

ÜDS

READING

for ÜDS

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 4



www.remzihoca.com

1 History of the European Union

The dream of a united Europe is almost as old as Europe itself. The early 9th century empire of Charlemagne covered much of Western Europe. In the early 1800s the French empire of Napoleon I encompassed most of the European continent. During World War II (1939-1945), German leader Adolf Hitler nearly succeeded in uniting Europe under Nazi domination. All these efforts failed because they relied on forcibly subjugating other nations rather than fostering cooperation among them. Attempts to create cooperative organizations fared little better until after World War II. Until then, nations strongly opposed all attempts to infringe on their powers and were unwilling to yield control over their policies. Early collaborative ventures were international or intergovernmental organizations that depended on the voluntary cooperation of their members; consequently, they had no direct powers of coercion to enforce their laws or regulations. Supranational organizations, on the other hand, require members to surrender at least a portion of their control over policy areas and can compel compliance with their mandates. After World War II, proposals for some kind of supranational organization in Europe became increasingly frequent.

VOCABULARY

empire	imparatorluk
cover	kapsamak, kaplamak
encompass	kapsamak
continent	kıta
nearly	yaklaşık
succeed	başarmak
unite	birleştirmek
domination	hakimiyet
effort	çaba
fail	başarısız olmak
rely on	güvenmek
subjugate	fethetmek
rather than	-den ziyade
foster	güçlendirmek
cooperation	işbirliği
attempt	girişim, çalışmak
create	yaratmak
fare	yol almak, yaşamak
strongly	güçlü bir şekilde
oppose	karşı koymak
infringe	karşı gelmek, ihlal etmek
unwilling	isteksiz
yield to	boyun eğmek
collaborative	ortak
depend on	dayanmak, bağlı olmak
voluntary	gönüllü
consequently	sonuç olarak
coercion	tehdit, zorlama
enforce	güçlendirmek, yürürlüğe koymak
regulation	düzenleme
supranational	uluslararası
surrender	teslim olmak, boyun eğmek
at least	en azından
policy	politika, plan
compel	zorlamak
compliance	uyuma, razı olma
mandate	emretmek
proposal	teklif
increasingly	artan şekilde
frequent	sık

2 Inflation and Deflation

Inflation and Deflation, in economics, are the terms used to describe, respectively, a decline or an increase in the value of money, in relation to the goods and services it will buy.

Inflation is the pervasive and sustained rise in the aggregate level of prices measured by an index of the cost of various goods and services. Repetitive price increases erode the purchasing power of money and other financial assets with fixed values, creating serious economic distortions and uncertainty. Inflation results when actual economic pressures and anticipation of future developments cause the demand for goods and services to exceed the supply available at existing prices or when available output is restricted by faltering productivity and marketplace constraints. Sustained price increases were historically directly linked to wars, poor harvests, political upheavals, or other unique events.

Deflation involves a sustained decline in the aggregate level of prices, such as occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s; it is usually associated with a prolonged erosion of economic activity and high unemployment. Widespread price declines have become rare, however, and inflation is now the dominant variable affecting public and private economic planning.

VOCABULARY

describe	tanımlamak
respectively	verilen sıra ile
decline	zayıflamak, gerilemek , reddetmek
value	değer, değer vermek
in relation to	-e oranla, - ile ilişkili olarak
pervasive	yayılcı
sustain	sürdürmek
rise	artmak, artış
aggregate	toplanmak
measure	ölçmek, önlem
goods and services	mallar ve hizmetler
repetitive	tekrarlayan
erode	aşındırmak
purchase	satın almak
purchasing power	satın alma gücü
assets	varlıklar, değerler
fixed	sabit
distortion	değişme, bozulma
uncertainty	belirsizlik
anticipation	beklenti
demand for	-e talep
exceed	aşmak, geçmek
supply	kaynak, temin etmek
available	ulaşılabilir
existing	mevcut
output	ürün, çıktı
restricted	sınırlı
falter	tededdür etmek, bocalamak
productivity	üretkenlik
marketplace	pazar
constraint	sınırlama
harvest	hasat , hasat etmek
upheaval	ayaklanma
unique	eşsiz
involve	gerektirmek, içermek
such as	örneğin, gibi
occur	meydana gelmek
associated with	ile bağlantılı
prolonged	uzamış
unemployment	işsizlik
widespread	yaygın
rare	nadir
dominant	egemen
variable	değişken
affect	etkilemek
public	kamu
private	özel

3 Psychological Testing

Psychological Testing is the measurement of some aspect of human behavior by procedures consisting of carefully prescribed content, methods of administration, and interpretation. Test content may be addressed to almost any aspect of intellectual or emotional functioning, including personality traits, attitudes, intelligence, or emotional concerns. Tests usually are administered by a qualified clinical, school, or industrial psychologist, according to professional and ethical principles. Interpretation is based on a comparison of the individual's responses with those previously obtained to establish appropriate standards for the test scores. The usefulness of psychological tests depends on their accuracy in predicting behavior. By providing information about the probability of a person's responses or performance, tests aid in making a variety of decisions.

VOCABULARY

measurement	ölçüm
aspect	yön özellik
consist of	-den oluşmak
carefully	dikkatlice
prescribe	saptamak
content	içerik
administration	yönetim, uygulama
interpretation	yorum, çeviri
address	hitap etmek
intellectual	zihinsel
emotional	duygusal
function	çalışmak, işlev
including dahil
trait	özellik
attitude	tutum, fikir
intelligence	zeka
concern	endişe, ilgi
qualified	nitelikli
according to	-e göre
based on	dayanan
comparison	karşılaştırma
response	yanıt, yanıt vermek
previously	eski, önceden
obtain	elde etmek
establish	kurmak
appropriate	uygun
score	sonuç
usefulness	kullanışlılık
depend on	dayanmak, bağlı olmak
accuracy	doğruluk
predict	tahmin etmek
behavior	davranış
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
probability	olasılık
a variety of	bir çok farklı
decision	karar

4 Hattusas

The city was founded on the site of an earlier settlement in about 1900 BC, soon gained importance owing to the presence of a karum (market) or colony of Assyrian merchants. During this time, the Hittites had preserved memories when their kings had ruled from a city called Kussara which has not been located.

Around 1800 BC, one of the early kings, Anittas, began to extend his dominion by conquering first the city of Kanesh (Kayseri), then Hattush. He seems to have transferred his government to Kanesh. Hattush, on the other hand, was destroyed and declared accursed. Between Anittas and the foundation of the Hittite kingdom there is a gap of several generations. Then the policy of expansion was continued by another king of Kussara, Labarnas, whose son another Labarnas, decided to rebuild and occupy Hattush - a natural stronghold domination the northern valleys. The city was there after known as Hattusha or Hattusasanged his name to Hattusilis. This king was the true founder of the Hittite kingdom. Hattusha was the chief power and cultural force in West Asia from 1400 to 1200 B.C.

The city was sacked again in about 1400 BC by invaders from the north and east. However, in the early 14th century BC, Hattusas was rebuilt and enlarged by Suppiluliumas, the Great King of Hatti. It remained as the capital for more than 200 years before falling due to internal pressures and invasions from the outside. Only two parts of the city were ever re-inhabited, Büyükkaya and the early citadel rock of Büyükkale. They were re-inhabited by the Phrygians.

VOCABULARY

found	kurmak
settlement	yerleşim
gain	kazanmak
importance	önem
owing to	-den dolayı
presence	varlık, mevcudiyet
merchant	tüccar
preserve	korumak
rule	kural, hükmetmek
located	yerleşmiş
extend	uzatmak, genişletmek
dominion	sömürge
conquer	fethetmek
on the other hand	öte yandan
destroy	yıkarak
declare	ilan etmek
accursed	lanetli
foundation	temel
kingdom	krallık
gap	boşluk
generation	nesil
expansion	genişleme
decide	karar vermek
occupy	işgal etmek
stronghold	kale
valley	vadi
chief	ana
force	güç, zorlamak
sack	yağmalak, işten atmak
invader	işgalci
enlarge	genişletmek
remain	kalmak, kalıntı
capital	başkent, sermaye
due to	-den dolayı
internal	iç
invasion	işgal
outside	dış
inhabit	yerleşmek
citadel	kale

The site of Hattusas/ Bogazköy is strategically placed in rocky terrain at the head of a broad and fertile valley. The older part of the city occupies a spur of the hills above the modern village of Bogazköy towards the high citadel rock, Büyükkale at its southeast end, to which ancient walls are connected. In the 14th century BC because of the rising importance and size of the capital, the fortifications were extended over the high ground to the south to include a total area of over 300 acres. A century later, the hill called Büyükkaya to the east was also enclosed and connected to the old city by a bridge. The new walls to the south were of remarkable strength and sophisticated design. On the foundations brought to a consistent level by stone-faced ramparts with outer curtain walls and sally-ports. Tower-flanked gateways with arches were ornamented with sculptures.

In the town, remains of five temples have been recognized. Temple I is the most impressive and gives us an idea of the Hittite religious life.

Although the Hittite Empire vanished thousands of years ago, it has by no means been forgotten, and its capital Hattusha has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Moreover, an enlarged copy of a cuneiform tablet found here hangs in the United Nations building in New York. This tablet is a peace treaty concluded between the Hittite king Hattusili III and the Egyptian pharaoh Ramses II about 3260 years ago, demonstrating to modern statesmen that international treaties are a tradition going back to the earliest civilizations.

terrain	savaş alanı,yer
broad	geniş
fertile	verimli
because of	-den dolayı
enclose	kapsamak,kuşatmak
remarkable	dikkate değer,önemli
strength	güç,kuvvet
sophisticated	ileri
consistent	tutarlı
rampart	sur
curtain	perde
gateway	giriş yeri
arch	kemer
ornament	süsleme
sculpture	heykel
temple	tapınak
impressive	etkileyici
religious	dini,dindar
vanish	yok olmak
by no means	kesinlikle,hiç bir şekilde
moreover	dahası,ayrıca
heritage	kalıntı,miras
enlarge	genişletmek
cuneiform	çivi yazısı
hang	aslamak
peace	barış
treaty	anlaşma
conclude	sonucuna varmak
pharaoh	firavun
demonstrate	göstermek
statesmen	devlet adamı
civilization	uygarlık

5 The Great Depression

The Great Depression was a worldwide economic downturn starting in most places in 1929 and ending at different times in the 1930s or early 1940s for different countries. It was the largest and most important economic depression in modern history, and is used in the 21st century as an example of how far the world's economy can fall. The Great Depression originated in the United States; historians most often use as a starting date the stock market crash on October 29, 1929, known as Black Tuesday. The end of the depression in the U.S is associated with the onset of the war economy of World War II, beginning around 1939.

The depression had devastating effects in the developed and developing worlds. International trade was deeply affected, as were personal incomes, tax revenues, prices, and profits. Cities all around the world were hit hard, especially those dependent on heavy industry. Construction was virtually halted in many countries. Farming and rural areas suffered as crop prices fell by roughly 60 percent. Facing plummeting demand with few alternate sources of jobs, areas dependent on primary sector industries such as farming, mining and logging suffered the most. However, even shortly after the Wall Street Crash of 1929, optimism persisted; John D. Rockefeller said that "These are days when many are discouraged. In the 93 years of my life, depressions have come and gone. Prosperity has always returned and will again."

The Great Depression ended at different times in different countries; for subsequent history see Home front during World War II. The majority of countries set up relief programs, and most underwent some sort of political upheaval, pushing them to the left or right. In some states, the desperate citizens turned toward nationalist demagogues - the most infamous being Adolf Hitler - setting the stage for World War II in 1939.

VOCABULARY

worldwide	dünya çapında
downturn	düşüş
originate	başlamak
historian	tarihçi
stock market	piyasa
associated with	-ile ilgili
onset	başlangıç
devastating	yıkıcı
deeply	derinden
affect	etkilemek
personal	kişisel
income	gelir
revenue	gelir
profit	kar, faydalanmak
especially	özellikle
dependent ON	-e bağlı
construction	yapı, yapım
virtually	yaklaşık
halt	durmak
rural	kırsal
suffer FROM	çekmek, zarar görmek
crop	ürün
roughly	yaklaşık
plummet	dibe vurmak
demand	talep, talep etmek, gerektirmek
alternate	değiştirmek
source	kaynak
primary	ana
mining	madencilik
logging	kerestecilik
farming	çiftçilik
persist	sürmek
optimism	iyimserlik
discourage	caydırmak
prosperity	zenginlik
subsequent	izyelen, takip eden
majority	çoğunluk
set up	kurmak, oluşturmak
relief	rahatlama, care
undergo	geçirmek, yaşamak
desperate	umutsuz
infamous	kötü ünlü

6 Computer-Aided Instruction

CAI (Computer-Aided Instruction) can dramatically increase a student's access to information. The program can adapt to the abilities and preferences of the individual student and increase the amount of personalized instruction a student receives. Many students benefit from the immediate responsiveness of computer interactions and appreciate the self-paced and private learning environment. Moreover, computer-learning experiences often engage the interest of students, motivating them to learn and increasing independence and personal responsibility for education.

Although it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of any educational system, numerous studies have reported that CAI is successful in raising examination scores, improving student attitudes, and lowering the amount of time required to master certain material. While study results vary greatly, there is substantial evidence that CAI can enhance learning at all educational levels.

VOCABULARY

dramatically	şiddetli bir şekilde
increase	artmak, artış
access to	ulaşım, erişim
adapt to	uyum sağlamak
preference	tercih
individual	birey
receive	almak
benefit FROM	faydalanmak
immediate	ani
responsiveness	sorumluluk
interaction	etkileşim
appreciate	takdir etmek
moreover	dahası, ayrıca
engage	meşgul etmek
independence OF/FROM	bağımsızlık
responsibility	sorumluluk
assess	değerlendirmek
effectiveness	etkililik
numerous	çok
successful	başarılı
raise	artış, artmak
examination	inceleme, araştırma
score	sonuç
improve	gelişmek, geliştirmek
attitude	tutum, fikir, düşünce
lower	azaltmak
require	gerektirmek
master	üstesinden gelmek
certain	belli, bazı, kesin
vary	değişmek
greatly	büyük oranda
substantial	önemli
evidence	kanıt
enhance	geliştirmek

In some applications, especially those involving abstract reasoning and problem-solving processes, CAI has not been very effective. Critics claim that poorly designed CAI systems can dehumanize or regiment the educational experience and thereby diminish student interest and motivation. Other disadvantages of CAI stem from the difficulty and expense of implementing and maintaining the necessary computer systems. Some student failures can be traced to inadequate teacher training in CAI systems. Student training in the computer technology may be required as well, and this process can distract from the core educational process. Although much effort has been directed at developing CAI systems that are easy to use and incorporate expert knowledge of teaching and learning, such systems are still far from achieving their full potential.

application	uygulama,başvuru
especially	özellikle
involve	gerektirmek,içermek
abstract	soyut
reasoning	muhakeme
solve	çözmek
processes	işlem,süreç
effective	etkili
critic	eleştirmen,eleştiren
claim that	iddia etmek
poorly	zayıf,az
dehumanize	insanlıktan çıkartmak
regiment	düzenlemek
thereby	böylece,bu yolla
diminish	azalmak
interest	ilgi,faiz,çıkar
stem FROM	-den kaynaklanmak
expense	masraf
implement	uygulamak
maintain	sürdürmek,korumak
necessary	gerekli
failures	başarısızlık
trace	iz,izini bulmak
inadequate	yetersiz
as well	- de – da
distract	dikkati başka tarafa çekmek
core	öz
effort	çaba
incorporate	dahil etmek,katmak
expert	uzman
knowledge	bilgi
far from	- den uzak
achieve	başarmak,ulaşmak
potential	olası,güç