

## CLOZE TEST 1

Göbeklitepe is widely considered one of the most **1.a.traditional / b.significant** archaeological discoveries of the 21st century. Located in southeastern Turkey, the site dates back over 11,000 years and **2. a.offers / b.prevents** valuable insight into the spiritual and social lives of early humans. **3.a.As for / b.Unlike** earlier assumptions that complex societies only emerged in the wake of agriculture, new studies reveal that Göbeklitepe shows that organized religious activity may have come **4. a.before / b.after** permanent settlements.

## CLOZE TEST 2

The site features large stone pillars **1. a.adopted / b.arranged** in circular structures, many of them engraved with images of animals. These constructions, built with primitive tools, reveal a level of **2.a.incompetence / b.sophistication** that challenges previous theories about Neolithic communities. **3.a.Despite / b.Because** the site's historical importance, many questions remain unanswered. Researchers continue to investigate **4. a. either / b.whether** Göbeklitepe was used for rituals, gatherings, or as an astronomical observatory. What is certain is that **5. a.during / b.through** its discovery, our understanding of early civilization has been transformed.

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**Göbeklitepe: The World's Oldest Temple**

Located in southeastern Turkey, Göbeklitepe is believed to be the world's oldest known temple complex, dating back more than 11,000 years. This ancient archaeological site has reshaped our understanding of early human civilization, suggesting that complex religious practices existed long before the development of agriculture and permanent settlements.

The site features massive stone pillars arranged in circular formations, many of which are elaborately carved with animals and abstract symbols. These megaliths, some weighing several tons, were erected using **primitive** tools, indicating that Neolithic people had more advanced knowledge and skills than previously assumed.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Göbeklitepe is its implication that early humans may have come together for religious purposes before forming permanent communities. This challenges the traditional view that religion emerged only after societies settled and began farming. Today, Göbeklitepe is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and attracts scholars and tourists from all over the world.

**TRUE / FALSE**

1. Göbeklitepe provides evidence that religion might have existed before agriculture.
2. The pillars at Göbeklitepe were made using advanced modern machinery.
3. Göbeklitepe's discovery has led experts to revise their ideas about the timeline of human civilization.
4. Göbeklitepe has remained largely unnoticed by the public and academic communities.

**GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY**

3. **Göbeklitepe is considered groundbreaking ----- its challenge to conventional theories about human development.**  
a. except for  
b. in case of  
c. without  
d. given  
e. despite
4. **The carvings on the pillars offer a significant ---- about the spiritual life of early humans.**  
a. debate  
b. insight  
c. prejudice  
d. dispute  
e. decline
5. **Archaeologists were surprised by the construction of Göbeklitepe ----- it revealed capabilities never before attributed to Neolithic societies.**  
a. so that  
b. unless  
c. even though  
d. because  
e. as if

**CLOSE MEANING**

6. **The word primitive in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to:**  
a. advanced  
b. ancient  
c. luxurious  
d. artificial  
e. irrelevant

## TRANSLATION

**Göbeklitepe: The World's Oldest Temple**

Located in southeastern Turkey, Göbeklitepe is believed to be the world's oldest known temple complex, dating back more than 11,000 years.

This ancient archaeological site has reshaped our understanding of early human civilization, suggesting that complex religious practices existed long before the development of agriculture and permanent settlements.

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One of the most remarkable aspects of Göbeklitepe is its implication that early humans may have come together for religious purposes before forming permanent communities.

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Today, Göbeklitepe is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and attracts scholars and tourists from all over the world.

**Göbeklitepe: Dünyanın En Eski Tapınağı**

Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda yer alan Göbeklitepe'nin, 11.000 yıldan daha eskiye dayanan dünyanın bilinen en eski tapınak kompleksi olduğuna inanılıyor.

Bu antik arkeolojik alan, tarımın ve kalıcı yerleşimlerin gelişmesinden çok önce karmaşık dini uygulamaların var olduğunu öne sürerek erken insan uygarlığı anlayışımızı yeniden şekillendirmiştir.

Alanda, birçoğu özenle hayvanlar ve soyut sembollerle oyulmuş dairesel formasyonlarda düzenlenmiş devasa taş sütunlar bulunmaktadır.

Bazıları birkaç ton ağırlığında olan bu megalitlerin ilkel aletler kullanılarak dikilmiş olması, Neolitik insanların daha önce varsayılandan daha gelişmiş bilgi ve becerilere sahip olduğunu göstermektedir.

Göbeklitepe'nin en dikkat çekici yönlerinden biri, ilk insanların kalıcı topluluklar oluşturmadan önce dini amaçlarla bir araya gelmiş olabileceklerini ima etmesidir.

Bu durum, dinin ancak toplumlar yerleşik hayata geçip tarım yapmaya başladıktan sonra ortaya çıktığı yönündeki geleneksel görüşe meydan okumaktadır.

Göbeklitepe bugün UNESCO Dünya Mirası Listesi'nde yer almakta ve dünyanın dört bir yanından akademisyen ve turistlerin ilgisini çekmektedir.

## CLOZE TEST 3– Assimilation

Assimilation plays a key role in shaping multicultural societies, especially in countries with high levels of immigration. It refers to the process **1. a. whereby / b. whose** individuals adopt the language, values, and customs of the dominant culture. While some people integrate smoothly, others face difficulties, especially when cultural differences are vast. Language acquisition is often seen as a major step **2.1 a. from / b. toward** full participation in the host society. The success of assimilation depends not only on the individual's **2.2. a. reluctance / b. willingness** but also on the society's openness to newcomers. **3. a. Although / b. Because** assimilation can promote national unity, it may bring unintended consequences or may come **4.a. on behalf of / b. at the cost of** cultural identity. Many immigrants report that over time, they start feeling disconnected from their roots, especially *after* long periods of living in a foreign country. In such cases, second-generation immigrants often feel more *aligned with* their adopted culture than their ancestral one. To address this issue, some governments implement policies that encourage cultural retention **5.a. while / b. since** supporting integration.

## CLOZE TEST 4 – Assimilation

**1.a. For the sake of / b. In addition to** personal identity challenges, assimilation also has broad social implications. For example, it affects how minority communities are perceived and how they contribute to national development. **2. a. Therefore / b. Namely**, education systems often include programs that help newcomers adjust socially and academically. These programs focus on cultural orientation, language training, and civic education, which are especially beneficial **3. a. for / b. with** children and young adults. Economic integration is another critical aspect of assimilation. When immigrants find stable employment and contribute to the economy, they are more likely to feel **4.a. accepting / b. accepted**. However, they may face barriers such as discrimination, limited job opportunities, or lack of recognition for foreign qualifications. These factors **5. a. have affected / b. were affecting** the pace of assimilation significantly in some countries in recent years. Besides, there has been growing recognition of the need **6.a. in / b. for** inclusive policies that promote both equality and cultural diversity. Ultimately, successful assimilation is not about erasing one's past **7.a. so / b. but** about balancing resisting new cultural experiences with inherited values. Societies that manage this balance tend to be more cohesive, resilient, and enriched by the diversity of their citizens.

## READING PASSAGE 2 Assimilation

Assimilation plays a key role in shaping multicultural societies, especially in countries with high levels of immigration. It refers to the process **in which** individuals adopt the language, values, and customs of the dominant culture. While some people integrate smoothly, others face difficulties, especially when cultural differences are vast. Language acquisition is often seen as a major step **toward** full participation in the host society. The success of assimilation depends not only on the individual's willingness but also on the society's openness to newcomers. **Although** assimilation can promote national unity, it may come at the cost of cultural identity. Many immigrants report that over time, they start feeling disconnected from their roots, especially **during** long periods of living in a foreign country. In such cases, second-generation immigrants often feel more aligned with their adopted culture than their ancestral one. To address this issue, some governments implement policies that encourage cultural retention **while** supporting integration. In addition to personal identity challenges, assimilation has broad social implications. It affects how minority communities are perceived and how they contribute to national development. **Consequently**, education systems often include programs that help newcomers adjust socially and academically. These programs focus on cultural orientation, language training, and civic education, which are especially beneficial **for** children and young adults.

Economic integration is another critical aspect of assimilation. When immigrants find stable employment and contribute to the economy, they are more likely to feel accepted. However, they may face barriers such as discrimination, limited job opportunities, or lack of recognition for foreign qualifications. These factors **have affected** the pace of assimilation significantly in some countries. **In recent years**, there has been growing recognition of the need for inclusive policies that promote both equality and cultural diversity.

Ultimately, successful assimilation is not about erasing one's past but about **balancing** new cultural experiences with inherited values. Societies that manage this balance tend to be more cohesive, resilient, and enriched by the diversity of their citizens.

## TRUE / FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Assimilation involves adopting the cultural traits of a dominant society.
2. Governments never support the preservation of immigrants' original cultures.
3. Language learning is considered a key part of successful assimilation.
4. Immigrants who are economically stable are more likely to feel discriminated.
5. Second-generation immigrants are always more connected to their ancestral culture than the host culture.

## READING PASSAGE 2 Assimilation TRANSLATION

Assimilation plays a key role in shaping multicultural societies, especially in countries with high levels of immigration.

It refers to the process **in which** individuals adopt the language, values, and customs of the dominant culture.

While some people integrate smoothly, others face difficulties, especially when cultural differences are vast.

Language acquisition is often seen as a major step **toward** full participation in the host society.

The success of assimilation depends not only on the individual's willingness but also on the society's openness to newcomers.

**Although** assimilation can promote national unity, it may come at the cost of cultural identity.

Many immigrants report that over time, they start feeling disconnected from their roots, especially **during** long periods of living in a foreign country.

In such cases, second-generation immigrants often feel more aligned with their adopted culture than their ancestral one.

To address this issue, some governments implement policies that encourage cultural retention **while** supporting integration.

## OKUMA PARÇASI 2 Asimilasyon ÇEVİRİ

Asimilasyon, özellikle yüksek düzeyde göç alan ülkelerde, çok kültürlü toplumların şekillenmesinde kilit bir rol oynamaktadır.

Bireylerin baskın kültürün dilini, değerlerini ve geleneklerini benimsediği süreci ifade eder.

Bazı insanlar sorunsuz bir şekilde entegre olurken, diğerleri, özellikle de kültürel farklılıklar çok büyük olduğunda zorluklarla karşılaşır.

Dil edinimi genellikle ev sahibi topluma tam katılım için önemli bir adım olarak görülür.

Asimilasyonun başarısı sadece bireyin istekliliğine değil, aynı zamanda toplumun yeni gelenlere açık olmasına da bağlıdır.

Asimilasyon ulusal birliği teşvik etse de, kültürel kimliğe mal olabilir.

Birçok göçmen, özellikle yabancı bir ülkede uzun süre yaşadıklarında, zamanla köklerinden koptuklarını hissetmeye başladıklarını bildirmektedir.

Bu gibi durumlarda, ikinci nesil göçmenler genellikle atalarının kültüründen ziyade benimsedikleri kültürle daha uyumlu hissederler.

Bu sorunu ele almak için bazı hükümetler entegrasyonu desteklerken kültürel kalıcılığı teşvik eden politikalar uygulamaktadır.

In addition to personal identity challenges, assimilation has broad social implications.

It affects how minority communities are perceived and how they contribute to national development.

**Consequently**, education systems often include programs that help newcomers adjust socially and academically.

These programs focus on cultural orientation, language training, and civic education, which are especially beneficial **for** children and young adults.

Economic integration is another critical aspect of assimilation.

When immigrants find stable employment and contribute to the economy, they are more likely to feel accepted.

However, they may face barriers such as discrimination, limited job opportunities, or lack of recognition for foreign qualifications.

These factors **have affected** the pace of assimilation significantly in some countries.

**In recent years**, there has been growing recognition of the need for inclusive policies that promote both equality and cultural diversity.

Ultimately, successful assimilation is not about erasing one's past but about **balancing** new cultural experiences with inherited values.

Societies that manage this balance tend to be more cohesive, resilient, and enriched by the diversity of their citizens.

Kişisel kimlik sorunlarına ek olarak, asimilasyonun geniş sosyal etkileri vardır.

Azınlık topluluklarının nasıl algılandığını ve ulusal kalkınmaya nasıl katkıda bulunduklarını etkiler.

Sonuç olarak, eğitim sistemleri genellikle yeni gelenlerin sosyal ve akademik olarak uyum sağlamalarına yardımcı olan programlar içerir.

Bu programlar, özellikle çocuklar ve genç yetişkinler için faydalı olan kültürel oryantasyon, dil eğitimi ve yurttaşlık eğitimine odaklanır.

Ekonomik entegrasyon asimilasyonun bir diğer kritik yönüdür.

Göçmenler istikrarlı bir iş bulduklarında ve ekonomiye katkıda bulunduklarında, kendilerini kabul edilmiş hissetmeleri daha olasıdır.

Ancak, ayrımcılık, sınırlı iş fırsatları veya yabancı niteliklerin tanınmaması gibi engellerle karşılaşabilirler.

Bu faktörler bazı ülkelerde asimilasyonun hızını önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir.

Son yıllarda, hem eşitliği hem de kültürel çeşitliliği teşvik eden kapsayıcı politikalara duyulan ihtiyaç giderek daha fazla kabul görmektedir.

Nihayetinde başarılı bir asimilasyon, kişinin geçmişini silmesiyle değil, yeni kültürel deneyimleri miras alınan değerlerle dengelemesiyle ilgilidir.

Bu dengeyi kurabilen toplumlar daha uyumlu, dirençli ve vatandaşlarının çeşitliliğiyle zenginleşen toplumlar olma eğilimindedir.