

ADJECTIVES TABLE 21

A. YAYGIN	B. GERGİN	C. ADAMIŞ & ADANMIŞ	D. AYNI	E. BENZER
1. common	1. anxious	1. devoted to	1. identical (to)	1. akin to
2. commonplace	2. nervous	2. committed to	2. same (as)	2. alike like_ .gibi
3. prevalent	3. tense	3. dedicated to	3. duplicate	3. corresponding
4. prevailing	4. restless	4. loyal	4. equivalent (to)	4. resembling
5. widespread	5. apprehensive	5. keen ✓	5. matching	5. similar to
6. universal	6. agitated	6. ardent ✓	6. uniform	6. related to
7. general	ATEŞLİ	7. fervent ✓	7. homogenous	7. analogous
8. popular	7. feverish (debate)	8. zealous ✓	8. standardised	8. comparable
9. shared	8. heated (debate)	9. adherent		kin= relative akraba
10. ubiquitous				
11. established deeply rooted				
12. customary				

ADJECTIVES TABLE 22

A.OLASI & MÜMKÜN	B. PARLAYAN & CANLI	C.İNANILMAZ	D.UZUN & SÜRESİ UZATILMIŞ	E. YIKICI
1. probable	1. shining illuminate	1. incredible	1. tall	1. destructive
2. likely	2. luminous	2. unbelievable	2. long	2. devastating
3. possible	3. gleaming	3. implausible	3. lengthy	3. damaging
4. potential	4. lively	4. far-fetched	4. long-term	4. catastrophic
5. prospective	5. vibrant	5. improbable	5. lengthened	5. shattering
6. would-be	6. visible vision	6. absurd	6. prolonged	6. tragic end
7. feasible	7. vivid		7. extended	7. overwhelming
8. plausible	8. brilliant		8. persistent	
9. viable			9. long-standing	
10. doable				
11. potential				

müstakbel

may
might
could
can

ADJECTIVES TABLE 23

A. UYUMLU	B. UYUMSUZ	C. UCUZ & EKONOMİK	D. GÖSTERİŞLİ	E. ACIL
1. harmonious	1. mismatched	1. cheap	1. <u>showy</u>	1. urgent
2. compatible	2. incompatible with	2. inexpensive	2. <u>ostentatious</u>	2. <u>critical</u>
3. matching	3. unsuited	3. <u>discounted</u>	3. <u>pretentious</u>	3. <u>immediate</u> <i>Family</i>
4. coordinated	4. <u>at odds with</u>	4. affordable	4. <u>flamboyant</u>	4. <u>pressing</u>
5. agreeable		5. reasonable	5. <u>grandiose</u>	5. <u>serious</u>
6. in line <u>with</u>		6. economical	6. <u>glitzy</u>	6. <u>grave</u>
7. in harmony <u>with</u>		7. low-cost		<u>aggravate</u>
8. in alignment <u>with</u>				

ADJECTIVES TABLE 24

A. MEVCUT	B. VAKTİNDE & DAKİK	C. EZİCİ SAYIDA	D. DAYANIKLI	E. ENGELLEYİCİ
1. <u>existing</u>	1. <u>timely</u>	1. <u>overwhelming</u>	1. durable	1. <u>obstructive</u>
2. existent	2. <u>punctual</u>	(majority)	2. enduring	2. <u>hindering</u>
BOŞ & AÇIK	3. <u>on time</u>	2. great	3. lasting	3. <u>impeding</u>
3. open	4. <u>well-timed</u>	3. overpowering	4. long-lasting	4. <u>hampering</u>
4. <u>vacant</u>	<i>in time</i>	SAYISIZ	5. <u>robust</u>	5. <u>undermining</u>
5. available		1. innumerable	6. <u>permanent</u>	6. <u>disruptive</u>
6. <u>accessible</u> <i>to</i>		2. inestimable	7. <u>resilient</u>	
7. <u>current</u>		3. incalculable		
8. <u>present</u>		4. numerous		
9. <u>free</u>		5. countless		
10. <u>unoccupied</u>				

occupy/ take up space /time

ADJECTIVES TABLE 25

A. ARTAN & YÜKSELEN	B. AZALAN & DÜŞEN	C. İMKANSIZ	D. KAYDA DEĞER	E. SİNİRLİ & SALDIRGAN
1. <u>increasing</u>	1. <u>falling</u>	1. <u>impossible</u>	1. remarkable	1. angry
2. <u>rising</u>	2. decreasing	2. <u>improbable</u>	2. <u>noteworthy</u>	2. furious
3. <u>growing</u>	3. lessening	3. <u>unlikely to</u>	3. significant	3. <u>enraged</u> <i>Fury rage anger</i>
4. <u>booming</u>	4. diminishing	4. impractical	4. notable	4. <u>aggressive</u>
5. <u>ascending</u>	5. reducing	5. <u>unfeasible</u>	5. striking	5. <u>belligerent</u>
6. <u>escalating</u>	6. <u>descending</u>	6. unattainable	6. <u>marked</u>	6. <u>irritated</u>
7. <u>mounting</u>	7. <u>shrinking</u>	7. <u>not viable</u>	7. <u>manifest</u> / <i>show</i>	
8. <u>expanding</u>	8. dwindling	8. <u>unlikely</u>	8. prominent	
9. <u>soaring</u>	9. dropping		9. outstanding	
10. <u>extending</u>			10. <u>distinguished</u>	

is it worth it?

Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

Baghdad, before the devastating Mongol invasion of 1258, was not just a city but a symbol of a thriving civilization, serving as a beacon of knowledge, culture, and political influence. Its importance stemmed from a myriad of factors, including its strategic location, intellectual fervor, and its established role as a hub of the Islamic world. The city's widespread influence in various fields made it a focal point of the medieval world.

1. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) The architectural design of medieval Baghdad and its influence on the subsequent periods
- B) Baghdad's decline after the Mongol invasion
- C) The political structure of the Abbasid caliphate
- D) The role of Baghdad in global trade routes
- E) Baghdad's cultural and intellectual significance before the invasion

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

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inJilizeangora
inJilize

Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

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2. The underlined word " beacon " is closest in meaning to

fener
yol gösterici

- (A) guide rehber
B) adherent takipçi taraftar
C) defence savunma
D) deterrent caydırıcı
E) stability istikrar

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Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

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3. The tone of the author is ----.

- A) Critical —
B) Indifferent —
C) Nostalgic ✓
D) Doubtful —
E) Pessimistic —

Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

Baghdad, before the devastating Mongol invasion of 1258, was not just a city but a symbol of a thriving civilization, serving as a **beacon** of knowledge, culture, and political influence. Its importance stemmed from a myriad of factors, including its strategic location, intellectual fervor, and its **established role as a hub of the Islamic world**. The city's **widespread influence** in various fields made it a **focal point of the medieval world**.

globe : küre

4. One can infer from the text that ----.

- A) Baghdad was known mainly for its military strength
- B) The Abbasid caliphs were indifferent to the pursuit of knowledge
- C) Baghdad's intellectual community contributed significantly to global knowledge
- D) The Mongol invasion had little effect on Baghdad's prosperity
- E) Baghdad was culturally homogeneous before the invasion

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Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

✓ Baghdad, before the devastating Mongol invasion of 1258, was not just a city but a symbol of a thriving civilization, serving as a beacon of knowledge, culture, and political influence. Its importance stemmed from a myriad of factors, including its strategic location, intellectual fervor, and its established role as a hub of the Islamic world. The city's widespread influence in various fields made it a focal point of the medieval world. ✓

5. The purpose of the author is to ----. ✓

- ✓
- A) criticize Baghdad's vulnerability to invasion
- ✓ B) highlight the significance of Baghdad before its fall
- C) argue for the rebuilding of Baghdad after the Mongol invasion
- D) explain the architectural history of medieval Baghdad ✓
- E) discuss the trade dynamics in medieval Baghdad ✓

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enJilish

Adjectives Tablo 21-22 Set 1

Baghdad, before the devastating Mongol invasion of 1258, was not just a city but a symbol of a thriving civilization, serving as a **beacon** of knowledge, culture, and political influence. Its importance stemmed from a myriad of factors, including its strategic location, intellectual fervor, and its established role as a **hub** of the Islamic world. The city's widespread influence in various fields made it a focal point of the medieval world.

6. The best title could be ----.

- A) The Mongol Destruction of Baghdad
B) The Abbasid Caliphate: A Political History
C) The Role of Trade in Baghdad's Prosperity
D) The Architectural Marvels of Medieval Baghdad
E) **Baghdad: A Cultural Hub Before 1258**

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inJilizeangora
enJish

Set 2

Founded in 762 by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mansur, Baghdad quickly became a prevalent center of power in the Islamic empire. The city was designed with meticulous care, embodying the ideals of Islamic governance and culture. Its circular layout was unique, representing a universal symbol of balance and harmony. This design reflected the broader ambition of the Abbasid caliphate to unify the diverse peoples and regions under its control. What truly set Baghdad apart was its intellectual vibrancy. Scholars from all over the world gathered in the city, making it a **melting pot** of knowledge and culture. The House of Wisdom, or Bayt al-Hikma, became a renowned institution where scholars translated and preserved ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian texts, making Baghdad a shared repository of human wisdom. This knowledge exchange fostered a feverish intellectual environment where debates on philosophy, mathematics, and science were commonplace. Scholars were often devoted to the pursuit of learning, driven by an ardent belief in the power of knowledge. This dedication made Baghdad not only a center for religious scholarship but also for scientific advancements, including astronomy, medicine, and engineering.

1. The text is mainly about ----.

- 3
- A) The political structure of the Abbasid caliphate
B) Baghdad's architectural innovations and its ramifications
C) Baghdad's rise as a center of intellectual and cultural power
D) The role of Al-Mansur in Baghdad's military achievements
E) The religious practices in medieval Baghdad

2. The underlined word "melting pot" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) isolated corner
B) meeting point
C) religious hub
D) political capital
E) scholarly competition

salad bowl: salata kasesi

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3. The tone of the author is ----.

- A) Critical
- B) Objective
- C) Humorous
- D) Indifferent
- E) Mocking

4. One can infer from the text that ----.

- A) Baghdad's intellectual growth was primarily driven by local scholars
- B) the Abbasid caliphs were uninterested in culture
- C) the House of Wisdom focused only on religious texts
- D) Baghdad was central to both religious and scientific advancements in the Islamic world
- E) the design of Baghdad was meant to emphasize its military strength

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5. The purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) Argue for the reconstruction of the House of Wisdom
- B) Highlight the religious importance of Baghdad
- C) Emphasize Baghdad's intellectual and cultural significance in the Islamic world
- D) Explain the impact of the Mongol invasion on Baghdad
- E) Criticize the design of Baghdad

6. The best title could be ----.

- A) Baghdad: The Intellectual Hub of the Islamic World
- B) The Abbasid Caliphate: A Legacy of Military Power
- C) The House of Wisdom: A Religious Institution
- D) Al-Mansur: The Founder of Baghdad
- E) The Architectural Marvels of Baghdad

Set 3

Baghdad's significance wasn't only in its intellectual contributions; it was also a widespread commercial hub.

Located at the crossroads of the Silk Road, it facilitated trade between the East and West, further cementing its role as a vibrant economic center. Goods from China, India, Africa, and Europe flowed through the city, making it a marketplace that was akin to a global trading network. Baghdad's prosperity during this time was nothing short of incredible, as it became one of the most populous and wealthiest cities in the world. Culturally, Baghdad was a matching ground for various ethnic and religious groups, contributing to a society that was diverse yet cohesive. This cultural diversity was analogous to the city's broader influence, as it represented the broader Islamic empire, which spanned vast territories. Baghdad's rulers promoted art, literature, and architecture, resulting in a city that was as aesthetically impressive as it was intellectually stimulating. Poetry and literature flourished, with notable works being written in both Arabic and Persian.

1. What was one of Baghdad's key roles, in addition to its intellectual contributions?

- A) A center for political negotiations
B) Military base for the Abbasid caliphate
C) Religious reform center
D) A source of agricultural innovation
E) An extensive trade center

2. Baghdad's location at the crossroads of the Silk Road

- A) stopped the spread of religious movements
B) made trade between the East and West easier
C) triggered military expansion across the region
D) delayed the conquest of European territories
E) caused cultural isolation from surrounding empires

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↑

3. The phrase "akin to a global trading network" suggests that

Baghdad ----.

- whether...or
- A) was dependent on goods coming from other trade routes, be it close or remote
- B) dominated local markets in the region
- C) functioned similarly to an interconnected international marketplace
- D) controlled trade only within the Islamic empire
- E) focused on agricultural trade with Asia and other continents

4. One can infer from the text that Baghdad's prosperity was largely due to ----.

- A) the imposition of high taxes on traders
- B) the city's strategic location for trade
- C) the military power of the Abbasid caliphate
- D) the decline of other trading cities
- E) its architectural advancements

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5. The text suggests that Baghdad's cultural diversity ----.

- A) led to constant conflict between ethnic groups
- B) was restricted to the upper classes
- C) limited the city's intellectual growth
- D) created a cohesive and harmonious society
- E) was discouraged by the rulers of the city

confined only

6. Baghdad's rulers promoted art, literature, and architecture, resulting in ----.

- A) the construction of as many mosques as schools
- B) remarkable works being written in more than one language
- C) a notable shift towards religious conservatism and intolerance
- D) a decline in aesthetically impressive buildings
- E) a lack of interest in intellectually stimulating pursuits

Set 4

Despite the city's prosperity, there was an underlying tension. As the center of the caliphate, Baghdad was always vulnerable to external threats. The political climate in the region was often tense, with various factions vying for power. The Abbasid caliphs, while powerful, faced challenges from within their empire and from external invaders. Although the city's prevailing culture of knowledge and wealth offered a strong foundation, the constant threat of conflict made the atmosphere in Baghdad apprehensive at times. In retrospect, the Mongol invasion of 1258 marked the end of an era for Baghdad. What was once a brilliant center of civilization was reduced to ruins, as the Mongols brought a destructive force that shattered the city's greatness. The libraries were burned, scholars were killed, and the knowledge accumulated over centuries was lost. This marked not only a tragic end for Baghdad but also a significant blow to the Islamic world's intellectual and cultural dominance. In conclusion, Baghdad's significance before the Mongol invasion lay in its role as a widespread center of knowledge, culture, and commerce. Its intellectual fervor and economic prowess made it a city unlike any other, a jewel in the Islamic empire's crown. Despite the tense political atmosphere, Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade remain incredible, even as we reflect on the destructive forces that eventually brought its golden age to an end.

1. One can infer from the text that Baghdad's vulnerability was due to ----.

- A) the lack of intellectual achievements
- B) the city's overreliance on trade
- C) internal and external political threats
- D) its failure to defend in time against the Mongol invasion
- E) the refusal of the Abbasid caliphs to engage in military matters

2. Based on the passage, the Mongol invasion of 1258 can be seen as ----.

- A) a minor disruption to Baghdad's prosperity
- B) a catalyst for Baghdad's cultural revival +
- C) the final blow to Baghdad's status as an intellectual center
- D) an isolated event with little impact on the Islamic world
- E) a positive development for trade in the region

A = 2 catalyst

Set 4

Despite the city's prosperity, there was an underlying tension. As the center of the caliphate, Baghdad was always vulnerable to external threats. The political climate in the region was often tense, with various factions vying for power. The Abbasid caliphs, while powerful, faced challenges from within their empire and from external invaders. Although the city's prevailing culture of knowledge and wealth offered a strong foundation, the constant threat of conflict made the atmosphere in Baghdad apprehensive at times. In retrospect, the Mongol invasion of 1258 marked the end of an era for Baghdad. What was once a brilliant center of civilization was reduced to ruins, as the Mongols brought a destructive force that shattered the city's greatness. The libraries were burned, scholars were killed, and the knowledge accumulated over centuries was lost. This marked not only a tragic end for Baghdad but also a significant blow to the Islamic world's intellectual and cultural dominance. In conclusion, Baghdad's significance before the Mongol invasion lay in its role as a widespread center of knowledge, culture, and commerce. Its intellectual fervor and economic prowess made it a city unlike any other, a jewel in the Islamic empire's crown. Despite the tense political atmosphere, Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade remain incredible, even as we reflect on the destructive forces that eventually brought its golden age to an end.

3. It can be inferred that Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade ----.

- A) were completely forgotten after the Mongol invasion
- B) remain significant despite the city's decline
- C) played a minimal role in the broader Islamic empire
- D) were only recognized after the Mongol invasion
- E) had no impact on regions outside the Islamic world

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are still

Set 5

Despite the city's prosperity, there was an underlying tension. As the center of the caliphate, Baghdad was always vulnerable to external threats. The political climate in the region was often tense, with various factions vying for power. The Abbasid caliphs, while powerful, faced challenges from within their empire and from external invaders. Although the city's prevailing culture of knowledge and wealth offered a strong foundation, the constant threat of conflict made the atmosphere in Baghdad apprehensive at times. **In retrospect, the Mongol invasion of 1258 marked the end of an era for Baghdad.** What was once a brilliant center of civilization was reduced to ruins, as the Mongols brought a destructive force that **shattered** the city's greatness. The libraries were **burned**, scholars were **killed**, and the knowledge accumulated over centuries was **lost**. This marked not only a tragic end for Baghdad but also a significant blow to the Islamic world's intellectual and cultural dominance. In conclusion, Baghdad's significance before the Mongol invasion lay in its role as a widespread center of knowledge, culture, and commerce. Its intellectual fervor and economic prowess made it a city unlike any other, a jewel in the Islamic empire's crown. Despite the tense political atmosphere, Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade remain incredible, even as we reflect on the destructive forces that eventually brought its golden age to an end.

1. The text is **mainly about** ----.

- A) The Abbasid caliphs' military strategies and their contributions to the defeat of Mongols
- B) Baghdad's fall due to internal conflicts rather than external pressures like Mongol invasion
- C) **Baghdad's historical significance** and **decline** after the **Mongol invasion**
- D) The trade routes that connected Baghdad to other empires
- E) The impact of Baghdad's cultural diversity on the Islamic world

2. The underlined word "**shattered**" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) facilitated
- B) appreciated
- C) enlightened
- D) **devastated**
- E) accompanied

Set 5

Despite the city's prosperity, there was an underlying tension. As the center of the caliphate, Baghdad **was always vulnerable to external threats**. **The political climate in the region was often tense, with various factions vying for power**. The Abbasid caliphs, while powerful, **faced challenges from within their empire and from external invaders**. Although the city's prevailing culture of knowledge and wealth offered a strong foundation, the constant threat of conflict made the atmosphere in Baghdad apprehensive at times. **In retrospect**, the Mongol invasion of 1258 marked the end of an era for Baghdad. What was once a brilliant center of civilization was reduced to ruins, as the Mongols brought a destructive force that **shattered** the city's greatness. The libraries were burned, scholars were killed, and the knowledge accumulated over centuries was lost. This marked not only a **tragic end** for Baghdad but also a **significant** blow to the Islamic world's intellectual and cultural dominance. In conclusion, Baghdad's significance before the Mongol **invasion lay in its role as a widespread center of knowledge, culture, and commerce**. Its intellectual fervor and economic prowess made it a city **unlike any other**, a **jewel** in the Islamic empire's crown. Despite the tense political atmosphere, Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade remain incredible, even as we reflect on the destructive forces that eventually brought its **golden age to an end**.

3. **Regarding the importance of Baghdad, the tone of the author is ----.**

- A) objective
- B) humorous
- C) cynical
- D) critical
- E) reflective
- appreciating

nostalgic

4. **One can infer from the text that ----.**

- A) Baghdad's rulers ignored the city's cultural development
- B) the Mongol invasion had no lasting impact on the Islamic world
- C) the Abbasid caliphs were weak leaders
- D) Baghdad's wealth came solely from trade
- E) Baghdad's intellectual and cultural prominence made it a target

Set 5

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5. The purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) analyze the military strategies of the Abbasid caliphs
- B) explain in detail how Baghdad declined after the Mongol invasion **explain**
- C) inform about Baghdad's importance before its destruction in 1258
- D) argue for the restoration of Baghdad's cultural heritage
- E) promote the idea of Baghdad's intellectual superiority

6. The best title could be ----.

- A) The Decline of Baghdad's Intellectual Community
- B) Baghdad: The Golden Age Before 1258
- C) The Abbasid Empire: A Political Analysis
- D) Baghdad's Economic Power in the Middle Ages
- E) The Rise of Baghdad as a Trade Hub

7. The underlined word "in retrospect" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) looking back
- B) looking ahead
- C) looking up
- D) looking for
- E) looking down on

geçmişe bakıldı / baktı /ımızda ✓

up to

↑

Baghdad's Significance Before the Mongol Invasion

Baghdad, **before** the devastating Mongol invasion of 1258, was **not just** a city **but** a symbol of a thriving civilization, a beacon of knowledge, culture, and political influence. Its importance **stemmed from** a myriad of factors, including its strategic location, intellectual fervor, and its established role as a hub of the Islamic world. The city's widespread influence in various fields made it a focal point of the medieval world.

Founded in 762 by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mansur, Baghdad quickly became a prevalent center of power in the Islamic empire. The city was designed **with meticulous** care, embodying the ideals of Islamic governance and culture. Its circular layout was unique, representing a universal symbol of balance and harmony. This design reflected the broader ambition of the Abbasid caliphate to unify the diverse peoples and regions under its control.

What truly set Baghdad apart was its intellectual **vibrancy**. Scholars from all over the world gathered in the city, making it a melting pot of knowledge and culture. The House of Wisdom, or Bayt al-Hikma, became a **renowned** institution where scholars translated and preserved ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian texts, making Baghdad a shared repository of human wisdom. This knowledge exchange fostered a feverish intellectual environment where debates on philosophy, mathematics, and science were commonplace. Scholars were often devoted to the pursuit of learning, driven by an ardent belief in the power of knowledge. This dedication made Baghdad not only a center for religious scholarship but also for scientific advancements, including astronomy, medicine, and engineering.

Baghdad's significance wasn't only in its intellectual contributions; it was also a widespread commercial hub. Located at the crossroads of the Silk Road, it facilitated trade between the East and West, further cementing its role as a vibrant economic center. Goods from China, India, Africa, and Europe flowed through the city, making it a marketplace that was **akin to a global trading network**. **Baghdad's prosperity during this time was nothing short of incredible**, as it became one of the most populous and wealthiest cities in the world.

Moğol İstilası Öncesinde Bağdat'ın Önemi

Bağdat, 1258'deki yıkıcı Moğol istilasından **önce** sadece bir şehir değil, gelişen bir medeniyetin sembolü, bilgi, kültür ve siyasi nüfuzun işaretiydi. Şehrin önemi, stratejik konumu, entelektüel coşkusu ve İslam dünyasının merkezi olarak üstlendiği rol gibi sayısız faktörden **kaynaklanıyordu**. Şehrin çeşitli alanlardaki yaygın etkisi onu ortaçağ dünyasının odak noktası haline getirmiştir.

762 yılında Abbasi halifesi El-Mansur tarafından **kurulan** Bağdat, kısa sürede İslam imparatorluğunda yaygın bir güç merkezi haline geldi. Şehir, İslami yönetim ve kültür ideallerini somutlaştıran **titiz bir özenle** tasarlanmıştır. Dairesel düzeni benzersiz ve evrensel bir denge ve uyum sembolünü temsil ediyordu. Bu tasarım, Abbasi halifeliğinin kontrolü altındaki farklı halkları ve bölgeleri birleştirme yönündeki daha geniş hırsını yansıtıyordu.

Bağdat'ı diğerlerinden ayıran en önemli özelliği entelektüel **canlılığıydı**. Dünyanın dört bir yanından gelen âlimler şehire toplaniyor, bu da şehri bir bilgi ve kültür potası haline getiriyordu. Bilgelik Evi ya da Beyt el-Hikme, âlimlerin eski Yunan, Fars ve Hint metinlerini tercüme edip koruduğu **ünlü** bir kurum haline geldi ve Bağdat'ı insan bilgeliliğinin ortak bir deposu haline getirdi. Bu bilgi alışverişi, felsefe, matematik ve bilim üzerine tartışmaların olağan olduğu hararetli bir entelektüel ortamı teşvik etti. Âlimler genellikle kendilerini bilginin gücüne olan ateşli bir inançla öğrenme arayışına adanmışlardı. Bu adanmışlık Bağdat'ı sadece dini ilimlerin değil aynı zamanda astronomi, tıp ve mühendislik gibi bilimsel ilerlemelerin de merkezi haline getirdi.

Bağdat'ın önemi sadece entelektüel katkılarından kaynaklanmıyordu; Bağdat aynı zamanda yaygın bir ticaret merkeziydi. İpek Yolu'nun kavşağında yer alması, Doğu ve Batı arasındaki ticareti kolaylaştırarak canlı bir ekonomik merkez olma rolünü daha da pekiştirdi. Çin, Hindistan, Afrika ve Avrupa'dan gelen mallar şehirden geçerek burayı küresel bir ticaret ağına benzeyen bir pazar yeri haline getirdi. Bu dönemde Bağdat'ın **refahi inanılmaz boyutlara ulaşmış**, dünyanın en kalabalık ve en zengin şehirlerinden biri haline gelmiştir.

Culturally, Baghdad was a matching ground for various ethnic and religious groups, contributing to a society that was diverse yet cohesive. This cultural diversity was analogous to the city's broader influence, as it represented the broader Islamic empire, which spanned vast territories. Baghdad's rulers promoted art, literature, and architecture, resulting in a city that was as aesthetically impressive as it was intellectually stimulating. Poetry and literature flourished, with notable works being written in both Arabic and Persian.

However, despite the city's prosperity, there was an underlying tension. As the center of the caliphate, Baghdad was always vulnerable to external threats. The political climate in the region was often tense, with various factions vying for power. The Abbasid caliphs, while powerful, faced challenges from within their empire and from external invaders. Although the city's prevailing culture of knowledge and wealth offered a strong foundation, the constant threat of conflict made the atmosphere in Baghdad apprehensive at times.

In retrospect, the Mongol invasion of 1258 marked the end of an era for Baghdad. What was once a brilliant center of civilization was reduced to ruins, as the Mongols brought a destructive force that shattered the city's greatness. The libraries were burned, scholars were killed, and the knowledge accumulated over centuries was lost. This marked not only a tragic end for Baghdad but also a significant blow to the Islamic world's intellectual and cultural dominance.

In conclusion, Baghdad's significance before the Mongol invasion lay in its role as a widespread center of knowledge, culture, and commerce. Its intellectual fervor and economic prowess made it a city unlike any other, a jewel in the Islamic empire's crown. Despite the tense political atmosphere, Baghdad's contributions to science, culture, and trade remain incredible, even as we reflect on the destructive forces that eventually brought its golden age to an end.

Kültürel açıdan Bağdat, çeşitli etnik ve dini grupların bir araya geldiği, çeşitlilik arz eden ancak uyumlu bir topluma katkıda bulunan bir yerd. Bu kültürel çeşitlilik, geniş topraklara yayılan İslam imparatorluğunu temsil ettiği için şehrin daha geniş etkisine benziyordu. Bağdat'ın yöneticileri sanatı, edebiyatı ve mimariyi desteklemiş, sonuçta estetik açıdan etkileyici olduğu kadar entelektüel açıdan da ufuk açıcı bir şehir ortaya çıkmıştır. Şiir ve edebiyat gelişti, hem Arapça hem de Farsça önemli eserler yazıldı.

Ancak, şehrin refahına rağmen, altta yatan bir gerilim vardı. Halifeliğin merkezi olarak Bağdat dış tehditlere karşı her zaman savunmasızdı. Bölgedeki siyasi ortam genellikle gergindi ve çeşitli gruplar iktidar için yarıştıyordu. Abbasi halifeleri güçlü olmalarına rağmen imparatorluklarının içinden ve dış istilacılardan gelen meydan okumalarla karşı karşıya kaldılar. Şehrin hakim bilgi ve zenginlik kültürü güçlü bir temel sunsa da, sürekli çatışma tehdidi Bağdat'taki atmosferi zaman zaman endişeli hale getirdi.

Geçmişe bakıldığında, 1258'deki Moğol istilası Bağdat için bir dönemin sonunu işaret ediyordu. Bir zamanlar parlak bir medeniyet merkezi olan Bağdat, Moğolların şehrin ihtişamını paramparça eden yıkıcı bir güç getirmesiyle harabeye dönmüştü. Kütüphaneler yakıldı, âlimler öldürüldü ve yüzyıllar boyunca biriktirilen bilgi kayboldu. Bu sadece Bağdat için trajik bir son değil, aynı zamanda İslam dünyasının entelektüel ve kültürel hâkimiyetine vurulan önemli bir darbe oldu.

Sonuç olarak, Bağdat'ın Moğol istilasından önceki önemi, yaygın bir bilgi, kültür ve ticaret merkezi olmasında yatıyordu. Entelektüel coşkusu ve ekonomik gücü onu diğerlerine benzemeyen bir şehir, İslam imparatorluğunun tacındaki bir mücevher haline getirdi. Gergin siyasi atmosfere rağmen, Bağdat'ın bilim, kültür ve ticarete yaptığı katkılar, sonunda altın çağını sona erdiren yıkıcı güçleri düşünsek bile, inanılmaz olmaya devam ediyor.

Adj 23 24 25 Set 1

1)---- the fast-paced world of fashion, technology, and lifestyle, we are seeing a variety of trends that speak to the modern consumer's desire 2)---- both compatibility and affordability. Many of the latest trends are 3)---- the growing demand for sustainability, offering economical yet stylish options. These affordable choices are 4)---- in line with the current movement toward minimalist living, which emphasizes quality 5)---- quantity.

1.

- A) In
C) On
E) To

- B) At
D) Up

prioritize ✓

2.

- A) between
C) out
E) for
3.
A) on behalf of
C) with the help of
E) with the exception of

- B) among
D) off

4.

- A) moderately
C) subsequently
E) accurately
5. rather than/ more than
A) over
C) onto
E) amid

- B) unanimously
D) increasingly

- B) upon
D) into

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Adj 23 24 25 Set 2

1)--- the same time, there is a push for more matching and coordinated fashion statements, where outfits and accessories are carefully selected 2)--- a harmonious look. However, some consumers still gravitate toward, or prefer, the more flamboyant and showy trends, 3)--- glitzy and ostentatious designs to make bold fashion statements. These grandiose styles contrast 4)--- with the more subtle, minimalist trends, creating a mismatched fashion 5)---, which harbour a wide variety of styles.

1.
A) In
C) On
E) To
B) At
D) Up

2.
A) to be created
C) created
E) being created
3. atfetmek/ba lamak
A) attributing
C) administering
E) enforcing
4.
A) reasonably
C) consequently
E) correctly
5.
A) exhaustion
C) devastation
E) alliance

- B) to create
D) creating
türkiye turizm sloganı embracing
diversities
B) embracing
D) claiming
B) closely
D) sharply
B) discrimination
D) landscape

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inŞilize
3 B

2 D

angora
enŞilish

Adj 23 24 25 Set 3

1) ---- tech trends, we are seeing increasing interest in durable and long-lasting products that are not only compatible 2)---- with various ecosystems but also offer affordable alternatives to high-end gadgets. Consumers are looking for low-cost, economical solutions that do not 3)---- on quality. This trend 4) ---- is especially prominent in electronics, where durability is just as important as the latest features. At the same time, the tech world is also addressing urgent concerns 5) ---- data security and privacy, making these issues pressing for both developers and consumers alike.

1.
A) In response to
B) Regardless of
C) In contrast to
D) In terms of
E) In addition to

2.
A) into
B) with
C) upon
D) from
E) through
3.
A) compromise
B) grasp
C) govern
D) assert
E) implement
4.
A) will be regarded
B) used to be regarded
C) had to be regarded
D) must be regarded
E) can be regarded
5.
A) but for
B) apart from
C) due to
D) such as
E) in spite of

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inJilize

Adj 23 24 25 Set 4

Another remarkable trend is the focus **1)** ---- timely and well-timed releases of new products. Companies are increasingly aware of the importance of **2)**---- their products when the market demand is at its **3)**----, ensuring that their offerings are **4)**---- too early nor too late. This has resulted in a more coordinated effort to meet consumer needs **5)**---- staying ahead of competitors.

1.
A) in
B) at
C) on
D) up
E) to

2.
A) to be launched
B) launching
C) to have launched
D) to launch
E) launched
3.
A) feature
B) peak
C) dusk
D) length
E) dawn
4.
A) such
B) both
C) neither
D) either
E) whether
5.
A) once
B) although
C) unless
D) whereas
E) while

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Adj 23 24 25 Set 5

Ultimately, the latest trends reflect a world where increasing demand for affordable, compatible, and **1)** ---- products aligns with consumers' desire for both practicality and style. **2)** ---- it is through showy fashion statements or economical tech innovations, today's trends offer something **3)** ---- everyone.

1.

A) durable

B) apprehensive

C) malign

D) malleable

E) eager

2.

A) Unless

B) Now that

C) Whenever

D) Just as

E) Whether

3.

A) by

B) for

C) upon

D) from

E) through

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Adj 23 24 25

In the fast-paced world of fashion, technology, and lifestyle, we are seeing a variety of trends that speak to the modern consumer's desire for both compatibility and affordability. Many of the latest trends are in harmony with the growing demand for sustainability, offering economical yet stylish options. These affordable choices are increasingly in line with the current movement toward minimalist living, which emphasizes quality over quantity.

At the same time, there is a push for more matching and coordinated fashion statements, where outfits and accessories are carefully selected to create a harmonious look. However, some consumers still gravitate toward the more flamboyant and showy trends, embracing glitzy and ostentatious designs to make bold fashion statements. These grandiose styles contrast sharply with the more subtle, minimalist trends, creating a mismatched fashion landscape.

In terms of tech trends, we are seeing increasing interest in durable and long-lasting products that are not only compatible with various ecosystems but also offer affordable alternatives to high-end gadgets. Consumers are looking for low-cost, economical solutions that don't compromise on quality. This trend is especially prominent in electronics, where durability is just as important as the latest features. At the same time, the tech world is also addressing urgent concerns such as data security and privacy, making these issues pressing for both developers and consumers alike.

Another remarkable trend is the focus on timely and well-timed releases of new products. Companies are increasingly aware of the importance of launching their products when the market demand is at its peak, ensuring that their offerings are neither too early nor too late. This has resulted in a more coordinated effort to meet consumer needs while staying ahead of competitors.

Ultimately, the latest trends reflect a world where increasing demand for affordable, compatible, and durable products aligns with consumers' desire for both practicality and style. Whether it's through showy fashion statements or economical tech innovations, today's trends offer something for everyone.

Adj 23 24 25

Moda, teknoloji ve yaşam tarzının hızlı dünyasında, modern tüketicinin hem uyumluluk hem de uygun fiyat arzusuna hitap eden çeşitli trendler görüyoruz. Son trendlerin birçoğu, sürdürülebilirliğe yönelik artan taleple uyum içinde olup, ekonomik ancak şık seçenekler sunuyor. Bu uygun fiyatlı seçenekler, nicelikten ziyade niteliği vurgulayan minimalist yaşama yönelik mevcut hareketle giderek daha uyumlu hale geliyor.

Aynı zamanda, uyumlu bir görünüm yaratmak için kıyafetlerin ve aksesuarların özenle seçildiği daha uyumlu ve koordineli moda ifadeleri için bir baskı var. Bununla birlikte, bazı tüketiciler hala daha gösterişli ve gösterişli trendlere yönelmekte, cesur moda ifadeleri yapmak için gösterişli ve gösterişli tasarımları benimsemektedir. Bu görkemli stiller, daha ince, minimalist trendlerle keskin bir tezat oluşturarak uyumsuz bir moda manzarası yaratıyor.

Teknoloji trendleri açısından, yalnızca çeşitli ekosistemlerle uyumlu olmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda üst düzey cihazlara uygun fiyatlı alternatifler sunan dayanıklı ve uzun ömürlü ürünlere olan ilginin arttığını görüyoruz. Tüketiciler kaliteden ödün vermeyen, düşük maliyetli, ekonomik çözümler arıyor. Bu eğilim özellikle dayanıklılığın en yeni özellikler kadar önemli olduğu elektronik cihazlarda öne çıkıyor. Aynı zamanda, teknoloji dünyası veri güvenliği ve gizlilik gibi acil endişeleri de ele alıyor ve bu sorunları hem geliştiriciler hem de tüketiciler için acil hale getiriyor.

Bir başka dikkat çekici eğilim de yeni ürünlerin zamanında ve iyi zamanlanmış bir şekilde piyasaya sürülmesine odaklanılmasıdır. Şirketler, ürünlerini pazar talebinin en yüksek olduğu zamanda piyasaya sürmenin ve tekliflerinin ne çok erken ne de çok geç olmasını sağlamanın önemini giderek daha fazla farkına varıyor. Bu durum, rakiplerin önüne geçerken tüketici ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yönelik daha koordineli bir çabanın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.

Sonuç olarak, son trendler uygun fiyatlı, uyumlu ve dayanıklı ürünlere yönelik artan talebin tüketicilerin hem pratiklik hem de stil arzusuyla uyumlu olduğu bir dünyayı yansıtıyor. İster gösterişli moda ifadeleri ister ekonomik teknoloji yenilikleri olsun, günümüzün trendleri herkes için bir şeyler sunuyor.