A9-A12 Vocabulary

FINAL REVISION

1.

The Vatican, officially (1) ... as Vatican City, is the world's smallest independent country (2) ... entirely within Rome, Italy. It was (3) ... in 1929 after a long conflict between the popes and the Italian government. When Italy became a unified country in the 19th century, the pope refused to (4) ... the new kingdom and locked himself inside the Vatican, calling himself a prisoner. For about 60 years, five popes stayed inside, not leaving the Vatican at all. After the Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929, the Vatican became separate from Italy.

Vatican City's economy is unique because it does not charge taxes; instead, it (5) ... on donations, museum fees, and the sale of stamps and souvenirs. Many tourists and Catholics from around the world (6) ... the Vatican every year to see St. Peter's Basilica, the Sistine Chapel, Michelangelo's stunning frescoes and other priceless art collections.

1.	1) called	2) known	3) referred	4) aware	5) said
2.	1) placed	2) founded	3) existed	4) set	5) located
3.	1) originated	2) established	3) appeared	4) found	5) existed
4.	1) remember	2) remind	3) realise	4) recognise	5) refer
5.	1) relies	2) results	3) applies	4) trusts	5) insists
6.	1) go	2) enter	3) visit	4) arrive	5) come

2.

The story of Alexander the Great and his horse, (1) ... Bucephalus, is one of the legends from ancient history. Bucephalus was a magnificent black horse with a white star on his forehead, but he was (2) ... impossible to tame. Many people tried and failed, so King Philip II, Alexander's father, wanted to send the horse away. However, young Alexander noticed that Bucephalus was (3) ... of his own shadow. He cleverly turned the horse toward the sun and the animal calmed down. Alexander then mounted him, surprising everyone.

From that moment, Alexander and Bucephalus became inseparable. The horse (4) ... Alexander in many battles, including the epic Battle of Hydaspes. When Bucephalus died, Alexander was so sad that he (5) ... a city called Bucephala in his honour. Their story illustrates the deep bond between humans and animals and (6) ... us of the power of trust and understanding.

1.	1) called	2) described	3) titled	4) referred	5) known
2.	1) regarded	2) accepted	3) realised	4) believed	5) considered
3.	1) worried	2) concerned	3) afraid	4) alarmed	5) troubled
4.	1) attended	2) accompanied	3) presented	4) appealed	5) travelled
5.	1) based	2) found	3) founded	4) opened	5) originated
6.	1) resembles	2) remembers	3) says	4) reminds	5) memorises

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.

In ancient Persia, (1) ... important decisions was a unique process that (2) ... both logic and emotion. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, Persians would discuss serious matters twice: first while sober and then again while drunk. If an idea seemed good in both states, they would go ahead with it. However, if they (3) ... out that their opinion changed after drinking, they (4) ... to act on the decision.

Lavish banquets were common in the Persian Empire, and wine played a big role in these gatherings. Decisions were often debated at these events, where wine was poured from beautiful gold and silver vessels. This method (5) ... people see if their ideas made sense both when thinking clearly and when feeling relaxed or emotional.

Although some historians say this tradition might be exaggerated, it shows how the Persians tried to (6) ... with big choices by looking at them from different points of view.

1.	1) doing	2) making	3) coming	4) thinking	5) choosing
2.	1) concluded	2) consisted	3) involved	4) composed	5) contained
3.	1) found	2) learned	3) knew	4) discovered	5) saw
4.	1) denied	2) refused	3) objected	4) avoided	5) prevented
5.	1) permitted	2) afforded	3) allowed	4) enabled	5) let
6.	1) face	2) succeed	3) handle	4) manage	5) cope

4.

Have you ever wondered about the history of your favourite frozen dessert? Ice cream's story spans centuries and continents! The earliest versions (1) ... thousands of years ago. By 400 BCE, Persians had learned to store ice in underground chambers, which allowed them to enjoy iced desserts even during hot summers. Later, Greeks and Romans also became (2) ... of mixing snow with honey and fruit to create sweet, cold treats. Those early treats eventually were (3) ... into Europe, where Italians refined recipes, adding milk and sugar.

In England, the first recorded serving of ice cream was in 1671, when King Charles II enjoyed this luxury at a royal banquet. For a long time, only the wealthy could (4) ... ice cream, because it was difficult to make and (5) ... a lot of ice, which was expensive and hard to get.

It wasn't until the 19th century, with technological advancements like mechanical refrigerators and ice cream machines, that ice cream started to become more accessible and incredibly (6) ... with the general public.

1.	1) discovered	2) invented	3) found	4) turned	5) appeared
2.	1) eager	2) interested	3) enthusiastic	4) fond	5) keen
3.	1) introduced	2) appeared	3) arrived	4) came	5) entered
4.	1) allow	2) afford	3) enable	4) permit	5) let
5.	1) provided	2) approved	3) required	4) applied	5) consisted
6.	1) famous	2) known	3) popular	4) likely	5) familiar

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5.

Coca-Cola was (1) ... by pharmacist John S. Pemberton in Atlanta in 1886, and the name was suggested by his bookkeeper, Frank M. Robinson, who also designed the iconic script logo. The secret recipe, (2) ... 'Merchandise 7X', is one of the most closely guarded secrets in the world and is kept in a special vault in Atlanta.

Coke is sold in more than 200 countries, and there are a (3) ... of factors why it tastes different in each of them. First, the type of sweetener used can vary: in the United States, Coke is made with high fructose corn syrup, while in countries like Mexico, cane sugar is used instead. This difference in sweeteners can change the flavour and sweetness of the drink. Another reason is that Coca-Cola is brewed and bottled locally in each country. Bottling plants mix the main Coke concentrate with local water, and the taste of water can differ from place to place, which also (4) ... the final product.

These variations mean that even though the main ingredients are similar, Coke can (5) ... from sweeter to less sweet, or more or less fizzy, (6) ... on where you find it. This makes trying Coke in different countries an interesting experience for many people.

1.	1) invented	2) appeared	3) found	4) imagined	5) discovered
2.	1) said	2) called	3) described	4) known	5) referred
3.	1) amount	2) lots	3) several	4) number	5) plenty
4.	1) relates	2) effects	3) results	4) affects	5) corresponds
5.	1) range	2) consist	3) arrange	4) include	5) deal
6.	1) according	2) matching	3) suiting	4) concerning	5) depending

6.

In the Middle Ages, traveling was not the exciting adventure people might imagine today. Most ordinary people couldn't (1) ... vacations and spent their lives working hard just to survive. The only time many people (2) ... on a journey was for religious pilgrimages, hoping to earn spiritual rewards. The more important the holy site, the more visitors it attracted-and the more money it brought to the area.

This situation (3) ... to a huge problem: churches and religious sites started to fake relics to (4) ... more pilgrims. For example, several places claimed to have the same sacred object, like the cup Jesus drank from or the bones of a well-known saint-even if the saint only had one skull, five different churches might say they had it. Each site swore their relic was real, and desperate travellers were pressured to donate their hard-earned coins in exchange for blessings or forgiveness.

These scams (5) ... advantage of people's hopes, making travel in the Middle Ages risky and sometimes disappointing. It's important to (6) ... that not everything people find on a journey is as real as it seems.

1.	1) let	2) afford	3) permit	4) enable	5) allow
2.	1) went	2) travelled	3) took	4) made	5) arrived
3.	1) led	2) resulted	3) caused	4) affected	5) meant
4.	1) look	2) approach	3) like	4) appeal	5) attract
5.	1) gave	2) took	3) got	4) had	5) made
6.	1) remind	2) remember	3) recognise	4) recover	5) reward

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7.

People have loved dogs for thousands of years, and science helps us understand why. When you look into a dog's eyes, both you and your dog (1) ... a rise in oxytocin, a hormone that (2) ... you feel happy and connected. This bond is (3) ... to the one between parents and children, which explains why dogs often feel like family members.

Dogs also help people (4) ... with stress and loneliness. Studies say that just spending time with a dog can lower your blood pressure and help you feel less anxious. Many dog owners notice that walking their dogs gives them a chance to (5) ... with others, making it easier to meet new friends.

Dogs are naturally cute, with big eyes and friendly faces, that's why people want to (6) ... care of them. They offer unconditional love and support, and this pure affection is one of the main reasons people are so (7) ... on having dogs in their lives.

1.	1) happen	2) occur	3) hold	4) realise	5) experience
2.	1) causes	2) forces	3) convinces	4) makes	5) does
3.	1) similar	2) same	3) alike	4) likely	5) exact
4.	1) adapt	2) deal	3) solve	4) treat	5) manage
5.	1) follow	2) appeal	3) accompany	4) socialise	5) apply
6.	1) take	2) make	3) look	4) do	5) give
7.	1) fascinated	2) fond	3) eager	4) interested	5) keen

LIVEWORKSHEETS