PARÇA 74 – The Spanish Armada

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Various grammar points

A. Vocabulary

invade (v): istila etmek /// invasion: istila

navy (n): donanma

defeat (v / n) yenmek, bozguna uğratmak, yenilgi

battle (n): savaş

remaining (adj): kalan

sail (v): yelken açmak

lose (v): kaybetmek

fleet (n): filo

return (v): geri dönmek

sign (v / n): imzalamak, işaretlemek, işaret

better (adj): daha iyi

celebrate (v): kutlamak /// celebration: kutlama /// celebrity: ünlü

Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.

1. celebrate: imzalamak (T / F)
2. lose: kaybetmek (T / F)
3. battle: istila (T / F)
4. defeat: denize açılmak (T / F)

5. invade: istila etmek (T / F)
6. remaining: daha iyi (T / F)
7. return: kutlamak (T / F)
8. fleet: filo (T / F)

The 1588 Spanish Armada was a group of 132 ships. These ships were sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England. Queen Elizabeth I's navy met the Armada in the English Channel. The English ships were faster, had better guns, and the weather was bad for the Spanish. Because of this, the Spanish Armada was defeated. After the battle, the remaining Spanish ships had to sail around Scotland, where more ships and men were lost. In the end, only half of the fleet returned to Spain. The war between England and Spain continued, but the defeat of the 1588 Armada became famous. It was seen as a sign that Protestant England was better than Catholic Spain and was celebrated in art and stories.

C. Context

1. The 1588 Spanish Armada was a group of 132 ships.

*** 1588 yılının İspanyol Donanması 132 gemilik bir gruptu

Ana fiil: was: 'to be': past: dı, di

2. These ships were sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England.

*** Bu gemiler İngiltereyi işgal etmek için İspanya Kralı II. Philip tarafından gönderildi.
İşgal etmek: invade /// invasion: işgal
Were sent: gönderildi - V2 pasif

3. Queen Elizabeth I's navy met the Armada in the English Channel.
Kraliçe Elizabeth I'in donanması İngiliz Kanalında Donanmayı karşıladı.
Met: ana fiil, karşıladı şeklinde çevirdim, V2.

4. The English ships were faster, had better guns, and the weather was bad for the Spanish.

İngiliz gemileri daha hızlıydı, daha iyi silahları vardı ve hava İspanyollar için kötüydü.

5. Because of this, the Spanish Armada was defeated.

Bundan dolayı, İspanya Donanması bozguna uğradı.
This: havanın kötü olması

Because of: -den dolayı, -dığı için

Because of the weather conditions: hava koşullarından dolayı
Because of the disaster: felaketten dolayı

6. After the battle, the remaining Spanish ships had to sail around Scotland, where more ships and men were lost.

Savaştan sonra, kalan İspanyol gemileri daha fazla geminin ve erkeğin kaybedildiği İskoçya etrafında yelken açmak zorundaydı

*** where: Scotland

Zorundaydı: had to

7. In the end, only half of the fleet returned to Spain.

Sonunda, filonun sadece yarısı İspanya'ya döndü.
Return: dönmek
In the end: sonunda, nihayetinde, finally

8. The war between England and Spain continued, but the defeat of the 1588 Armada became famous.

İngiltere ve İspanya arasındaki savaş devam etti ama 1588 yılının Donanma bozgunu ünlü hale geldi.

Bozgun: defeat
Devam etmek: continue
But: ama anlamında kendisinden önceki cümle ile içindeki cümle arasında zıtlık oluşturmak için kullanılmıştır.

9. It was seen as a sign that Protestant England was better than Catholic Spain and was celebrated in art and stories.

Protestan İngiltere'nin Katolik İspanya'dan daha iyi olduğuna dair bir emare olarak göründü ve sanatta ve hikayelerde kutlandı.

It: the defeat of the 1588 Armada became famous.

Emare, işaret: sign /// sign language: işaret dili…
Kutlamak: celebrate
Sanat: art

'Noun Clause' olarak kullanılan 'that': 'ceği, cağı', 'mesi, ması', 'e dair' anlamlarına gelir.

E. Reading Comprehension

The 1588 Spanish Armada was a group of 132 ships. These ships were sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England. Queen Elizabeth I's navy met the Armada in the English Channel. The English ships were faster, had better guns, and the weather was bad for the Spanish. Because of **this**, the Spanish Armada was defeated. After the battle, the remaining Spanish ships had to sail around Scotland, where more ships and men were lost. In the end, only half of the fleet returned to Spain. The war between England and Spain continued, but the defeat of the 1588 Armada became famous. It was seen as a sign that Protestant England was better than Catholic Spain and was celebrated in art and stories.

Which could be the best title of the passage?

A. The Battle of the English Channel: Spain's Attempt to Invade England

B. The Weather's Role in Naval Warfare: The Story of the Spanish Armada

C. The Defeat of the 1588 Spanish Armada: England's Historic Victory

Why was the Spanish Armada defeated?

A. The Spanish ships were faster.

B. The English ships had better guns and the weather was bad for the Spanish.

C. The Spanish had more ships.

Gönderim yapan kelimenin anlamını bulalım.

The underlined word 'this' in line 3 refers to ————————————————.

What does the term "invade" mean in the sentence "These ships were sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England"?

A. To defend a country

B. To enter a country forcefully

C. To form an alliance

What is the meaning of "defeated" in the sentence "Because of this, the Spanish Armada was defeated"?

A. Victorious

B. Beaten

C. Neutral

In the sentence "After the battle, the remaining Spanish ships had to sail around Scotland," what does "remaining" mean?

A. Damaged

B. Lost

C. Left over

What does "celebrated" mean in the sentence "It was seen as a sign that Protestant England was better than Catholic Spain and was celebrated in art and stories"?

A. Ignored - göz ardı etmek

B. Commemorated

C. Criticized - eleştirmek

PARÇA 75 – Digital Technologies

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Various grammar points

A. Vocabulary

government (n): hükümet

share (v): paylaşmak, hisse /// shareholder: hissedar / my share: benim hissem/benim payım

information (n): bilgi /// inform (v): bilgilendirmek

unlike (prep): -nın aksine

traditional (adj): geleneksel

tool (n): alet

include (v): içermek

communicator (n): iletişimci

need (v): ihtiyaç duymak

audience (n): seyirci, izleyici

artificial (adj): yapay

intelligence (n): zeka, istihbarat

assistant (n): yardım

augment (v): artırmak

reality (n): gerçeklik

communication (n): iletişim

institution (n): kurum

vulnerable (to) (adj): hassas, savunmasız /// valuable: değerli

process (v): işlemden geçirmek, işlem

quickly (adv): hızlı bir şekilde

Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.

1. quickly: yavaşça (T / F)
2. process: artırmak (T / F)
3. communication: iletişim (T / F)
4. include: hariç tutmak (T / F)

5. unlike (nın aksine): -e göre (according to) (T / F)
6. share: ihtiyaç duymak (T / F)
7. government: hükümet (T / F)
8. audience: kurum (T / F)

Digital technologies give governments many new ways to share information and talk with people online. Unlike traditional methods, these new tools include social media, websites, emails, videos, online ads and mobile apps. These tools help public communicators meet the needs of different audiences. New technologies like artificial intelligence, voice assistants, and augmented reality can change the old ways of one-way communication. These technologies help public institutions connect with vulnerable groups, create new spaces for dialogue and process large amounts of data quickly.

C. Context

1. Digital technologies give governments many new ways to share information and talk with people online.

Dijital teknolojiler verirler hükümetlere birçok yeni yol paylaşmak için bilgiyi ve konuşmak için insanlarla çevrim içi.

Talk with people online: insanlarla çevrimiçi konuşmak

2. Unlike traditional methods, these new tools include social media, websites, emails, videos, online ads (advertisements) and mobile apps (applications).

Geleneksel metotların aksine, bu yeni aletler içerir sosyal medyayı, web sitelerini, emailleri, videoları, online reklamları ve mobil uygulamaları.

İçermek: include
-nın aksine: unlike, in contrast to

3. These tools help public communicators meet the needs of different audiences.

Bu aletler halk iletişicimlerinin farklı seyirci ihtiyaçlarını karşılamalarına yardımcı olur.

İhtiyaçlar: needs
Seyirciler: audiences
Aletler: tools
Public communicators:

 Help + V0 / to V0

4. New technologies like artificial intelligence, voice assistants, and augmented reality can change the old ways of one-way communication.

*** Yeni teknolojiler, yapay zeka, sesli asistanlar, ve artırılmış gerçeklik gibi değiştirebilir eski yöntemleri tek yönlü iletişimin.

Gibi: like
Yapay zeka: artificial intelligence
Augmented reality: artırılmış gerçeklik
İletişim: communication /// communicate: iletişim kurmak

Ana fiil: can change

5. These technologies help public institutions connect with vulnerable groups, create new spaces for dialogue and process large amounts of data quickly.

Bu teknolojiler yardımcı olur kamu kuruluşlarının irtibat kurmasına savunmasız/hassas gruplarla, yaratmalarına yeni yerler diyalog için, ve işlemden geçirmelerine büyük miktarda veriyi hızlı bir şekilde.

Hassas, savunmasız: vulnerable
Kurum: institution
Hızlı bir şekilde: quickly
Yaratmak, oluşturmak: create

Help + V0 / to V0

E. Reading Comprehension

Digital technologies give governments many new ways to share information and talk with people online. Unlike traditional methods, **these** new tools include social media, websites, emails, videos, online ads and mobile apps. These tools help public communicators meet the needs of different audiences. New technologies like artificial intelligence, voice assistants, and augmented reality *can change the old ways of one-way communication.* These technologies help public institutions connect with vulnerable groups, create new spaces for dialogue and process large amounts of data quickly.

What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Traditional methods of communication are no longer useful for governments. Geleneksel iletişim metotları hükümetler

için artık kullanışlı değil.

B. Social media is the best tool for governments to communicate with people. Sosyal medya insanlarla hükümetlerin

iletişim kurmasında en iyi araçtır.

C. Digital technologies offer new ways for governments to share information and communicate with the public.

Dijital teknolojiler hükümetlerin bilgiyi paylaşmaları ve halk ile iletişime geçmeleri için yeni yollar sunar.

What are some of the new tools that help public communicators meet the needs of different audiences?

A. Newspapers and flyers

B. Social media, websites, and mobile apps

C. Radio and television

How do new technologies like artificial intelligence and augmented reality impact communication?

A. They make communication one-way only. Sadece tek yönlü iletişim kurmalarını sağlar.

B. They help process large amounts of data quickly and create new spaces for dialogue.

Onlar büyük miktarda veriyi hızlı bir şekilde işlemden geçirmeye ve diyalog için yeni alanlar açmaya yardımcı

olur.

C. They limit the ability of public institutions to connect with vulnerable groups.

Onlar sınırlar kabiliyetini kamu kurumlarının irtibata geçme hassas gruplarla.

Gönderim yapan kelimenin anlamını bulalım.

The underlined word 'these' in line 2 refers to -------------------------------.