

# YDS

# READING

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# İÇİNDEKİLER

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1 (1) UFO stands for “Unidentified Flying  
 2 Object”. (2) It is any object flying in the sky  
 3 which cannot be identified by the person who  
 4 sees it. (3) Sometimes the object is  
 5 investigated. (4) If people can still not figure  
 6 out what the object is after an investigation, it  
 7 is called a UFO. (5) Most scientists think that  
 8 UFOs are things like meteors, satellites  
 9 burning up, the planet Venus, flocks of birds,  
 10 aircraft, car lights, weather balloons,  
 11 reflections, or tricks. (6) One of the tricks is to  
 12 make fake photos of flying objects. (7)  
 13 Another trick is to put balloons with candles  
 14 in little crates beneath them.

*Text Difficulty:* ●●○○○



## TARGET VOCABULARY

object (noun)	identify
investigate	figure out
investigation	call (be called)
satellite	reflection
trick	fake
candle	beneath
require	entire
trip	mighty
stuff	endure
fuel	power station
wing	face
being	raw
vessel	solar
universe	space
size	visible
pick	pretty
slim	

38 (18) Despite the problems that we would face  
 39 traveling to other star systems or galaxies, it is  
 40 not impossible. (19) Perhaps there are beings  
 41 that can travel at very fast speeds and have the  
 42 technology and the raw materials to build  
 43 vessels that can travel here from other solar  
 44 systems. (20) And many people believe that  
 45 the universe is too big for us to be the only  
 46 ones out there and the only ones to travel in  
 47 space. (21) However, it can be said that, when  
 48 we think about the size and age of the visible  
 49 universe, the chances of them picking our star  
 50 and our planet seems pretty slim.

15 (8) The closest star to Earth (other than the  
 16 Sun) is Alpha Centauri. (9) It's about 4 light-  
 17 years away. (10) Traveling at the speed of  
 18 light is easy for a photon, but our fastest  
 19 spacecraft, Voyager, travels at about 40,000  
 20 miles an hour. (11) To get there in twenty-five  
 21 years would require traveling at more than  
 22 100 million miles an hour for the entire trip.  
 23 (12) If you could travel at 100 million miles  
 24 an hour you could make it to the Sun and back  
 25 in about an hour and 45 minutes. (13) The  
 26 spacecraft would have to be built of some  
 27 mighty fine stuff to endure such speeds for  
 28 such a length of time. (14) And there would  
 29 be no repair shops on the way. (15) But the  
 30 main problem for travel between stars is the  
 31 fuel, the energy needed to get there. (16) To  
 32 travel to a star 4 light-years away, we would  
 33 need 100 times as much energy as our entire  
 34 planet would use for a year. (17) We couldn't  
 35 do it with nuclear fission because our  
 36 spacecraft would have to carry thousands or  
 37 millions of nuclear power plants on its wings.

## A. What do the following pronouns / possessive adjectives refer to?

- |    |      |         |   |   |
|----|------|---------|---|---|
| 1. | them | line 14 | a) balloons                               | b) candles                                  |
| 2. | it   | line 16 | a) the Sun                                | b) Alpha Centauri                           |
| 3. | it   | line 35 | a) to travel to a star 4 light years away | b) enduring great speeds for a long time    |
| 4. | them | line 49 | a) other beings in space                  | b) the size and age of the visible universe |

## B. Are the following statements true or false?

1. **True** **False** (Paragraph 1)  
The term UFO is used only for the alien aircraft.
2. **True** **False** (Paragraph 1)  
Some UFO sightings can be explained by natural phenomena.
3. **True** **False** (Paragraph 1)  
There are some people who make fake objects that look like UFOs.
4. **True** **False** (Paragraph 1)  
The planet Venus is sometimes thought to be a UFO.
5. **True** **False** (Paragraph 2)  
A photon cannot travel at the speed of light.
6. **True** **False** (Paragraph 2)  
40,000 miles an hour is the fastest speed we can reach in space for now.
7. **True** **False** (Paragraph 2)  
Finding the correct fuel seems to be a major problem for travel between stars.
8. **True** **False** (Paragraph 3)  
We now know that there are beings in space that can travel at very fast speeds.
9. **True** **False** (Paragraph 3)  
There are a lot of people who believe that we may not be the only beings in the universe.
10. **True** **False** (Paragraph 3)  
The size and age of the visible universe is smaller than we expected in the past.

**C. Try to guess the meaning of the following words from the context. (They are underlined> in the text.)**

- |                      |         |                    |           |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>stands for</u> | line 1  | a) asks            | b) means  |
| 2. <u>flocks</u>     | line 9  | a) creatures       | b) groups |
| 3. <u>crates</u>     | line 14 | a) boxes           | b) birds  |
| 4. <u>fine</u>       | line 27 | a) of good quality | b) cheap  |

**D. How much do you remember? Try to answer the questions without consulting the text.**

1. Which objects are called UFOs? (Paragraph 1)  
1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the closest star to Earth? (Paragraph 2)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Why are we unable to travel to other stars at the moment? (Paragraph 2)  
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. How fast are we supposed to travel to go to the Sun and come back in about an hour and 45 minutes? (Paragraph 2)  
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How fast does a photon travel? (Paragraph 2)  
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Can we make the following inferences according to the text?**

- Yes No** 1. We don't have the necessary means to travel to other stars. (Paragraph 2)
- Yes No** 2. We may build spacecraft that can travel at the speed of light in the near future. (Paragraph 2)
- Yes No** 3. People can travel faster than 40,000 miles an hour in the future. (Paragraph 3)
- Yes No** 4. It is certain that we are not alone in the universe. (Paragraph 3)
- Yes No** 5. Other living beings in the universe may never find us. (Paragraph 3)

**F. Do you remember the target vocabulary? Find the correct answer.**

1. Police are still --- how the accident happened.  
 A) calling                                      B) investigating  
 C) facing                                        D) enduring  
 E) picking
  
2. This is the kind of crisis that --- us to give our full attention.  
 A) endures                                      B) investigates  
 C) requires                                      D) faces  
 E) picks
  
3. Meg stared at her --- in the bedroom mirror and began to brush her hair.  
 A) reflection                                    B) object  
 C) wing    D) size  
 E) satellite
  
4. John Hughes, the first Archbishop of New York, supported the construction of a --- cathedral for the rapidly growing city.  
 A) fake    B) slim  
 C) raw    D) solar  
 E) mighty
  
5. In a recent experiment, scientists have found a bacterium --- to the human eye.  
 A) visible                                        B) slim  
 C) mighty                                         D) entire  
 E) fake
  
6. We are playing a(n) --- on Gerard, who keeps bothering us.  
 A) reflection                                    B) size  
 C) trick    D) stuff  
 E) object
  
7. The man admitted using laser photocopiers to produce thousands of --- banknotes.  
 A) raw    B) fake  
 C) visible                                         D) entire  
 E) mighty
  
8. A fishing --- and a cargo ship collided off the coast last night.  
 A) object                                         B) space  
 C) satellite                                        D) vessel  
 E) stuff

**G. Focus on GRAMMAR: Relative Clauses with who, which and that**

When we want to give information about someone or something, we can use a clause after that noun. That clause is called a **relative clause** and starts with *who*, *which* or *that*.

Example: I want to meet this politician **who/ that wrote this book.**

I am reading a book **which/ that was written by a famous politician.**

If we are talking about a *person*, the relative clause starts with *who* or *that*.

If we are talking about a *thing*, the relative clause starts with *which* or *that*.

**Examples from the text:**



(I) It is any object flying in the sky **which** cannot be identified by the person **who** sees it.

(II) Perhaps there are beings **that** can

travel at very fast speeds and have the technology and the raw materials to build vessels **that** can travel here from other solar systems.

**H. Choose the correct option.**

- a. A pilot **who / which / that** was flying over the Atlantic Ocean saw what he thought to be a UFO.
- b. Among thousands of UFOs **who / which / that** have been reported over the past forty years, less than 1% have been shown to be hoaxes.
- c. Some of the Americans **who / which / that** believe UFOs are real insist on having seen a UFO.
- d. A group of students **who / which / that** claim to have seen an alien aircraft called a local news channel.
- e. There are many myths, legends, and stories **who / which / that** tell of strange things in the sky.

1 (1) Ancient Rome is the name for a  
 2 civilization which began as a small farming  
 3 community in 10th century BC Italy. (2) It  
 4 grew to become the largest empire in the  
 5 ancient world. (3) It started as a monarchy,  
 6 then became a republic, then an empire. (4)  
 7 The Roman Empire was so big that there were  
 8 problems ruling a territory which stretched  
 9 from Britain to the Middle East. (5) In 293  
 10 AD, Diocletian split the empire into two parts.  
 11 (6) A century later, in 395 AD, it was  
 12 permanently split into the Western Roman  
 13 Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire. (7)  
 14 The Western Empire ended because of the  
 15 Germanic tribe, the Visigoths in 476 AD. (8)  
 16 In the 5th century AD, the western part of the  
 17 empire split up into different kingdoms. (9)  
 18 The Eastern Roman Empire stayed together as  
 19 the Byzantine Empire. (10) The Byzantine  
 20 Empire would be defeated by the Ottoman  
 21 Empire in 1453.

*Text Difficulty:* ●●●●○



### TARGET VOCABULARY

ancient	civilization	empire	rule (v)	territory	split
permanently	tribe	kingdom	defeat	spread	influence
law	government	art	literature	evolve	impressive
feat	advancement	rival	insulate	glazing	invent
practical	innovation	adopt	design	civil	military
superiority	legacy	contribute	construction	aqueduct	arena
monument	remain				

22 (11) Roman culture spread to Western Europe  
 23 and the area around the Mediterranean Sea.  
 24 (12) Its history has had such a big influence  
 25 that Roman ideas about laws, government, art,  
 26 literature, and language are still important to  
 27 European culture today. (13) The Roman  
 28 language, Latin, slowly evolved, becoming  
 29 modern French, Spanish, Italian, and  
 30 Romanian. (14) It also influenced many other  
 31 languages like English.

32 (15) Ancient Rome boasted impressive  
 33 technological feats, using many advancements  
 34 that were lost in the Middle Ages and not  
 35 rivaled again until the 19th and 20th centuries.  
 36 (16) An example of this is Insulated glazing,  
 37 which was not invented again until the 1930s.  
 38 (17) Many practical Roman innovations were  
 39 adopted from earlier Greek designs. (18)  
 40 Roman civil engineering and military  
 41 engineering constituted a large part of Rome's  
 42 technological superiority and legacy, and  
 43 contributed to the construction of hundreds of  
 44 roads, bridges, aqueducts, baths, theaters and  
 45 arenas. (19) Many monuments, such as the  
 46 Colosseum, Pont du Gard, and Pantheon,  
 47 remain as testaments to Roman engineering  
 48 and culture.

**A. What do the following pronouns / possessive adjectives refer to?**

- |               |         |                     |                    |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>it</b>  | line 3  | a) Italy            | b) Ancient Rome    |
| 2. <b>its</b> | line 24 | a) Western Europe's | b) Roman culture's |
| 3. <b>it</b>  | line 30 | a) Latin            | b) Romanian        |

**B. Are the following statements true or false?**

1. **True False** (Paragraph 1)  
Ancient Rome has never been a farming community.
  
2. **True False** (Paragraph 1)  
Ancient Rome started as a republic.
  
3. **True False** (Paragraph 1)  
Diocletian never wanted to divide the empire.
  
4. **True False** (Paragraph 1)  
The Western Empire came to an end before the Eastern Roman Empire.
  
5. **True False** (Paragraph 1)  
The Ottoman Empire fought a battle with the Western Empire in 1453.
  
6. **True False** (Paragraph 2)  
Roman culture has had an important effect on European culture.
  
7. **True False** (Paragraph 2)  
Latin appeared together with French, Spanish, Italian, and Romanian.
  
8. **True False** (Paragraph 3)  
Ancient Rome was technologically advanced.
  
9. **True False** (Paragraph 3)  
Insulated glazing was first invented in Ancient Rome.
  
10. **True False** (Paragraph 3)  
Pont du Gard and Pantheon have managed to survive up until today.



**C. Try to guess the meaning of the following words from the context. (They are underlined> in the text.)**

- |                       |         |                    |                    |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>stretched</u>   | line 8  | a) <u>extended</u> | b) <u>invaded</u>  |
| 2. <u>boasted</u>     | line 32 | a) <u>copied</u>   | b) <u>achieved</u> |
| 3. <u>constituted</u> | line 41 | a) <u>made up</u>  | b) <u>excluded</u> |
| 4. <u>testaments</u>  | line 47 | a) <u>denial</u>   | b) <u>evidence</u> |

**D. How much do you remember? Try to answer the questions without consulting the text.**

1. When and where did Ancient Rome begin? (Paragraph 1)  
1. \_\_\_\_\_.
  
2. What happened in 395 AD? (Paragraph 1)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
  
3. Which languages did the Roman language, Latin, evolve into? (Paragraph 2)  
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
  
4. What has affected many practical Roman innovations? (Paragraph 3)  
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
  
5. What are the examples of the monuments that remain as testaments to Roman engineering and culture? (Paragraph 3)  
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Can we make the following inferences according to the text?**

- Yes No** 1. Ancient Rome was the only civilization that grew fast in antiquity. (Paragraph 1)
- Yes No** 2. The Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire are actually the same empires. (Paragraph 1)
- Yes No** 3. The Visigoths were also a threat to the Ottoman Empire. (Paragraph 1)
- Yes No** 4. Latin and English had an influence on each other. (Paragraph 2)
- Yes No** 5. Ancient Rome was a technologically successful civilization. (Paragraph 3)

**F. Do you remember the target vocabulary? Find the correct answer.**

1. There is a skyscraper under ---- in the city center.  
 A) aqueduct                      B) territory  
 C) feat                              D) legacy  
 E) construction
2. The amphitheater is one of the many Greek ---- in Sicily.  
 A) monuments                      B) arts  
 C) kingdoms                        D) tribes  
 E) civilizations
3. The government imposed a tax on fuels which ---- to global warming.  
 A) contributed                      B) ruled  
 C) influenced                        D) spread  
 E) evolved
4. We were fascinated by the ---- view of the mountains.  
 A) ancient                            B) civil  
 C) permanent                        D) impressive  
 E) practical
5. Feminist ideas ---- the law-makers in 1950s.  
 A) invented                        B) spread  
 C) influenced                        D) remained  
 E) insulated
6. There are many people eager to ---- a baby.  
 A) insulate                        B) adopt  
 C) rule                                D) invent  
 E) defeat
7. The number of the indigenous Indian ---- is decreasing.  
 A) feats                                B) governments  
 C) innovations                        D) tribes  
 E) advancements
8. ---- is crucial to the continuing success of any organization.  
 A) Innovation                        B) Glazing  
 C) Literature                        D) Territory  
 E) Civilization

**G. Focus on GRAMMAR: so ... that or such ... that?**

If we want to talk about the cause and effect relationship between two sentences, we can use **so .... that** and **such .... that**.

**So .... that** is used if the focus is on an adjective or adverb.

**Such .... that** is used if the focus is on a noun.

Example: The film was **so good that** I watched it twice.

It was **such a good film that** I watched it twice.

Exception: **So .... that** is used if many, much, few or little come before the noun.

Example: I have **so many friends that** I never feel lonely.

**Examples from the text:**



(I) The Roman Empire was **so big that** ....

(II) Its history has had **such a big influence that** Roman ideas about laws,

government, art, literature, and language are still important to European culture today.

**H. Choose the correct option.**

- a. In ancient Rome, salt was **so / such** a valuable commodity that Roman soldiers were paid money with which to buy salt.
- b. Ancient Rome was **so / such** a dirty city that, walking down the street, the bottom of your clothes would get dirty.
- c. Ancient Rome gave us **so / such** many innovations that they still influence our lives.
- d. The country of ancient Rome was **so / such** large that its land was located on three continents.
- e. In ancient Rome, gladiators were **so / such** popular that their sweat was sold.



# **READING PASSAGES**

**1. - 4.soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız**

A virus is an invasive biological agent that reproduces inside the cells of living hosts. When infected by a virus, a host cell is forced to produce many thousands of identical copies of the original virus at an extraordinary rate. So far, over 5,000 species of viruses have been discovered. The origins of viruses are unclear: some may have evolved from plasmids—pieces of DNA that can move between cells—while others may have evolved from bacteria. A virus consists of two or three parts: genes, made from either DNA or RNA; a protein coat that protects the genes; and in some viruses, an envelope of fat that surrounds and protects them when they are not contained within a host cell. They spread in many different ways. Just as many viruses are very specific as to which host species or tissue they attack, each species of virus relies on a particular method for propagation. Plant viruses are often spread from plant to plant by insects and other organisms, known as vectors. Some viruses of animals, including humans, are spread by exposure to infected bodily fluids. Viral infections can cause disease in humans, animals and even plants. However, they are usually eliminated by the immune system, conferring lifetime immunity to the host for that virus. Antibiotics have no effect on viruses, but antiviral drugs have been developed to treat life-threatening infections. Vaccines that produce lifelong immunity can prevent some viral infections.

1. **One point made in the passage is that viruses ----.**
- A) surround and protect people during young ages
  - B) had better be contained within a host cell for at least two days
  - C) are selective about the tissues they attack
  - D) have got one standard way of spreading
  - E) cannot be spread from plant to plant by insects

2. **One learns from the passage that some viral infections ----.**

- A) cure some diseases in humans, animals and even plants
- B) have been developed to treat other more dangerous infections
- C) can be good for general health
- D) can be avoided by getting vaccinated
- E) will certainly exterminate the human race

3. **According to the passage, viruses are invasive agents ----.**

- A) that reproduce just outside the cells of living hosts
- B) are often unable to produce identical copies of the original
- C) against which no drugs are commercially available
- D) that cost millions of lives each year
- E) and they propagate extremely fast

4. **As stated in the passage, pieces of DNA that can move between cells ----.**

- A) are thought to have evolved from plasmids
- B) might have been the ascendants of viruses
- C) consist mainly of two or three parts
- D) are known to have evolved from bacteria
- E) are made from either DNA or RNA

1. - 4.soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Ever since man began to need to move things, he has used round rollers to make the job easier. Probably the first rollers were sticks or logs, which were a big improvement over dragging things across the ground, but still pretty hard work. Egyptians used logs to roll their huge blocks of stone for the pyramids. Eventually, someone came up with the idea of securing the roller to whatever was being moved, and built the first "vehicle" with "wheels." However, these still had bearings made from materials rubbing on each other instead of rolling on each other. It wasn't until the late eighteenth century that the basic design for bearings was developed. In 1794, Welsh ironmaster Philip Vaughan patented a design for ball bearings to support the axle of a carriage. Development continued in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, spurred by the advancement of the bicycle and the automobile. There are thousands of sizes, shapes, and kinds of rolling bearings; ball bearings, roller bearings, needle bearings, and tapered roller bearings are the major kinds. Sizes run from small enough to run miniature motors to huge bearings used to support rotating parts in hydroelectric power plants; these large bearings can be ten feet in diameter and require a crane to install. The most common sizes can easily be held in one hand and are used in things like electric motors.

1. **One point made in the passage is that the advancement of the bicycle and the automobile ----.**

- A) removed the need for developing new bearing models
- B) contributed positively to the improvement of bearings
- C) slowed down the efforts to produce more efficient bearings
- D) helped develop miniature motors for smaller appliances
- E) made it easier to transport ball bearings in large containers

2. **According to the passage, round rollers have been used for a long time ----.**

- A) but using sticks and logs to carry goods is a recent invention
- B) because they are known to be more efficient than ball bearings
- C) by people who are too lazy to carry their goods without help
- D) so that people can move or carry things more easily
- E) although dragging things across the ground would be much easier

3. **The author of the passage uses the words and vehicle and wheels in quotation marks to show that ----.**

- A) he himself could have invented a better vehicle with better functioning wheels
- B) the reader should look up these words in a good dictionary
- C) he has no idea what he is talking about
- D) they are not in fact vehicles or wheels in the modern sense
- E) he is not sure about the time when these things were first made

4. **As stated by the author, one major flaw in early bearings was that they ----.**

- A) had materials that did not roll on each other
- B) could only roll huge blocks of stone
- C) were not suitable for large bicycles and automobiles
- D) lacked a valid design require for an international patent
- E) were ten feet in diameter and require a crane to install



**ANSWER KEY**

**READ & PROGRESS 1**

**A.**  
1A 2B 3A 4A

- B.**
1. False
  2. True
  3. True
  4. True
  5. False
  6. True
  7. True
  8. False
  9. True
  10. False

**C.**  
1B 2B 3A 4A

- D.**
1. It is an object flying in the sky which cannot be identified after an investigation.
  2. Alpha Centauri.
  3. We don't have the proper spacecraft and we are unable to produce the energy that is needed.
  4. 100 million miles an hour.
  5. At the speed of light.

- E.**
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Yes
  4. No
  5. Yes

**F.**  
1A 2C 3A 4E 5A 6C 7B 8D

- H.**
- a. who / that
  - b. which / that
  - c. who / that
  - d. who / that
  - e. which / that

**READ & PROGRESS 2**

**A.**  
1A 2A 3B 4B 5A

- B.**
1. False
  2. True
  3. False
  4. False
  5. False
  6. True
  7. True
  8. False
  9. True
  10. True

**C.**  
1B 2A 3A 4B

- D.**
1. They were Mark Zuckerberg's college roommates and fellow computer science students. They started Facebook together.
  2. 13 years old and over.
  3. They can make a personal profile, add other users as friends, and send messages. They may also join user groups.
  4. It comes from the name for the book given to students at the start of the school year by some universities in the United States.
  5. People being able to see personal information that other people post and companies and advertisers being able to see users' personal information.

- E.**
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. No
  4. No
  5. Yes

**F.**  
1E 2C 3A 4B 5E 6E 7B 8D

- H.**
- a. Moreover
  - b. However
  - c. However
  - d. Moreover
  - e. However

**READ & PROGRESS 3**

**A.**  
1B 2B 3A 4B 5A 6A

- B.**
1. False
  2. True
  3. True
  4. False
  5. True
  6. False
  7. True
  8. True
  9. False
  10. True

**C.**  
1B 2A 3B

- D.**
1. During the Industrial Revolution in Europe in the 19th century.
  2. Our modern life style, forest fires, dust storms and volcano eruptions.
  3. It forms when sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide get into the air.
  4. Thousands of people died every year.
  5. Factories use coal that doesn't have much sulphur in it. In some cities, cars aren't even allowed to drive on smog days.

- E.**
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Yes
  4. Yes
  5. No

**F.**  
1B 2E 3E 4A 5D 6C 7C 8E

- H.**
- a. that's why
  - b. that's why
  - c. as a result of
  - d. that's why
  - e. as a result of

## READING PASSAGES

**Passage 1**

1C 2D 3E 4B

**Passage 2**

1E 2B 3B 4D

**Passage 3**

1D 2B 3A 4E

**Passage 4**

1C 2A3 E 4A

**Passage 5**

1E 2B 3E 4D

**Passage 6**

1E 2B 3D 4A

**Passage 7**

1A 2A 3C 4C

**Passage 8**

1A 2B 3D 4D

**Passage 9**

1C 2D 3A 4A

**Passage 10**

1A 2C 3E 4B

**Passage 11**

1C 2C 3D 4D

**Passage 12**

1A 2B 3C 4E

**Passage 13**

1C 2D 3A 4E

**Passage 14**

1A 2E 3A 4B

**Passage 15**

1C 2A 3C 4D

**Passage 16**

1C 2A 3E 4A

**Passage 17**

1C 2D 3A 4C

**Passage 18**

1C 2B 3A 4E

**Passage 19**

1D 2C 3B 4A

**Passage 20**

1A 2A 3C 4D

**Passage 21**

1C 2C 3D 4B

**Passage 22**

1D 2A 3B 4C

**Passage 23**

1C 2A 3C 4E

**Passage 24**

1A 2D 3D 4E

**Passage 25**

1D 2B 3E 4D

**Passage 26**

1C 2B 3C 4E

**Passage 27**

1A 2D 3B 4C

**Passage 28**

1B 2C 3E 4C

**Passage 29**

1E 2D 3B 4A

**Passage 30**

1B 2B 3D 4E

**Passage 31**

1B 2C 3D 4C

**Passage 32**

1B 2B 3E 4B

**Passage 33**

1A 2D 3C 4C

**Passage 34**

1C 2B 3E 4D

**Passage 35**

1C 2D 3D 4A

**Passage 36**

1E 2A 3C 4A

**Passage 37**

1E 2A 3D 4A

**Passage 38**

1B 2D 3E 4A

**Passage 39**

1D 2A 3C 4C

**Passage 40**

1C 2D 3A 4E

**Passage 41**

1E 2E 3A 4C

**Passage 42**

1E 2B 3C 4D

**Passage 43**

1D 2E 3B 4B

**Passage 44**

1E 2B 3A 4A

**Passage 45**

1A 2B 3D 4D

**Passage 46**

1D 2B 3A 4C

**Passage 47**

1A 2E 3C 4A

**Passage 48**

1A 2A 3C 4A



**Passage 49**

1A 2D 3A 4D

**Passage 50**

1E 2D 3A 4C

**Passage 51**

1E 2C 3C 4B

**Passage 52**

1B 2A 3C 4B

**Passage 53**

1B 2A 3E 4C

**Passage 54**

1E 2D 3B 4C

**Passage 55**

1B 2E 3A 4D

**Passage 56**

1E 2C 3A 4C

**Passage 57**

1E 2A 3D 4D

**Passage 58**

1B 2B 3B 4E

**Passage 59**

1A 2C 3C 4C

**Passage 60**

1A 2C 3B 4A

**Passage 61**

1A 2D 3C 4B

**Passage 62**

1C 2C 3B 4E

**Passage 63**

1A 2C 3E 4B

**Passage 64**

1A 2E 3D 4D

**Passage 65**

1C 2D 3B 4C

**Passage 66**

1C 2D 3E 4E

**Passage 67**

1C 2B 3C 4E

**Passage 68**

1B 2B 3A 4B

**Passage 69**

1D 2B 3A 4D

**Passage 70**

1B 2B 3E 4D

**Passage 71**

1D 2C 3E 4B

**Passage 72**

1D 2E 3E 4A

**Passage 73**

1B 2E 3A 4A

**Passage 74**

1D 2B 3C 4A

**Passage 75**

1E 2A 3C 4B

**Passage 76**

1A 2C 3D 4D

**Passage 77**

1C 2A 3E 4B

**Passage 78**

1D 2A 3E 4C

**Passage 79**

1E 2C 3A 4B

**Passage 80**

1A 2E 3C 4D

**Passage 81**

1B 2D 3C 4A

**Passage 82**

1D 2A 3C 4D

**Passage 83**

1E 2A 3E 4C

**Passage 84**

1C 2D 3B 4A

**Passage 85**

1E 2A 3B 4D

**Passage 86**

1A 2A 3E 4C

**Passage 87**

1D 2E 3D 4B

**Passage 88**

1D 2E 3B 4A

**Passage 89**

1B 2C 3D 4E

**Passage 90**

1B 2B 3E 4A

**Passage 91**

1A 2D 3C 4D

**Passage 92**

1B 2E 3B 4A

**Passage 93**

1E 2C 3D 4A

**Passage 94**

1A 2D 3A 4D

**Passage 95**

1A 2D 3B 4A

**Passage 96**

1B 2A 3B 4E

**Passage 97**

1D 2E 3C 4A

**Passage 98**

1D 2E 3C 4B

**Passage 99**

1A 2A 3C 4E

**Passage 100**

1B 2D 3D 4A