

**PARAGRAF 1**

(I) The Roman empire went into decline in the 5th century AD. (II) Roman civilization is often grouped into "classical antiquity" with ancient Greece, a civilization that inspired much of the culture of ancient Rome. (III) Plagued by internal instability and attacked by various migrating people, the western part of the empire, including Hispania, Gaul, and Italy, broke up into independent kingdoms in the 5th century. (IV) The eastern part of the empire, governed from Constantinople, survived this crisis, and would live on for another millennium, until its last remains were finally annexed by the emerging Ottoman Empire. (V) This eastern, medieval stage of the Empire used to be referred to as the Byzantine Empire by historians.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

**PARAGRAF 2**

(I) Pesticides are used to control organisms which are considered harmful. (II) They are used to kill mosquitoes that can transmit potentially deadly diseases like west Nile virus and malaria. (III) Some pesticides can also kill bees, wasps or ants that can cause allergic reactions. (IV) Further, these agricultural chemical substances can protect animals from illnesses that can be caused by parasites such as fleas. (V) Pesticides can save farmers money by preventing crop losses to insects and other pests; in the US, farmers get an estimated four-fold return on money they spend on pesticides

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

**PARAGRAF 3**

(I) In terms of agriculture, fertilizers are compounds given to plants to promote growth. (II) That is, they are usually applied either through the soil, for uptake by plant roots, or by foliar feeding, for uptake through leaves. (III) Fertilizers can be organic, composed of organic matter, or inorganic that are made of simple, inorganic chemicals or minerals. (IV) Artificial fertilizers are of wide spread use in the modern sense of agriculture. (V) These substances can be naturally occurring compounds such as peat or mineral deposits, or manufactured through natural processes or chemical processes.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

**PARAGRAF 4**

(I) Deserts cover more than one fifth of the Earth's land, and they are found on every continent. (II) A place that receives less than 10 inches of rain per year is considered a desert. (III) Deserts are part of a wider classification of regions called "drylands." (IV) Desert animals have adapted ways to help them keep cool and use less water. (V) These areas exist under a moisture deficit, which means they can frequently lose more moisture through evaporation than they receive from annual precipitation.

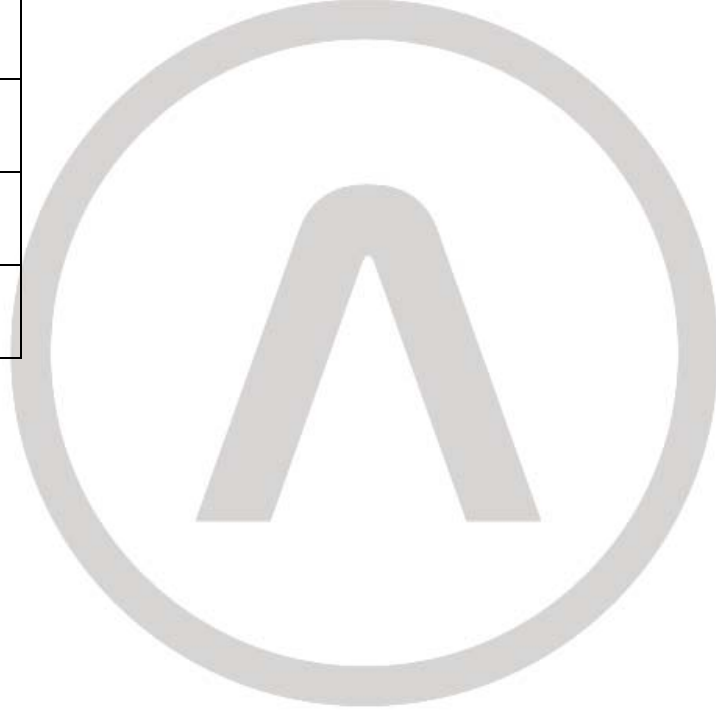
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

**PARAGRAF 5**

(I) Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek was a Dutch tradesman and scientist from Delft, the Netherlands. (II) He was renowned as "the Father of Microbiology", and considered to be the first microbiologist. (III) Born the son of a basket maker, at age 16 he secured an apprenticeship with a Scottish cloth merchant in Amsterdam. (IV) Leeuwenhoek, in addition, was the first to record microscopic observations of muscle fibers, bacteria, spermatozoa and blood flow in capillaries. (V) Such a belief was generally held by the 17th century scientific community, and was also tacitly endorsed by the 17th century Church.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

<b>CEVAP ANAHTARI</b>
<b>PARAGRAF 1) B</b>
<b>PARAGRAF 2) E</b>
<b>PARAGRAF 3) D</b>
<b>PARAGRAF 4) D</b>
<b>PARAGRAF 5) E</b>



**AKIN**