

**YTU SFL
SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM
USE OF ENGLISH & READING (SESSION I)**

CLOZE TEST (15 pts.)

Choose the correct option to complete the text. (10x1,5=15 pts.)

A NEVER-AGING GAME

'Grand Theft Auto (GTA)' is a series of action-adventure games that were released in the 90's and early 2000's and considered as one of the greatest video games ever made. The game tells the story of gangsters and their fights with each other. Before the famous GTA series, locations in video games were limited and players could wander around a certain territory. 1) , the GTA series changed this and started the open-world era, where players could freely move around, with no limitations. Players began to explore a location independently and completed the missions according to that specific location. Before the GTA series, we 2) perceive a clear distinction between games and reality. In other words, they were separate concepts, but the arrival of this ground-breaking game gave us the chance to see games as real. After GTA, the lines between game and reality seemed to blur.

The locations in this series are imaginary, yet they take real cities in the US as a model. For instance, Liberty City is the equivalent of New York, and San Andreas looks very much like San Francisco. Because the places in the game look very real, this makes players 3) that they are strolling around in New York or Los Angeles, rather than in imaginary cities.

In addition to the big cities like the look-alikes of Los Angeles, GTA also offers players a walk-around in rural locations, too. While exploring these rural places, players interact with other characters, but there are also some hidden secrets. For instance, there are countless Easter eggs here and there for players to collect, so enthusiastic players 4) search for these eggs around, because looking for the Easter eggs is the fun part, and otherwise, they might miss all the fun.

The game is many players' favourite game as it offers everything that exists in our lives: positive things such as happiness, friendship, being a family, but also negative ones, like sorrow, sadness, and 5) That's why the game still manages to satisfy players after all those years. A long time might have passed, and yes, the game's technology is certainly a lot 6) today's high-tech games, so it looks quite primitive, but players can still enjoy spending time with it. Players have recently got the option to play the game on their phones, as well. The software engineers successfully transferred the game to modern phones, so on iOS and Android devices, the game offers the same experience and it runs 7) that players have no trouble at all.

This fascinating video game, 8) plot excites game players from the first moment to the last, fills them with various kinds of emotions as they move from level to level. It has numerous side missions, and there are 9) tasks to complete around the locations. For example, a player can trade, be a cop, help the needy by being an ambulance driver, get into races, learn how to use the helicopter, or even get robbed at the gym, and many other tasks like these.

Fans of this game from the 2000s report that they want to continue playing this game as long as they can. They want their kids to 10) the game's beauty, too. It seems that GTA will keep attracting players all around the world.

1. a. Similarly	b. Nevertheless	c. In spite of	d. Since
2. a. used to	b. must not	c. should	d. did not have to
3. a. feeling	b. to feel	c. to feeling	d. feel
4. a. should not	b. do not have to	c. used to	d. had better
5. a. consumerism	b. gratitude	c. conflict	d. generosity
6. a. as advanced as	b. less advanced than	c. more advanced than	d. the least advanced
7. a. so smoothly	b. how smoothly	c. such a smooth	d. so smooth
8. a. whom	b. whose	c. which	d. that
9. a. a few	b. much	c. plenty of	d. a little
10. a. appreciate	b. devastate	c. smuggle	d. emerge

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CLOSEST MEANING (15 pts.)

Choose the answer that has the closest meaning to the sentence given. (10x1,5=15 pts.)

11. The fish in Cheow Lan Lake will have lost most of their strength by August because of the high water temperature.

- a. The water temperature is going to increase after August in Cheow Lan Lake, which will cause the fish to lose most of their strength.
- b. Due to the low water temperatures before August, the fish in Cheow Lan Lake have lost most of their strength.
- c. The fish in Cheow Lan Lake will get their strength back when August arrives and the water temperature rises again.
- d. The rise in water temperatures until August is going to cause the strength of fish in Cheow Lan Lake to diminish.

12. It is claimed by the archeologists that if serious measures had been taken, the increase in the number of illegal excavations could have been avoided.

- a. Archeologists state that illegal excavations have increased despite the fact that many important measures had been taken.
- b. As soon as some serious measures were taken by the archeologists, the number of illegal excavations decreased significantly.
- c. The archeologists have stated that as no serious measures had been taken before, the number of illegal excavations increased.
- d. The number of illegal excavations has increased due to the fact that archeologists constantly avoid taking serious measures.

13. The researchers say that tiny fossils which were found in the meteorite could not have originated on our planet.

- a. According to the researchers, there is a possibility that the small fossils in the meteorite come from our planet.
- b. The researchers are sure that the small fossils which were found in the meteorite come from a source other than our planet.
- c. Besides our planet, the small fossils that were found inside the meteorite can have other origins, as well, according to the researchers.
- d. The researchers claim that the origins of small fossils found inside the meteorite might be planets including ours.

14. If the universities fail to find a common ground until next week, all of the exchange program agreements will be cancelled.

- a. The universities have not reached an agreement; thus, they will cancel all the exchange programs next week.
- b. As all of the exchange programs are cancelled, the universities will not attempt to find a middle ground next week.
- c. Even though universities reach an agreement next week, the future of exchange program agreements is not clear.
- d. Universities will cancel all of the exchange agreements unless they reach an agreement by next week.

15. The more neurologists study the human brain, the less complicated the communication between the two hemispheres seems.

- a. How the two hemispheres communicate becomes more difficult to understand despite the neurologists' studies on the brain.
- b. Neurologists understood the communication between the hemispheres fully when they studied the human brain more.
- c. The issue of the communication between the two hemispheres becomes clearer as scientists carry out more studies.
- d. Scientists stopped carrying out more and more studies to understand the complex communication between brain hemispheres.

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16. Yawning is regarded as an action without any significance but the studies on lions suggest that it is as important as roaring for communication.

- a. Although roaring is crucial for lions in communication, yawning has been found to have a greater role despite the claims that it is insignificant.
- b. Roaring has a great role in communication of lions and the studies show that yawning can also serve smaller communicative functions.
- c. Despite being regarded as an insignificant action, roaring has been shown to be important in lions' communication as much as yawning.
- d. Even though the action of yawning is considered insignificant, it is shown to be equally important in lions' communication as roaring.

17. Dr Aerith was persistent enough to pursue her studies on plate tectonics in spite of the discouragement from previously failed researchers.

- a. Although the researchers who had failed before discouraged Dr Aerith, she was determined to work on her project about plate tectonics.
- b. Dr Aerith decided to stop working on her project on plate tectonics due to the discouragement from researchers who had failed before.
- c. Dr Aerith was too discouraged to continue working on her project on plate tectonics after she listened to previously failed researchers.
- d. Until she received discouragement from researchers who had failed before, Dr Aerith had been working on her project about plate tectonics persistently.

18. Few academic journals have realized how groundbreaking Dr Sobeck's research on Artificial Intelligence was.

- a. Many academic journals have failed to notice the pioneering work of Dr Sobeck on Artificial Intelligence.
- b. The importance of Dr Sobeck's work on Artificial Intelligence was noticed by numerous academic journals.
- c. Despite her failed work on Artificial Intelligence, some academic journals still thought that Dr Sobeck's study was groundbreaking.
- d. Although Dr Sobeck realized how pioneering her study on Artificial Intelligence was, many academic journals failed to do so.

19. If Aperture Laboratories had followed the safety regulations, they would not have been closed ten years ago.

- a. It was a decade ago that Aperture Laboratories were closed despite following the necessary safety requirements.
- b. Aperture Laboratories should have been closed ten years ago as they failed to follow the safety regulations.
- c. Provided that Aperture Laboratories do not meet safety requirements, they will be closed for ten years.
- d. Aperture Laboratories were closed a decade ago because they did not follow the necessary safety regulations.

20. The technicians are not sure whether the data corruption was caused by the third-party hardware or the malfunctioning software.

- a. The third-party hardware must have led to the data corruption rather than the defective software, according to the technicians.
- b. The technicians claim that the malfunctioning software might have led to the corruption in the third-party hardware.
- c. The issues in the third-party hardware, combined with the defective software, led to the data corruption, say the technicians.
- d. The technicians say that the data corruption could have been produced by the third-party hardware or the defective software.

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READING (21 pts.)

A. Read the text below and answer the following questions. (7x1.5=10.5 pts.)

A BIG CHANGE FOR BUTTERFLIES

I. The long-tailed blue butterfly, named for the tails on its wings and its bright blue colour, is common across Africa and southern Europe. It has rarely moved as far north as the UK. But over the past decade or so, the long-tailed blue has been arriving in the UK during the late summer in greater and greater numbers. The sight of such exotic visitors on many trees and garden walls is quite exciting for butterfly-watchers. However, for biologists, it is a worrying proof that butterflies are already feeling the effects of human-made global warming. Although the long-tailed blue is taking advantage of rising temperatures by expanding to wider habitats, most wildlife creatures don't have the same advantages. "The long-tailed blue butterfly should make us think twice about nature and its adaptation," says Hoare, an ecologist at UK-based charity Butterfly Conservation.

II. When it comes to understanding how climate change is affecting wildlife and ecosystems, the lifestyles of the long-tailed blue butterfly make them perfect examples for biologists. So, as temperatures rise, what is happening to them? And what do their changing lives tell us about how climate change will affect other living things in nature in general? As it happens, watching butterflies is one of the best ways to answer that question because these fragile, temporary creatures show the situation quite openly.

III. Around the world, butterfly populations are experiencing serious declines. In the UK, although the long-tailed blue butterflies have moved in the country, there have been declines in the majority of butterfly species. It is a similar story in other countries, too. For instance, butterfly numbers in the Netherlands have dropped by more than 80 per cent since the 1890s. Another example is that all 26 species of butterflies, which are listed as threatened or endangered in the US, have come to the point of extinction. These examples of decline have mostly been the result of habitat loss and the use of pesticides. But now the effects of global warming are beginning to be seen too. The role of human-made climate change has, so far, been difficult to measure. The effects of global warming are so mixed with everything else that it is difficult to find the main cause of decline in any species. Yet butterflies offer a unique chance to see through the fog.

IV. Cold-blooded animals depend on the climate to regulate body temperature, and so do butterflies. Their short but complex lifespans also mean that the immediate effects quickly become visible. This shows that they are very sensitive to warming. Many species of butterfly have more than one generation a year, and are therefore under pressure to rapidly adapt themselves to differing conditions. Their different lifestyles offer lots of opportunities in dealing with temperature changes. The same could be said about nearly all insects. The problem is that there is very little data on many of them. On the other hand, butterflies are well-documented and observed because they have long been a favourite of enthusiastic amateur biologists who collect information about their comings and goings. As a good example for scientists who work on other insects, butterflies serve as an early sign of the impact of climate change in general. By studying them, biologists get the first indication of how human-made warming is affecting wildlife, and which species might have the capacity to adapt.

V. One of the most obvious responses to global warming is the moving of species away from the equator and towards the cooler climate of the poles. Long-tailed blues that steer northwards are not the only example. A recent study showed that the area in which Canadian and eastern tiger swallowtail butterflies meet and interbreed has shifted 40 kilometres north since the 1980s. Other butterflies are moving upwards too, because those places offer optimum temperatures as the climate warms.

VI. Yet, for those species of butterfly that have already made higher altitudes home, there is nowhere left to go. In some cases, they are being pushed to the point of extinction. Take the Ringlet butterfly, for example, an upland species which is found in the north of England and Scotland and beautifully adapted for cold and humid conditions. It is a specialist butterfly, and this means it can only grow in large numbers under very special conditions. Previously, it could be found 200 metres above sea level. Now it's been pushed to 500, 600 metres and up. The highest mountains in the UK don't go much above 1000 metres. There's very little space left for that species. At some point, it will disappear because of climate change.

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VII. In the long term, even the strongest butterfly species may not be able to adapt quickly enough to keep up with climate change. The best thing we can do for all living things is to reduce carbon emissions in order to slow the pace of global warming. We need to preserve and expand a wide range of natural habitats for them on this planet.

21. According to paragraph I, the long-tailed blue butterfly's arrival in the UK shows that

- a.** they are creating wider habitats for living
- b.** they are finally back from the north pole
- c.** they are ready to spend the whole summer
- d.** they are seen in Europe for the first time

22. According to paragraph III, which one of the following is NOT TRUE?

- a.** The main factor behind any species' decline is hard to determine.
- b.** 26 butterfly species in the US have come close to extinction.
- c.** The UK has been able to preserve most of all butterfly species.
- d.** Butterfly population in the Netherlands has fallen significantly.

23. According to paragraph IV, as opposed to butterflies, the majority of insects

- a.** have difficulty in controlling body heat
- b.** have been documented very poorly
- c.** tell us more about the early effects of climate change
- d.** need less time to adjust to changing temperatures

24. In paragraph V, the word "steer" is closest in meaning to

- a.** confirm
- b.** avoid
- c.** sense
- d.** migrate

25. According to paragraph VI, the Ringlet is given as an example because

- a.** its options for finding a suitable habitat have decreased a lot
- b.** it has adapted so well that climate change is no longer a threat for it
- c.** it can produce many eggs under almost all circumstances
- d.** it cannot live in areas that are higher than 200 metres

26. According to paragraph VII, which of the following can be inferred?

- a.** Among living animal species, butterfly species will be the first to become extinct.
- b.** Human beings will probably have to move to another planet soon.
- c.** Using public transport more might be a good idea against global warming.
- d.** We had better build our cities closer to where animals live to protect them.

27. The purpose of the author in writing this text is

- a.** to explain why understanding the changes in one species' life is important
- b.** to list the actions that must be done to stop global warming
- c.** to inform us about the migratory routes of some animals including butterflies
- d.** to discuss the causes and effects of human-made global warming

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B. Read the text below and answer the following questions. (7x1.5=10.5 pts.)

UNEXPECTED HISTORY OF MILK PRODUCTION IN CHINA

I. When one thinks of traditional Chinese cuisine, dairy is often not the first food group that comes to mind. But in fact, China's appetite for milk has exploded in recent years. A long-time academic and expert on Chinese culture, Thomas DuBois has studied the history of the Chinese dairy industry. He examined the history through three lenses — production, consumption and meaning. He also tackled the myth that the Chinese avoided eating dairy products and found it to be not true. "The story of dairy in China from the 1900s until today is a story of scale. Everything gets bigger, everything gets more efficient, production increases," DuBois said.



II. Due to China's largely pastoral topography, there is evidence of milking and production of dairy foods from as early as the 12th century. For most of the 19th century, milk had a relatively low profile in China. There were many tiny dairy farms in the northeast, with an average of four cows on a farm, and their milk made its way by train to the Russian-influenced city of Harbin, where most of it was made into butter and cheese. But in the early 1900s, when Western breeds such as the iconic black-and-white Holstein cow arrived by land and sea, the formation of an organized dairy industry truly began.

III. China's modern dairy industry owes much to its northern neighbour. In the peak of Chinese-Soviet cooperation in the 1950s, China followed the Soviet Union's model of large-scale milk production as well as active propaganda campaign for milk and dairy products. During this time, 'the People's Daily', the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, promoted milk as healthy not only for individuals but also for the strength of the nation. Dubois searched the newspaper's archives for mentions of milk, and found an incredible number of 5,000 mentions! "Milk is so obviously symbolic, and its availability to the Chinese population was often viewed as a sign of a successful government and a strong economy," he wrote.

IV. By the 1990s and early 2000s, enormous dairy operations had been built, some of them were the largest in the world. Even an embarrassment in 2008, which was called "the melamine scandal", did not stop the consumption of milk over the long term. Melamine, a white powder which is used in plastic-making, was added to baby milk formula to boost its apparent protein content, and it killed at least six children and left thousands of children with severe kidney abnormalities. The sales of the two largest Chinese providers fell 80% in the first 10 days after the scandal was revealed, but soon recovered. The nation of nearly 1.4 billion people is now the world's third-largest producer of dairy in the world.

V. China is a country where most of its inhabitants cannot absorb lactose (a type of sugar that is found in milk) due to physiological reasons. Therefore, there is a general feeling that only a small number of Chinese people can eat dairy products. But contrary to popular belief, milk has always been consumed in the form of two traditional dishes, "Lao" and "Su," meaning yogurt and milk pastry, respectively. Both are popular Chinese street foods that have been around for hundreds of years. So, how exactly is all this excessive drinking of milk possible when many people in China, like much of Asia, are lactose intolerant? Human children produce an enzyme that allows them to digest milk, but in much of the world, **its** levels in the body decline as people grow up. People of European **descent** are biologically a little different from people of Asian origin since they mostly continue to digest dairy effortlessly as adults.

VI. When DuBois was asked about Chinese people's continued consumption of milk despite their intolerance of lactose, he highlighted two reasons. "When you process milk, in particular by making it into yogurt, you remove some of the sugars that cause lactose intolerance. Chinese producers find other ways to reduce lactose content," DuBois says. Secondly, when he asked regular Chinese citizens how they dealt with digestive problems, he got the same answer: 'If it bothers me, I stop.' The volume of lactose that has been consumed has a big effect on the subsequent gastrointestinal effects. "If people don't consume more than what's in a cup of milk a day, they generally don't run into trouble. A little bit of dairy every day is not likely to disturb people," he says.

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28. According to paragraph I, Thomas DuBois

- a.** proved that the Chinese history was full of many wrong beliefs about food
- b.** concludes that milk consumption per person has remained the same in China
- c.** thinks that the Chinese have always stayed away from milk and milk products
- d.** studied the Chinese dairy industry by looking at it from more than two aspects

29. We understand from paragraph II that

- a.** cows were transported to Harbin to be milked in the 19th century
- b.** Chinese farmers used to make milk products in the 12th century
- c.** the dairy industry was rather disorganized for most of the 20th century
- d.** Holstein cows were sold to the Western countries in the early 1900s

30. According to paragraph III, milk was seen as a way to

- a.** promote a Chinese newspaper
- b.** destroy the communist party
- c.** pay back the debt to the Soviet Union
- d.** influence people politically

31. According to paragraph IV, which of the following is NOT TRUE about the melamine scandal?

- a.** Two big suppliers had a sharp but temporary drop in their sales.
- b.** Melamine was mistakenly added to the baby milk formula.
- c.** Chinese dairy industry remained largely unaffected in the long term.
- d.** More than six children died because of the incident.

32. In paragraph V, the word “descent” is closest in meaning to

- a.** cells
- b.** dieticians
- c.** roots
- d.** experts

33. In paragraph V, the word “its” refers to

- a.** the enzyme’s
- b.** milk’s
- c.** the world’s
- d.** Asia’s

34. Paragraph VI mainly discusses

- a.** why people in China should stop drinking milk
- b.** whether producers can find other ways to sell milk
- c.** how the Chinese cope with lactose intolerance
- d.** what amount of milk is ideal for consumers

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PARAGRAPH COMPLETION (9 pts.)

Choose the correct answer that best completes the paragraph given. (6x1.5=9 pts.)

35. With its amazing sandy beaches, Bali is a quite popular Indonesian island that is full of tourists every year, and its economy mainly depends on tourism. However, this year seems different and unusual for the island community. Bali is usually visited by thousands of tourists at this time of year. However, the coronavirus pandemic has stopped overseas travel and made it almost impossible to travel to many destinations. Consequently, there are only a few visitors on Bali, and this sharp decrease has influenced the economy very badly. This actually happens every year because when the monsoon season starts, strong waves bring tons of plastic to Bali's beaches. But authorities say that this year is much worse than previous years. They have stated that Indonesian workers clean up 30 and 60 tons of rubbish every day.

- a.** Sadly, the region is also suffering from a big problem with plastic waste on its beaches
- b.** Tourists can also enjoy participating in many activities such as surfing, diving or visiting temples
- c.** Despite the general belief, monsoon rains are helpful to provide adequate water supply
- d.** Last Friday, a powerful earthquake rocked Indonesia's Sulawesi island and killed many people

36. When most people say they have a couple of cats, you will not probably expect them to have young lions but it is true for one family in Gaza. The zoo where two baby lions were born did not have enough money to raise them, and the zoo owner was forced to give them away. After a 54-year-old man adopted the baby lions, they became his family's pet. At first, the lions needed their mother as they had to be breastfed by their mother, so the man used to take them back to the zoo every night. However, recently the lions have started eating other food than the mother's milk and now live in the family home all the time. The cats are also part of the local community and children play with them when they go out for walks. But animal experts have warned that having lions at home with children can be dangerous.

- a.** Children enjoy playing with dogs most because these animals are really fond of play
- b.** Safari parks give people chances to observe different wild animals such as tigers and lions
- c.** Lions will get bigger, and even at play, their huge size and strength can make them a threat
- d.** Some people claim zoos should be banned especially due to the limited space where animals live

37. The robots designed by the company were dancing, and people got fascinated by their sweet moves. This show is definitely evidence of engineering excellence since these robots have a sense of rhythm. This company, which is the builder of the marvelous demonstration, has been in business for almost 35 years and they claim that to make robots work, they have invented techniques that people cannot find in any textbook or technical article. This continuously encourages them to work harder and harder. They advertise the abilities of the robots for tasks like inspecting dangerous regions, carrying objects and automatically collecting data. But the officials are especially promoting the four-legged robot, Spot, which can be adapted for tasks that range from industrial inspection to entertainment.

- a.** Many consumers complain about the cleaning products that are manufactured by iRobot
- b.** People used to believe that robots would conquer our world and become our leaders to govern us
- c.** Companies can build human-like robots but they seem to lack many human skills like dancing
- d.** Last month, a robotics company called Boston Dynamics released a video that surprised everyone

38. Ffiona Campbell has the record as the first woman to make a world tour on foot. Although it sounds crazy, walking has been her passion since her youth. After leaving home and school at 16, she raised the necessary sponsorship to enable her to walk. By walking 20 to 25 miles a day, she completed her journey from Scotland to England in 49

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days and was the youngest person to complete it at that time. At 18, she set off from New York City crossing the United States towards Los Angeles. At 21, she walked across Australia. That was 50 miles a day for 3,200 miles from Sydney to Perth in 95 days so she beat the men's record for this journey. In total, she walked approximately 20,000 miles in her journey that included the United States, Australia, Africa and Europe. In addition, she is the author of four books whose topics come from her journeys.

- a.** A lot of adventurers write their experiences on their blogs to share with other travelers
- b.** In the bestseller one, she gives a clear description of her remarkable achievement
- c.** She cheated in one of her walks by accepting a car ride and pretending to walk that distance
- d.** Racewalking is an Olympic athletics event with distances of 20 kilometers and 50 kilometers

39. Nevertheless, research from the last decade says that the opposite is true and finds that drinking coffee may actually benefit your health. Research has indicated that coffee may have a protective effect and also shown a relation between coffee drinking and a lower probability of colon cancer. In 2017, a researcher published the results of a study that looked at the coffee-drinking habits of half a million people across Europe over a period of 16 years. Those who drank more coffee had a lower risk of dying from heart disease, stroke and cancer. Moreover, the same study argues that people who drink up to four cups of coffee a day have fewer diseases compared to those who do not drink any.

- a.** If you have difficulty falling asleep, you had better drink coffee without caffeine
- b.** People used to prefer coffee to tea while having breakfast a century ago
- c.** In the past, coffee was thought to bring about an increase in health risks
- d.** Nowadays, coffee houses are popular public places to meet for conversation

40. After Hurricane Eta hit Central America last November, it killed almost 200 people, and caused heavy rainfall and strong winds that destroyed the region. Before the residents could recover from the consequences of Eta, just three weeks later, the same area was struck by another disastrous hurricane called Iota. Iota brought strong winds of 250 km/p and the extreme weather caused big waves and severe damage along the coastline. In addition to all these disasters, it led to a big landfall and largely destroyed roads. Local people moved to shelters and patients had to be evacuated from a hospital. Unfortunately, some people died, some got injured and many people went missing. Scientists worried that Iota would result in catastrophic winds, floods and landslides in large parts of Central America.

- a.** It was the most powerful storm of 2020 and was responsible for the serious destruction in the disaster area
- b.** Hurricanes, which are known as tropical cyclones, are categorized by scale based on wind speed only
- c.** In 2019, Hurricane Dorian devastated The Bahamas and caused damage that was worth at least \$4,6 billion
- d.** This part of Central America has lately received attention from international media thanks to its beauty