

Ders copy VERBS TABLE 12

A. (TARİHE) DAYANMAK	B. YOK OLMAK	C. YOK ETMEK & KÖKÜNÜ KAZIMAK	D. ERTELEMEK & GECİKTİRMEK	E. MÜDAHALE ETMEK & ARAYA GİRMEK
1. date (back) (to) 2. go back (to) 3. be traced back to 4. can be found (in) 5. can be seen (in) 6. be rooted in 7. extend to 8. stretch back to	1. fade 2. fade away 3. vanish 4. disappear 5. die out 6. become extinct 7. go extinct 8. evaporate	1. terminate 6. eradicate 2. demolish 7. wipe out 3. obliterate 8. end 4. annihilate 9. finish 5. destroy 10. tear down	1. postpone 2. put off 3. delay 4. retard 5. hold up 6. defer 7. procrastinate 8. adjourn	1. interrupt 2. interfere 3. step in 4. intervene 5. intrude 6. obstruct 7. impede 8. mediate

VERBS TABLE 13

A. SALIVERMEK & SIZDIRMAK	B. İŞTEN ÇIKARMAK	C. ASKIYA ALMAK	D. DIŞLAMAK & ÇIKARMAK	E. İÇERMEK -DEN OLUŞMAK
1. release 2. emit 3. send out/off 4. leak 5. produce 6. give off / out 7. drip 8. discharge	1. fire 2. sack 3. dismiss 4. expel 5. lay sb off 6. make sb redundant 7. send home 8. discharge	1. suspend 2. freeze 3. hold up 4. delay İçermek Anlamına gelmek 1. mean 2. take 3. require 4. involve / include 5. necessitate 6. entail 7. bring with it	1. alienate 2. isolate 3. estrange 4. exclude 5. omit Hariç tutmak 6. spare 7. leave out 8. keep out 9. set aside 10. reserve	1. include 2. comprise 3. encompass 4. incorporate 5. consist of 6. be made up of 7. contain 8. be composed of 9. embrace 10. involve 11. cover 12. embody

VERBS TABLE 14

A. (KURALA) UYMAK RİAYET ETMEK BAĞLI KALMAK	B. ANLAMINA GELMEK	C. BAKMAK	D. AYIRMAK, AYRILMAK & AYRIŞMAK	E. SAVAŞMAK
1. obey 2. conform to 3. abide by 4. comply with / to 5. keep to 6. stick to 7. adhere to 8. follow 9. remain loyal to 10. observe	1. refer to 2. mean 3. signify 4. stand for 5. symbolise 6. connote 7. suggest 8. imply 9. evoke 10. remind 11. arouse	1. look at 2. stare at 3. gaze at 4. glance at 5. glimpse at 6. peek at	1. separate 2. break apart / up 3. diverge 4. deviate 5. differ 6. set apart 7. split (up) 8. break up 9. divorce 10. detach 11. disconnect	1. fight 2. combat 3. battle 4. clash 5. struggle + / - 6. strive 7. try to do sth

Translation questions

1. **Cubism, an influential art movement that dates back to the early 20th century, can be traced back** to the works of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

A) Kübizm, kökleri 20. yüzyılın başlarına kadar uzanan etkili bir sanat akımıdır ve onun izleri Pablo Picasso ve Georges Braque'in eserlerine kadar sürülebilir.

✓ B) Kökleri 20. yüzyılın başlarına kadar uzanan etkili bir sanat akımı olan Kübizm'in izleri Pablo Picasso ve Georges Braque'in eserlerine kadar sürülebilir.

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inEnglish

soyut isim + to verb

2.Its roots **can be found** in the **desire to break away from** traditional perspectives and to represent multiple viewpoints **simultaneously**. e zamanlı olarak

A) Kökleri, geleneksel perspektiflerden kopma ve sürekli olarak birden fazla bakış açısını temsil etme arzusunda bulunur.

B) Kökleri, geleneksel perspektiflerden kopma ve aynı anda birden fazla bakış açısını temsil etme arzusunda bulunabilir.

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enŞlish

3. The foundations of Cubism extend to earlier movements like Impressionism, but it diverged sharply by focusing on abstract forms and fragmented perspectives.

✓ A) Kübizm'in temelleri Empresyonizm gibi daha önceki akımlara uzanır, ancak soyut formlara ve parçalanmış perspektiflere odaklanarak keskin bir şekilde ayrılır.

4 B) Kübizm'in temelleri Empresyonizm gibi daha önceki akımlara uzanır, ancak soyut formlara ve parçalanmış perspektiflere odaklandığında keskin bir şekilde ayrılır.

when 4

4. This approach, **which can be seen** in works like Picasso's Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, **allowed** artists to **challenge the boundaries** of visual representation in ways that hadn't been previously explored.

A) Picasso'nun Les Demoiselles d'Avignon'u gibi eserlerde **görebildiğimiz** bu yaklaşım, sanatçıların görsel temsilin **sınırlarını** daha önce keşfedilmemiş şekillerde **zorlamalarına** **olanak sağladı.** which we can see

B) Picasso'nun Les Demoiselles d'Avignon'u gibi eserlerde **görülebilir** bu yaklaşım, sanatçıların görsel temsilin **sınırlarını** daha önce keşfedilmemiş şekillerde **zorlamalarına** **olanak sağladı.**

-I
-n
= be $\sqrt{3}$
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enEnglish

5. While Cubism's peak influence was relatively short, the ideas it introduced would stretch back to impact future movements such as Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism.

✓ A) Kübizmin zirve etkisi nispeten kısa sürmüş olsa da, ortaya attığı fikirler Sürrealizm ve Soyut Dışavurumculuk gibi gelecekteki akımları etkilemek için geriye uzanacaktı. ✓

B) Kübizmin zirve etkisi nispeten kısa sürmüş olmasına karşın da, ortaya atılan fikirler Sürrealizm ve Soyut Dışavurumculuk dahil gelecekteki akımları etkilemek için geriye uzanmaktadır. ✗ including ✗

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enŞilish

6. Despite its foundational role in shaping modern art, Cubism began to fade as other movements gained prominence.

A) Modern sanatı şekillendirmedeki temel rolüne rağmen Kübizm, diğer akımların önem kazanmasıyla birlikte sönmeye başladı

B) Modern sanatı şekillendirmedeki temel rolüne rağmen Kübizm, diğer akımların önem kazanmaya (başladı) sönmeye başladı.

in

kazandıkça

with

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7. By the 1920s, its influence started to disappear, with artists and critics turning their attention to newer, more dynamic styles.

A) 1920'lerde, sanatçılar ve eleştirmenler dikkatlerini daha yeni, daha dinamik stillere çevirdikçe onun etkisi yavaşça kaybolmaya başladı.

B) 1920'lere gelindiğinde, sanatçıların ve eleştirmenlerin dikkatlerini daha yeni, daha dinamik stillere çevirmesiyle onun etkisi kaybolmaya başladı.

1. By 2000, we had lived in Ni de.

✓ By 2000, s had V₃.

✓ Until, s V₂.

✓ before

I will go on studying English until I get 90 and over on the test

2.

≠ before

≠ by the time

"until" deadline için gelir

8. The movement did not completely vanish, although much of its revolutionary impact was overshadowed by the rise of other artistic explorations. tarafından

A) Hareket tamamen yok olmadı, ancak devrimci etkisinin çoğu diğer sanatsal keşiflerin yükselişiyle gölgelendi.

B) Hareket tamamen yok olmamasına rağmen diğer sanatsal keşifler yükselişi devrimci etkisinin çoğunu için gölgeledi
the rise of artistic explorations overshadowed

(Although the movement did not disappear,

be v3
-n-
passive ++

active +

X X

✓ ✓

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enŞlish

9. While Cubism did not become extinct, it was significantly delayed in its development as World War I interrupted the artistic advancements of that period.

A) Kübizm yok olmadı, ancak . Dünya Savaşı'nın o dönemin sanatsal ilerlemelerini kesintiye uğratmasıyla birlikte gelişiminde önemli bir gecikme yaşandı.

B) Kübizm yok olmamasına karşın, I. Dünya Savaşı'nın o dönemin sanatsal ilerlemelerini kesintiye uğrattığı için gelişiminde önemli bir gecikme yaşandı.

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10. The movement's **gradual fading away** **can also be attributed to** the public's **desire for less abstract and more emotionally driven works, leading to** the eventual termination of its widespread popularity.

A) Akımın ~~zamanla~~ ^{over/in time} kaybolması, halkın daha az soyut ve daha duygusal eserlere **olan arzusuna** da **bağlanmaktadır**, ve bu da yaygın popülaritesinin nihai olarak sona ermesine yol açmıştır.

B) Akımın **yavaş yavaş** kaybolması, halkın daha az soyut ve daha duygusal eserlere **olan arzusuna** da **bağlanabilir, ki bu** da yaygın popülaritesinin nihai olarak sona ermesine yol açmıştır.

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Dialogue question 1

riske atmak / ödün vermek /
* uzla makEmma: — Have you considered how mobile tracking might be compromising our privacy in ways we might not fully understand?Liam: — I'm not sure I see the issue. How does mobile tracking affect our privacy?Emma: — Think about how your smartphone tracks your location and app usage. This data is often collected and used to create detailed profiles about your habits and preferences. This information can be shared with third parties or used to target you with ads.

Liam: — -----

Emma: — Exactly, many people are unaware that their data is being continuously monitored and utilized, raising significant concerns about how their personal information is being handled and protected.A) But isn't this tracking just a part of modern technology that helps improve user experience?B) Are you suggesting that the data collected could be sold or used without our explicit consent?C) I think one can always opt out of tracking by simply turning off location services, right?D) Isn't there a way to limit data collection by using private browsing modes?E) Can I rely on app developers to ensure my data remains secure and private?

Dialogue question 2

Journalist: — Could you explain how Cubism fundamentally changed the approach to visual representation in art?

Art Historian: — Cubism broke away from traditional perspectives by fragmenting objects into geometric shapes and presenting multiple viewpoints simultaneously. This approach aimed to depict the essence of subjects rather than just their appearance from a single angle.

Journalist: — ----

Art Historian: — Cubism's emphasis on abstraction and the deconstruction of forms opened the door to various avant-garde movements. It challenged conventional notions of perspective and representation, influencing artists to explore new ways of visual expression and leading to the evolution of modern art styles such as Abstract Expressionism and Surrealism.

Journalist: — So, you're suggesting that Cubism not only altered artistic techniques but also significantly shaped future artistic movements.

Art Historian: Exactly.

A) How was Cubism influenced by other forms of art, like sculpture?

B) Why did Cubism focus on enhancing traditional realism rather than innovation?

C) What was Cubism primarily concerned ?

D) How did this radical shift in technique impact the development of modern art?

E) Can we say that the influence of an art movement is limited to its own time period?

Dialogue question 3

Journalist: — Can you describe the significance of Pablo Picasso's contributions to modern art?

Art Historian: — Picasso was a pioneering figure in modern art, known for co-founding the Cubist movement and revolutionizing artistic techniques with his innovative approach to form and perspective. His work, including masterpieces such as "Les Femmes d'Alger" and "Guernica," pushed the boundaries of traditional art and explored new ways of representing reality.

Journalist: — ----

Art Historian: — Picasso's influence extended far beyond Cubism; he experimented with various styles and mediums, including Surrealism and Neoclassicism, which cemented his role as one of the most versatile and influential artists of the 20th century.

Journalist: — Then, you're saying that Picasso's impact on art was both broad and deeply transformative.

Art Historian: Right.

A) But was Picasso's impact limited to only a few specific artworks? +

B) Why did Picasso primarily practise traditional realism throughout his career?

✓ C) But how did Picasso's work shape the development of Cubism and other modern art movements? + +

D) Well, did Picasso restrict his innovations to painting and avoid other art forms?

E) Do you think Picasso's significance was mostly in his role as an art dealer rather than as an artist?

Dialogue question 4

Student: — Professor, I'm curious about the **significance** of the Orhon Inscriptions. **What do they reveal about the ancient Türkic societies**, and **why are they so important?**

Professor: — The Orhon Inscriptions **are crucial as they provide the earliest known examples of Türkic script** and offer valuable insights into the **political, social, and cultural aspects of the Göktürk Khaganate**. What do you think these inscriptions tell us about the **organization and values of the society they represent?**

Student: — -----

Professor: — **Exactly! The inscriptions not only document the achievements and policies of the Türkic rulers but also reflect the broader historical context, including their interactions with neighboring states and their own governance structures.**

- A) They demonstrate that the Türkic people had a complex system of trade with distant civilizations.
- B) They provide detailed accounts of the Göktürk rulers' **military campaigns and political strategies.**
- C) They reveal the Türkic people's artistic achievements and contributions to global art history.
- D) They mainly focus on religious practices and spiritual beliefs of the Türkic society.
- E) They highlight the Türkic people's role in the early development of maritime navigation.

Verbs Table 13 Restatement

1. The Renaissance, a cultural movement that encompassed the arts, sciences, and literature, is often understood to include a wide range of innovations that helped reshape Europe.

A) The Renaissance was a cultural movement spanning the arts, sciences, and literature, and it is frequently regarded as encompassing numerous innovations that played a pivotal role in reshaping Europe.

B) The Renaissance, which was a cultural movement spanning the arts, sciences, and literature, is seldom regarded as encompassing few innovations that played a role in reshaping Europe.

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2. The Renaissance, which can be said to have brought with it a revival of classical knowledge, required the collaboration of artists, scientists, and intellectuals.

A) The Renaissance, described as a revival of classical knowledge, demanding the collaboration of artists, scientists, and intellectuals.

B) The Renaissance, described as a revival of classical knowledge, opposed the collaboration of artists, scientists, and intellectuals.

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inSilizceangora
enSilizce

"very" → kendisi

3. The movement **itself** **involved** the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, **which were previously omitted or left out of mainstream medieval education.**

A) The **very** movement **included** the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, which had formerly been **omitted from** or **excluded** from mainstream medieval education.

B) The movement **itself** **excluded** the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, which had formerly been **added** or **included into** mainstream medieval education.

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enŞilish

4. The Renaissance's impact **wasn't limited to a single discipline**; rather, it embodied a **comprehensive** approach that spanned painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the era's **holistic** embrace of knowledge.

A) The influence of the Renaissance **was not only** on a single discipline, **but** it also embodied a **different** approach encompassing painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the era's **whole** embrace of knowledge.

✓ B) The influence of the Renaissance **was not confined to a single discipline**; **instead**, it embodied a **comprehensive** approach encompassing painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the era's **broad** embrace of knowledge.

direktme

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enEnglish

5. The Renaissance ^{ed} entail significant cultural shifts that would influence the course of Western history for centuries to come.

A) The Renaissance brought about profound cultural shifts that would shape the trajectory of Western history for centuries to follow.

B) The Renaissance introduced certain cultural shifts that shaped the trajectory of Western history for years if not centuries.

x ... değilse de
if not . x
but not x

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years

angora
enŞlish

VERBS TABLE13

SET 2 RESTATEMENT

1. The Renaissance **brought about profound cultural shifts**; **however**, this flourishing of art and ideas **did not come without challenges**. zorluk /hardship/difficulty

zorlukları yok de ildi = (vardı)

so / thus

A) The Renaissance **caused a number of important cultural shifts**; **hence**, this flourishing of art and ideas **did not experience challenges**.

B) **Although** the Renaissance **introduced profound cultural changes**, this flourishing of art and ideas **also brought about challenges**.

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enŞilish

2. Political and religious pressures at the time **led to** periods where artistic production was suspended or delayed, **particularly** in regions where conflict disrupted cultural life.

>>> yol açtı, ..ya neden oldu



özellikle

A) Political and religious pressures of the time **resulted in** phases where artistic production was interrupted or postponed, **especially** in regions where conflict hindered cultural life.

B) Political and religious pressures **were caused by** periods where artistic production was suspended or delayed, **primarily** in regions where conflict **disrupted** cultural life.

-den kaynaklandı
-den geldi
result from
come from
be due to/ be because of

mainly

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enJlish

3. The Protestant Reformation not only estranged the church from many artists but resulted in numerous works being dismissed or even excluded from public spaces as well.

A) The Protestant Reformation alienated the church from many artists while it also led to numerous works being rejected or even removed from public spaces.

B) The Protestant Reformation ~~did not alienate~~ the church from many artists ; ~~instead~~, it led to numerous works being rejected or even removed from public spaces.

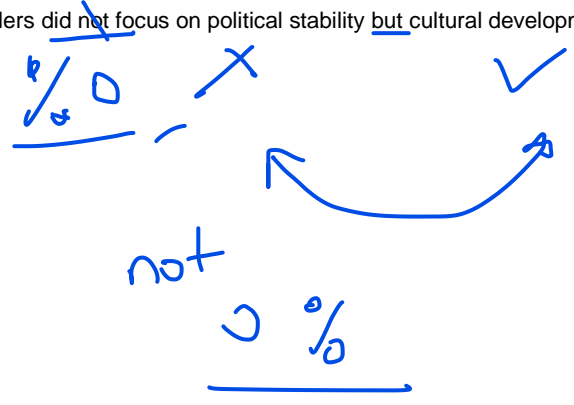
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inEnglish

angora
enEnglish

4. The tensions sometimes caused a freeze in artistic patronage, as rulers focused more on political stability than cultural development.

A) The tensions occasionally led to a halt in artistic patronage, because rulers prioritized political stability over cultural development.

B) The tensions occasionally led to a halt in artistic patronage, since rulers did not focus on political stability but cultural development.



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inJilizce

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enJish

5. Despite many obstacles, the Renaissance continued to produce a wealth of knowledge and artistic innovation, sending out waves of influence that would persist long after the movement had officially ended.

A) In spite of the Renaissance, which generated a lot of knowledge and artistic innovation, emitting waves of influence that would endure long after the movement had officially concluded, there were numerous obstacles.

B) There were numerous obstacles; nevertheless, the Renaissance persisted in generating a wealth of knowledge and artistic innovation, emitting waves of influence that would endure long after the movement had officially concluded.

Söz dizimi

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FIND THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

1. (I) Cubism is one the the most significant art movements originating in the early 20th century, which can be traced to the works of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. (II) Its origins are linked to the aspiration to move beyond conventional viewpoints and to depict multiple perspectives simultaneously. (III) The roots of Cubism extend to earlier styles like Impressionism, but it sharply deviated by emphasizing abstract shapes and fragmented viewpoints. (IV) Art movements like Cubism enabled artists to push the limits of visual representation in previously unexplored ways. (V) Although Cubism's peak influence was relatively brief, the concepts it introduced continued to affect subsequent movements such as Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

özne uyum ✓

özelden genelle gelis ✓

2. (I) Despite its foundational role in modern art, Cubism began to wane as other movements came to the fore. (II) The impact of Cubism started to increase, with artists and critics experimenting with its new styles. (III) While Cubism did not completely disappear, much of its groundbreaking influence was eclipsed by the emergence of other artistic innovations. (IV) Although Cubism did not become obsolete, its development was notably slowed by World War I, which interrupted the artistic progress of the time. (V) The movement's gradual decline can also be ascribed to the public's growing preference for less abstract and more emotionally engaging works, leading to its eventual decline in widespread popularity.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

☺

↑
increase

decline of Cubism

↳ odak

Konu

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3. (I) The Renaissance a cultural movement that spanned the arts, sciences, and literature, is widely recognized for its array of innovations that reshaped Europe. (II) This era, often seen as a revival of classical knowledge, required the joint efforts of artists, scientists, and intellectuals. (III) Central to the movement was the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, which had been previously overlooked or excluded from the dominant medieval curriculum. (IV) The Renaissance's influence extended beyond any one field; it represented a broad-reaching approach that encompassed painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the period's comprehensive embrace of knowledge. (V) Cultural transformations that shaped the trajectory of Western history have more to do with the French Revolution.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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4. (I) The surge of artistic and intellectual growth during the Renaissance was not without its difficulties. (II) Political and religious pressures of the time led to moments when artistic production was stalled or postponed, especially in areas where conflict disrupted cultural activity. (III) For instance, the Protestant Reformation not only alienated the church from many artists but also led to the rejection or removal of numerous artworks from public view. (IV) Thanks to artistic sponsorship, there was a remarkable artistic and intellectual growth as well as cultural advancement. (V) Despite these hurdles, the Renaissance continued to generate a wealth of knowledge and artistic breakthroughs, casting a long-lasting influence that persisted well beyond the movement's official conclusion.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- - - + - , +
+
Konu odak

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enJilish

THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE+ TURKISH TRANSLATION

1. (I) Cubism is one the the most significant art movements originating in the early 20th century, which can be traced to the works of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. (II) Its origins are linked to the aspiration to move beyond conventional viewpoints and to depict multiple perspectives simultaneously. (III) The roots of Cubism extend to earlier styles like Impressionism, but it sharply deviated by emphasizing abstract shapes and fragmented viewpoints. (IV) Art movements like Cubism enabled artists to push the limits of visual representation in previously unexplored ways. (V) Although Cubism's peak influence was relatively brief, the concepts it introduced continued to affect subsequent movements such as Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

1. (I) K bizm, 20. y zyılın bařlarında ortaya ıkan ve Pablo Picasso ile Georges Braque'in eserlerine kadar izlenebilen en  nemli sanat akımlarından biridir. (II) K kenleri, geleneksel bakıř aırlarının  tesine geme ve aynı anda birden fazla perspektifi tasvir etme arzusuyla baėlantılıdır. (III) K bizmin k kleri Empresyonizm gibi daha  nceki stillere uzanır, ancak soyut Őekilleri ve paralanmıř bakıř aırlarını vurgulayarak keskin bir Őekilde sapmıřtır. (IV) K bizm gibi sanat akımları, sanatıların g rsel temsilin sınırlarını daha  nce keřfedilmemiř yollarla zorlamalarını saėlamıřtır. (V) K bizmin zirve etkisi nispeten kısa s rm ř olsa da, ortaya attıėı kavramlar S rrealizm ve Soyut Dıřavurumculuk gibi sonraki akımları etkilemeye devam etmiřtir.

2. (I) Despite its foundational role in modern art, Cubism began to wane as other movements came to the fore. (II) The impact of Cubism started to increase, with artists and critics experimenting with its new styles. (III) While Cubism did not completely disappear, much of its groundbreaking influence was eclipsed by the emergence of other artistic innovations. (IV) Although Cubism did not become obsolete, its development was notably slowed by World War I, which interrupted the artistic progress of the time. (V) The movement's gradual decline can also be ascribed to the public's growing preference for less abstract and more emotionally engaging works, leading to its eventual decline in widespread popularity.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2. (I) Modern sanattaki temel rol ne raėmen K bizm, diėer akımların  n plana ıkmasıyla zayıflamaya bařladı. (II) K bizm'in etkisi, sanatıların ve eleřtirmenlerin yeni stilleri denemesiyle artmaya bařladı. (III) K bizm tamamen yok olmasa da, ıėır aan etkisinin oėu diėer sanatsal yeniliklerin ortaya ıkmasıyla g lgede kaldı. (IV) K bizm modası gememiř olsa da, geliřimi, zamanın sanatsal ilerlemesini kesintiye uėratan I. D nya Savařı tarafından  nemli  l de yavařlatıldı. (V) Akımın kademeli olarak gerilemesi, halkın daha az soyut ve duygusal aıdan daha ilgi ekici eserleri tercih etmesine de baėlanabilir, bu da yaygın pop laritesinin nihai olarak azalmasına yol amıřtır.

3. (I) The Renaissance, a cultural movement that spanned the arts, sciences, and literature, is widely recognized for its array of innovations that reshaped Europe. (II) This era, often seen as a revival of classical knowledge, required the joint efforts of artists, scientists, and intellectuals. (III) Central to the movement was the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, which had been previously overlooked or excluded from the dominant medieval curriculum. (IV) The Renaissance's influence extended beyond any one field; it represented a broad-reaching approach that encompassed painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the period's comprehensive embrace of knowledge. (V) Cultural transformations that shaped the trajectory of Western history have more to do with the French Revolution.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. (I) Sanat, bilim ve edebiyat alanlarını kapsayan bir kültürel hareket olan Rönesans, Avrupa'yı yeniden şekillendiren bir dizi yenilikle tanınmaktadır. (II) Genellikle klasik bilginin yeniden canlanması olarak görülen bu dönem, sanatçıların, bilim insanlarının ve entelektüellerin ortak çabalarını gerektirmiştir. (III) Hareketin merkezinde, daha önce göz ardı edilmiş ya da egemen ortaçağ müfredatından dışlanmış olan antik Yunan ve Roma metinlerinin yeniden keşfedilmesi vardı. (IV) Rönesans'ın etkisi herhangi bir alanın ötesine uzanıyordu; resim, mimari ve felsefeyi kapsayan geniş kapsamlı bir yaklaşımı temsil ediyor ve dönemin kapsamlı bilgi kucaklamasını yansıtıyordu. (V) Batı tarihinin yürüncesini şekillendiren kültürel dönüşümlerin Fransız Devrimi ile daha fazla ilgisi vardır.

4. (I) The surge of artistic and intellectual growth during the Renaissance was not without its difficulties. (II) Political and religious pressures of the time led to moments when artistic production was stalled or postponed, especially in areas where conflict disrupted cultural activity. (III) For instance, the Protestant Reformation not only alienated the church from many artists but also led to the rejection or removal of numerous artworks from public view. (IV) Thanks to artistic sponsorship, there was a remarkable artistic and intellectual growth as well as cultural advancement. (V) Despite these hurdles, the Renaissance continued to generate a wealth of knowledge and artistic breakthroughs, casting a long-lasting influence that persisted well beyond the movement's official conclusion.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

4. (I) Rönesans dönemindeki sanatsal ve entelektüel büyüme dalgasının zorlukları yok değildi. (II) Dönemin siyasi ve dini baskıları, özellikle çatışmaların kültürel faaliyetleri sekteye uğrattığı bölgelerde, sanatsal üretimin durduğu veya ertelendiği anlara yol açmıştır. (III) Örneğin Protestan Reformu sadece kiliseyi birçok sanatçıdan uzaklaştırmakla kalmamış, aynı zamanda çok sayıda sanat eserinin reddedilmesine ya da kamusal alandan kaldırılmasına yol açmıştır. (IV) Sanatsal sponsorluk sayesinde, kültürel ilerlemenin yanı sıra kayda değer bir sanatsal ve entelektüel büyüme yaşandı. (V) Bu engellere rağmen, Rönesans zengin bir bilgi birikimi ve sanatsal atılımlar üretmeye devam ederek, hareketin resmi olarak sona ermesinin çok ötesinde de devam eden uzun süreli bir etki yarattı.

Verbs Table 12 Cubism

Cubism, an influential art movement that dates back to the early 20th century, can be traced back to the works of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. Its roots can be found in the desire to break away from traditional perspectives and to represent multiple viewpoints simultaneously. The foundations of Cubism extend to earlier movements like Impressionism, but it diverged sharply by focusing on abstract forms and fragmented perspectives. This approach, which can be seen in works like Picasso's Les Femmes d'Alger, allowed artists to challenge the boundaries of visual representation in ways that hadn't been previously explored. While Cubism's peak influence was relatively short, the ideas it introduced would stretch back to impact future movements such as Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism.

Despite its foundational role in shaping modern art, Cubism began to fade as other movements gained prominence. By the 1920s, its influence started to disappear, with artists and critics turning their attention to newer, more dynamic styles. The movement did not completely vanish, but much of its revolutionary impact was overshadowed by the rise of other artistic explorations. While Cubism did not become extinct, it was significantly delayed in its development as World War I interrupted the artistic advancements of that period. The movement's gradual fading away can also be attributed to the public's desire for less abstract and more emotionally driven works, leading to the eventual termination of its widespread popularity.

Fiiller Tablo 12

Kökleri 20. yüzyılın başlarına kadar uzanan etkili bir sanat akımı olan Kübizm'in izleri Pablo Picasso ve Georges Braque'in eserlerine kadar sürülebilir. Kökleri, geleneksel perspektiflerden kopma ve aynı anda birden fazla bakış açısını temsil etme arzusunda bulunabilir. Kübizm'in temelleri Empresyonizm gibi daha önceki akımlara uzanır, ancak soyut formlara ve parçalanmış perspektiflere odaklanarak keskin bir şekilde ayrılır. Picasso'nun Les Femmes d'Alger gibi eserlerde görülebilen bu yaklaşım, sanatçıların görsel temsilin sınırlarını daha önce keşfedilmemiş şekillerde zorlamalarına olanak sağladı. Kübizmin zirve etkisi nispeten kısa sürmüş olsa da, ortaya attığı fikirler Sürrealizm ve Soyut Dışavurumculuk gibi gelecekteki akımları etkilemek için geriye uzanacaktı.

Modern sanatı şekillendirmedeki temel rolüne rağmen Kübizm, diğer akımların önem kazanmasıyla birlikte sönmeye başladı. Sanatçıların ve eleştirmenlerin dikkatlerini daha yeni, daha dinamik stillere çevirmesiyle 1920'lerde etkisi kaybolmaya başladı. Hareket tamamen yok olmadı, ancak devrimci etkisinin çoğu diğer sanatsal keşiflerin yükselişiyle gölgelendi. Kübizm yok olmamakla birlikte, I. Dünya Savaşı'nın o dönemin sanatsal ilerlemelerini kesintiye uğratması nedeniyle gelişiminde önemli bir gecikme yaşandı. Akımın yavaş yavaş kaybolması, halkın daha az soyut ve daha duygusal eserlere olan arzusuna da bağlanabilir, bu da yaygın popülaritesinin nihai olarak sona ermesine yol açmıştır.

Verbs table 13 The Renaissance

The Renaissance, a cultural movement that encompassed the arts, sciences, and literature, is often understood to include a wide range of innovations that helped reshape Europe. This period, which can be said to have brought with it a revival of classical knowledge, required the collaboration of artists, scientists, and intellectuals. The movement itself involved the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts, which were previously omitted or left out of mainstream medieval education. The Renaissance's impact wasn't limited to a single discipline; rather, it embodied a comprehensive approach that spanned painting, architecture, and philosophy, reflecting the era's holistic embrace of knowledge. As a result, it entailed significant cultural shifts that would influence the course of Western history for centuries to come.

However, this flourishing of art and ideas did not come without challenges. Political and religious pressures at the time led to periods where artistic production was suspended or delayed, particularly in regions where conflict disrupted cultural life. For example, the Protestant Reformation not only estranged the church from many artists but also resulted in numerous works being dismissed or even excluded from public spaces. These tensions sometimes caused a freeze in artistic patronage, as rulers focused more on political stability than cultural development. Despite these obstacles, the Renaissance continued to produce a wealth of knowledge and artistic innovation, sending out waves of influence that would persist long after the movement had officially ended.

Verbs table 13

Sanat, bilim ve edebiyatı kapsayan kültürel bir hareket olan Rönesans, genellikle Avrupa'nın yeniden şekillenmesine yardımcı olan çok çeşitli yenilikleri içerecek şekilde anlaşılır. Klasik bilginin yeniden canlanmasını beraberinde getirdiği söylenebilecek bu dönem, sanatçıların, bilim insanlarının ve entelektüellerin işbirliğini gerektirmiştir. Hareketin kendisi, daha önce ana akım ortaçağ eğitiminde ihmal edilen veya dışarıda bırakılan antik Yunan ve Roma metinlerinin yeniden keşfini içeriyordu. Rönesans'ın etkisi tek bir disiplinle sınırlı kalmadı; daha ziyade resim, mimari ve felsefeyi kapsayan kapsamlı bir yaklaşımı somutlaştırdı ve dönemin bilgiyi bütünsel olarak kucaklamasını yansıttı. Sonuç olarak, gelecek yüzyıllar boyunca Batı tarihinin gidişatını etkileyecek önemli kültürel değişimleri beraberinde getirmiştir.

Bununla birlikte, sanat ve fikirlerin bu şekilde gelişmesi zorlukları da beraberinde getirmiştir. O dönemdeki siyasi ve dini baskılar, özellikle çatışmaların kültürel yaşamı kesintiye uğrattığı bölgelerde sanatsal üretimin askıya alındığı veya ertelendiği dönemlere yol açmıştır. Örneğin, Protestan Reformu sadece kiliseyi pek çok sanatçıdan uzaklaştırmakla kalmamış, aynı zamanda çok sayıda eserin reddedilmesine ve hatta kamusal alanlardan dışlanmasına neden olmuştur. Yöneticiler kültürel gelişimden çok siyasi istikrara odaklandıkları için bu gerilimler bazen sanatsal himayenin donmasına neden oldu. Bu engellere rağmen, Rönesans zengin bir bilgi ve sanatsal yenilik üretmeye devam etti ve hareket resmi olarak sona erdikten çok sonra bile etkisini sürdürecektir.