

Complete the text with the appropriate form of the words given in capitals.

The _____ of civilization brought with it a certain _____ sophistication toward socio-economic life.

ARRIVE

Ever since the birth of human _____ at the hands of the Sumerians, things had looked mostly the same – that is, until the arrival of the industrial revolution in the 18th century.

CIVILIZE

The Industrial Revolution was an _____ step in transforming the world into a _____ village, as it brought significant progress in means of transportation and communication. All that affected how wars were fought, how people lived and died, what kind of art they made, and how they spent their everyday lives. This change

was qualitative, but it was also _____, as, unlike earlier **QUANTITY**

historical events, the Industrial Revolution was not limited to a single part of the world. Its effects spread across the globe, affecting almost all of humankind to an _____ extent. When we think about **PRECEDE** the Industrial Revolution, we often tend to focus solely on how production and the economy changed, setting inventions and _____ as our primary topic. **ADVANCE**

However, no matter how defining these developments were, they were merely one part of the change brought about by _____. **INDUSTRY** One's entire way of life was changed so much that people living in the early 1700s could relate more to their ancestors from _____. **ANTIQUITY**

than their descendants from the 1900s. Thus, to fully appreciate the

changes brought by the _____ of industry, we have to

APPEAR

consider all the effects it had on other aspects of human _____.

EXIST

The first question that typically comes to mind is: How much did the

quality of life improve during the Industrial Revolution?

It would be easy to assume it skyrocketed as production peaked

and goods became cheaper.

However, this has become a matter of _____ debate

CONSIDER

among scholars in recent decades.

One of the reasons for this disparity of opinions is the different

estimates for the increase of real wages, at least in the case of

Great Britain. On the one hand, the more optimistic _____ **APPROXIMATE**

states that British workers saw a roughly 50 percent increase in their

real wages between 1780 and 1830. Combined with the estimated

growth of the GDP of about 25 percent during the same period,

this data suggests a _____ improvement in living

STAGGER

standards in Britain.

However, the pessimistic estimation halts the real wage growth at

about 15 percent, which is below the GDP growth. The other aspect

is the position of Britain in a broader European context. Even if the lowest

percentage of growth is considered accurate, it is still higher

than the rest of mainland Europe, which saw either _____ **STAGNATE**

or even a drop in real wages due to the Napoleonic Wars.

Complete the text with one word that best fits the gap.

When we continue to follow the issue of wages in the 19th century, now taking _____ account the rest of Europe, there are some signs of an apparent salary increase.

By the 1870s, there was an increase _____ the average income per head, which was between 50 and 200 percent when compared _____ the 18th century. The considerable gap between these two numbers comes _____ the fact that large parts of Southern and Eastern Europe were not yet industrialized.

Thus, their growth was much smaller. The trend of higher income growth continued in the last phase of the Industrial Revolution _____ the Great War began. From these numbers, the general picture emerges that industrialization did bring income growth, even _____ the lower classes. However, its increase seems to have been less _____ stellar, showing signs of a more gradual improvement.

Still, this is not the most crucial aspect of the industrialized economy. Its _____ outstanding achievement is probably the fact that it managed to break the wage cycle. In the past, the growth in wages caused an increase _____ population. This, in turn, caused the lowering of salaries due _____ the increased workforce, which led to a population decrease. Contrary

to this, with the arrival of the Industrial Revolution, both population and wages managed to continue their growth, allowing them to break _____ of the millennia-long deadlock.