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Nutmeg ielts reading

olmem.hic kimse ya da hicbir sey ugruna canimdan olmam. hayata bir kere gelme sansim var ve onu da kaybetmek istemem.kaldi ki; ulkelerin kendileri ugruna oleecek insanlara degil gelismine katkı saglayacak, katma deger yaratacak insanlara ihtiyaci olmalı. muhtemel teoriler şöyle: 1) 0m12s'de, asansör açılmaya başlamış ardından birden kapanmış. acaba asansörü kontrol eden bir yetkili mi var? 2) 2m27s'de, elisa sol adımını atıyor, ardından sağ adımını atıyor. fakat işin enteresan kısmı elisa'nın sol adımının çok daha ileride olması gerekirken sanki adım atmamış gibi önde durması. zaten elisa hızla çekilmiş gibi duruyor orada. acaba son kısımda görünen şey başkasının ayağı olabilir mi? bence en güçlü teori bu.3) 2m58s'de, neden asansör "1/5'i açılmış olarak" başlamış açılmaya. editleme var gibi, bu işin arkasında insan eli olabilir, yani koskoca ülkeyi de lişe mezonu yönetiyor? --- spoiler ---"ben gelinlikte dekolte sevmiyorum. iddiasız iddialı bir şey istiyorum. anlatabildim mi?"hayır anlatamadın gerizekali. --- spoiler --- henüz plastik maketler harici bir stadımız yokken yapılmış, güzel bir stad. henüz açılmamış bir stad ile kıyaslayıp "yanına bile yaklaşılamaz" demek komik. zira biz türk telekom arena'ya yeni ısınmışken adamlar bu stadı yıkıp yerine daha modernini de yapabilir. bir takım problemleri olsa da, türkiye şartlarında güzel bir staddır. zamanında gıpta ile bakarken, şimdi dönüp bok atmak fazla abes. tanıdığını zannetme gafletinden bir an önce kurtulmaktır en doğru yol..tecübelerin sana ne derse desin; bu güne kadar gördüğün diğer insanlarla kıyaslayarak ve aklınca kategorize ederek "tanıdım" sandığın kişi bir muammadır..en saftorik, en sıradan, en tipik görünenin bile içinde nice evrenler ve sonsuz kere sonsuz olasılıklarla dolu potansiyel saklı.. unutmayasın, zübbe-i âlemdir o çözdüğünü zannettiğin kişi.. gel vazgeç bundan, sen de kurtul, o da kurtulsun..kendine ve muhatabına güzellikle yaklaş, saygı göster yeter be gülüm.. "tanımak" da neymiş..? ve ne kibirli lalmış meğer.. türkçe karakter kullanmadan iki üç kere tekrarlayınca hissettiğim gubik his.hee hee birlesik yazılıyor bre mimarlık nokta kom. dönemin ve dizinin muhteşem yüzyıl olarak anılmasının sebebi; sanılanın aksine kanun'nin tahta çıkması değil türk kızlarının saraydan gidip yerlerine ruz kızlarının gelmesiymiş..kanun'nin torunları olduğumuz konusunda şüphe yok. ha laz müteahhit ha osmanlı sultanı ikisi de rus görünce çocuğunun anası olan türk'ü suytıyor.. -dudağı tutturmaya çalışın, burnun altındaki pembemsi yumuşak dokudan bahsediyorum -dili yemeye çalışmayın, çıkmıyo o ordan, küçük dilden hiç bahsetmiyorum bile -dudakları toplu olarak emmeyin, parçali olarak emin. alt dudak-üst dudak ayırımı iyidir, diğer türlü "azından öpmüş" olabilirsiniz.-nefessiz bırakmak için enseden tutup bastırıyosunuz ya hani, işte onu abartmayın, kasiğa tekme yiyeblirsiniz. sonuçta akciğer solunumu yapıyoruz ve amaç öpmek. ölmek değil -sonnacığıma, dişinizi fırçalamış olmanız güzel olur, ağzınızın sigara ya da içki kokmaması falan, bunlar zaten "default" gelmesi gereken hâller -inlemek güzeldir ama dayak yemiş ti gibi sesler çıkarmayın -hep "hard" biçimde öpmek 2 tarafı da yıpratır, bazıı var ki insanın dudaklarını eskitir, buna gerek yok. arada yavaşılayın ve ufak, tatlı, küçük, muttarid, muhteriz darbeler kondurun, burna pıt yapın.-ara verdiğinizde, birbirinizin gözlerinin içine bakın, gülümseyin, susun, gözlemlenizle anlaşıp, birbirinizin nefesini dudaklarınızda hissedin, başını ellerinizin arasına alın ve yaklaşın, yeter daha fazla yazamicimmmmmmm böhöühühüh. Page 2 216 başlık AWhen thinking of the most popular restaurant dish in the UK, the answer 'chicken tikka masala' does not spring readily to mind. But it is indeed the answer, often now referred to as a true 'British national dish'. It may even have been invented by Indian immigrants in Scotland, who roasted chicken chunks (tikka), mixed them with spices and yoghurt, and served this in a bowl of masala sauce. The exact ingredients of the sauce vary from restaurant to restaurant, but the dish usually includes purced tomatoes and cream, coloured orange by turmeric and paprika. British cuisine? Yes, spices have come a long way.BSpices are dried seeds, fruit, roots, bark, or vegetative parts of plants, added to food in small amounts to enhance flavour or colour. Herbs, in contrast, are only from the leaves, and only used for flavouring. Looking at the sources of some common spices, mustard and black pepper arc from seeds, cinnamon from bark, cloves from dried flower buds, ginger and turmeric from roots, while mace and saffron are from seed covers and stigma tips, respectively. In the face of such variety, it is becoming increasingly common for spices to be offered in pre-made combinations. Chili powder is a blend of chili peppers with other spices, often cumin, oregano, garlic powder, and salt. Mixed spice, which is often used in baking, is a British blend of sweet spices, with cinnamon being the dominant flavour. The ever-popular masala, as noted, could be anything, depending on the chef.CAlthough human communities were using spices tens of thousands of years ago, the trade of this commodity only began about 2000 BC, around the Middle Last. Early uses were less connected with cooking, and more with such diverse functions as embalming, medicine, religion, and food preservation. Eventually, extensive overland trade routes, such as the Silk Road, were established, yet it was maritime advances into India and East Asia which led to the most dramatic growth in commercial activities. From then on, spices were the driving force of the world economy, commanding such high prices that it pitted nation against nation, and became the major impetus to exploration and conquest, It would be hard to underestimate the role spices have played in human history.DOriginally, Muslim traders dominated these routes, seeing spice-laden ships from the Orient crossing the Indian Ocean to Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports, from where camel caravans transported the goods overland. However, although slow to develop, European nations, using aggressive exploration and colonisation strategies, eventually came to rule the Far East and, consequently, control of the spice trade. At first, Portugal was the dominant power, but the British and Dutch eventually gained the upper hand, so that by the 19th century, the British controlled India, while the Dutch had the greater portion of the East Indies (Indonesia). Cloves, nutmeg, and pepper were some of the most valuable spices of the time.EBut why were spices always in such demand? There are many answers. In the early days, they were thought to have strong medicinal properties by balancing 'humours', or excesses of emotions in the blood. Other times they were thought to prevent maladies such as the plague, which often saw prices of recommended spices soar. But most obviously, spices flavoured the bland meat-based European cuisines. Pepper, historically, has always been in highest demand for this reason, and even today, peppercorns (dried black pepper kernels) remain, by monetary value, the most widely traded spice in the world. However, saffron, by being produced within the small saffron flower, has always been among the world's most costly spice by weight, valued mostly for its vivid colour.FPredictably, the majority of the world's spices are produced in India, although specific spices arc often produced in greater amounts in other countries. Vietnam is the largest producer and exporter of pepper, meeting nearly one third of the world's demand. Indonesia holds a clear lead in nutmeg production, Iran in saffron, and Sri Lanka in cinnamon. However, exportation of such spices is not always simple. Most are dried as a whole product, or dried and ground into powder, both forms allowing bulk purchase, easier storage and shipping, and a longer shelf life. For example, the rhizomes (underground stems) of turmeric are boiled for several hours, then dried in ovens, after which they are ground into the yellow powder popular in South-Asian and Middle-Eastern cuisines.GHowever, there are disadvantages in grinding spices. It increases their surface area many fold, accelerating the rate of evaporation and oxidation of their flavour-bearing and aromatic compounds. In contrast, whole dried spices retain these for much longer. Thus, seed-based varieties (which can be packaged and stored well) are often purchased in this form. This allows grinding to be done at the moment of cooking or eating, maximising the flavour and effect, a fact which often results in pepper 'grinders', instead of 'shakers', gracing the tables of the better restaurants around the world. This Academic IELTS Reading post focuses on solutions to IELTS Cambridge 15 Reading Test 1 Reading Passage 2 entitled 'Driverless cars'. This is a targeted post for IELTS candidates who have major problems finding out and understanding Reading Answers in the AC module. This post can guide you the best to understand every Reading answer without much trouble. Finding out IELTS Reading answers is a steady process, and this post will assist you in this respect. IELTS Cambridge 15 Test 1: AC Reading Module Reading Passage 2: Questions 14-26 The headline of the passage: Driverless cars Questions 14-19: Identifying information [This question asks you to find information from the passage and write the number of the paragraph (A, B, C or D) in the answer sheet. Now, if the question is given in the first part of the question set, I'd request you not to answer them first. It's because this question will not follow any sequence, and so it will surely kill your time. Rather, you should answer all the other questions of the passage first. And just like List of Headings, only read the first two lines or last two lines of the expected paragraph initially. If you find the answers, you need not read the middle part. If you don't find answers yet, you can skim the middle part of the paragraph. Keywords will be a useful matter here.] Question no. 14: reference to the amount of time when a car is not in use Keywords for the question: amount of time, car, not in use, The answer to this question can be found in line no. 3 of paragraph C. The author says here, " Here, 90 percent of its life = amount of time, parked = car not in use, So, the answer is: C Question no. 15: mention of several advantages of driverless vehicles for individual road-users Keywords for the question: several advantages, driverless vehicles, individual road-users, Section B describes some advantages of driverless vehicles for the road-users. In the first paragraph of section B, the author says in lines 3-5, " more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this." Here, Automation = driverless vehicles, This means driverless vehicles can reduce road collisions, or, road accidents. Again, in the second paragraph of the same section, the author says in lines 1-4, "Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle." This means driverless vehicles can save time that people spend driving for other productive works, or, relaxation. So, the answer is: B Question no. 16: reference to the opportunity of choosing the most appropriate vehicle for each trip Keywords for the question: opportunity of choosing, most appropriate vehicle, each trip, The first paragraph of section E says, "Automation may prompt other changes in vehicle manufacture. If we move to a model where consumers are tending not to own a single vehicle but to purchase access to a range of vehicles through a mobility provider, drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey, rather than making a compromise across all their requirements." The paragraph suggests that automation, or, driverless vehicles provide the opportunity to select appropriate vehicles for different trips. So, the answer is: E Question no. 17: an estimate of how long it will take to overcome a number of problems Keywords for the question: estimate, how long, take to overcome, a number of problems, The first two lines of section G give us the answer to this question. The author writes here, "It's clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed but, through robust and targeted research, these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years." Here, many challenges = a number of problems, within the next 10 years = how long it will take to overcome, So, the answer is: G Question no. 18: a suggestion that the use of driverless cars may have no effect on the number of vehicles manufactured Keywords for the question: use of driverless cars, may have, no effect, number of vehicles, manufactured, The second paragraph of section D says, "Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, but that vehicle's average annual mileage would double as a result. As a consequence, each vehicle would be used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease." The paragraph, especially, the last lines, suggests that the use of automated vehicles, or, driverless cars may not affect the number of vehicles manufactured. So, the answer is: D Questions 19-22: Summary completion: [In this kind of question candidates are given a summary for one, two or three paragraphs with some fill in the blanks questions. Candidates need to find out the related paragraphs by correctly studying the keywords form the questions. Then, they should follow the steps of finding answers for fill in the gaps.] Title of the summary: The impact of driverless cars Question no. 19: Figures from the Transport Research Laboratory indicate that most motor accidents are partly due to _____. so the introduction of driverless vehicles will result in greater safety. Keywords for the question: Figures, the Transport Research Laboratory, most motor accidents, partly due to, so, introduction of driverless vehicles, result in, greater safety, The answer can be found in Section B, in the first paragraph. Look at these lines carefully, " One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, " Here, more than 90 percent of road collisions = most motor accidents, So, the answer is: human error Question no. 20: In addition to the direct benefits of automation, it may bring other advantages. For example, schemes for _____ will be more workable, especially in towns and cities, resulting in fewer cars on the road. Keywords for the question: in addition to, direct benefits, automation, other advantages, schemes, will be, more workable, especially, towns and cities, resulting in, fewer cars on the road, The answer to this question can be found in section C. Here, in lines 3-7, the writer states, " At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked. Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable, particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand. If a significant proportion of the population choose to use shared automated vehicles, mobility demand can be met by far fewer vehicles." Here, initiatives = schemes, much more viable = more workable, particularly in urban areas = especially in towns and cities, far fewer vehicles = fewer cars on the road, So, the answer is: car sharing / car-sharing Question no. 21: According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, there could be a 43 percent drop in _____ of cars. Keywords for the question: University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, could be, 43 percent drop, In section D, take a close look at paragraph no. 2. Here, the author of this passage writes in lines 1-2, " of each car would, on average, be twice as high as it currently is. This would lead to a higher turnover of vehicles, and therefore no reduction in automotive manufacturing. Keywords for the question: would mean, yearly, each car, on average, twice as high, would lead to, higher turnover, no reduction, automotive manufacturing, Line no. 3 of paragraph no. 2 in section D says, " but that vehicles' average annual mileage would double as a result. " Here, but = however, annual = yearly, double = twice, So, the answer is: mileage Questions 23-26: Choosing TWO options from the given list [In this kind of question, candidates have to choose two or three answers for each question from five or six options. The answers will not follow any sequential order as they are randomly spread in the text, so this question will be time-consuming. Skimming will come handy and previous reading of the text can come in use. Therefore, other questions should be done first before answering this question.] Question no. 23 & 24: Which TWO benefits of automated vehicles does the writer mention? Keywords for the question: TWO benefits, automated vehicles, Section B of the passage talks in detail about the benefits of automation, or, driverless cars. Let's have a look there again. In section B, let's read the second paragraph. "Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle. If the vehicle can do the driving, those who are challenged by existing mobility models – such as older or disabled travellers – may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy." Here, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle = Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving, And, those who are challenged by existing mobility models – such as older or disabled travellers – may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy = People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently, So, the answers are: C (Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving.) D (People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.) Question no. 25 & 26: Which TWO challenges to automated vehicle development does the writer mention? Keywords for the question: TWO challenges, automated vehicle development, Section F discusses the challenges of automated vehicle development. Let's read the section. "There are a number of hurdles to overcome in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter, and the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a valuable part of the mobility landscape." Here, hurdles = challenges, ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter = getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions, And, the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles = making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles, So, the answers are: A (making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles) E (getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions) Here's a video lesson on the solutions of this passage: Click here for solutions to Cambridge 15 AC Test 1 Reading Passage 1 Click here for solutions to Cambridge 15 AC Test 1 Reading Passage 3 nutmeg ielts reading answers

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