



VOCABULARY

ADJECTIVE SET 1

A. ÖNEMLİ - HAYATİ	B. GEREKLİ, ESAS TEMEL*	C. TUHAF-SIRADIŞI GARİP	D. BÜYÜK – DEV DEVASA	E. ZORUNLU MECBURİ
1. important 2. significant 3. crucial 4. critical 5. vital	1. necessary 2. essential 3. fundamental 4. required 5. needed	1. strange 2. unusual 3. weird 4. uncommon	1. massive 2. huge 3. vast 4. immense 5. enormous	1. compulsory 2. mandatory 3. obligatory 4. enforced
F. ANİ - ACİL	G. İSTİKRARLI TUTARLI - SABİT*	H. BOL – ÇOK SAYISIZ	I. ÖNEMLİ ÖLÇÜDE KAYDA DEĞER	J. MUHTEŞEM HARİKA – ÇARPICI
1. sudden 2. abrupt 3. hasty 4. urgent	1. steady 2. stable 3. fixed* 4. constant 5. persistent 6. consistent*	1. abundant 2. numerous 4. plentiful 5. ample	1. considerable 2. substantial 3. noteworthy 4. remarkable	1. wonderful 2. amazing 3. brilliant 4. fascinating 5. magnificent 6. outstanding 7. striking 8. spectacular
YAKIN				
1. immediate 2. close 3. approaching 4. near				

EXERCISE 1 – Adjective Synonyms Test: Verilen sözcüklere anlamca yakın sözcükleri seçiniz.

- 1) "crucial" means ----.
A) abundant B) vital C) critical
D) fascinating E) significant
- 2) "needed" means ----.
A) required B) fixed C) immense
D) essential E) hasty
- 3) "weird" means ----.
A) important B) strange C) massive
D) fundamental E) uncommon
- 4) "enormous" means ----.
A) enforced B) vast C) huge
D) immense E) necessary
- 5) "compulsory" means ----.
A) vital B) mandatory C) enforced
D) weird E) massive
- 6) "abrupt" means ----.
A) urgent B) sudden C) hasty
D) massive E) enforced
- 7) "near" means ----.
A) approaching B) close C) essential
D) obligatory E) immediate
- 8) "steady" means ----.
A) persistent B) constant C) stable
D) plentiful E) fixed
- 9) "ample" means ----.
A) urgent B) abundant C) plentiful
D) crucial E) numerous
- 10) "considerable" means ----.
A) substantial B) immense C) noteworthy
D) remarkable E) enormous
- 11) "fascinating" means ----.
A) wonderful B) plentiful C) consistent
D) magnificent E) amazing
- 12) "important" means ----.
A) significant B) massive C) striking
D) critical E) weird
- 13) "fundamental" means ----.
A) necessary B) consistent C) essential
D) numerous E) required
- 14) "uncommon" means ----.
A) immense B) weird C) huge
D) critical E) unusual
- 15) "vast" means ----.
A) enormous B) massive C) outstanding
D) obligatory E) essential
- 16) "obligatory" means ----.
A) enforced B) abrupt C) spectacular
D) amazing E) mandatory
- 17) "sudden" means ----.
A) hasty B) brilliant C) essential
D) urgent E) plentiful
- 18) "consistent" means ----.
A) magnificent B) stable C) steady
D) amazing E) required
- 19) "spectacular" means ----.
A) brilliant B) outstanding C) magnificent
D) urgent E) vital
- 20) "abundant" means ----.
A) uncommon B) urgent C) numerous
D) ample E) plentiful

EXERCISE 2 – Verilen cümleyi tamamlamak için uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

- Sudden / Compulsory** rain can make it hard for people to walk outside.
- Water is **essential / hasty** for living things to stay alive.
- The renewable energy sector is experiencing **obligatory / remarkable** growth.
- In an emergency, you need to call for **immediate / wonderful** help.
- Wearing seatbelts is **uncommon / mandatory** in cars to keep people safe.
- A **strange / stable** job market is essential for long-term economic growth.
- The ocean is a/an **enforced / vast** area full of fish and plants.
- The driver made an **abrupt / approaching** stop when a dog jumped in front of the bus.
- Fresh fruits have **obligatory / abundant** vitamins that are good for your body.
- Elephants are **huge / sudden** animals that live in the wild.
- There are **persistent / striking** differences between cats and dogs.
- Some people wear **weird / fundamental** clothes at costume parties.

EXERCISE 3 – Verilen cümleyi tamamlamak için en uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

- It is ---- to collect enough data for any research project
A) numerous B) weird C) vast
D) close E) important
- Sometimes, patients' bodies have a ---- reaction to medications.
A) constant B) near C) strange
D) necessary E) mandatory
- Certain diseases are ---- in children under 10.
A) uncommon B) consistent C) obligatory
D) magnificent E) immense
- The desert ecosystem is ---- and diverse but hard to live for humans.
A) persistent B) vast C) enforced
D) sudden E) approaching
- The ocean is home to a ---- variety of marine life.
A) stable B) huge C) close
D) hasty E) weird
- Following safety protocols is ---- in laboratory experiments.
A) weird B) consistent C) ample
D) compulsory E) plentiful
- Studying ancient texts is a ---- experience for historians.
A) fixed B) persistent C) fascinating
D) sudden E) near
- There are ---- opportunities for young people in some local organizations.
A) numerous B) strange C) immediate
D) required E) mandatory
- It is essential for diplomats to make ---- efforts to prevent problems between countries.
A) strange B) fixed C) sudden
D) uncommon E) ample
- decisions in financial matters can lead to huge losses.
A) Hasty B) Brilliant C) Constant
D) Steady E) Spectacular
- The government needs to take ---- steps to solve the issue of inflation to stabilize the economy.
A) enormous B) urgent C) abundant
D) near E) uncommon
- There is ---- support and praise from critics about the author's latest novel.
A) urgent B) required C) approaching
D) considerable E) compulsory

EXERCISE 4 – Verilen cümleleri tamamlamak için en uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

Living a healthy life is not easy for some people, but it is really (1) **constant / essential** for feeling good. The most important thing is to do exercises. Regular exercise is (2) **compulsory / weird** if we want to stay strong and fit. Eating good food is also (3) **approaching / vital** because it gives our bodies essential nutrients. The benefits of a healthy life are (4) **immense / mandatory**, like having more energy or feeling happy. At first, progress is slow, but by taking (5) **near / steady** steps, we can reach our health goals. The good news is that there are (6) **stable / abundant** healthy food options. This helps us make better choices. But we should make changes slowly because (7) **abrupt / consistent** changes can be hard. So, we need to be patient, and with (8) **persistent / weird** effort, we can make big changes. If we keep trying, we will see (9) **obligatory / spectacular** results in our health. Living a healthy life needs a (10) **hasty / substantial** effort, but it is worth it!

VERB SET 1

A. YAŞAMAK - YERLEŞMEK	B. MARUZ KALMAK - BAŞINA GELMEK	C. KATLANMAK - DAYANMAK	D. BAŞLA(T)MAK	E. KAYNAKLANMAK - DEN GELMEK
1. live 2. reside 3. inhabit 4. occupy 5. populate 6. settle	1. undergo 2. experience 3. go through 4. be faced with 5. be exposed to	1. put up with 2. bear 3. stand / withstand 4. tolerate 5. endure 6. survive	1. start (off) 2. begin 3. initiate 4. launch 5. introduce 6. take up 7. break out*	1. originate from 2. derive from 3. come from 4. result from 5. stem from
F. TARTIŞMAK	G. MÜZAKERE ETMEK - GÖRÜŞMEK	H. ÖNERMEK - TEKLİF ETMEK	I. GÖSTERMEK	J. DÜŞÜNMEK - OLARAK GÖRMEK
1. argue 2. dispute 3. quarrel	1. negotiate 2. discuss 3. debate 4. exchange ideas 5. bargain*	1. offer 2. propose 3. suggest 4. recommend 5. advise 6. come up with	1. show 2. indicate 3. reveal 4. demonstrate 5. suggest (that) 6. signify 7. present	1. think 2. feel 3. ponder 4. consider 5. regard 6. view

EXERCISE 1 – Verb Synonyms SET 1: Verilen sözcüklere anlamca yakın sözcükleri seçiniz.

1) "tolerate" means ----.

- A) bear B) withstand C) dispute
D) put up with E) reveal

2) "experience" means ----.

- A) result from B) be faced with C) initiate
D) introduce E) go through

3) "inhabit" means ----.

- A) reside B) stand C) bargain
D) live E) discuss

4) "originate from" means ----.

- A) stem from B) result from C) derive from
D) consider E) exchange ideas

5) "take up" means ----.

- A) introduce B) recommend C) argue
D) launch E) begin

6) "negotiate" means ----.

- A) bargain B) withstand C) present
D) debate E) occupy

7) "dispute" means ----.

- A) inhabit B) reveal C) quarrel
D) propose E) argue

8) "occupy" means ----.

- A) settle B) inhabit C) endure
D) populate E) survive

9) "show" means ----.

- A) advise B) demonstrate C) suggest (that)
D) signify E) come up with

10) "recommend" means ----.

- A) propose B) derive from C) advise
D) launch E) suggest

11) "bargain" means ----.

- A) discuss B) debate C) derive from
D) exchange ideas E) negotiate

12) "launch" means ----.

- A) quarrel B) take up C) introduce
D) begin E) view

13) "think" means ----.

- A) negotiate B) feel C) consider
D) populate E) ponder

14) "bear" means ----.

- A) bargain B) put up with C) withstand
D) tolerate E) come up with

15) "offer" means ----.

- A) settle B) present C) suggest
D) argue E) recommend

16) "live" means ----.

- A) populate B) settle C) undergo
D) reside E) inhabit

17) "view" means ----.

- A) reside B) initiate C) stem from
D) regard E) consider

18) "undergo" means ----.

- A) be exposed to B) go through C) debate
D) signify E) bear

19) "go through" means ----.

- A) be faced with B) put up with C) experience
D) feel E) originate from

20) "come from" means ----.

- A) stem from B) introduce C) derive from
D) reveal E) withstand

EXERCISE 2 – Verilen cümleyi tamamlamak için uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

- Many scientists **offer / view** climate change as a serious global problem.
- Research studies **show / regard** that exercise improves memory and concentration.
- Air pollution can **result from / ponder** too much car use in big cities.
- Students usually **withstand / begin** their research by reading academic articles.
- Experts **initiate / suggest** that learning a second language improves brain function.
- Medical students must **endure / occupy** long study hours to become doctors.
- Wars often **tolerate / break out** when countries cannot solve political problems peacefully.
- Early humans **settled / launched** near rivers to grow crops.
- New medicines must **negotiate / undergo** many tests before they are sold.
- Universities often **launch / reside** new programs to help students improve their skills.
- Libraries **offer / put up with** free access to academic books and online journals.
- Many students **reveal / take up** foreign language courses to study abroad.

EXERCISE 3 – Verilen cümleyi tamamlamak için en uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

- Refugees may temporarily ---- in refugee camps until they can find permanent housing solutions.**
A) indicate B) indicate C) suggest
D) signify E) reside
- Health experts ---- maintaining optimal salt intake levels to prevent adverse health effects.**
A) populate B) settle C) recommend
D) bear E) endure
- Since 1947, India and Pakistan have ---- the status of Kashmir, leading to multiple wars and ongoing tensions.**
A) disputed B) suggested C) signified
D) launched E) inhabited
- In a multicultural workplace, employees learn to ---- different communication styles and cultural norms.**
A) reside B) tolerate C) initiate
D) recommend E) present
- Poland has ---- stricter controls on food products at the Ukrainian border to protect its domestic market.**
A) introduced B) underwent C) revealed
D) survived E) lived
- The tech community has been ---- the ethical implications of Artificial intelligence since its development.**
A) offering B) starting C) debating
D) launching E) populating
- During wartimes, civilians such as children, women and the elderly inevitably ---- great hardships.**
A) demonstrate B) launch C) bargain
D) experience E) advise
- Computers and smartphones ---- a central role in modern education as they facilitate both teaching and learning.**
A) occupy B) dispute C) bargain
D) undergo E) ponder
- Industry leaders across diverse sectors universally ---- innovation as the cornerstone of achieving sustainable growth.**
A) settle B) consider C) survive
D) stand E) launch
- Extensive research findings consistently ---- a strong correlation between dietary patterns and heart health.**
A) view B) reside C) populate
D) demonstrate E) withstand
- Desert plants, with their remarkable ability to ---- harsh environmental conditions, have evolved unique adaptations.**
A) demonstrate B) endure C) withstand
D) launch E) indicate
- Known for his negotiating skills, Winston Churchill was often able to ---- effectively with the leaders of other countries.**
A) occupy B) ponder C) introduce
D) experience E) bargain

EXERCISE 4 – Verilen cümleleri tamamlamak için en uygun ifadeyi seçiniz.

In 2009, a disease called swine flu (1) **resided / broke out** in Mexico and quickly spread to other countries. Many people (2) **advised / experienced** symptoms such as fever and coughing. Before long, governments around the world began to (3) **discuss / take up** how to manage the outbreak. Experts argued about the best strategies to control the virus. Some (4) **recommended / signified** introducing vaccines to prevent further spread. Others (5) **populated / offered** advice on hygiene and staying home. Scientists (6) **came up with / derived from** various theories about where the virus came from. Studies revealed that swine flu (7) **put up with / stemmed from** pigs, but it could also infect humans. People were thinking about how they could protect themselves and their families and how they could (8) **survive / propose**. Many aspects of daily life in the US, (10) **went through / originated from** great changes to minimize transmission. Authorities (11) **occupied / introduced** health campaigns. Thanks to all these efforts, the virus was largely under control by mid-2010.

PASSAGE 1

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	planet	gezegen	17	dolphin	yunus balığı
2	special	özel	18	plant	bitki
3	unique	eşsiz	19	weather	hava
4	include	içermek	20	hike	yürüyüş
5	together	birlikte	21	climb	tırmanma
6	cover	kaplamak	22	rain	yağmur
7	stable	sabit	23	hot	sıcak
8	support	desteklemek	24	while	aksine, -iken
9	feature	özellik	25	survive	hayatta kalmak
10	creature	canlı	26	amazing	muhteşem
11	ocean	okyanus	27	cold	soğuk
12	mountain	dağ	28	therefore	bu yüzden
13	forest	orman	29	take care	göz kulak olmak
14	desert	çöl	30	safe	güvenli
15	fish	balık	31	healthy	sağlıklı
16	whale	balina	32	future	gelecek

The Earth

Our planet, Earth, is very special. It is unique because of its many features. These include big oceans, high mountains, green forests, and dry deserts. Together, they make the planet a wonderful place to live.

The oceans cover about 70% of the Earth's surface. Many animals, like fish, whales, and dolphins, live in the oceans. Oceans are very important for life on Earth because they keep the weather stable and support many living things.

Mountains are also important for the creatures on the planet. Many plants and animals live in the mountains. Also, people enjoy visiting mountains to hike and climb.

Forests cover a large part of the Earth. They are very important because they give us oxygen and are home to many plants and animals. Forests are one of the most special places on our planet as they support so much life.

Deserts are dry areas on Earth. They do not get much rain. Some deserts are hot, while others are cold. Few people live in deserts, but special plants and animals can survive there.

The Earth is an amazing planet. Its oceans, mountains, forests, and deserts are all important. They help support life on Earth. Therefore, we must take care of our planet to keep it safe and healthy for the future.

PASSAGE 2

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	called	denilen, adlı	16	part	parça, kısım
2	wall	duvar	17	during	sırasında
3	most	en, en çok	18	dynasty	hanedan
4	famous	ünlü	19	stone	taş
5	protect	korumak	20	brick	tuğla
6	enemy	düşman	21	wood	odun
7	attack	saldırı	22	river	nehir
8	nomadic	göçebe	23	desert	çöl
9	tribe	kabile	24	tower	kule
10	north	kuzey	25	hard	sert
11	try	denenmiş	26	like	gibi
12	land	toprak	27	soldier	asker
13	goods	mal, ürün	28	history	tarih
14	safe	güvenli	29	beauty	güzellik
15	emperor	imparator			

The Great Wall of China

A long time ago, people in China built a very big wall. This wall is called the Great Wall of China, and it is one of the most famous buildings in the world. The Chinese built the wall to protect China from enemies. They wanted to stop attacks from groups like the Turks and other nomadic tribes from the north. These groups often tried to enter China to take land or goods. The wall helped keep the enemies out and made China safer.

Many kings and emperors worked on the wall over hundreds of years. They built the first parts of the wall more than 2,000 years ago. Later, during the Ming Dynasty, the wall became much bigger and stronger.

The Great Wall is made of stone, bricks, and wood. It is very long, about 21,000 kilometres! The wall goes over mountains, rivers, and deserts. People also built towers on the wall to watch for enemies.

Building the wall was very hard work. Many workers, like farmers and soldiers, helped to build it. Today, the Great Wall of China is a symbol of Chinese history and culture. Many people from all over the world visit the wall every year to see its beauty and learn about its history.

PASSAGE 3

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	education	eğitim	17	accessible	erişilebilir
2	part	parça	18	in addition	ek olarak
3	just	sadece	19	community	toplum
4	fact	gerçek	20	individual	bireysel
5	also	ayrıca	21	however	ama, fakat
6	skill	beceri	22	necessary	gerekli
7	knowledge	bilgi	23	benefit	fayda
8	chance	şans	24	worth	değer
9	sadly	ne yazık ki	25	basic	temel
10	enough	yeterli	26	human	insan
11	cause	neden olmak	27	right	hak
12	community	toplum	28	key	anahtar
11	benefit	fayda	29	better	daha iyi
12	stay	kalmak	30	improve	geliştirmek
13	understand	anlamak	31	In conclusion	sonuç olarak
14	decision	karar	32	immense	devasa
15	confident	kendine güvenen	33	deserve	hak etmek
16	prepared	hazırlıklı			

Education

Education is a very important part of our lives. It is not just about learning facts and numbers. It is also about building skills and knowledge. With education, everyone has the chance to learn and grow.

Sadly, not everyone in the world can go to school. In some places, there are not enough teachers, schools, or materials. This can cause big problems for people and their communities.

Education has many benefits. It can help people get better jobs, earn more money, and stay healthy. It also helps people understand the world and make good decisions. Education can make people more confident and prepared for life.

Making education accessible for everyone is not easy. It needs money, teachers, and materials. In addition, help from governments, communities, and individuals is necessary. However, the benefits of education are worth the effort.

Education is a basic human right and the key to a better future. It helps people grow, improves society, and makes the economy stronger.

In conclusion, education is a very important part of life. The benefits of education are immense, and everyone deserves this right

PASSAGE 4

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	change	değişmek	18	fire	yangın
2	artificial	yapay	19	fix	düzeltilmek
3	intelligence	zeka	20	bring	getirmek
4	way	yol	21	exciting	heyecan verici
5	futurologist	gelecekbilimci	22	advancement	ilerleme
6	even	hatta	23	explore	keşfetmek
7	significantly	önemli ölçüde	24	space	uzay
8	may	-ebilir	25	invention	icat
9	cure	tedavi	26	careful	dikkatli
10	disease	hastalık	27	make sure	emin olmak
11	healthy	sağlıklı	28	ensure	sağlamak
12	solar	güneş	29	if	eğer
13	wind	rüzgar	30	hard	zor
14	protect	korumak	31	other	başka
15	climate	iklim	32	bright	parlak
16	cause	neden olmak	33	amazing	şaşırtıcı
17	flood	sel, taşkın	34	possibility	olasılık

The Future of the World

The world is changing very fast. Today, we use technology like robots, computers, and AI (Artificial Intelligence) to help us in many ways. In the future, futurologists think life will change even more significantly. People might live on Mars or the Moon. Robots and AI could do many jobs for humans, like driving cars, building houses, or even teaching. Scientists may find cures for diseases and help people live longer and healthier lives.

We might also use more clean energy, like solar and wind power, to protect the Earth. This is very important because we have big problems like climate change. Climate change is making the planet hotter, and this can cause floods, fires, and other problems. People will need to work together to fix this.

The future can also bring exciting advancements. We may explore space more and learn about other planets. New inventions can make life easier and better for everyone. But we must be careful with new technology and make sure it helps people. If we work hard and help each other, the future can be bright and full of amazing possibilities.

PASSAGE 25 - FOCUS: VERB SET 8

1. **Determine** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) cooperate B) appeal to C) specify
2. **Label** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) define B) cooperate C) diagnose
3. **Find** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) verify B) detect C) identify
4. **Realize** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) notice B) recognize C) spot
5. **Describe** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) depict B) admire C) characterize
6. **Contribute** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) notice B) aid C) support
7. **Accept** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) acknowledge B) consent C) appeal to
8. **Approve** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) manipulate B) justify C) confirm
9. **Impress** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) astonish B) rationalize C) influence
10. **Continue** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) validate B) carry on C) proceed
11. **Respect** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) admire B) appreciate C) diagnose

Carl Linnaeus: The Father of Taxonomy

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who is known as the "Father of Taxonomy." From a young age, he was fascinated by nature and wanted to determine a way to organize the plants and animals that he studied. As he explored the natural world, he carefully labelled each species to record his findings. His goal was to find a system that could be used by scientists around the world. Over time, he began to realize that naming species in univesally way would make it easier for people to understand and share knowledge. Linnaeus worked hard to describe each species in detail. He gave them Latin names, and these names are still used today. Many scientists admired his work and wanted to contribute to his system. However, not everyone was ready to accept his ideas at first. Over time, as more people saw the value of his method, they began to approve of it. Linnaeus's work became the foundation of modern taxonomy, and his achievements continue to impress scientists around the world. Even today, people continue to use his system, and they respect him for changing our way of studying and understanding life on Earth.

FOCUS: ADJECTIVE SET 1

Exercise 1

Verilen kelime ile yakın anlamli olan kelimeyi seçiniz.

1. **Crucial** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) important B) immense
2. **Vital** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) minor B) essential
3. **Progress** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) advancement B) recession
4. **Individual** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) group B) person
5. **Mandatory** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) compulsory B) optional
6. **Important** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) significant B) trivial
7. **Critical** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) crucial B) unimportant
8. **Essential** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) unnecessary B) vital
9. **Sudden** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) gradual B) abrupt
10. **Compulsory** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) obligatory B) voluntary
11. **Massive** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) tiny B) huge
12. **Great** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) excellent B) meagre
13. **Remarkable** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) notable B) ordinary
14. **Abundant** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) scarce B) plentiful
15. **Constant** is closest in meaning to ----.
A) diverse B) continuous

Education has been crucial throughout history, helping to shape civilizations and societies. From ancient times to today, it has been vital for both societal progress and individual growth. In ancient Greece, education was mandatory for young males, focusing on important subjects like philosophy and rhetoric. Education for girls, however, was much more limited compared to boys. The Renaissance brought significant changes, emphasising critical thinking and art, and made education essential for cultural growth. During the Industrial Revolution, there was a sudden need for reading and math skills, which led to compulsory education laws in many countries. In the 20th century, there was a massive increase in educational opportunities, with great efforts made to ensure that everyone could attend school, regardless of their background. Today, digital technology has brought remarkable changes, offering abundant learning resources. However, despite these advancements, there are still significant challenges in providing quality education for everyone. The need for constant innovation in teaching methods remains crucial, as students have diverse needs. As we move into the future, it is vital that everyone has equal access to education for long-term growth and global progress.

1. **According to the passage, in ancient Greece, ----.**
A) teachers were mostly young males
B) young boys were better educated than girls
C) philosophy and rhetoric were compulsory courses
D) everyone had the right to education
2. **According to the passage, until now ----.**
A) educational opportunities for young boys have been limited
B) mostly males have shaped civilizations
C) education has never lost its importance in societal life
D) philosophy has been vital for societies
3. **We can understand from the passage that ----.**
A) the education in ancient Greece influenced many neighbouring societies
B) during the Renaissance, art was a compulsory subject in schools
C) the Renaissance did not cause major changes in education
D) literacy was not an essential skill before the Industrial Revolution
4. **Which could be the best title for the passage?**
A) Education's Evolution From Ancient Greece to Modern Times
B) The Impact of Digital Technology on Modern Schools
C) The Laws on Education All Over the World Throughout History
D) A Mystery: How Did Education Shape Ancient Civilizations?

PASSAGES 1-5

1. Education is considered **compulsory / meticulous** for children in most countries in the world.
2. Despite the **lucrative / unpleasant** memories of what happened in 1986, visiting Chernobyl is still a fascinating experience.
3. With the **recession / advancement** of space exploration in the 1960s, the space race began.
4. The Louvre and the National Museum of China are two of the most visited museums in the world and they are **accessible / excellent** to millions of art lovers each year.
5. When teachers are **unparalleled / attentive** to their students' needs, it can significantly impact learning.
6. Since the restored Colosseum opened to the public in 2021, it has become a **crucial / gradual** tourist attraction.
7. Thanks to the **valuable / constant** flow of the Nile River, people in the region can meet many needs.
8. The relationship between climate change and global economics is **complex / productive** because it has numerous interdependent factors.
9. Participation in the census is **meticulous / mandatory** in many countries so that governments can get accurate demographic data.
10. In the Great Barrier Reef, **abundant / voluntary** marine life thrives.
11. During the 2015 Paris Agreement conference, **required / adverse** effects of climate change were a major topic of discussion.
12. In the **affluent / anticipated** neighbourhood of Beverly Hills, luxurious homes and shops are common sights.
13. Because of its **vital / unclear** ending, the 2010 film "Inception" was the subject of criticism among audiences worldwide.
14. Living in a big city can be **challenging / logical** because of the noise and busy streets.
15. Venice is in a **talented / vulnerable** position due to constantly rising sea levels.
16. The **optional / widespread** use of the internet has changed people's communication styles.
17. Since the Green Belt Movement started in 1977, many **comprehensive / detrimental** efforts have been made to help women's rights in Kenya.
18. In emergencies, a portable battery charger can be **critical / separate** for maintaining communication and access to important information.
19. During the Cold War, the **eminent / hostile** relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union had a big effect on world politics.
20. Because of its **enormous / compulsory** size, people believe you can see the Great Wall of China from space, but this is not true.
21. Scientists **harm / observe** animal behaviour in the wild to learn more about their natural habitats.
22. Some jobs are very **widespread / demanding** because they require a lot of hard work.
23. Early radiologists like Marie Curie worked in **secure / hazardous** conditions with radiation, and thus had health problems.
24. Ada Lovelace's **meticulous / compulsory** work in computer programming made her famous as a pioneer in the field.
25. Some experts say that it is perfectly **demanding / feasible** to produce electricity without creating pollution.
26. India and China have a **mutual / vulnerable** interest in trade, even though their relationship is complex, and they have many disagreements.
27. Lessons taught in laboratories make students more **enthusiastic / prone** about science.
28. The Bandung Conference of 1955 was seen as a **minor / random** event at the time, but it was important for bringing Asian and African countries together against colonialism.
29. The **talented / enduring** beauty of Hagia Sophia attracts many visitors from around the world, despite its centuries-old history.
30. In India, **ordinary / mutual** citizens played an important role in gaining their independence from British Empire in 1947.

PASSAGES 1-5

31. When questions on an exam are **attentive / ambiguous**, they can cause confusion among test takers and reduce their chances of success.
32. In the 1990s, **various / susceptible** ethnic conflicts in the Balkans caused the breakup of Yugoslavia.
33. A **celebrated / hasty** decision without enough information can lead to problems in a project later on.
34. The **voluntary / innovative** participation of local people improves the community's health programs.
35. Some cities have **biased / haphazard** urban growth because of fast population growth, which leads to traffic problems and bad public services.
36. In natural disasters like earthquakes, **communal / abrupt** support is important because it helps people feel less alone.
37. In parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, where rainfall is low and resources are limited, clean water is **beneficial / scarce**, so it is difficult for people to stay healthy.
38. Countries like Ethiopia and Somalia often face droughts because of **meagre / wealthy** rainfall.
39. Advances in Artificial Intelligence have reached **vibrant / unprecedented** levels in the last several years.
40. **eminent / trivial** historians have argued about why the Roman Empire collapsed and the Aztecs disappeared.
41. Thanks to, Dr. Jane Goodall's **hazardous / genuine** passion to protect chimpanzees, many people started to protect wildlife after her.
42. The work of Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank has helped **impoverished / partial** communities in Bangladesh through the microfinance credit system.
43. MIT and the University of Tokyo have a/an **ordinary / joint** research project, which will create important new ideas in robotics.
44. In many countries, it is **obligatory / versatile** for students to learn a second language, and it is often a part of the curriculum.
45. Nairobi's **enforced / flourishing** tech startup ecosystem is known as the "Silicon Savanna," and it is growing with support from the government.
46. Many people in Venezuela are struggling to survive or trying to escape from the country due to **tough / scarce** economic conditions.
47. The work between John von Neumann and Stanislaw Ulam during the Manhattan Project in the 1940s was **fruitful / hostile** and helped improve computers.
48. Bamboo has **lawful / versatile** nature and so it is an ideal material for sustainable construction as it can be used for many things, like flooring and scaffolding.
49. As technology has become more integrated into daily life, the use of smartphones has become **prevalent / arbitrary** across all age groups.
50. The **wealthy / legitimate** residents of Monaco enjoy a high standard of living in the small principality.

PASSAGES 26-30

1. The architectural style of the Sagrada Familia reflects the ---- ingenuity of Antoni Gaudí in design and innovation.

- A) sedentary B) obedient
C) perplexed D) distinct
E) valid

2. In 1955, leaders from some 30 Asian and African nations ---- at the Bandung Conference in Indonesia to discuss issues of colonialism.

- A) gathered B) surged
C) celebrated D) reflected
E) prompted

3. The tragic and sudden ---- of the Aztec Empire came with the arrival of explorer Hernán Cortés and Spanish forces.

- A) accord B) assault
C) progress D) advent
E) demise

4. Philosophers like Socrates tried to encourage people to ---- the nature of justice and morality.

- A) enable B) deteriorate
C) ponder D) invade
E) decline

5. The Gupta Empire in India ---- during its Golden Age (mid 3rd century- mid 6th century) and excelled in science, art, and literature.

- A) thrived B) uncovered
C) retrieved D) settled
E) obeyed

6. Historians generally often ---- the fall of the Roman Empire to the decline of the Han Dynasty.

- A) signify B) compare
C) praise D) reconsider
E) relieve

7. It is thought that early humans began to ---- animals like sheep and goats during the Neolithic period.

- A) revise B) threaten
C) domesticate D) regulate
E) allow

8. The Great Fire of Rome, which was allegedly caused by Emperor Nero's negligence, in 64 CE ---- destroyed large sections of the city.

- A) maturely B) obediently
C) explicitly D) entirely
E) consistently

9. In 431 BCE, the ---- relations between Athens and Sparta led to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.

- A) hostile B) contemporary
C) pioneering D) crucial
E) immediate

10. Under the brutal rule of Genghis Khan, the mighty Mongol Empire ---- across Asia and into Europe.

- A) yielded B) foraged
C) compared D) depended
E) extended

11. Successful investments ---- careful analysis of market trends and a willingness to take calculated risks.

- A) match B) require
C) declare D) unravel
E) disseminate

12. Survivors of trauma may ---- their experiences as a coping mechanism to avoid remembering painful memories.

- A) cultivate B) praise
C) conceal D) perplex
E) signify

13. The Cuban Missile Crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union in the early 1960s ---- global security throughout the Cold War.

- A) threatened B) refuted
C) retrieved D) pondered
E) pioneered

14. Towards the end of the Neolithic Revolution, with the advent of agriculture, ---- life began to become the norm in the lives of people of that period.

- A) reconsidered B) cultivated
C) bargained D) gathered
E) settled

15. Gregor Mendel's experiments with pea plants in 1865 formed the foundation for the study of ---- and established the basic principles of genetic inheritance.

- A) aspiration B) heredity
C) accumulation D) ancestor
E) demise

16. Earthquake prediction is an extremely challenging scientific problem, and ---- predictions are currently not possible with existing technology.

- A) precise B) valid
C) adolescent D) obedient
E) inconsistent

PASSAGES 26-30

17. Blockchain technology, the foundation of cryptocurrency, ---- secure and transparent transactions without the need for middlemen.

- A) replaces B) compares
C) facilitates D) celebrates
E) harvests

18. In Chinese numerology, the number 8 is considered lucky because it ---- prosperity and success.

- A) threatens B) uncovers
C) requires D) ponders
E) signifies

19. Thanks to the discovery of petroleum refining techniques in the 19th century, the production of fuels was ----, which enabled the rapid growth of the automotive and energy industries.

- A) reflected B) refined
C) assaulted D) domesticated
E) relieved

20. Since the Industrial Revolution, the ---- of greenhouse gases has significantly contributed to global climate change.

- A) turmoil B) dependency
C) dawn D) accumulation
E) shelter

21. With the help of the Rosetta Stone, Egyptologists, were able to ---- the lost knowledge of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs in the 19th century, unlocking the secrets of their language and culture.

- A) uncover B) retrieve
C) domesticate D) implement
E) cultivate

22. The invention of the Davy lamp in 1815, a safety lamp designed by Sir Humphry Davy, ---- safer working conditions for coal miners, reducing the risk of explosions in mines.

- A) brought about B) depended on
C) took on D) allowed for
E) evolved into

23. The Cultural Revolution in China (1966–1976) caused ---- in the education system, as schools were closed, and intellectuals were imprisoned.

- A) maturation B) heredity
C) proportion D) turmoil
E) demise

24. Excavations at Petra in 2024 ---- twelve skeletons in a tomb, shedding light on Nabatean period which stretched from the 4th century BCE to the 1st century CE.

- A) praised B) accumulated
C) uncovered D) cultivated
E) invaded

25. Although the abolition of slavery in the 19th century was considered a ---- milestone for human rights, its implementation faced significant social and economic challenges.

- A) drastic B) immediate
C) compatible D) hostile
E) progressive

