

For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

Set 1

1. As climate change accelerates, coastal communities face an increasing ---- from rising sea levels, which threatens their homes and livelihoods.

- A) recognition
- B) dilemma
- C) reward
- D) peril
- E) gratitude

2. The invention of the printing press in the 15th century greatly ---- the dissemination of knowledge across Europe, revolutionizing education and communication.

- A) suppressed
- B) facilitated
- C) obstructed
- D) isolated
- E) minimized

3. Scientists have begun to explore new sustainable energy sources as a way to meet the growing demand for power without further damaging the environment.

A) substitute 4

B) induce -

C) satisfy → meet

D) terminate ·

E) diminish · 4

4. Many sociologists argue that the rapid ---- of globalization has created both opportunities and challenges for cultural preservation in smaller communities.

- ✓ A) expansion
B) deterioration
C) restoration
D) seclusion
E) intervention

5. In a landmark study, researchers found that childhood experiences can --- shape one's emotional and psychological well-being in adulthood.

- A) formally —
B) cautiously —
C) exponentially —
D) deliberately —
E) significantly —

→ to a great extent

6. The discovery of penicillin in the early 20th century ---- a totally new era in medical science, drastically reducing mortality rates from bacterial infections.

- A) broke into
- B) drew on
- C) resulted from
- ✓ D) ushered in
- E) made out

caused by

led to → herald

made of

7. Some economists believe that increasing technological advancements will ---- the gap between skilled and unskilled workers unless proactive measures are taken.

- A) bridge
✓ B) broaden
C) measure
D) manipulate
E) obscure

8. While the internet has enabled faster communication, it has also led to the ---- of misinformation, posing challenges for regulating online content.

- A) evasion evade
B) proliferation
C) rejection
D) distinction
E) interference

Set 2

1. The scientist's groundbreaking research into renewable energy technologies, which explored sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels and addressed the ---- issue of climate change, has earned her numerous prestigious awards and invitations to speak at global conferences.

- A) trivial -
✓ B) pressing
C) indifferent -
D) predictable -
E) confidential -

=

2. Throughout the pandemic, **elderly patients** suffering from the new viral strain **resilience**, as they followed the doctor's detailed instructions **regarding** medication schedules, diet, and physical activity, which played a crucial role in their **rapid recovery** and **improved long-term health outcomes**.

A) wasted .

B) reduced

C) extracted

D) intended

✓ E) exhibited

display

→ plan → mean

3. In response to the overwhelming influx of misinformation that often distorts public perception, the new governmental policy is designed to ---- contain the spread of false information by enhancing media literacy education, promoting critical thinking, and establishing robust fact-checking mechanisms across digital platforms.

- A) implicitly Gizli
✓ B) rigorously güçlü strongly
C) elaborately in detail
D) respectively verilen sırayla
E) accurately do ru ekilde

limit-
stop
halt

4. The **ambitious project** ---- the world's **highest bridge** in China, which **was hailed as a symbol** of modern engineering and infrastructure prowess, ----on schedule **until unexpected technical problems turned up**, resulting insignificant delays and prompting a reassessment of the construction timeline. ✓

✓ A) to construct / was proceeding ✓

B) constructed / ~~has been proceeding~~

~~C) to be constructing / had been proceeding~~ ✓

D) ~~to be constructed / proceeded~~ ✓

E) constructing / is proceeding

how long?

5. The research team's findings were significant as they provided substantial evidence of previously unknown correlations between climate change and the accelerated extinction rates of various species, thereby challenging long-standing theories and new areas for further investigation in environmental science.

- A) breaking out -
B) coping with -
C) taking off -
 D) opening up
E) passing by

6. The author's comprehensive study of ancient civilizations, which revealed groundbreaking insights into early human societies, has ----widespread international admiration leading to her being invited to speak at major academic institutions around the world.

- ✓ A) garnered = received ✓ draw
- B) relieved alleviate
- C) opposed -
- D) contained -
- E) perplexed

→ ~~invited~~ ?
→ being ✓

7. Following the outbreak of the novel virus, healthcare workers were faced with overwhelming patient numbers, yet they ---- adhered to stringent safety protocols and treatment guidelines, ensuring that recovery rates improved steadily over time.

- A) casually —
B) tentatively —
C) recklessly —
D) sporadically —
E) diligently —

8. Faced with an alarming rise in cybercrime, governments across the globe have introduced new measures to ---- the spread of digital threats by improving cybersecurity infrastructure and encouraging public awareness of online safety practices.

- A) escalate
- B) perpetuate
- ✓ C) hinder
- D) unleash
- E) endorse

9. The ambitious initiative to develop a high-speed rail network across the continent was progressing well until unforeseen environmental challenges turned up, requiring the project managers to --- the feasibility of certain routes and make significant adjustments to the timeline.

- A) settle in -
B) make out -
C) give in -
D) go over - revise
E) fall apart -

10. The researchers' findings were **considered particularly ----** because they **challenged widely accepted theories** about the origins of the universe, **offering a new framework** for understanding the complexities of cosmology and astrophysics.

A) inconsequential **trivial unimportant**

✓ B) **groundbreaking** **یازمانه**

C) superfluous **redundant**

D) representative

E) dismissive

11. Although the speech was **lauded for** its intellectual depth and moral clarity, critics argued that the proposed economic reforms were **---- impractical**, as they did **not take into account** the **current political climate or financial constraints**.

- ✓ A) **utterly**
- B) vaguely —
- C) cautiously —
- D) tactfully —
- E) reasonably —

=

12. Despite thorough planning and rigorous oversight, several unexpected logistical issues ---- during the rollout of the national vaccination program, causing delays and prompting health officials to reassess distribution strategies.

- ✓ A) sprang up spring: bahar / pınar / blossom / appear
B) broke into
C) relied on
D) put off
E) called for

13. The scholar's argument was ---- supported by extensive historical documentation and in-depth analyses, making it a pivotal contribution to debates on the political history of the region.

- A) superficially —
B) robustly ✓
C) loosely —
D) hastily —
E) ambiguously —

=

Set 3 Tenses

is about

1. The artist's latest exhibition ---- a significant shift in her style, moving from traditional techniques to modern, abstract forms, which ---- a wider audience.

- A) had shown / ~~had attracted~~
B) ~~showed~~ / ~~attracted~~
C) has shown / ~~was attracting~~
D) ~~is showing~~ / ~~is attracting~~
✓ E) shows / has attracted

2. The researchers ---- a new theory to explain the sudden extinction of several marine species, refuting much of the previous research that ---- the decline to climate change alone.

- A) are proposing / has attributed
B) have been proposing / are attributed
C) propose / were attributed
✓ D) have proposed / attributed ✓
E) proposed / attribute ✓

3. ---- **at the edge of** the Sahara Desert, the ancient city of Timbuktu was once a vital center of trade and scholarship, which ---- merchants and scholars from across the region who exchanged rare goods and knowledge.

- A) ~~To be stood / has attracted~~
B) ~~Stood / attracts~~
C) ~~To stand / would attract~~
✓ D) **Standing / attracted**
E) ~~Having stood / had attracted~~

4. Studies indicate that certain plant species ---- greater tolerance to extreme temperatures **than previously** ----, highlighting the role of genetic diversity in climate resilience.

- A) had better develop / thinking
B) are to develop / having thought
✓ C) **may develop** / **thought**
D) have to developed / to think
E) **could develop** / to have thought

Set 4 Prepositions

1. Research **into** climate change often stresses **the role** of greenhouse gas emissions ---- global warming, **with** a particular **emphasis** ---- reducing carbon footprints to **mitigate** environmental impact.

A) for / over

B) at / for

C) in / on

D) on / at

E) to / under

2. The rise of digital currencies has prompted debates ---- their impact on the global economy, particularly regarding their potential ---- replacing traditional banking systems.

A) over / into

B) for / of

C) onto / off

✓ D) about / for

E) on / with

islev
+ aim / function
Ving

3. Archaeological discoveries ---- ancient civilizations offer valuable insights ---- the social and economic structures of early human societies, helping historians reconstruct the past with greater accuracy.

A) of about

B) from / into

C) with / on

D) at / for

E) about / by

4. The scientist worked hard and navigated tirelessly ---- numerous challenges in her research, eventually making a breakthrough that would reshape the field ---- molecular biology.

- A) amid / up
B) among / by
C) between / to
✓ D) through / of
E) along / up

5. The negotiations ---- the two rival countries about the organization of the next football world cup were tense, yet diplomats still attempted to find common ground ---- their conflicting interests.

A) along / over ✓

B) among / through

C) between / amid ✓

D) across / regarding ✓

E) amid / about ✓

menfaat, çıkar
faiz
ilgi
ilgilendirmek concern

6. Surprisingly enough, the community came together ---- the economic crisis, supporting local businesses and neighbors ---- an effort to maintain stability.

A) between / by in an attempt to / in order to

B) across / on

C) along / of

✓ D) amid / in

E) through / at

in the middle of
= amid

7. The cultural festival takes place ---- the scenic riverbanks of the city, with events and performances set up ---- the streets of the historic town.

A) onto / below

B) along / across

C) between / through

D) beyond / under

E) beneath / towards

>

Set 5

1. Studies on workplace productivity frequently point out the **benefits of** collaborative work environments in boosting efficiency, **---- also noting** the potential **drawbacks of** excessive teamwork, such as groupthink and reduced individual creativity.

- A) when
B) before
 C) while
D) as
E) unless

2. Many employees report higher levels of stress and burnout; ----, companies have started implementing wellness programs to promote better work-life balance. — +

A) namely —

B) conversely —

C) similarly —

D) accordingly / thus / hence / so

E) unfortunately.

Çözüm

3. ---- the initial research phase was time-consuming, the scientists were able to publish their findings ahead of schedule due to efficient data analysis techniques.

- A) Unless —
B) Given that
C) Although
D) Unless —
E) Before

4. The project can only proceed smoothly ---- all team members adhere to the strict deadlines, ensuring that each phase is completed in a timely manner.

A) in case önlem olarak ..olursa diye

✓ B) provided that if

C) whereas

D) so that ← ← ←

E) as though

in case of a fire, call 112

5. The conference will be postponed ---- the keynote speaker is unable to attend, as her presentation is a crucial part of the event's agenda.

A) even though

B) as if

C) if

D) unless

E) when

6. The new policy aims ----pollution, thus ensuring that future generations ---- a cleaner and healthier environment.

- ✓ A) to reduce / inherit
- B) reduced / inheriting
- C) reducing / inherited
- D) to be reduced /to be inherited
- E) reduce / to inherit

recommend
advise
suggest

essential

=

7. ---- researchers **are making significant strides in** renewable energy technologies, global reliance on fossil fuels **remains a challenge** that requires more **immediate action**.

- A) Because
- B) Given that
- C) Although**
- D) Unless
- E) Before

8. Students should carefully manage their time, ---- they (can) balance academic responsibilities with personal commitments without feeling overwhelmed.

A) because

B) while

C) unless

D) as if

E) so that → in order that

√2

9. ---- the company introduced new cybersecurity measures just in time, that data breaches became far less frequent **is not surprising** as they increased overall customer confidence.

A) As though

B) Whereas

C) Now that **madem ki PAST TENSE LE GELMEZ**

D) Given that ✓

E) Unless

10. People often underestimate their ability to learn new languages, ---- they often achieve fluency faster than expected.

A) given that

B) just as

C) so that

D) as if

✓ E) though ANCAK

11. The artist painted the landscape with vibrant colors, creating a scene that felt alive, ---- the viewer could almost hear the sounds of nature.

A) just as

B) although

✓ C) as if / as though

D) given that

E) unless

12. The committee focused on **three main issues** ---- **economic development, education, and healthcare**, to ensure a comprehensive approach to community improvement.

A) moreover

B) nevertheless

C) namely

D) in contrast

E) similarly

→ that is, in other words

-ly, svo

Cloze test 1

Plagiarism, the act of using someone else's work, ideas, or expressions without proper attribution, can have serious consequences for individuals and institutions alike.

Academically, students **caught 1)** ---- may face severe penalties, including failing grades, academic probation, or even expulsion, which can tarnish their educational records and future opportunities. **2)---- the academic realm,** professionals found guilty of plagiarism risk **damaging their reputations,** which can lead to **loss of employment, legal repercussions,** and a **lack of trust from colleagues and clients.** In the publishing world, instances of plagiarism can result in retractions of articles, loss of credibility, and significant financial implications for both authors and publishers. **3)----,** plagiarism **undermines the integrity of scholarly work and the educational system, as it devalues original thought and creativity.** The long-term **ramifications 4)---- to society,** where the **erosion of ethical standards** can diminish the overall **quality of knowledge production and dissemination.** Therefore, understanding and adhering to ethical writing practices is crucial for fostering a culture of respect and accountability, ensuring that individuals contribute authentically to their fields **5)---- honoring** the contributions of others.

1.
 - A) to plagiarize
 - B) plagiarize
 - C) to be plagiarized
 - D) plagiarizing
 - E) plagiarized
2.
 - A) Without
 - B) Through
 - C) Within
 - D) From
 - E) Beyond
3.
 - A) Furthermore
 - B) However
 - C) Otherwise
 - D) Therefore
 - E) In contrast
4.
 - A) conform
 - B) extend
 - C) lead
 - D) devote
 - E) attribute
5.
 - A) while
 - B) when
 - C) before
 - D) since
 - E) once

Seen

-ly

1 3-

Cloze test 2

The concept of innocence often refers to a state of purity, simplicity, or lack of guilt, typically associated with childhood or a lack of experience in worldly matters. In a legal context, **innocence 1)---** freedom from blame or responsibility for a wrongdoing, where an individual is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Philosophically, innocence is sometimes considered as **a natural state 2)---** being, uncorrupted by external influences such as societal norms or moral complexities. In literature and art, innocence is frequently depicted as an idealized condition, contrasting with the harsh realities of experience and knowledge. **3)---**, innocence **can** **also** be fragile, easily lost through exposure to life's challenges, deception, or betrayal. **4)---** **often regarded as** a virtue, the loss of innocence is **also** a **fundamental** aspect of human growth, representing the inevitable transition from naivety to awareness. This duality makes innocence a powerful symbol, embodying both the beauty of untainted perception and the inevitable transformation that comes with maturity. **Whether 5)---** **through the lens of morality, legality, or existential growth, innocence remains a complex and nuanced concept, deeply intertwined with ideas of justice, purity, and human development.**

1.

A) withdraws	B) extends
C) precedes	✓ D) signifies
E) betrays	
2.

A) in	B) by
C) on	✓ D) of
E) at	
3.

A) Furthermore	✓ B) However ✓
C) Otherwise	D) Therefore
E) In contrast	
4.

✓ A) While ✓	B) When
C) Before	D) Since
E) Once	
5.

✓ A) viewed ✓	B) to view
C) view	D) to be viewed
E) viewing	

31

For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

1. As virtual reality technology becomes more advanced and accessible, ----.
- A) users have reported increased feelings of motion sickness
 - B) the number of available VR games has diminished
 - C) it has largely remained a niche market
 - D) many consumers are skeptical about its long-term viability
 - E) its applications in various fields such as education have expanded significantly

2. As climate change continues to impact global weather patterns, ----.

A) many regions have experienced unprecedented droughts and floods

B) agriculture is thriving in previously arid areas

C) scientific consensus on its effects remains divided

D) the world's population is expected to decline

E) carbon emissions have reached record lows

3. ----, **millennials** are **often viewed as more environmentally** conscious and **socially aware** than previous generations.

- A) Although the spending habits of baby boomers differ significantly
- B) As younger generations are typically less engaged in political issues
- C) Although they** tend to prioritize **experiences** over **material possessions**
- D) Whereas many individuals believe that technology has hindered social interaction
- E) Just as the work ethic of millennials is often criticized by older generations

4. **White chocolate** is frequently celebrated for its delightful taste and mood-enhancing properties, ----.

- A) ~~dark chocolate~~ is often seen as a healthier option than milk chocolate
- B) white chocolate lacks the cocoa solids found in dark chocolate
- C) it is often associated with indulgence and guilt ✓
- D) many people prefer savory snacks over sweets
- E) the history of chocolate dates back to ancient Mesoamerica

For these questions, choose the most accurate translation.

1. **Given that the project deadline was extended by a week, all team members were expected to submit their individual tasks on time, except for the final report, which required additional approval before completion.**
- A) Projenin son teslim tarihinin bir hafta uzatılması teklif edilirse, tamamlanmadan önce ek onay gerektiren nihai rapor hariç, tüm ekip üyelerinin bireysel görevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri beklenebilir.
- B) Projenin son teslim tarihinin bir hafta kısaldığı göz önüne alındığında, tamamlandıktan sonra ek onay gerektiren nihai rapor dahil, tüm ekip üyelerinin bireysel görevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri bekleniyordu.
- C) Projenin son teslim tarihinin bir hafta uzatıldığı göz önüne alırsak, tamamlanmadan önce ek onay gerektiren nihai rapor hariç, tüm ekip üyelerinin bireysel görevlerini aynı zamanda teslim etmeleri beklemekteyiz.
- D) Projenin son teslim tarihinin bir hafta uzatıldığı göz önüne alındığında, tamamlanmadan önce ek onay gerektiren nihai rapor hariç, tüm ekip üyelerinin bireysel görevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri bekleniyordu.
- E) Projenin son teslim tarihinin bir hafta uzatıldığı göz önüne alındığında, tamamlanmadan önce de onay gerektiren nihai rapor hariç, tüm ekip üyelerinin bireysel görevlerini eş zamanlı teslim etmeleri bekleniyordu.

2. Unless a company introduces new features for the sake of improving user experience, it would struggle to maintain its current level of popularity in such a competitive market.

- A) Bir şirket, kullanıcı deneyimini iyileştirmek adına yeni özellikler sunmadığı sürece, böylesine rekabetçi bir pazarda mevcut popülerlik seviyesini korumakta bile zorlanacaktır.
- B) Bir şirket, kullanıcı deneyimini iyileştirmek adına yeni özellikler sunmazsa, böylesine rekabetçi bir pazarda mevcut popülerlik seviyesini korumakta zorlanacaktır.
- C) Bir şirket, kullanıcı deneyimini iyileştirerek yeni özellikler sunmazsa, böylesine rekabetçi bir pazarda mevcut popülerlik seviyesini korumakta zorlanacaktır.
- D) Bir şirket, kullanıcı deneyimini iyileştirip yeni özellikler sunmadıkça, böylesine rekabetçi bir pazarda mevcut popülerlik seviyesine ulaşmada zorlanacaktır.
- E) Bir şirket, kullanıcı deneyimini iyileştirerek yeni özellikler sunmadığı sürece, böylesine rekabetçi bir pazarda mevcut popülerlik seviyesini bile korumakta zorlanacaktır.

3. Zehirli ünlere nedeniyle genellikle yanlış anlaşılan yılanlar, kemirgen popülasyonlarını kontrol ederek ekolojik dengenin korunmasında hayati bir rol oynamaktadır ve birkaç tehlikeli tür dışında çoğu zararsızdır ve mümkün olduğunca insan temasından kaçınırlar.

- A) Snakes are often misunderstood owing to their venomous reputation, yet they play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by controlling rodent populations, and, though a few are dangerous species, most are harmless and avoid human contact whenever possible.
- B) Snakes, which are often misunderstood because of their venomous reputation, both play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance and control rodent populations, and, except for a few dangerous species, most are harmless and avoid human contact whenever possible.
- ✓ C) Snakes, often misunderstood due to their venomous reputation, play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by controlling rodent populations, and, except for a few dangerous species, most are harmless and avoid human contact whenever possible.
- D) Snakes, often misunderstood because of their venomous reputation, play a role in maintaining ecological balance by controlling rodent populations, and, except for a few harmless species, most are dangerous and avoid human contact whenever possible.
- E) Snakes, often misunderstood due to their venomous reputation, play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by controlling rodent populations, and, except for a few harmless species, most are dangerous and avoid human contact whenever possible.

4. Korumacıların büyük çabaları ve arıların durmak bilmeyen çalışmaları olmasaydı; tozlaşma, sayısız bitki türünün ve daha geniş çevrenin hayatta kalması için çok önemli olduğundan, tüm ekosistemler çökebilirdi.

- A) If it weren't for the immense efforts of conservationists and the relentless work of bees, entire ecosystems would collapse, as their pollination is crucial for the survival of countless plant species and the broader environment.
- B) Thanks to the immense efforts of conservationists and the relentless work of bees, entire ecosystems do not collapse, as their pollination is crucial for the survival of certain plant species and the broader environment.
- C) Without the immense efforts of conservationists and the relentless work of bees, entire ecosystems run the risk of collapsing, as their pollination is crucial for the survival of certain plant species and the broader environment.
- D) If it weren't for the relentless efforts of conservationists and the immense work of bees, entire ecosystems would collapse, as their pollination is crucial for the survival of countless plant species and the broader environment.
- E) If it weren't for the relentless efforts of conservationists and the immense work of bees, entire ecosystems would collapse, as their pollination is crucial for the survival of certain plant species and the broader environment.

For these questions, choose the best option.

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so pronounced that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

1. What can be learnt about the role of coal before World War I?

- A) Coal was more efficient than oil for powering machines.
- B) Coal was primarily used for civilian purposes and not for military operations.
- C) Coal served as the primary energy source for military powers.
- D) Coal was only important for land-based military forces.
- E) Coal supplies were easily depleted due to overuse in warships.

3

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but **the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare.** The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so **pronounced** that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

2. Based on the text, one can infer that ----.

A) Tanks played a ~~more~~ decisive role than airplanes in the war.

B) The dynamics of warfare were subject to change due in part to the development of warships.

oil

C) Coal became a critical resource for modern warfare during WW I.

D) The British Navy was quite late when it began transitioning its fleet from coal to oil.

E) If it had not been for Winston Churchill's leadership, the British Navy would have transitioned its fleet from coal to oil earlier.

in part to

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so pronounced that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

3. Based on the text, we can infer that ----.

- A) It was Germany that had to deal with oil shortages and whose military operation were severely hampered.
- B) Britain and France both aimed to secure access to oil from modern-day Iran and modern-day Iraq.
- C) It was rich coal reserves that determined the strategic value of regions, especially in the Middle East.
- D) The unrelenting need for oil led to significant international consensus to secure and share oil supplies equally.
- E) If it had not been for Winston Churchill's leadership, there would be no conflicts over oil resources.

seek = aim

1

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so **pronounced** that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

4. Based on the text, we can infer that ----.

- A) If Germany had not struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations, the Ottoman lands would not have been shared between Britain and France.
- B) Britain and France agreed to share oil from modern-day Iran and modern-day Iraq with the third parties in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement.
- C) World War I marked the beginning of coal's central role in international politics, and led to secret agreements among the most powerful states of the time.
- D) There were agreements that were signed between two states and kept secret from third parties for the sake of getting a larger share from oil reserves in the Middle East.
- E) Oil crisis lasted shorter than anticipated but it is still a trend that continues to shape global conflicts throughout the 21st century.

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so pronounced that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

5. What is the primary focus of the paragraph?

- A) The transition of military power from coal to oil.
- B) The environmental impacts of coal mining.
- C) The role of coal in civilian industries.

+ D) The historical significance of oil in global conflicts.

✓ E) The influence of energy sources on military strategies.

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so pronounced that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

6. Which title best summarizes the main theme of the paragraph?

- A) The Role of Renewable Energy in Warfare
- B) The Evolution of Military Technology: From Coal to Oil
- C) The Critical Importance of Oil in World War I
- D) Energy Resources: The Backbone of Military Operations
- E) The Dominance of Coal in Early 20th Century Warfare

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so **pronounced** that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

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

- ✓ A) manifest
B) vague
C) soothing
D) cautious
E) engaging

explicit
obvious =

World War I marked a pivotal shift in the geopolitical importance of oil, as it became a critical resource for modern warfare and a key factor in the war's strategic decisions. Prior to the war, coal had been the dominant energy source for military and industrial powers, but the development of oil-powered machines, such as tanks, airplanes, and warships, changed the dynamics of warfare. The British Navy, under Winston Churchill's leadership, had already begun transitioning its fleet from coal to oil, recognizing the immense advantages in speed and efficiency. This shift heightened the strategic value of oil-rich regions, especially in the Middle East, and set the stage for future conflicts over oil resources. As the war progressed, the relentless demand for oil led to significant international efforts to secure and control oil supplies. Both the Allied and Central Powers recognized that their military capabilities were heavily dependent on this resource. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, sought to secure access to oil from Persia (modern-day Iran) and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), while Germany struggled with oil shortages, which ultimately hampered its military operations. The importance of oil became so **pronounced** that it influenced territorial claims and post-war agreements, as seen in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide Ottoman lands, particularly the oil-rich areas, between Britain and France. In this way, World War I marked the beginning of oil's central role in international politics, a trend that would continue to shape global conflicts throughout the 20th century.

8. What is the author's primary aim in this paragraph?

- A) To analyze the technological advancements in warfare during World War I.
- B) To discuss the global distribution of oil and coal resources.
- C) To emphasize the growing importance of oil in military strategies.
- D) To argue for the superiority of oil over coal in industrial sectors.
- E) To highlight the environmental impact of energy consumption during the war.

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