

ADJECTIVES TABLE 9

| A.<br>BELİRSİZ, MUĞLAK &<br>ÜSTÜ KAPALI | B.<br>ZOR & GÜÇ  | C.<br>VERİMLİ & ÜRETKEN | D.<br>GEÇERLİ | E.<br>GEÇERSİZ & BOŞ |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. vague                                | 1. difficult     | 1. fertile              | 1. valid      | 1. invalid           |
| 2. ambiguous                            | 2. hard / tiring | 2. fruitful             | 2. legitimate | 2. hollow            |
| 3. unclear                              | 3. challenging   | 3. productive           | 3. applicable | 3. null              |
| 4. equivocal                            | 4. demanding     | 4. prolific             | 4. solid      | 4. void              |
| 5. obscure                              | 5. tough         | 5. arable (land)        | 5. legal      |                      |
| 6. implicit                             | 6. tricky        | 6. lush                 | 6. official   | 5. illegitimate      |
| 7. blurred                              | 7. arduous       | 7. creative             | 7. existing   | 6. unlawful          |
| 8. hazy                                 | 8. serious       |                         | 8. current    |                      |
| 9. opaque                               |                  |                         |               |                      |
| 10. indistinct                          | 1. complicated   |                         |               |                      |
| 11. evasive                             | 2. complex       |                         |               |                      |
|   | 3. intricate     |                         |               |                      |
|   | 4. elaborate     |                         |               |                      |

## Tablo 9

## Text 3 Set 1

Superstitions have long played a role **1. of / in** shaping human behavior, often offering explanations for phenomena that remain vague or ambiguous. These beliefs, **2. passed down / turned down** through generations, provide a sense of control or meaning when faced with the unclear and obscure aspects of life. **3. Moreover, / However**, the origins of many superstitions are frequently blurred, leaving them open to multiple interpretations. In some cases, superstitions are implicit, with their meanings understood only **4. into / within** a cultural context, and yet they often remain hazy and equivocal, **5. to offer / offering** no solid or valid evidence to support their claims.

## Text 3 Set 2

The persistence of superstitions **1. must / can be attributed to** the challenging and demanding nature of life's uncertainties, which often drive people to **2. seek / deny** out explanations, no matter how evasive or tricky. **3. For instance, / In contrast**, beliefs about good luck charms or avoiding certain actions to prevent bad fortune are not based on official or legal standards but rather on existing cultural norms. These norms, while legitimate within specific communities, **4. may appear / had to appear** opaque or complicated to outsiders. In reality, superstitions are often intricate systems of thought that require a deep understanding of the cultural context **5. in / from** which they arise.

## Text 3 Set 3

In societies where agriculture and survival were **1. once / after** closely tied to natural forces, superstitions were particularly fertile ground for explaining the complex relationship **2. among / between** humans and nature. Farmers believed that certain rituals **3. could ensure / can ensure** fruitful harvests or protect arable land. In this sense, superstitions became prolific, deeply embedded in the daily lives of people who **4. seek / sought** to make sense of the unpredictable elements that affected their livelihood. These beliefs, **5. although / because** scientifically null or void, served a productive function by fostering a sense of security and community.

## Text 3 Set 4

Modern skepticism **toward** superstitions often highlights their hollow foundations, especially **1. in light of / on behalf of** scientific advancements. **2. So / Yet**, superstitions continue to exist in many cultures, demonstrating their current relevance despite their invalid claims. The tough nature of completely debunking superstitions **3. lies in / puts off** their deep-rooted presence within human psychology and society. Their elaborate narratives often provide comfort in times of uncertainty, making it arduous to separate them from cultural identity, even when they lack legitimate grounding. **4. As / While** superstitions may be regarded as complicated or even unlawful from a rational or scientific perspective, their cultural significance cannot be denied. These intricate belief systems, with their vague and **5. evasive / elaborate** explanations, continue to influence behavior, offering a fertile space for both wonder and skepticism in the modern world.

## Tablo 9

## Text 3

Superstitions have long played a role in shaping human behavior, often offering explanations for phenomena that remain **vague** or **ambiguous**. These beliefs, passed down through generations, provide a sense of control or meaning when faced with the **unclear** and **obscure** aspects of life. However, the origins of many superstitions are frequently **blurred**, leaving them open to multiple interpretations. In some cases, superstitions are **implicit**, their meanings understood only within a cultural context, and yet they often remain **hazy** and **equivocal**, offering no **solid** or **valid** evidence to support their claims.

The persistence of superstitions can be attributed to the **challenging** and **demanding** nature of life's uncertainties, which often drive people to seek out explanations, no matter how **evasive** or **tricky**. For instance, beliefs about good luck charms or avoiding certain actions to prevent bad fortune are not based on **official** or **legal** standards but rather on **existing** cultural norms. These norms, while **legitimate** within specific communities, may appear **opaque** or **complicated** to outsiders. In reality, superstitions are often **intricate** systems of thought that require a deep understanding of the cultural context from which they arise.

In societies where agriculture and survival were once closely tied to natural forces, superstitions were particularly **fertile** ground for explaining the **complex** relationship between humans and nature. Farmers believed that certain rituals could ensure **fruitful** harvests or protect **arable** land. In this sense, superstitions became **prolific**, deeply embedded in the daily lives of people who sought to make sense of the unpredictable elements that affected their livelihood. These beliefs, although scientifically **null** or **void**, served a **productive** function by fostering a sense of security and community.

Modern skepticism toward superstitions often highlights their **hollow** foundations, especially in light of scientific advancements. Yet, superstitions continue to exist in many cultures, demonstrating their **current** relevance despite their **invalid** claims. The **tough** nature of completely debunking superstitions lies in their deep-rooted presence within human psychology and society. Their **elaborate** narratives often provide comfort in times of uncertainty, making it **arduous** to separate them from cultural identity, even when they lack **legitimate** grounding.

While superstitions may be regarded as **complicated** or even **unlawful** from a rational or scientific perspective, their cultural significance cannot be denied. These **intricate** belief systems, with their **vague** and **evasive** explanations, continue to influence behavior, offering a **fertile** space for both wonder and skepticism in the modern world.

**İngilizcesi:**

Superstitions have long played a role in shaping human behavior, often offering explanations for phenomena that remain vague or ambiguous. These beliefs, passed down through generations, provide a sense of control or meaning when faced with the unclear and obscure aspects of life. However, the origins of many superstitions are frequently blurred, leaving them open to multiple interpretations. In some cases, superstitions are implicit, their meanings understood only within a cultural context, and yet they often remain hazy and equivocal, offering no solid or valid evidence to support their claims.

The persistence of superstitions can be attributed to the challenging and demanding nature of life's uncertainties, which often drive people to seek out explanations, no matter how evasive or tricky. For instance, beliefs about good luck charms or avoiding certain actions to prevent bad fortune are not based on official or legal standards but rather on existing cultural norms. These norms, while legitimate within specific communities, may appear opaque or complicated to outsiders. In reality, superstitions are often intricate systems of thought that require a deep understanding of the cultural context from which they arise.

In societies where agriculture and survival were once closely tied to natural forces, superstitions were particularly fertile ground for explaining the complex relationship between humans and nature. Farmers believed that certain rituals could ensure fruitful harvests or protect arable land. In this sense, superstitions became prolific, deeply embedded in the daily lives of people who sought to make sense of the unpredictable elements that affected their livelihood. These beliefs, although scientifically null or void, served a productive function by fostering a sense of security and community.

Modern skepticism toward superstitions often highlights their hollow foundations, especially in light of scientific advancements. Yet, superstitions continue to exist in many cultures, demonstrating their current relevance despite their invalid claims. The tough nature of completely debunking superstitions lies in their deep-rooted presence within human psychology and society. Their elaborate narratives often provide comfort in times of uncertainty, making it arduous to separate them from cultural identity, even when they lack legitimate grounding.

While superstitions may be regarded as complicated or even unlawful from a rational or scientific perspective, their cultural significance cannot be denied. These intricate belief systems, with their vague and evasive explanations, continue to influence behavior, offering a fertile space for both wonder and skepticism in the modern world.

**Türkçesi**

Batıl inançlar, insan davranışlarının şekillenmesinde uzun zamandır rol oynamakta ve genellikle belirsiz veya muğlak kalan olgulara açıklamalar getirmektedir. Nesiller boyunca aktarılan bu inançlar, hayatın belirsiz ve muğlak yönleriyle karşılaşıldığında bir kontrol veya anlam duygusu sağlar. Bununla birlikte, birçok batıl inancın kökenleri sıklıkla bulanıktır ve bu da onları çoklu yorumlara açık hale getirir. Bazı durumlarda batıl inançlar örtüktür, anlamları yalnızca kültürel bağlamda anlaşılır ve yine de iddialarını destekleyecek sağlam veya geçerli kanıtlar sunmayarak genellikle belirsiz ve muğlak kalırlar.

Batıl inançların sürekliliği, hayatın belirsizliklerinin zorlayıcı ve talepkar doğasına bağlanabilir; bu da insanları ne kadar kaçamak ya da aldatıcı olursa olsun açıklama aramaya iter. Örneğin, iyi şans tılsımlarına ilişkin inançlar veya kötü talihi önlemek için belirli eylemlerden kaçınmak resmi veya yasal standartlara değil, mevcut kültürel normlara dayanmaktadır. Bu normlar, belirli topluluklar içinde meşru olsa da, dışarıdan bakanlara anlaşılmaz veya karmaşık görünebilir. Gerçekte, batıl inançlar genellikle ortaya çıktıkları kültürel bağlamın derinlemesine anlaşılmasını gerektiren karmaşık düşünce sistemleridir.

Tarımın ve hayatta kalmanın bir zamanlar doğal güçlere sıkı sıkıya bağlı olduğu toplumlarda batıl inançlar, insanlar ve doğa arasındaki karmaşık ilişkiyi açıklamak için özellikle verimli bir zemin oluşturmuştur. Çiftçiler belirli ritüellerin verimli hasat sağlayabileceğine veya ekilebilir arazileri koruyabileceğine inanıyordu. Bu anlamda batıl inançlar, geçim kaynaklarını etkileyen öngörülemez unsurları anlamlandırmaya çalışan insanların günlük yaşamlarına derinlemesine yerleşerek üretken hale geldi. Bu inançlar, bilimsel olarak geçersiz ya da hükümsüz olsalar da, güvenlik ve topluluk duygusunu besleyerek üretken bir işlev gördüler.

Batıl inançlara yönelik modern şüphecilik, özellikle bilimsel ilerlemeler ışığında, çoğu zaman bunların boş temellerini vurgulamaktadır. Yine de batıl inançlar birçok kültürde varlığını sürdürmekte ve geçersiz iddialarına rağmen güncelliğini korumaktadır. Batıl inançları tamamen çürütmenin zorluğu, insan psikolojisi ve toplum içindeki köklü varlıklarında yatmaktadır. Ayrıntılı anlatıları genellikle belirsizlik zamanlarında rahatlık sağlar ve meşru bir temeli olmasa bile onları kültürel kimlikten ayırmayı zorlaştırır.

Batıl inançlar rasyonel ya da bilimsel bir bakış açısıyla karmaşık ve hatta yasadışı olarak görülebilse de, kültürel önemleri yadsınamaz. Bu karmaşık inanç sistemleri, muğlak ve kaçamak açıklamalarıyla, modern dünyada hem merak hem de şüphecilik için verimli bir alan sunarak davranışları etkilemeye devam etmektedir.