frank :

- Let's just wait and see!

A) At present, it is all pure speculation. Let's change the subject.

B) Why have you become so interested in global warming?

C) But which parts of the globe would be affected?

D) Yes; I'm familiar with that theory. But there are opposing theories too.

E) Hurricanes will certainly increase in number and severity.

give rise to = yol açmak, neden olmak, lead to, bring about, produce, zıt anl.= eradicate, destroy

ever = her seferinde artan bir şekilde

frequent = sık

hurricane = kasırga, hortum

at present = şimdilik, halihazırda, currently

speculation = spekülasyon (kaynağı belli olmayan ve / veya dayanağı güçlü olmayan iddia)

opposing = karşı / karşıt, zıt

severity = sertlik, şiddet, ciddiyet, harshness, seriousness

Sandy :

- Why are people so opposed to introducing new species to any given area?

Mavis :

- Well, they can, and generally do, cause a great deal of harm. Take, for example, the hedgehogs on the Hebridean Islands.

Sandy :

- ----

Mavis :

- Oh, couldn't they? They've been eating the eggs of indigenous ground-nesting birds.

A) Surely they wouldn't hurt anything!

B) Why, what have they been doing?

C) They couldn't cause a problem!

D) Well, they are harmless enough!

E) Don't tell me they are proving a nuisance.

Sandy :

- **Why are people so opposed to introducing new species to any given area?**

Mavis :

- **Well, they can, and generally do, cause a great deal of harm. Take, for example, the hedgehogs on the Hebridean Islands.**

Sandy :

- ----

Mavis :

- **Oh, couldn't they? They've been eating the eggs of indigenous ground-nesting birds.**

A) Surely they wouldn't hurt anything!

B) Why, what have they been doing?

C) They couldn't cause a problem!

D) Well, they are harmless enough!

E) Don't tell me they are proving a nuisance.

opposed to = karşı, aleyhinde, against, zıt anl.= in favour of

introduce (smt) (to) = (bir ortama, piyasaya vs.) getirmek / arz etmek / sunmak

species = (hem tekil hem çoğul) cins, tür

harm = zarar, hasar

take = ele almak

hedgehog = kirpi

Hebridean Islands = Hebrid Adaları (İskoçya'nın batı kıyısı açıklarında bulunan bir adalar grubu)

indigenous = yerli, native

ground-nesting = yuvasını yerde yapan

surely = muhakkak, for certain, for sure

hurt = incitmek, zarar vermek, harm

harmless = zararsız

enough = yeterince, adequate, sufficient, zıt anl.= inadequate, insufficient

prove = (bir şey olduğu) ortaya çıkmak / anlaşılmak, (proved problematic = problemlili çıktı)

nuisance = baş belası, pain in the neck

Peter :

- What is meant by the International Date Line?

Jane :

- It's an imaginary line that roughly follows the 180° line of longitude.

Peter :

- ----

Jane :

- It keeps dating uniform. The date is put forward a day when crossing the line going west, and back a day when going east.

A) Well, what use does it serve?

B) How long has it been in existence?

C) Does everyone recognize it?

D) Who chose that particular line of longitude?

E) Have you ever crossed that line?

Peter :

- What is meant by the International Date Line?

Jane :

- It's an imaginary line that roughly follows the 180° line of longitude.

Peter :

- ----

Jane :

- It keeps dating uniform. The date is put forward a day when crossing the line going west, and back a day when going east.

A) Well, what use does it serve?

B) How long has it been in existence?

C) Does everyone recognize it?

D) Who chose that particular line of longitude?

E) Have you ever crossed that line?

International Date Line = Uluslararası Tarih

Çizgisi (batıya doğru geçildiğinde mevcut tarihin bir

gün ileri, doğuya doğru geçildiğinde ise bir gün geri alındığı, 180° meridyeni)

imaginary = imgesel, hayali, fictitious, zıt anl.= actual, real

roughly = kabaca, yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı, approximately, about, more or less, zıt anl.=

accurately, exactly

longitude = boylam

dating = tarihleme, tarih tutma

uniform = aynı, tutarlı, bir örnek, consistent, similar, zıt anl.= different, variable

put forward = (tarihi, saati vs.) ileri almak

cross = (bir sınırın, bir nehrin vs.) karşısına geçmek

What use does it serve? = Ne işe yarıyor?

be in existence = meydana olmak, var olmak

recognize = (resmi olarak) tanımak, varlığını kabul etmek

Gerald :

- Is it really possible to drill a hole in glass with a hardened steel drill?

Patrick :

- Apparently it is. But it's a tricky operation and you've got to keep plenty of turpentine and camphor on the area of contact between drill and glass.

Gerald :

- ----

Patrick :

- Apparently they act as a coolant and reduce friction.

A) And is that difficult to do?

B) How do they help?

C) Will camphor dissolve in turpentine?

D) Are diamonds still being used to drill glass?

E) Aren't there any more reliable methods?

Gerald :

- Is it really possible to drill a hole in glass with a hardened steel drill?

Patrick :

- Apparently it is. But it's a tricky operation and you've got to keep plenty of turpentine and camphor on the area of contact between drill and glass.

Gerald :

- ----

Patrick :

- Apparently they act as a coolant and reduce friction.

A) And is that difficult to do?

B) How do they help?

C) Will camphor dissolve in turpentine?

D) Are diamonds still being used to drill glass?

E) Aren't there any more reliable methods?

possible = mümkün, zıt anl.= impossible

drill a hole = (matkap vs. ile) delik açmak, make a hole

hardened steel = sert (dövme) çelik

drill = matkap

tricky = incelikli, zor

operation = iş, çalışma; operasyon

plenty of = bolca, lots of

turpentine = terebentin (çam reçinesinin damıtılması yolu ile elde edilen bir sıvı)

camphor = kamfor defnesinden elde edilen, kokulu, beyaz veya şeffaf renkli, mumsu bir madde

area of contact = temas noktası

act as = (bir şey)(in) görevi(ni) görmek

coolant = serinletici, soğutucu

reduce = azaltmak, cut down, diminish, decrease, zıt anl.= increase

friction = sürtünme

How do they help? = Ne faydaları var?, Ne yarar sağlıyorlar?

dissolve = eri(t)mek, çöz(ün/ül)mek

diamond = elmas (sertliği sebebiyle kesici olarak, parlaklığı sebebiyle de süs eşyası olarak

kullanılan bir mineral)

reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, trustworthy, dependable, zıt anl.= unreliable

Pam :

- Do you know anything about Maxwell? James Clerk Maxwell? I've never heard of him!

Father :

- Few people have. And it's really most unfair. He was a very great physicist and much admired by Einstein.

Pam :

- ----

Father :

- He demonstrated that electricity and magnetism were just different aspects of the same phenomenon - electromagnetism.

A) Really? What did he do?

B) Then why isn't he better known?

C) Do his theories have any practical application?

D) Are his theories of light really basic to colour television?

E) That's interesting! Did he ever meet Einstein?

Pam :

- Do you know anything about Maxwell? James Clerk Maxwell? I've never heard of him!

Father :

- Few people have. And it's really most unfair. He was a very great physicist and much admired by Einstein.

Pam :

- ----

Father :

- He demonstrated that electricity and magnetism were just different aspects of the same phenomenon - electromagnetism.

A) Really? What did he do?

B) Then why isn't he better known?

C) Do his theories have any practical application?

D) Are his theories of light really basic to colour television?

E) That's interesting! Did he ever meet Einstein?

James Clerk Maxwell = 1831-1879 yılları arasında yaşamış olan İskoçyalı bir matematikçi ve fizikçi

most unfair = çok haksız

admire = takdir etmek, beğenmek

electricity = elektrik

magnetism = manyetizma

aspect = açı, yön, bakım, görünüş, feature, facet, perspective

electromagnetism = elektromanyetizma (elektriksel ve manyetik kuvvetleri inceleyen bilim alanı)

be better known = daha iyi tanınmak

practical = pratik, uygulamaya yönelik, zıt anl.= theoretical

application = uygulama, tatbikat, exercise, practice

basic = temel, fundamental

Lee :

- Have you finished that book I lent you about the future of the world?

Reg :

- ----

Lee :

- I'm afraid his presentation of him as the planet's most successful predator and most dangerous enemy is utterly convincing.

Reg :

- I agree with you entirely.

A) The writer seems rather too optimistic about the future

B) No, I've only just started it. But I liked his overview of evolution.

C) No; frankly found it rather boring. There's too much emphasis on preserving the environment.

D) I have indeed. It was fascinating. What do you think of the writer's view of man?

E) Yes, I have. And I'm not convinced that the environment is a vast and unexplored storehouse of biological treasures.

Lee :

- Have you finished that book I lent you about the future of the world?

Reg :

- ----

Lee :

- I'm afraid his presentation of him as the planet's most successful predator and most dangerous enemy is utterly convincing.

Reg :

- I agree with you entirely.

A) The writer seems rather too optimistic about the future

B) No, I've only just started it. But I liked his overview of evolution.

C) No; frankly found it rather boring. There's too much emphasis on preserving the environment.

D) I have indeed. It was fascinating. What do you think of the writer's view of man?

E) Yes, I have. And I'm not convinced that the environment is a vast and unexplored storehouse of biological treasures.

lend = ödünç vermek, zıt anl.= borrow

I'm afraid = korkarım ki... (maalesef anlamında)

presentation = sunum, sergileme

planet = gezegen, (soruda = yerküre, Dünya gezegeni)

predator = yırtıcı / alıcı / avcı hayvan

utterly = tamamen, totally, absolutely

entirely = tamamen, bütünüyle, completely, zıt anl.= partially

optimistic = iyimser, zıt anl.= pessimistic

overview = genel bakış, özet(leme) şeklinde sunum

frankly = aslında, aslına bakılırsa

rather = oldukça, epeyce, bir hayli, quite, somewhat

emphasis = önem, vurgu, importance, significance

preserve = korumak, maintain, conserve, secure

fascinating = çok ilginç, etkileyici, büyüleyici, interesting, attractive, zıt anl.= boring, dull

view = görüş, fikir, düşünce, inanç, bakış, opinion, conception

man = insan(lık), humanity

vast = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, huge, immense

unexplored = araştırılmamış

storehouse = depo

treasure = hazine