

VERBS TABLE 4

A. OLANAK SAĞLAMAK & KOLAYLAŞTIRMAK	B) BOZMAK, ZARAR VERMEK & YERLE BİR ETMEK		C. SEBEP OLMAK, YOL AÇMAK & TETİKLEMEK	
1. enable	1. ruin	11. devastate	1. cause	11. spark (off)
2. empower	2. harm	12. shatter	2. engender	12. instigate
3. facilitate	3. undermine	13. demolish	3. lead (to)	13. provoke
4. make sth possible	4. weaken	14. mess (up)	4. bring about	14. incite
5. allow / permit	5. damage	15. smash	5. contribute (to)	15. stimulate
6. help sb (to) do sth	6. injure / wound		6. result (in)	16. induce
7. let sb do sth	7. impair		7. end (in /up)	17. fuel
8. make sb do sth	8. spoil		8. trigger	18. prompt
	9. disrupt		9. activate	19. inspire
	10. interrupt		10. ignite	evoke / arouse
				20. motivate
				21. drive

The Civilization of Ancient Egypt: A Glimpse into History

Introduction: The Birth of a Civilization

Ancient Egypt, one of the world's most fascinating and enduring civilizations, emerged along the banks of the Nile River over 5,000 years ago. This unique geographical location enabled the growth of a powerful and influential society that lasted for millennia. The fertile land of the Nile Valley facilitated the development of agriculture, which in turn made it possible for complex social structures and urban centers to arise. As a result, Egypt became a hub of innovation, culture, and political might. This ancient civilization is renowned for its monumental architecture, advanced knowledge of science and medicine, and rich mythology, all of which have inspired awe and curiosity in scholars and laypeople alike.

1. What was the primary factor that enabled the growth of Ancient Egyptian civilization, according to the passage?

- A. The invention of writing systems
- B. Trade routes with neighboring countries
- C. The discovery of precious metals
- D. Advanced military technology
- E. The fertile land of the Nile Valley

2. Which of the following best explains why Ancient Egypt is still a subject of fascination for scholars and laypeople alike, as mentioned in the passage?

- A. Its dominance in global trade
- B. Its contributions to modern democratic governance
- C. Its vast empire that extended into Asia and Europe
- D. Its monumental architecture, advanced knowledge of science and medicine, and rich mythology
- E. Its secretive religious practices that have never been fully understood

Architecture and Monumental Achievements

The architectural prowess of Ancient Egypt is perhaps best exemplified by its iconic pyramids, temples, and tombs, which continue to fascinate modern-day visitors. The construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, is a testament to the Egyptians' ingenuity and organizational skills. These structures were not only built to impress but also to serve as burial sites for pharaohs, reflecting their belief in an afterlife. Temples dedicated to gods like Amun, Ra, and Isis were centers of religious and cultural life, allowing priests and worshippers to perform rituals that were integral to Egyptian society. The hieroglyphs that adorned these monuments permitted the recording of religious texts, historical events, and everyday life, helping to preserve Egypt's rich legacy for future generations.

1. What do the construction of the pyramids, temples, and tombs primarily demonstrate about Ancient Egypt, according to the passage?

- A. Their creativity and organizational skills
- B. Their military strength and conquests
- C. Their love for artistic expression
- D. Their trading expertise and economic power
- E. Their emphasis on education and literature

2. Why were temples dedicated to gods like Amun, Ra, and Isis significant in Ancient Egyptian society, as mentioned in the passage?

- A. They were used as marketplaces for trade and commerce.
- B. They served as military training centers.
- C. They were centers of religious and cultural life where rituals were performed.
- D. They were primarily built as tourist attractions.
- E. They housed the pharaohs' royal treasury.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Religion was **1)a.on / b.at** the heart of Ancient Egyptian life, empowering the pharaohs, who were considered divine rulers, to govern **2)a.with / b.by** absolute authority. The Egyptians' polytheistic belief system included a pantheon of gods and goddesses, each believed to have control **3)a.over / b.from** different aspects of life and nature. Myths surrounding deities like Osiris, the god of the afterlife, and Anubis, the god of mummification, contributed **4)a.by / b.to** the Egyptians' understanding of death and the afterlife. The practice of mummification, developed **5)a.over / b.since** centuries, was believed to ensure the preservation of the body for the soul's journey **6)a.in / b.at** the afterlife. Religious texts such as the "Book of the Dead" provided instructions and spells to guide the deceased **7)a.beyond / b.through** the afterlife, reflecting the Egyptians' complex spiritual beliefs.

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Science, Medicine, and Innovation

1. Ancient Egypt was ---- a center of religious devotion---- of scientific and medical advancements.

- A) not only / but also
- B) the more / the more

2. Egyptian scholars and physicians helped ---- the groundwork for many modern scientific principles.

- A) laying
- B) to lay

3. Their understanding of mathematics enabled them ---- architectural marvels and develop sophisticated agricultural systems.

- A) constructing
- B) to construct

4. The Nile's ---- flooding was carefully observed and recorded, which permitted the prediction of crop cycles and the efficient management of resources.

- A) annual
- B) precise

5. In medicine, Egyptian practitioners ---- techniques such as surgery, dentistry, and herbal remedies, contributing to a body of knowledge that ---- later civilizations.

- A) pioneer / will influence
- B) pioneered / would influence

6. Medical papyri, like the Ebers Papyrus, documented various ---- and treatments, demonstrating their advanced understanding of the human body and disease.

- A) descendants
- B) ailments

Legacy and Influence on Future Civilizations

The legacy of Ancient Egypt continues to influence modern culture and thought. Its monumental architecture, intricate art, and complex religious beliefs have inspired countless works of literature, film, and scholarly research. The decipherment of hieroglyphs by Jean-François Champollion in the 19th century led to a deeper understanding of Egyptian history and culture, triggering a wave of Egyptomania that still persists today. The study of Ancient Egypt provides valuable insights into the development of human civilization, highlighting the importance of innovation, religious devotion, and social organization. As we continue to explore and uncover more about this ancient civilization, its enduring impact on history and culture will undoubtedly remain a source of fascination and inspiration.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Religious Practices of Ancient Civilizations and Those of Egypt
- B. The Ongoing Influence of Ancient Egypt on Modern Culture
- C. The Role of Hieroglyphs in Egyptian Society
- D. Egyptomania: A 19th Century Obsession
- E. Ancient Egyptian Innovations in Architecture

2. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To criticize the modern interpretation of Ancient Egyptian culture
- B. To describe the construction techniques of Egyptian pyramids
- C. To explore the lasting influence of Ancient Egypt on contemporary culture and knowledge
- D. To provide a detailed biography of Jean-François Champollion
- E. To highlight the challenges faced by archaeologists in studying Ancient Egypt

3. What is the author's attitude toward the study of Ancient Egypt, as reflected in the passage?

- A. Skeptical and dismissive
- B. Neutral and indifferent
- C. Critical and argumentative
- D. Appreciative and admiring
- E. Cautious and wary

4. In the context of the passage, what does the term "Egyptomania" most likely mean?

- A. A severe phobia of anything related to Egypt
- B. A wave of scholarly research aimed at disproving Egyptian myths
- C. A heightened fascination and enthusiasm for all things related to Ancient Egypt
- D. A scientific term for the study of Egyptian insects
- E. A political movement advocating the return of Egyptian artifacts

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The architectural prowess of Ancient Egypt is perhaps best exemplified by its iconic pyramids, temples, and tombs, which continue to **fascinate** modern-day visitors. The construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, is a testament to the Egyptians' ingenuity and organizational skills. These structures were not only built to **impress** but also to serve as burial sites for pharaohs, reflecting their belief in an afterlife. Temples dedicated to gods like Amun, Ra, and Isis were centers of religious and cultural life, **allowing** priests and worshippers to perform rituals that were integral to Egyptian society. The hieroglyphs that adorned these monuments **permitted** the recording of religious texts, historical events, and everyday life, **helping** to preserve Egypt's rich legacy for future generations.

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Religion was at the heart of Ancient Egyptian life, **empowering** the pharaohs, who were considered divine rulers, to govern with absolute authority. The Egyptians' polytheistic belief system included a pantheon of gods and goddesses, each **believed** to have control over different aspects of life and nature. Myths surrounding deities like Osiris, the god of the afterlife, and Anubis, the god of mummification, **contributed to** the Egyptians' understanding of death and the afterlife. The practice of mummification, **developed** over centuries, was believed to **ensure** the preservation of the body for the soul's journey in the afterlife. Religious texts such as the "Book of the Dead" **provided**

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Science, Medicine, and Innovation

Ancient Egypt was not only a center of religious devotion but also of scientific and medical advancements. Egyptian scholars and physicians **helped to** lay the groundwork for many modern scientific principles. Their understanding of mathematics **enabled** them to construct architectural marvels and develop sophisticated agricultural systems. The Nile's annual flooding was carefully observed and recorded, which **permitted** the prediction of crop cycles and the efficient management of resources. In medicine, Egyptian practitioners **pioneered** techniques such as surgery, dentistry, and herbal remedies, **contributing** to a body of knowledge that would influence later civilizations. Medical papyri, like the Ebers Papyrus, **documented** various ailments and treatments, demonstrating their advanced understanding of the human body and disease.

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Antik Mısır Medeniyeti: Tarihe Bir Bakış

Giriş: Bir Medeniyetin Doğuşu

Antik Mısır, dünyanın en ilgi çekici ve kalıcı medeniyetlerinden biri olarak, yaklaşık 5.000 yıl önce Nil Nehri'nin kıyılarında ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu benzersiz coğrafi konum, binlerce yıl süren güçlü ve etkili bir toplumun gelişmesini sağlamıştır. Nil Vadisi'nin verimli toprakları, tarımın gelişimini kolaylaştırmış ve bu da karmaşık sosyal yapılar ve şehir merkezlerinin ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Sonuç olarak, Mısır, yenilik, kültür ve siyasi güç merkezi haline gelmiştir. Bu eski medeniyet, anıtsal mimarisi, gelişmiş bilim ve tıp bilgisi ve zengin mitolojisi ile tanınmakta olup, hem akademisyenler hem de halk arasında hayranlık ve merak uyandırmıştır.

Mimari ve Anıtsal Başarılar

Antik Mısır'ın mimari yeteneği, belki de en iyi şekilde ikonik piramitleri, tapınakları ve mezarları ile örneklenebilir; bu yapılar modern ziyaretçileri hala büyülemektedir. Giza'nın Büyük Piramidi'nin inşası, Yedi Harikadan biri olan bu yapı, Mısırlıların zekâsının ve organizasyon becerilerinin bir kanıtıdır. Bu yapılar yalnızca etkileyici olmak için inşa edilmemiş, aynı zamanda firavunlar için gömü alanı olarak hizmet vermiş, onların ölümden sonraki yaşam inancını yansıtmıştır. Amun, Ra ve Isis gibi tanrılara adanmış tapınaklar, dini ve kültürel yaşamın merkezleri olarak, rahiplerin ve ibadet edenlerin Mısır toplumuna entegre olan ritüelleri gerçekleştirmelerine izin vermiştir. Bu anıtlarda süslenen hiyeroglifler, dini metinlerin, tarihi olayların ve günlük yaşamın kaydedilmesini sağlamış, Mısır'ın zengin mirasını gelecek nesiller için korumuştur.

Dini İnançlar ve Uygulamalar

Din, Antik Mısır yaşamının merkezindeydi ve tanrısal yöneticiler olarak kabul edilen firavunların mutlak yetkiyle yönetmesini güçlendirmiştir. Mısırlıların çok tanrılı inanç sistemi, hayatın ve doğanın farklı yönlerini kontrol ettiği düşünülen tanrı ve tanrıçalar pantheonunu içermektedir. Osiris, ölümden sonraki yaşamın tanrısı, ve Anubis,

mumyalama tanrısı gibi tanrılarla ilgili mitler, Mısırlıların ölüm ve öteki dünyayı anlamalarına katkıda bulunmuştur. Yüzyıllar boyunca geliştirilen mumyalama uygulaması, bedenin öteki dünyada ruhun yolculuğu için korunmasını sağlamıştır. "Ölümler Kitabı" gibi dini metinler, ölümlere öteki dünyada rehberlik etmek için talimatlar ve büyüler sağlamış, Mısırlıların karmaşık manevi inançlarını yansıtmıştır.

Bilim, Tıp ve Yenilik

Antik Mısır yalnızca dini adanmışlık merkezi değil, aynı zamanda bilimsel ve tıbbi ilerlemelerin de merkezindeydi. Mısırlı bilim adamları ve hekimler, birçok modern bilimsel ilkenin temellerini atmıştır. Matematik bilgileri, mimari harikaların inşasını ve sofistike tarım sistemlerinin geliştirilmesini sağlamıştır. Nil'in yıllık taşkınları dikkatle gözlemlenmiş ve kaydedilmiş, bu da mahsul döngülerinin tahmin edilmesini ve kaynakların etkin yönetimini sağlamıştır. Tıpta, Mısırlı uygulayıcılar, cerrahi, diş hekimliği ve bitkisel tedaviler gibi tekniklerin öncüsü olmuş ve bu bilgi birikimi, sonraki medeniyetleri etkilemiştir. Ebers Papirüsü gibi tıbbi papirüsler, çeşitli hastalıklar ve tedavileri belgeleyerek, insan vücudu ve hastalıklar konusundaki ileri düzey bilgilerini göstermiştir.

Miras ve Gelecek Medeniyetler Üzerindeki Etkisi

Antik Mısır'ın mirası, modern kültür ve düşüncüyü etkilemeye devam etmektedir. Anıtsal mimarisi, karmaşık sanatı ve dini inançları, sayısız edebi eser, film ve akademik araştırma için ilham kaynağı olmuştur. 19. yüzyılda Jean-François Champollion tarafından hiyerogliflerin çözülmesi, Mısır tarih ve kültürünün daha derin bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlamış ve günümüze kadar devam eden bir Mısır takıntısı başlatmıştır. Antik Mısır'ın incelenmesi, insan medeniyetinin gelişimi hakkında değerli bilgiler sunmakta, yeniliğin, dini adanmışlığın ve sosyal organizasyonun önemini vurgulamaktadır. Bu eski medeniyet hakkında daha fazla keşfetmeye ve açığa çıkarmaya devam ettikçe, tarih ve kültür üzerindeki kalıcı etkisi şüphesiz hayranlık ve ilham kaynağı olmaya devam edecektir.