

Communication has always been crucial for human interaction. In ancient times, people primarily _____ (1. rely) on gestures and vocalizations. As societies developed, more sophisticated means of communication _____ (3. emerge).



By around 3200 BCE, the Sumerians _____ (4. create) one of the first forms of writing called cuneiform. This development _____ (5. allow) them to record their history and transactions. Before this, people _____ (6. rely) on oral traditions to pass down knowledge, but writing _____ (7. provide) a more permanent way to preserve information.



During the time of the Egyptians, hieroglyphics _____ (8. appear), which _____ (9. show) that written symbols _____ (10. become) an essential part of their culture.



The invention of the printing press in the 15th century _____ (13. change) everything. Before this, books _____ (16. be) handwritten and rare. The printing press _____ (17. make) reading accessible to a larger audience, leading to an increase in literacy and the spread of ideas.



In the 19th century, the telegraph _____ (18. become) popular, allowing messages to be sent over long distances almost instantly. Samuel Morse _____ (19. invent) Morse code, which _____ (20. simplify) communication even further.



Later, telephones _____ (23. be) invented, transforming personal communication. People _____ (24. talk) to each other over long distances as if they _____ (25. be) in the same room.



By the late 20th century, the internet _____ (27. revolutionize) communication. Email, social media, and messaging apps _____ (28. create) new possibilities for connecting with others worldwide. People _____ (29. start) to share ideas and information instantly, changing how we interact forever.

