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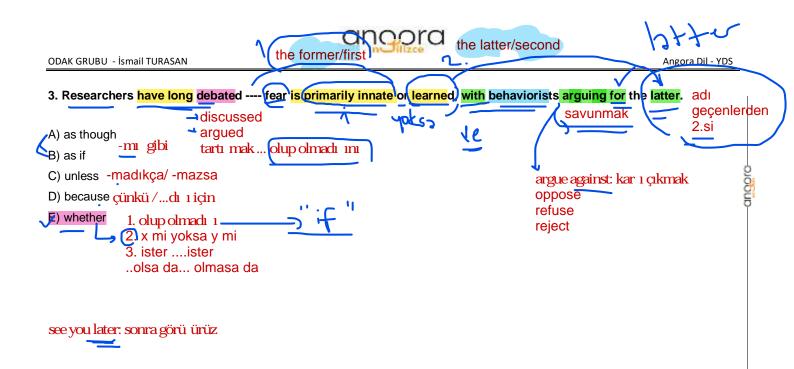
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2. In human i <u>nfant</u> s, fear	emerge /arise ortay appears seven mo	a çıkmak nth <mark>s of ag</mark> e, a <mark>swift</mark> d	evelopmental milestone th	at marks the beginning of a
lifelong interaction th etkile im	ters kötü	- 1		
A) around / with B) about / onto	olumsuz bad	×.	Jst	anoora
C) among / into D) between / from				
E) on / upon				
at about 7 months				

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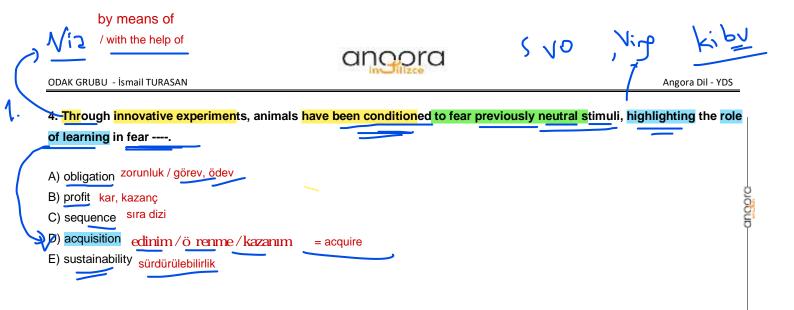




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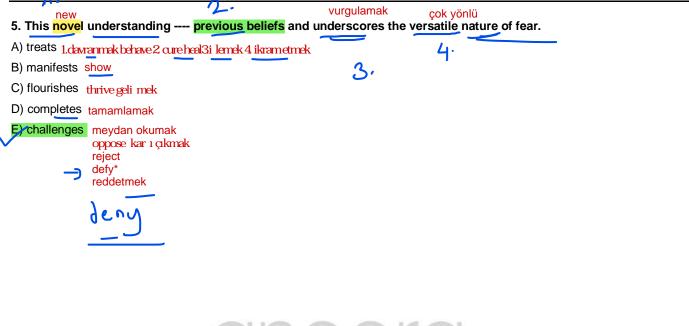
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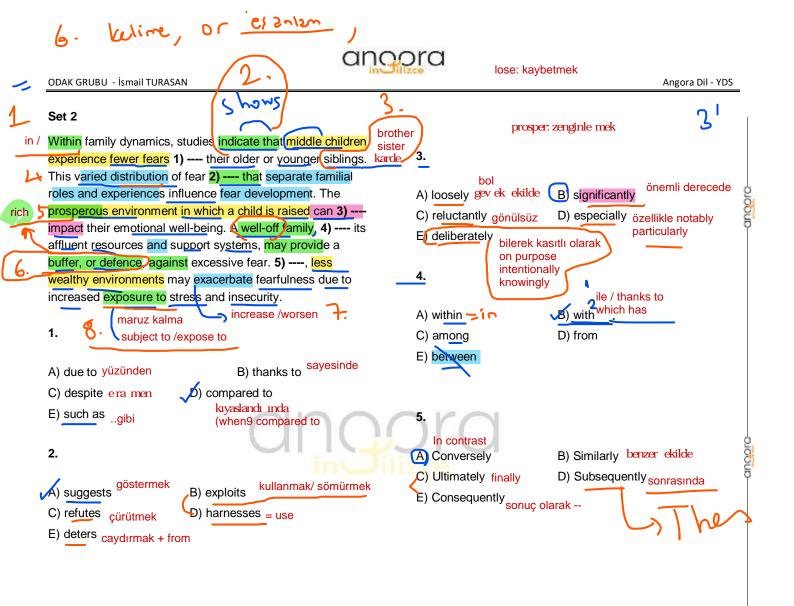
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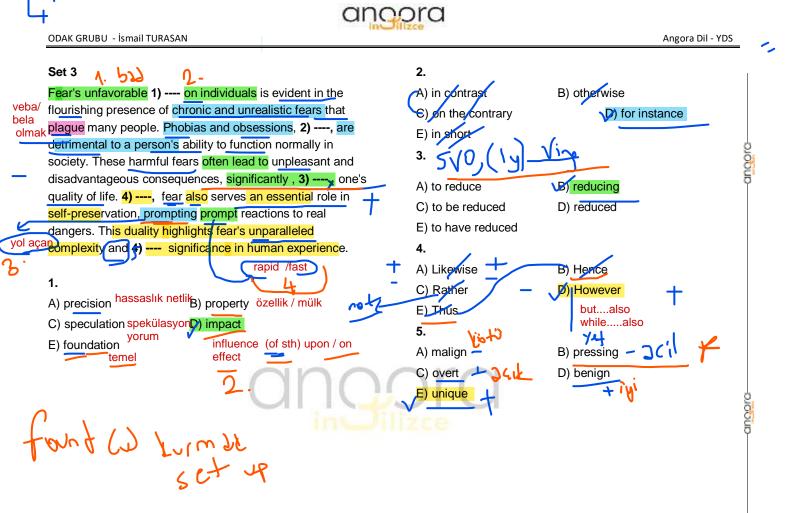


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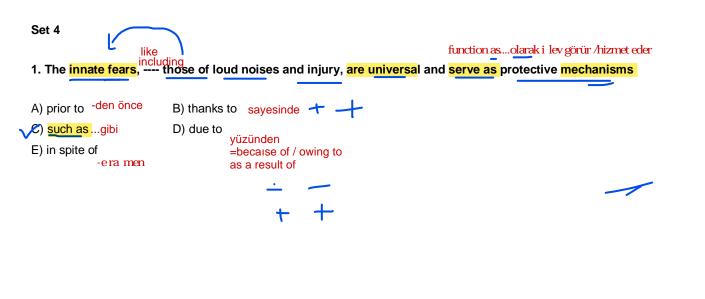
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A) Likewise = C) Rather E) Thus	B) Hence	annora
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		Ĭ







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3. Various species-s	show pecific fears also exist, <mark>demonstrat</mark>	ing the divergent ways fear can m	anifest
-	ctual fear of hawk-like shapes.		show 2.bazı hayvanlar 3. belirli 4.birkac
A) SimilarlyC) NeverthelessE) Therefore	B) For instance D) However	various ways diverse many countless certain/some ways	Sorre







Mill: Kurgu

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fear of snakes .			yet 🗸		
A) as if B) in ease C) so that D) because E) while whereas		<u>SV</u> O	although /	50	
Although	SNO,	GVZ			

-e rzę manginza



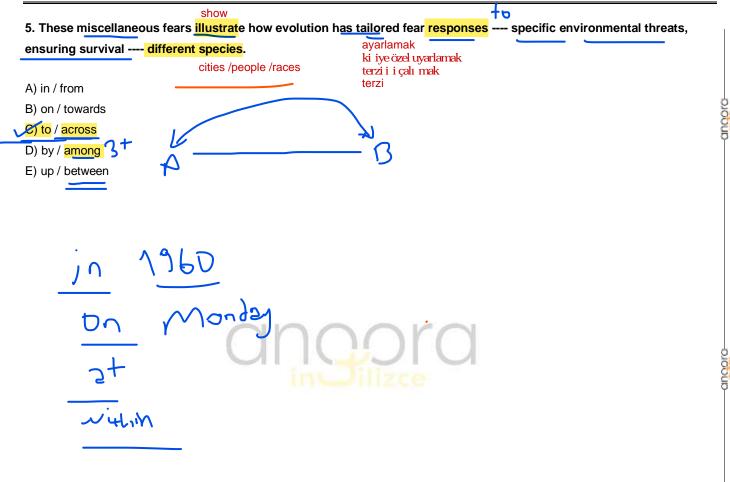
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Set 5
In conclusion, fear is an emotion with / from rich
psychological and evolutionary underpinnings. Its fast onset
in infancy, varied familial impacts, and the damaging effects
of chronic fears all underestimate / underscore its 1
significance. Yet, fear's role in self-preservation and its
unique expressions across species reveal / deter a thriving
complexity that continues to intrigue researchers. Unlass / L
As our understanding of fear deepens, it becomes clear that
this emotion, despite its negative aspects, is an integral part
of the human experience, guiding us through both / neit/er 5
prosperous and perilous times.
rich dangerous





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Paragraph 1 Questions:

Fear is a complex and multifaceted emotion, with diverse origins and manifestations. In human infants, fear appears around seven months of age, a swift developmental milestone that marks the beginning of a lifelong interaction with this adverse emotion. Researchers have long debated whether fear is primarily innate or learned, with behaviorists arguing for the latter. Through innovative experiments, animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli, highlighting the role of learning in fear acquisition. This novel understanding challenges previous beliefs and underscores the versatile nature of fear.

Question 1:

According to the passage at what age does fear typically first appear in human infants?

A) At birth

1

- B) Around three months of age
- C Around seven months of age
- D) At one year of age
- E) Around two years of age

age: 1.ya 2. asır yüzyıl 3. ya lanmak

- for ages: asırlardır / uzun zamandır
- at the age of 21 in an age when women were highly esteemed

with age, people become more in/tolerant

As we age, we become more tolerant.







Fear is a complex and multifaceted emotion, with diverse origins and manifestations. In human infants, fear appears around seven months of age, a swift developmental milestone that marks the beginning of a lifelong interaction with this adverse emotion. Researchers have long debated whether fear is primarily innate or earned, with behaviorists arguing for the latter. Through innovative experiments, animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli, highlighting the role of learning in fear acquisition. This novel understanding challenges previous beliefs and underscores the versatile nature of fear.

Question 2: about What do behaviorists argue regarding the nature of fear?

- A) Fear is an innate emotion and t learned.
- B) Fear is primarily a learned behavior.
- C) Fear is not influenced by environmental factors.
- D) Fear cannot be conditioned in animals.
- E) Fear is only present in human beings.





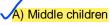


Paragraph 2 Questions:

Within family dynamics, studies indicate that middle children experience fewer fears compared to their older or younger siblings. This varied distribution of fear suggests that separate familial roles and experiences influence fear development. The prosperous environment in which a child is raised can significantly impact their emotional well-being. A well-off family, with its affluent resources and support systems, may provide a buffer against excessive fear. Conversely, less wealthy environments may exacerbate fearfulness due to increased exposure to stress and insecurity.

Question 1:

According to the passage, which group of children tends to experience fewer fears?



- B) First-born children
- C) Youngest children
- D) Only children
- E) All children experience the same amount of fear





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Within family dynamics, studies indicate that middle children experience fewer fears compared to their older or younger siblings. This varied distribution of fear suggests that separate familial roles and experiences influence fear development. The prosperous environment in which a child is raised can significantly impact their emotional well-being. A well-off family, with its affluent resources and support systems, may provide a buffer against excessive fear. Conversely, less wealthy environments may exacerbate fearfulness due to increased exposure to stress and insecurity.

Question 2:

What is one factor that can increase fearfulness in children according to the passage?

- A) A prosperous family environment
- B) Being the middle child
- C) Support systems within the family
- D) Access to ample resources
- E) Increased exposure to stress and insecurity

subject to







Paragraph 3 Questions:

Fear's unfavorable impact on individuals is evident in the flourishing presence of chronic and unrealistic fears that plague many people. Phobias and obsessions, for instance, are detrimental to a person's ability to function normally in society. These harmful fears often lead to unpleasant and disadvantageous consequences, significantly reducing one's quality of life. However, fear also serves an essential role in self-preservation, prompting prompt reactions to real dangers. This duality highlights fear's unparalleled complexity and unique significance in human experience.

Question 1:

What impact do phobias and obsessions have on individuals according to the passage?

- A) They are beneficial for social interactions. 🕇
- B) They enhance a person's quality of life. +
- VC) They are harmful to normal functioning. --
- D) They have <u>no</u> impact on a person's life.
- E) They improve cognitive abilities.









له ۲۰۰۶ مور معرفي مح

Fear's unfavorable impact on individuals is evident in the flourishing presence of chronic and unrealistic fears that plague many people. Phobias and obsessions, for instance, are detrimental to a person's ability to function normally in society. These harmful fears often lead to unpleasant and disadvantageous consequences, significantly reducing one's quality of life. However, fear also serves an essential role in self-preservation, prompting prompt reactions to real

dangers. This duality highlights fear's unparalleled complexity and unique significance in human experience.

leading to

Question 2:

Despite its negative aspects, what essential role does fear serve according to the passage?

- A) Enhancing social skills
- B) Promoting leisure activities
- C) Increasing stress levels
- D) Self-preservation
- E) Improving physical health

2010 fuel (1,n)

promote terfi ettirmek / artırmak / geli tirmek - + encourage contribute

support

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Paragraph 4 Questions:

The innate fears, such as those of loud noises and injury,

are universal and serve as protective mechanisms.

However, assorted species-specific fears also exist, demonstrating the divergent ways fear can manifest. For instance, certain animals have an unmatched instinctual fear of hawk-like shapes, while humans and other primates share a rapid fear of snakes. These miscellaneous fears illustrate how evolution has tailored fear responses to specific environmental threats, ensuring survival across different species.

Question 1:

What type of fears are described as universal in the passage?

A) Fear of hawk-like shapes

- B) Fear of loud noises and injury C) Fear of water
 - D) Fear of heights
 - E) Fear of darkness







Paragraph 4 Questions:

The innate fears, such as those of loud noises and injury, are universal and serve as protective mechanisms. However, assorted species-specific fears also exist, demonstrating the divergent ways fear can manifest. For instance, certain animals have an unmatched instinctual fear of hawk-like shapes, while humans and other primates share a rapid fear of snakes. These miscellaneous fears illustrate how evolution has tailored fear responses to specific environmental threats, ensuring survival across different species.

Question 2:

What does the passage <mark>illustrat</mark>e about species-specific fears?

/	certain
A.)	They are tailored to specific environmental threats.

- B) They do not serve any evolutionary purpose.
- C) They are the same for all species.
- D) They are only present in humans.
- E) They are a result of social learning.





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Paragraph 5 Questions: **Question 1:** What does the passage suggest about the onset of fear Sonuç olarak BA LANGIÇ In conclusion, fear is an emotion with rich psychological and in infancy? beginning evolutionary underpinnings. Its fast onset in infancy, varied start familial impacts, and the damaging effects of chronic fears A) It occurs slowly over many years. commence Noor all underscore its significance. Yet, fear's role in self-B) It begins in adolescence. preservation and its unique expressions across species **C**It is far from being slow. yava olmaktan uzak D) It starts in adulthood. reveal a thriving complexity that continues to intrigue E) It is absent in infancy. researchers. As our understanding of fear deepens, it rot yok becomes clear that this emotion, despite its negative aspects, is an integral part of the human experience, guiding us through both prosperous and perilous times. in your absence, yoklu unda in the absence of "whereas" we can use "while", we can evenuse " although" in the presence of witnesses, ahitler huzurunda oefoil ancord







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Paragraph 5 Questions:

In conclusion, fear is an emotion with rich psychological and evolutionary underpinnings. Its fast onset in infancy, varied familial impacts, and the damaging effects of chronic fears all underscore its significance. Yet, fear's role in selfpreservation and its unique expressions across species reveal a thriving complexity that continues to intrigue researchers. As our understanding of fear deepens, it becomes clear that this emotion, despite its negative aspects, is an integral part of the human experience, guiding us through both prosperous and perilous times.

Question 2:

According to the passage, what is one reason fear

remains a subject of interest for researchers?

ilgi= intereset --ın--- music

A) Its simplicity and predictability.

B) Its negative impact on all individuals.

Its thriving complexity and unique expressions across species.

D) Its absence in animals.

E) Its uniformity across different cultures.

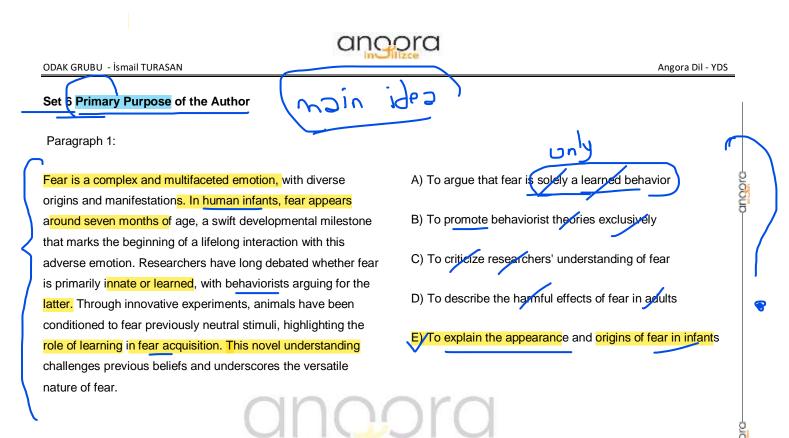
tektip -

remain: olmaya devam etmek

interest 1









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Paragraph 2:

Within family dynamics, studies indicate that middle children experience fewer fears compared to their older or younger siblings. This varied distribution of fear suggests that separate familial roles and experiences influence fear development. The prosperous environment in which a child is raised can significantly impact their emotional well-being. A well-off family, with its affluent resources and support systems, may provide a buffer against excessive fear. Conversely, less wealthy environments may exacerbate fearfulness due to increased exposure to stress and insecurity.

- A) To highlight the role of family dynamics in fear development
 B) To claim that only middle children experience fear
 C) To show that wealthy families are unaffected by fear
 - D) To argue that stress has no impact on fearfulness
 - E) To describe how affluent resources cause fear





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Paragraph 3:

Fear's unfavorable impact on individuals is evident in the flourishing presence of chronic and unrealistic fears that plague many people. Phobias and obsessions, for instance, are detrimental to a person's ability to function normally in society. These harmful fears often lead to unpleasant and disadvantageous consequences, significantly reducing one's quality of life. However, fear also serves an essential role in self-preservation, prompting prompt reactions to real dangers.

This duality highlights fear's unparalleled complexity and unique significance in human experience.

- A) To argue that fear is only detrimental
- B) To claim that fear is upnecessary
- C) To suggest that phobias are beneficial
- (D) To describe the negative and positive aspects of fear
- E) To show that self-preservation is unimportant





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Paragraph 4:

The innate fears, such as those of loud noises and injury, are universal and serve as protective mechanisms. However, assorted species-specific fears also exist, demonstrating the divergent ways fear can manifest. For instance, certain animals have an unmatched instinctual fear of hawk-like shapes, while humans and other primates share a rapid fear of snakes. These miscellaneous fears illustrate how evolution has tailored fear responses to specific environmental threats, ensuring survival across different species.

- A) To claim that all fears are learned
- B)To explain the evolutionary basis for different types of fear
- C) To argue that fear is unnecessary for survival
- D) To show that only humans have innate fears
- E) To criticize species-specific fears





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Paragraph 5:

In conclusion, fear is an emotion with rich psychological and evolutionary underpinnings. Its fast onset in infancy, varied familial impacts, and the damaging effects of chronic fears all underscore its significance. Yet, fear's role in self-preservation and its unique expressions across species reveal a thriving complexity that continues to intrigue researchers. As our understanding of fear deepens, it becomes clear that this emotion, despite its negative aspects, is an integral part of the human experience, guiding us through both prosperous and perilous times.

kovmak/ gözardı etmek

- A) To dismiss the importance of fear in human experience
- **B**) To summarize the multifaceted nature and significance of
- fear
- C) To argue that fear has no positive aspects

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- D) To claim that fear is only relevant in infancy
- E) To show that researchers have lost interest in studying fear





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Set 1Answers: 1. b 2.a 3. e 4. d 5. e

Set 2 Answers:

1.d 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a

Set 3 Answers:

1.D 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. E

Set 4 Answers: 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. c

Set 5

With / underscore / reveal / As / both

Paragraph 1 Correct Answer:

C) Around seven months of ageCorrect Answer:B) Fear is primarily a learned behavior

Paragraph2 Correct Answer:

A) Middle children
Correct Answer:
E) Increased exposure to stress and insecurity
Paragraph 3
1 C) They are detrimental to normal functioning
2 Correct Answer:
D) Self-preservation
Paragraph 4 1.Correct Answer:
B) Fear of loud noises and injury

2. Correct Answer:A) They are tailored to specific environmental threats

Paragraph 5

1 .Correct Answer:C) It has a fast onset in infancy

2. Correct Answer:C) Its thriving complexity and unique expressions across species

PURPOSE OF THE AUTHOR

1. E, 2. A ,3.D, 4. B, 5. B



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A. ZENGİN	B. HIZLI	C. ÇEŞİTLİ, BELİRLİ, BAZI	D. YENİ, EŞİ GÖRÜLMEMİŞ & BENZERSİZ	E. OLUMSUZ & ZARARLI
1. rich	1. fast	1. various	1. novel	1. bad
2. prosperous	2. speedy	2. varied	2. innovative	2. negative
3. wealthy	3. instant	3. diverse	3. new	3. adverse
4. affluent	4. quick	4. divergent	4. fresh	4. unplesant
5. well-off	5. rapid	5. assorted	5. latest	5. unfavourable
6. flourishing	6. swift	6. miscellaneous	6. unique	6. disadvantageous
7. thriving	7. prompt	7. separate	7. unprecedented	7. harmful
8. blooming	8. high-speed	8. versatile	8. unparalleled	8. damaging
9. blossoming		9. different	9. unrivalled	9. destructive
		10. certain	10. unmatched	10. detrimental +
		11. some	11. matchless	
	- OH	COT	Q	1

ADJECTIVES TABLE 5



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Fear is a complex and multifaceted emotion, with diverse origins and manifestations. In human infants, fear appears around seven months of age, a swift developmental milestone that marks the beginning of a lifelong interaction with this adverse emotion. Researchers have long debated whether fear is primarily innate or learned, with behaviorists arguing for the latter. Through innovative experiments, animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli, highlighting the role of learning in fear acquisition. This novel understanding challenges previous beliefs and underscores the versatile nature of fear.

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researchers. As our understanding of fear deepens, it becomes clear that this emotion, despite its negative aspects, is an integral part of the human experience, guiding us through both prosperous and perilous times.

Korkunun Doğası: İleri Bir Analiz

Korku, çeşitli kökenleri ve tezahürleri olan karmaşık ve çok yönlü bir duygudur. İnsan bebeklerinde, korku yedi aylıkken ortaya çıkar, bu, yaşam boyu sürecek bu olumsuz duyguyla etkileşimin başlangıcını işaret eden hızlı bir gelişimsel dönüm noktasıdır. Araştırmacılar, korkunun öncelikle doğuştan mı yoksa öğrenilmiş mi olduğunu uzun süredir tartışmaktadır; davranışçılar ikincisini savunmaktadır. Yenilikçi deneyler yoluyla, hayvanlar daha önce nötr olan uyaranlara korku duymaya koşullandırılmıştır, bu da öğrenmenin korku edinimindeki rolünü vurgulamaktadır. Bu yeni anlayış, önceki inançlara meydan okumakta ve korkunun çok yönlü doğasını vurgulamaktadır.

Aile dinamikleri içinde, çalışmalar, orta çocukların, daha büyük veya daha küçük kardeşlerine kıyasla daha az korku yaşadığını göstermektedir. Bu çeşitli korku dağılımı, ayrı aile rollerinin ve deneyimlerinin korku gelişimini etkilediğini göstermektedir. Bir çocuğun büyüdüğü zengin ortam, duygusal refahlarını önemli ölçüde etkileyebilir. Varlıklı bir aile, refah kaynakları ve destek sistemleriyle aşırı korkuya karşı bir tampon sağlayabilir. Buna karşılık, daha az zengin ortamlar, stres ve güvensizliğe daha fazla maruz kalma nedeniyle korkuyu artırabilir.

Korkunun bireyler üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi, birçok insanı rahatsız eden kronik ve gerçekçi olmayan korkuların gelişen varlığında açıktır. Fobiler ve takıntılar, örneğin, bir kişinin toplumda normal işlev görme yeteneğine zararlı sonuçlar doğurur. Bu zararlı korkular genellikle hoş olmayan ve dezavantajlı sonuçlara yol açarak yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde azaltır. Ancak, korku aynı zamanda öz koruma için önemli bir rol oynar, gerçek tehlikelere karşı hızlı tepkileri teşvik eder. Bu ikilik, korkunun eşsiz karmaşıklığını ve benzersiz önemini vurgular.

Doğuştan gelen korkular, yüksek sesler ve yaralanma gibi, evrensel olup koruyucu mekanizmalar olarak hizmet eder. Ancak, çeşitli türlere özgü korkular da vardır, bu da korkunun farklı şekillerde nasıl ortaya çıkabileceğini gösterir. Örneğin, bazı hayvanlar içgüdüsel olarak şahin benzeri şekillerden eşsiz bir korkuya sahiptir, oysa insanlar ve diğer primatlar yılanlardan hızlı bir şekilde korkar. Bu çeşitli korkular, evrimin belirli çevresel tehditlere yanıt olarak korku tepkilerini nasıl şekillendirdiğini gösterir, farklı türler arasında hayatta kalmayı sağlar.

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Sonuç olarak, korku zengin psikolojik ve evrimsel temellere sahip bir duygudur. Bebeklikteki hızlı başlangıcı, aile içindeki çeşitli etkileri ve kronik korkuların zararlı etkileri, hepsi onun önemini vurgular. Ancak, korkunun öz korumadaki rolü ve türler arasında benzersiz ifadeleri, araştırmacıları etkilemeye devam eden gelişen bir karmaşıklığı ortaya koymaktadır. Korku anlayışımız derinleştikçe, bu duygunun, olumsuz yönlerine rağmen, insan deneyiminin ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu ve bizi hem refah hem de tehlikeli zamanlarda yönlendirdiği daha açık hale gelmektedir.





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