

Match the words with their synonyms.

1. enthrall (v.)

- A) captivate B) disgust
C) repulse D) liberate

2. perplex (v.)

- A) exclude B) astonish
C) clarify D) vanish

3. vast (adj.)

- A) miniature B) trivial
C) colossal D) bounded

4. diverse (adj.)

- A) identical B) parallel
C) alike D) various

5. domesticate (v.)

- A) soften B) abandon
C) encourage D) tame

6. innovative (adj.)

- A) creative B) habitual
C) conventional D) traditional

7. triumph (n.)

- A) victory B) damage
C) sacrifice D) forfeit

8. conquer (v.)

- A) surrender B) resign
C) defeat D) quit

9. blueprint (n.)

- A) campaign B) plan
C) policy D) action

10. countless (adj.)

- A) continuous B) measurable
C) innumerable D) limited

Reading Passage 23

The ancient region of Mesopotamia has fascinated, enthralled, and perplexed historians and scientists for thousands of years. Unlike the ancient empire of Greece, or even Egypt, it was not a united nation. Made up of a vast collection of varied cultures, city-states and beliefs, Mesopotamia was a land of multiple empires and diverse civilisations. It is perhaps thanks to this variety that Mesopotamia gave birth to what we recognise as civilisation today. Mesopotamia was home to the first ever cities, writing took form there and the oldest wheeled vehicles in the world were found in Mesopotamian ruins. Animals were domesticated, humanity came on leaps and bounds in agriculture, innovative new tools were crafted, and swords were forged. Mesopotamians were the first people to study the night sky, track the Moon and declare that there were 60 minutes in an hour, and 60 seconds in a minute. In many ways they were ahead of their time, as women were regarded as individuals in their own right, free to own land, file for divorce and run businesses. With its kings, taxes, and trade, it was a triumph of human's ability to conquer and thrive, and it set the blueprints for countless cities, countries and empires that followed.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Mesopotamia ----.

- A) established the idea of kingship as an institution, which ruled the region with absolute power
- B) introduced some of the earliest examples of laws in the form of the Code of Hammurabi
- C) may have given rise to what we now call society as a result of its cultural richness
- D) was made up of several city-states with one king ruling across the unified regions
- E) could be the most overrated civilisation in terms of its contribution to modern society

2. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the position of women in Mesopotamia was higher when compared to other societies
- B) the wheel was actually invented at a surprisingly late point of human history
- C) ancient Greece was also pivotal for the development of Western culture and society
- D) many major Mesopotamian cities were dominated by a leader at their centre
- E) the role of Mesopotamian women in their society was primarily that of housekeeper

3. According to the passage, Mesopotamia was not only a victory of humanity's achievement in prosperity, but it also ----.

- A) failed to have cultural superiority in many parts of the world, such as Greece and Egypt
- B) seized control of the neighbouring lands brutally over a period of thousands of years
- C) institutionalized religion, which was one of the few things that united the lands
- D) had unique geography that enabled cities and civilisations to rise from the ground
- E) served as a model for countless of cities, countries, and empires to come

4. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the importance of Mesopotamian customs
- B) writing and book crafting in Mesopotamia
- C) Mesopotamian rituals that paved the way for modern civilization
- D) why Mesopotamia increased its power and wealth
- E) how Mesopotamia became the cradle of civilisation

Choose the best option.

1. for thousands ---- years

- A) from B) by
C) to D) of

2. the ---- empire of Greece

- A) fossil B) elderly
C) ancient D) current

3. make ---- of a vast collection

- A) down B) up
C) from D) on

4. thanks ---- this variety

- A) to B) at
C) towards D) of

5. gave ---- to

- A) delivery B) natality
C) labour D) birth

6. the first people ---- the night sky

- A) being studied B) having studied
C) to study D) to have studied

7. they were ahead ---- their time

- A) in B) of
C) to D) on

8. women were regarded ---- individuals

- A) as B) in
C) till D) to

9. file ---- divorce

- A) in B) at
C) to D) for

10. ---- businesses

- A) race B) rush
C) run D) jog

Okuma Parçası 23

Mezopotamya antik bölgesi, binlerce yıldır tarihçileri ve bilim insanlarını büyülemiş, etkilemiş ve şaşırtmıştır. Antik Yunan imparatorluğunun ve hatta Mısır'ın aksine, birleşmiş bir ulus değildi. Çeşitli kültürlerden, şehir devletlerinden ve inançlardan oluşan geniş bir yığından oluşan Mezopotamya, çok sayıda imparatorluğun ve çeşitli medeniyetlerin ülkesiydi. Belki de bu çeşitlilik sayesinde Mezopotamya bugün uygarlık olarak tanıdığımız şeyi doğurmuştur.

Mezopotamya ilk şehirlere ev sahipliği yapmıştır, yazı şeklini orada almıştır ve dünyanın en eski tekerlekli araçları Mezopotamya harabelerinde bulunmuştur. Hayvanlar evcilleştirilmiştir, insanlık tarımda şaşırtıcı bir süratle ilerlemiştir, çığır açıcı yeni aletler yapılmıştır ve kılıçlar işlenmiştir. Mezopotamyalılar, gece gökyüzünü inceleyen, Ay'ı takip eden ve bir saatte 60 dakika ve bir dakikada 60 saniye olduğunu ilan eden ilk insanlardı. Birçok yönden zamanlarının ilerisindeydiler çünkü kadınlar kendi başlarına bireyler olarak kabul edilmişlerdir, toprak sahibi olmakta özgürdüler, boşanma davası açabiliyor ve iş yürütebiliyorlardı. Kralları, vergileri ve ticaretiyle, Mezopotamya insanın fethetme ve gelişme yeteneğinin bir zaferi olmuştur ve ardından gelen sayısız şehir, ülke ve imparatorluk için örnek teşkil etmiştir.

Match the words with their synonyms.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D
6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

Reading Passage 23

1. C 2. A 3. E 4. E

Choose the best option.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. C