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more and more people

diversity in personal preferences

constantly updated individualism

employees who agree with their moral standards

in order to keep employees

cultural identity

it is hard to precisely define

cultural elements unique to particular society

the social benefits of Technologies

lacking access to products

the sustainability of marine or terrestrial wildlife

understanding of the relation between people and the environment

a member of a group

genetic evidence

drinking more coffee

without books and newspapers

more than 4.5 billion years old

association between stimulus and response

the same general-purpose mechanism

Cümleleri Çevirelim

1. **Although** ancient people in several parts of the world **built** pyramids, it was the Egyptians who constructed the tallest and most famous of them.
2. Most of us are unaware of the fact that the Celts **once dominated** the breadth of Europe from the Black Sea to the Atlantic.
3. **For the last several centuries**, man **has recognized** the influence of heredity and **has applied** its principles to the improvement of cultivated crops and domestic animals.
4. **In 1968**, Bermuda, which used to be a British colony, **was granted** a new constitution and autonomy except for foreign relations, defence and internal security.
5. Market research worldwide **shows that** football **has attracted** millions in some countries where **until a few years ago** people **were** not interested in it.
6. **Several years ago**, biochemists studying marine ecosystems **noticed** something unusual: a sponge thriving in the middle of a coral reef that **was dying** from bacterial infection.
7. **When** Lord Byron **entered** Cambridge at the age of 17, he **was** well-read in both Latin and Greek, and excelled in swimming and boxing.
8. **Until** fairly **recently**, management **bought** peace with generous increases in pay **but** that **is** no longer an easy option.
9. **The Maastricht Treaty**, which laid down the rules for euro membership, **says** that governments may not have budget allocations of more than 3% of their GDP.
10. Aridisols **are** dry, desert-like soils that **have** low organic content and **are** sparsely vegetated by drought- or salt-tolerant plants.

The evolution of language has been a significant development in the history of human civilization. Language is necessary for communication, and it has allowed humans to share knowledge and ideas with one another. The way language has evolved is quite unusual, with various languages developing independently in different parts of the world. Despite this massive diversity, there are also many similarities between different languages. For example, most languages have a system of nouns and verbs, and many have similar sentence structures. The evolution of language has also been influenced by technological advancements, such as the development of writing systems and the invention of the printing press. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, the need for a common language has become more important, and many people are now learning languages other than their own. The evolution of language is an ongoing process, and it will be fascinating to see how it continues to develop in the future.

True / False Exercise

1. The progress of language has been a crucial advancement in the course of human history.
2. All languages are very similar to one another.
3. The evolution of language has not been influenced by technological advancements.

Answer the questions according to the text

1. One can understand from the passage that the evolution of language ----.

- A) has been an insignificant development in human civilization
- B) has resulted in the extinction of various languages
- C) has been influenced by technological advancements

The evolution of language has been a (1) **significant** development in the history of human civilization. Language is (2) **necessary** for communication, and it has allowed humans to share knowledge and ideas with one another. The way language has evolved is quite (3) **unusual**, with various languages developing independently in different parts of the world. (4) **Because of / Despite** this massive diversity, there are also many similarities between different languages. For example, most languages have a system of nouns and verbs, and many have similar sentence structures. The evolution of language has also been influenced by technological advancements, (5) **such as / unlike** the development of writing systems and the invention of the printing press. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, the need for a common language has become more (6) **important**, and many people are now learning languages other than their own. The evolution of language is an ongoing process, and it will be fascinating (7) **seeing / to see** how it continues to develop in the future.

1. “significant” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) compulsory B) vital C) critical
D) crucial E) required

2. “necessary” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) imperative B) obligatory C) fundamental
D) odd E) required

3. “unusual” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) massive B) odd C) crucial
D) weird E) tremendous

6. “important” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) crucial B) peculiar C) significant
D) paramount E) uncommon

Choose the best option:

1. The evolution ---- language

- A) of B) on

2. necessary ---- communication

- A) with B) for

3. share knowledge and ideas ---- one another

- A) at B) with

4. the need ---- a common language

- A) for B) of

Ancient Egypt existed for a very long time. It was essential for the people of ancient Egypt to develop a complex society and government in order to thrive in their unique environment. One critical aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was the development of a system of writing, which allowed them to record important information and communicate with one another. Another essential aspect was their religion, which was intertwined with all aspects of their daily life. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, and they built elaborate tombs and temples to honor their gods and prepare for the journey to the afterlife. It may seem weird to us today, but to the ancient Egyptians, these beliefs and rituals were obligatory and deeply ingrained in their culture. The longevity of ancient Egyptian civilization is a testament to the ingenuity and resilience of this remarkable civilization.

1. It is clear from the passage that the development of a writing system allowed the ancient Egyptians to ----.

- A) communicate with the gods
- B) write down important information
- C) build elaborate tombs and temples

2. According to the passage, afterlife beliefs in ancient Egypt were ----.

- A) central to their daily life and culture
- B) optional and rarely practiced
- C) not very important to ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egypt existed for a very long time. It was **(1) essential** for the people of ancient Egypt **(2) developing / to develop** a complex society and government in order to **(3) thrive** in their unique environment. One **(4) critical** aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was the development of a system of writing, which allowed them **(5) to record / recording** important information and communicate with one another. Another essential aspect was their religion, which was intertwined with all aspects of their daily life. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, and they built **(6) elaborate** tombs and temples **(7) to honor / honoring** their gods and prepare for the journey to the afterlife. It may seem weird to us today, but to the ancient Egyptians, these beliefs and rituals were obligatory and deeply ingrained in their culture. Ancient Egyptian civilization lasted a very long time, which shows that they were very smart and strong.

1. “essential” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) fundamental B) mandatory C) necessary
D) uncommon E) basic

3. “thrive” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) decrease B) prosper C) provide
D) flourish E) support

4. “critical” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) vital B) immense C) massive
D) peculiar E) important

6. “elaborate” is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) drop B) detail C) expand
D) last E) allow

Scientists believe that the discovery of this new species of bird ---- light on how animals ---- to climate change in the past.

- A) was shedding / have adapted
- B) will shed / adapt
- C) has shed / had adapted
- D) sheds / adapted
- E) would shed / will adapt

Environmental scientists ---- how the ozone layer ---- over the past decades due to harmful emissions.

- A) observe / is changing
- B) had observed / changed
- C) are observing / has changed
- D) will observe / changes
- E) observed / had been changing

Over the last five years, the number of people traveling by train ---- significantly, as ticket prices ---- more affordable.

- A) had increased / become
- B) has increased / have become
- C) increased / became
- D) will increase / become
- E) was increasing / were becoming

Despite recent advancements in medical technology, the disease ---- a significant challenge, especially in regions where healthcare ---- limited.

- A) remains / is
- B) had remained / was
- C) remained / had been
- D) has remained / will be
- E) would remain / is

Air pollution is not a modern phenomenon; it ---- a significant issue for centuries, especially in regions where industrial activities ---- concentrated.

- A) was / had been
- B) would be / are
- C) had been / were
- D) has been / have been
- E) will have been / were

You can now get a massage without having to **(turn down / rely on)** another human being or leave your home, thanks to newly developed robot masseurs. French company Capsix Robotics and researchers at the University of Plymouth in the UK have both created robots that **(can give / must give)** personalised massages. The Capsix model has a robotic arm **(to / with)** sensors and a camera that allow it **(to adapt / adapting)** to the individual user's body shape. It has been programmed with a range of massage protocols developed by physiotherapists, and users can adjust the firmness of the massage.

The human craving to know and understand is the driving force (**towards / behind**) our development as individuals and even our success as a species. (**So / But**) curiosity can also be dangerous, leading to stumbles or even downfalls, so why does this impulse so often compel us throughout life? Put another way, why are humans so curious? And given curiosity's complexity, do scientists even have a definition for this innate drive? Curiosity is so ingrained, which helps us (**learn / learning**) as babies and survive as adults. As for the definition, there isn't one set in stone. Researchers across many disciplines are interested (**to / in**) curiosity, so it's no surprise there isn't a widely accepted definition of the term. William James, one of the first modern psychologists, called it "the impulse towards better cognition."