

ÜDS

READING

for ÜDS

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3



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1- Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution is the widespread replacement of manual labor by machines that began in Britain in the 18th century and is still continuing in some parts of the world. The Industrial Revolution was the result of many fundamental, interrelated changes that transformed agricultural economies into industrial ones. The most immediate changes were in the nature of production: what was produced, as well as where and how. Goods that had traditionally been made in the home or in small workshops began to be manufactured in the factory. Productivity and technical efficiency grew dramatically, in part through the systematic application of scientific and practical knowledge to the manufacturing process. Efficiency was also enhanced when large groups of business enterprises were located within a limited area. The Industrial Revolution led to the growth of cities as people moved from rural areas into urban communities in search of work.

The changes brought by the Industrial Revolution overturned not only traditional economies, but also whole societies. Economic changes caused far-reaching social changes, including the movement of people to cities, the availability of a greater variety of material goods, and new ways of doing business. The Industrial Revolution was the first step in modern economic growth and development. Economic development was combined with superior military technology to make the nations of Europe and their cultural offshoots, such as the United States, the most powerful in the world in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain during the last half of the 18th century and spread through regions of Europe and to the United States during the following century. In the 20th century industrialization on a wide scale extended to parts of Asia and the Pacific Rim. Today mechanized production and modern economic growth continue to spread to new areas of the world, and much of humankind has yet to experience the changes typical of the Industrial Revolution.

VOCABULARY

widespread	: yaygın
replacement	: takviye
manual	: el ile
labor	: iş
fundamental	: temel
interrelated	: birbirine bağlı
agricultural	: tarımsal
immediate	: hemen, ani
as well as	: -de-da/ ve de
goods	: mallar
traditionally	: geleneksel
manufacture	: üretmek
productivity	: üretkenlik
efficiency	: Etkililik
dramatically	: şiddetli bir şekilde
in part	: kısmen
application	: uygulama, başvuru
knowledge	: bilgi
process	: işlem, süreç
enhance	: geliştirmek değerini /güzelliğini artırmak
enterprise	: girişim
limited	: sınırlı
rural	: kırsal
growth	: büyüme
urban	: şehir
in search of	: arayışında
overturn	: altüst etmek
whole	: tüm
far-reaching	: çok kapsamlı
including stg.	: dahil
availability	: ulaşılabilirlik
ways of doing	: yolu ,yöntemi
step	: adım, önlem
combined with	: birleşik
military	: askeri
superior	: üstün
offshoot	: filiz, nesil
such as	: örneğin, gibi
spread	: yaymak yayılmak
extend	: uzatmak
experience	: deneyim, yaşamak

The Industrial Revolution is called a revolution because it changed society both significantly and rapidly. Over the course of human history, there has been only one other group of changes as significant as the Industrial Revolution. This is what anthropologists call the Neolithic Revolution, which took place in the later part of the Stone Age. In the Neolithic Revolution, people moved from social systems based on hunting and gathering to much more complex communities that depended on agriculture and the domestication of animals. This led to the rise of permanent settlements and, eventually, urban civilizations. The Industrial Revolution brought a shift from the agricultural societies created during the Neolithic Revolution to modern industrial societies.

The social changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution were significant. As economic activities in many communities moved from agriculture to manufacturing, production shifted from its traditional locations in the home and the small workshop to factories. Large portions of the population relocated from the countryside to the towns and cities where manufacturing centers were found. The overall amount of goods and services produced expanded dramatically, and the proportion of capital invested per worker grew. New groups of investors, businesspeople, and managers took financial risks and reaped great rewards.

VOCABULARY

call	:	adlandırmak
significantly	:	önemli derecede
take place	:	olmak
based on	:	dayanan
hunting	:	avlanma
gathering	:	toplama
community	:	toplum
complex	:	karmaşık
depend on	:	dayanmak
agriculture	:	tarım
domestication	:	evcilleştirme
lead to	:	yol açmak
rise	:	artmak, yükselmek, artış
permanent	:	kalıcı
settlement	:	yerleşim
eventually	:	sonunda
shift	:	değişmek, değiştirmek
bring about	:	sebeup olmak
location	:	yer, konum
workshop	:	atölye
relocate	:	yerini değiştirmek
overall	:	genel
goods and services	:	mallar ve hizmetler
expand	:	genişletmek
proportion	:	oran
capital	:	sermaye, başkent
invest	:	yatırım yapmak
grow	:	büyümek
investor	:	yatırımcı
manager	:	yönetici
reap	:	toplamak, almak
reward	:	ödül

In the long run the Industrial Revolution has brought economic improvement for most people in industrialized societies. Many enjoy greater prosperity and improved health, especially those in the middle and the upper classes of society. There have been costs, however. In some cases, the lower classes of society have suffered economically. Industrialization has brought factory pollutants and greater land use, which have harmed the natural environment. In particular, the application of machinery and science to agriculture has led to greater land use and, therefore, extensive loss of habitat for animals and plants. In addition, drastic population growth following industrialization has contributed to the decline of natural habitats and resources. These factors, in turn, have caused many species to become extinct or endangered.

VOCABULARY

in the long run	:	uzun vadede
enjoy	:	sahip olmak
prosperity	:	zenginlik
improve	:	geliřtirmek
especially	:	özellikle
cost	:	maliyet,mal olmak
suffer from	:	çekmek
pollutants	:	kirleten
harm	:	zarar,zarar vermek
in particular	:	özellikle
application	:	uygulama, başvuru
therefore	:	bu yüzden
extensive	:	yoğun
loss	:	kayıp
habitat	:	yaşam alanı
in addition	:	ayrıca
growth	:	büyüme
drastic	:	şiddetli
following	:	sonraki
contribute to	:	katkıda bulunmak
decline	:	zayıflamak, gerilemek, reddetmek
resource	:	kaynak
in turn	:	sıra ile
species	:	türler
extinct	:	yok olmak,yok olmuş
endanger	:	tehlikeye atmak

2- Child Development

Child Development is the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional changes that occur from birth to adolescence. Although people change throughout their lives, developmental changes are especially dramatic in childhood. During this period, a dependent, vulnerable newborn grows into a capable young person who has mastered language, is self-aware, can think and reason with sophistication, has a distinctive personality, and socializes effortlessly with others. Many abilities and characteristics developed in childhood last a lifetime.

Some developments in behavior and thought are very similar for all children. Around the world, most infants begin to focus their eyes, sit up, and learn to walk at comparable ages, and children begin to acquire language and develop logical reasoning skills at approximately the same time. These aspects of individual growth are highly predictable. Other aspects of development show a much wider range of individual differences. Whether a child becomes outgoing or shy, intellectually advanced or average, or energetic or subdued depends on many unique influences whose effects are difficult to predict at the child's birth.

VOCABULARY

intellectual	:	aydın,zihinsel
emotional	:	duygusal
occur	:	meydana gelmek
adolescence	:	erginlik
dependent On	:	bağlı
vulnerable TO	:	savunmasız
capable OF	:	yapabilir, yetenekli
master	:	hakkından gelmek, üstesinden gelmek
aware Of	:	farkında
sophistication	:	karmaşıklık, gelişmişlik
distinctive	:	farklı
personality	:	kişilik
effortlessly	:	zahmetsizce
ability	:	yetenek
characteristic	:	özellik
last	:	sürmek
behavior	:	davranış
similar To	:	benzer
infant	:	bebek
focus On	:	odaklanmak
comparable	:	karşılaştırılabilir
acquire	:	kazanmak, edinmek
logical	:	mantıklı,mantıksal
reasoning	:	düşünme, muhakeme
skill	:	beceri
approximately	:	yaklaşık
aspect	:	yön,özellik
growth	:	büyüme
predictable	:	tahmin edilebilir
outgoing	:	sevimli
shy	:	utangaç
advance	:	ilerleme, ilerlemek
subdued	:	durgun
average	:	ortalama
predict	:	tahmin etmek

A variety of factors influence child development. Heredity guides every aspect of physical, cognitive, social, emotional, and personality development. Family members, peer groups, the school environment, and the community influence how children think, socialize, and become self-aware. Biological factors such as nutrition, medical care, and environmental hazards in the air and water affect the growth of the body and mind. Economic and political institutions, the media, and cultural values all guide how children live their lives. Critical life events, such as a family crisis or a national emergency, can alter the growth of personality and identity. Most important of all, children contribute significantly to their own development. This occurs as they strive to understand their experiences, respond in individual ways to the people around them, and choose activities, friends, and interests. Thus, the factors that guide development arise from both outside and within the person.

Why is the study of child development important? One reason is that it provides practical guidance for parents, teachers, child-care providers, and others who care for children. A second reason is that it enables society to support healthy growth. Understanding early brain development, for example, means that parents can provide better opportunities for intellectual stimulation, and society can reduce or eliminate obstacles to healthy brain growth. Third, the study of child development helps therapists and educators better assist children with special needs, such as those with emotional or learning difficulties. Finally, understanding child development contributes to self-understanding. We know ourselves better by recognizing the influences that have made us into the people we are today.

VOCABULARY

a variety of	:	bir çok farklı
influence	:	etki, etkilemek
heredity	:	kalıtım
guide	:	yol göstermek, işaret etmek
aspect	:	yön, özellik
cognitive	:	bilişsel
peer	:	yaşıt
socialize	:	sosyalleşmek
nutrition	:	beslenme
hazard	:	tehlike
growth	:	büyüme
mind	:	akıl, zihin
institution	:	kurum
value	:	değer
event	:	olay
emergency	:	acil durum
alter	:	değiştirmek
identity	:	kimlik
occur	:	meydana gelmek
strive	:	çabalamak
respond TO	:	tepki vermek
thus	:	buyüzden, böylece
arise from	:	doğmak, kaynaklanmak
provide	:	sağlamak
guidance	:	rehberlik, yol gösterme
parent	:	ebeveyn
enable	:	olanak tanımak
support	:	desteklemek
means	:	yol, yöntem
opportunity	:	fırsat
stimulation	:	uyarma
reduce	:	azaltmak
eliminate	:	ortadan kaldırmak, bertaraf etmek
obstacle	:	engel
educator	:	eğitimci
assist	:	desteklemek
finally	:	sonunda
recognize	:	tanımak, kabul etmek

3- The Energy Crisis

The year 1973 brought an end to the era of secure, cheap oil. In October, as a result of the Arab-Israeli War, the Arab oil-producing countries cut back oil production and embargoed oil shipments to the United States and the Netherlands. Although the Arab cutbacks represented a loss of less than 7 percent in world supply, they created panic on the part of oil companies, consumers, oil traders, and some governments. Wild bidding for crude oil ensued when a few producing nations began to auction off some of their oil. This bidding encouraged the OPEC nations, which now numbered 13, to raise the price of all their crude oil to a level as high as eight times that of a few years earlier. The world oil scene gradually calmed, as a worldwide recession brought on in part by the higher oil prices trimmed the demand for oil. In the meantime, most OPEC governments took over ownership of the oil fields in their countries.

In 1978 a second oil crisis began when, as a result of the revolution that eventually drove the Shah of Iran from his throne, Iranian oil production and exports dropped precipitously. Because Iran had been a major exporter, consumers again panicked. A replay of 1973 events, complete with wild bidding, again forced up oil prices during 1979. The outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in 1980 gave a further boost to oil prices. By the end of 1980 the price of crude oil stood at 19 times what it had been just ten years earlier.

VOCABULARY

bring an end to	: sona getirmek
era	: devir, çağ
secure	: güvenli
cheap	: ucuz
as a result of	: -in sonucu olarak
cut back	: azaltmak
embargo	: ambargo, ambargo koymak
shipment	: sevkiyat
represent	: temsil etmek
loss	: kayıp
supply	: kaynak, temin etmek
create	: yaratmak
consumer	: tüketici
trader	: tüccar
bidding	: teklif, ihale
crude	: ham
ensue	: ardından gelmek
auction off	: açık arttırmayla elden çıkarmak
encourage	: cesaret vermek
raise	: artırmak, yükseltmek
gradually	: aşamalı olarak
calm	: sakin
worldwide	: dünya çapında
bring on	: sebep olmak
recession	: durgunluk
in part	: kısmen
trim	: kesip düzeltmek
demand	: talep, talep etmek, gerektirmek
in the meantime	: bu arada
take over	: devralmak, sorumluluk almak
ownership	: sahiplik
field	: alan
eventually	: sonunda
throne	:
export	: ihracat
drop	: düşmek, düşürmek
precipitously	: dik, acalecice
replay	: yeniden oynatma
outbreak	: patlak verme
boost	: desteklemek, artırmak

The very high oil prices again contributed to a worldwide recession and gave energy conservation a big push. As oil demand slackened and supplies increased, the world oil market slumped. Significant increases in non-OPEC oil supplies, such as those in the North Sea, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, China, and India, pushed oil prices even lower. Production in the Soviet Union reached 11.42 million barrels per day by 1989, accounting for 19.2 percent of world production in that year.

Despite the low world oil prices that have prevailed since 1986, concern over disruption has continued to be a major focus of energy policy in the industrialized countries. The short-term increases in prices following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 reinforced this concern. Owing to its vast reserves, the Middle East will continue to be the major source of oil for the foreseeable future. However, new discoveries in the Caspian Sea region suggest that countries such as Kazakhstan may become major sources of petroleum in the 21st century.

VOCABULARY

contribute to	:	katkıda bulunmak
conservation	:	koruma
slacken	:	gevşetmek, aksatmak
slump	:	düşmek
account for	:	oluşturmak, açıklamak
despite	:	-e rağmen
prevail	:	yaygın olmak
concern	:	ilgi, endişe
disruption	:	bozma
invasion	:	işgal
reinforce	:	güçlendirmek, yürürlüğe koymak
owing to	:	
=because of		
=due to		-den dolayı
=on account of		
vast	:	geniş
foreseeable	:	öngörülebilir
suggest that	:	göstermek

4- The Modern Family

Historical studies have shown that family structure has been less changed by urbanization and industrialization than was once supposed. The nuclear family was the most prevalent preindustrial unit and is still the basic unit of social organization. The modern family differs from earlier traditional forms, however, in its functions, composition, and life cycle and in the roles of husbands and wives.

The only function of the family that continues to survive all change is the provision of affection and emotional support by and to all its members, particularly infants and young children. Specialized institutions now perform many of the other functions that were once performed by the agrarian family: economic production, education, religion, and recreation. Jobs are usually separate from the family group; family members often work in different occupations and in locations away from the home. Education is provided by the state or by private groups. Religious training and recreational activities are available outside the home, although both still have a place in family life. The family is still responsible for the socialization of children. Even in this capacity, however, the influence of peers and of the mass media has assumed a larger role.

Family composition in industrial societies has changed dramatically. The average number of children born to a woman in the United States, for example, fell from 7.0 in 1800 to 2.0 by the early 1990s. Consequently, the number of years separating the births of the youngest and oldest children has declined. This has occurred in conjunction with increased longevity. In earlier times, marriage normally dissolved through the death of a spouse before the youngest child left home. Today husbands and wives potentially have about as many years together after the children leave home as before.

VOCABULARY

urbanization	:	şehirleşme
suppose	:	varsaymak
prevalent	:	yaygın
differ from	:	farklı olmak
traditional	:	geleneksel
composition	:	nitelik, bileşim
function	:	işlev
survive	:	hayatta kalmak
provision	:	temin
affection	:	sevgi, bağlılık
emotional	:	duygusal
support	:	desteklemek
particularly	:	özellikle
perform	:	yapmak
education	:	eğitim
production	:	üretim
religion	:	din
recreation	:	eğlence
separate	:	ayırarak
occupation	:	iş
location	:	yer
private	:	özel
training	:	eğitim
available	:	ulaşılabilir
outside	:	dış
responsible FOR	:	sorumlu
socialization	:	sosyalleşme
influence	:	etki, etkilemek
mass media	:	kitle iletişim
assume	:	varsaymak
consequently	:	sonuç olarak, bu nedenle
decline	:	gerilemek, reddetmek
in conjunction with	:	ile birlikte
longevity	:	ömür uzunluğu
marriage	:	evlilik
dissolve	:	çözmek
spouse	:	eş
as before	:	önceden olduğu gibi

Some of these developments are related to ongoing changes in women's roles. Women in all stages of family life have joined the labor force. Rising expectations of personal gratification through marriage and family, together with eased legal grounds for divorce and increasing employment opportunities for women, have contributed to a rise in the divorce rate in the United States and elsewhere. In 1986, for instance, there was approximately one divorce for every two marriages in the United States.

During the 20th century, extended family households declined in prevalence. This change is associated particularly with increased residential mobility and with diminished financial responsibility of children for aging parents, as pensions from jobs and government-sponsored benefits for retired people became more common.

By the 1970s, the prototypical nuclear family had yielded somewhat to modified structures including the one-parent family, the stepfamily, and the childless family. One-parent families in the past were usually the result of the death of a spouse. Now, however, most one-parent families are the result of divorce, although some are created when unmarried mothers bear children. In 1991 more than one out of four children lived with only one parent, usually the mother. Most one-parent families, however, eventually became two-parent families through remarriage.

A stepfamily is created by a new marriage of a single parent. It may consist of a parent and children and a childless spouse, a parent and children and a spouse whose children live elsewhere, or two joined one-parent families. In a stepfamily, problems in relations between non-biological parents and children may generate tension; the difficulties can be especially great in the marriage of single parents when the children of both parents live with them as siblings.

VOCABULARY

related to	:	ile ilgili
ongoing	:	devam eden
stage	:	sahne,aşama
join in	:	katılmak
labor force	:	iş gücü
rise,rose,risen	:	artmak, yükselmek
expectation	:	beklenti
gratification	:	memnuniyet
together with	:	ile birlikte
ease	:	rahatlatmak, yatıştırmak
legal	:	yasal
ground	:	zemin
divorce	:	boşanma, boşanmak
increasing	:	artan
employment	:	iş,istihdam
rate	:	oran
elsewhere	:	başka yerde
for instance	:	örneğin
extend	:	uzatmak, genişletmek
prevalence	:	yaygınlık
associated with	:	ile ilgili,bağlantılı
particularly	:	özellikle,bilhassa
residential	:	ikamete ayrılmış
mobility	:	canlılık, hareketlilik
diminish	:	azalmak
responsibility	:	sorumluluk
pension	:	emekli aylığı
retired	:	emekli
benefit	:	fayda, faydalanmak
common	:	yaygın ortak
yield to	:	boyun eğmek
somewhat	:	biraz,oldukça
including stg.	:	dahil
X		
exluding stg		hariç
stepfamily	:	üvey aile
consist of	:	-den oluşmak
generate	:	üretmek
tension	:	gerginlik
sibling	:	(erkek ya da kız) kardeş

Childless families may be increasingly the result of deliberate choice and the availability of birth control. For many years the proportion of couples who were childless declined steadily as venereal and other diseases that cause infertility were conquered. In the 1970s, however, the changes in the status of women reversed this trend. Couples often elect to have no children or to postpone having them until their careers are well established.

Since the 1960s, several variations on the family unit have emerged. More unmarried couples are living together, before or instead of marrying. Some elderly couples, most often widowed, are finding it more economically practical to cohabit without marrying. Homosexual couples also live together as a family more openly today, sometimes sharing their households with the children of one partner or with adopted or foster children. Communal families, made up of groups of related or unrelated people, have long existed in isolated instances. Such units began to occur in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s as an alternative life-style, but by the 1980s the number of communal families was diminishing.

VOCABULARY

increasingly	:	artan şekilde
deliberate	:	kasıtlı
availability	:	ulaşılabilirlik
proportion	:	oran
steadily	:	demalı,sürekli
venereal	:	zührevi
infertility	:	kısırlık
conquer	:	fethetmek
reverse	:	tersine dönmek- döndürmek
trend	:	eğilim
elect	:	seçmek
postpone	:	ertelemek
establish	:	kurmak
variations	:	değişiklik
emerge	:	ortaya çıkmak
instead of	:	-in yerine
widow	:	dul
cohabit	:	birlikte yaşamak
adopt	:	benimsemek
foster	:	güçlendirmek
make up of	:	oluşturmak
related	:	ilgili
unrelated	:	ilgisiz
alternative	:	alternatif
instance	:	örnek,kere
exist	:	var olmak

5- Archaeology

Archaeology is the scientific study of past human culture and behavior, from the origins of humans to the present. Archaeology studies past human behavior through the examination of material remains of previous human societies. These remains include the fossils (preserved bones) of humans, food remains, the ruins of buildings, and human artifacts—items such as tools, pottery, and jewelry. From their studies, archaeologists attempt to reconstruct past ways of life. Archaeology is an important field of anthropology, which is the broad study of human culture and biology. Archaeologists concentrate their studies on past societies and changes in those societies over extremely long periods of time.

With its focus on the ancient past, archaeology somewhat resembles paleontology—the study of fossils of long-extinct animals, such as dinosaurs. However, archaeology is distinct from paleontology and studies only past human life. Archaeology also examines many of the same topics explored by historians. But unlike history—the study of written records such as government archives, personal correspondence, and business documents—most of the information gathered in archaeology comes from the study of objects lying on or under the ground.

Archaeologists refer to the vast store of information about the human past as the archaeological record. The archaeological record encompasses every area of the world that has ever been occupied by humans, as well as all of the material remains contained in those areas. Archaeologists study the archaeological record through field surveys and excavations and through the laboratory study of collected materials.

VOCABULARY

behavior	:	davranış
present	:	var, mevcut, şuan, sunmak
origin	:	köken
examination	:	inceleme
remains	:	kalıntı
previous	:	önceki
include	:	içermek
preserve	:	korumak
bone	:	kemik
ruin	:	yıkmak, kalıntı
artifact	:	kalıntı
item	:	madde, şey
tool	:	araç
pottery	:	çömlekçilik
jewelry	:	mücevher
attempt	:	girişmek kalkışmak
reconstruct	:	tekrar kurmak, inşa etmek
field	:	alan
broad	:	geniş
concentrate On	:	odaklanmak
extremely	:	oldukça
focus on	:	odaklanmak
resemble	:	benzemek
extinct	:	yok olmak, yok olmuş
distinct	:	uzak
examine	:	incelemek
explore	:	araştırmak
historian	:	tarihçi
unlike	:	aksine
personal	:	kişisel
correspondence	:	yazışma
gather	:	toplamak
come from	:	-den gelmek
refer to	:	atıfta bulunmak, bahsetmek
vast	:	geniş
store	:	depolamak
encompass	:	kapsamak
occupy	:	işgal etmek,
as well as	:	-de-da / ve de
contain	:	içermek
survey	:	anket, araştırma
excavation	:	kazı

Many of the objects left behind by past human societies are not present in the archaeological record because they have disintegrated over time. The material remains that still exist after hundreds, thousands, or millions of years have survived because of favorable preservation conditions in the soil or atmosphere. For the most part, the only things that survive are durable items such as potsherds (small fragments of pottery), tools or buildings of stone, bones, and teeth (which survive because they are covered with hard enamel). Because many items disintegrate over time, archaeologists get an incomplete view of the past that they must fill in with other kinds of information and educated reasoning. On rare occasions, however, delicate objects have been preserved. For example, fabrics and flowers were found in the celebrated tomb of Tutankhamun, an Egyptian pharaoh who was buried in 1323 Bc.

VOCABULARY

object	:	nesne / itiraz etmek
leave behind	:	geride bırakmak
disintegrate	:	dağolmak, çözölmek
exist	:	var olmak
survive	:	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
because of	:	-den dolayı
favorable	:	olumlu
preservation	:	koruma
durable	:	dayanıklı
soil	:	toprak
fragment	:	parça
covered with	:	ile kaplı
incomplete	:	eksik
occasion	:	fıfat,durum
rare	:	nadir
delicate	:	hassas
bury	:	gömmek
fabric	:	yapı,kumaş
pharaoh	:	fıravun
celebrated	:	önlü