Set 1 ADJECTIVES

1.The philosopher's approach to ethics, although it was grounded in ---- theories, was criticized for being overly dogmatic, as it focused on abstract principles without considering practical implications.

A) rudimentary · basic / elementary/ simple,

B) vigorous

C) self-controlled

✓ D) well-established

E) malleable

2. The architectural design of the new museum was praised for its ---- structure, which, despite the challenges of blending old and new styles, seamlessly integrated modern aesthetics with historical elements.

A) obsolete

B) superficial

✓ C) cohesive

D) rudimentary

E) extravagant

3.The economic model proposed by the researchers, since it accounted for a wide range of variables, was deemed ---- because it provided accurate predictions in diverse scenarios.

A) simplistic

B) comprehensive

C) inconclusive

D) prejudiced

E) tentative

4.The scholar's interpretation of the ancient text was seen as ----, as it provided a deep and nuanced understanding of the cultural and historical context, even though the original language was complex and difficult to translate.

A) superficial

B) profound

C) simplistic

D) arbitrary

E) obsolete

5. The environmental study's findings were alarming due to the ---- increase in deforestation rates, which, despite recent conservation efforts, threatened biodiversity in the region.

A) significant ✓

B) negligible

C) sporadic

D) trivial

E) gradual

6. The artist's work, though initially misunderstood by the public, was celebrated for its ---- style, which broke away from conventional techniques and introduced bold, new forms of expression.

A) deliberate

B) rudimentary   *iptidai, geli memi*

C) tedious

D) predictable

E) innovative ✓

7. The new policy on public health was criticized for being too ----, failing to address the root causes of health disparities among different communities, even though it aimed to provide immediate relief.

A) thorough   *detailed*
B) superficial   *yüzeysel*
C) rigorous
D) impartial
E) comprehensible

8. The historian's account of the revolution, besides being written from a neutral perspective, was comprehensive, offering a ---- perspective that considered both the political and social dimensions of the event.

anlatım /narration/ report

A) biased
B) well-rounded
C) humiliating
D) superficial
E) distorted

The correct answers remain the same as in the previous

SET 1 key:

1.D) well-established

2.C) cohesive= organized

3.B) comprehensive

4.B) profound

5.A) significant

6.E) innovative

7.E) superficial

8.B) well-rounded

Set 2 Nouns

1. The economist's analysis, which was based on a thorough review of global markets, highlighted the growing ---- between developing and developed countries, leading to significant economic inequalities.

A) equilibrium

B) expansion

C) disparity

D) correlation

E) consensus

2. The research paper's conclusion, although supported by substantial data, faced criticism due to the lack of clear ---- in the proposed theoretical framework, which led to inconsistencies in the overall argument.

A) cohesion   harmany/ organization / tutarlılık

B) premise   ilke/ öncül*/ notion

C) statement

D) implication

E) procedure

while   also

3.The historian's work, which ---- the intricate complexities of ancient civilizations, reveals how cultural exchanges shaped the development of early societies.

A) takes up   *start /occupy*

B) delves into   *dwell on/ focus on/ deal with* ✓

C) refrains from

D) calls for

E) yearns for

4.The professor's lecture on climate change, while focusing on the scientific consensus of the phenomenon, also addressed the socio-political implications that are often overlooked in mainstream ----. media.

A) discourse   *söylem* ✓

B) repercussion   *effect*

C) skepticism

D) veracity   *reliability*

E) convention   *1 gelenek*
                 2 kongre toplantı

angora
inGilizce

5. The philosopher's theory, **though initially met with skepticism, eventually gained widespread ----** due to its innovative approach to understanding human consciousness.

A) dissent

B) obscurity

C) acceptance

D) controversy

E) rejection

6. The **novel's protagonist, who embodies the struggle against societal ----**, becomes a **symbol** of **resistance** in a **world dominated by rigid norms** and **expectations**.

A) revolution

B) alienation

C) solidarity

D) conformity

E) liberty

adherence

7. The legal scholar's argument, which was grounded in constitutional law, emphasized the importance of maintaining judicial impartiality to preserve the ---- of the legal system.

A) ambiguity

B) surveillance

C) integrity   reliability güvenirlik / vakar / onur

D) leniency   tolerance

E) province   alan / ilçe

8. The biologist's discovery, although it initially sparked a great deal of ---- within the scientific community, was later validated by subsequent research, confirming its significance.   confirmed/ verified

A) controversy

B) consensus

C) indifference

D) perplexity

E) skepticism

Set 2 key

1 C) disparity

2 A) cohesion

3 B) delves into

4 A) consensus

5 C) acceptance

6 D) conformity

7 C) impartiality

8 A) controversy

Set 3 VERBS

1. The scientist's findings, which were meticulously documented over several years, ---- the hypothesis that environmental changes directly impact species adaptation, despite previous skepticism in the field.

A) refute

B) corroborate

C) obscure

D) mitigate

E) challenge

2. The historian, in her comprehensive study of ancient texts, sought to ---- the myths surrounding the empire's downfall, aiming to provide a more accurate historical account.

A) perpetuate

B) fabricate

C) debunk

D) emulate

E) obscure
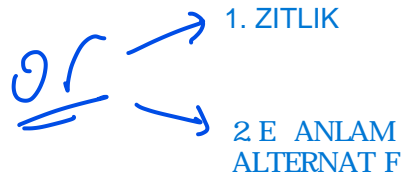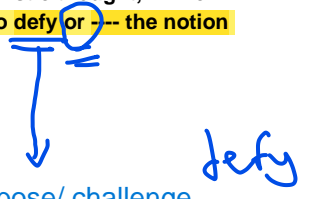
3. The committee, after reviewing all the evidence, decided to ---- the policy, recognizing that it had failed to achieve its intended objectives and had, in some cases, caused harm.

A) uphold

B) implement

C) nullify   cancel

D) perpetuate

E) advocate

3. The philosopher's argument is described as "challenging centuries of deterministic thought," which implies that the argument seeks to defy or ---- the notion of free will.

A) acknowledge ✓

B) affirm ✓

C) negate   refuse/ reject / oppose/ challenge

D) defer   ertelemek

E) conceal

defy

1. ZITLIK

2. E ANLAM
ALTERNAT F

5. The CEO, while addressing the shareholders, promised to ---- the company's commitment to sustainability, despite the financial challenges posed by the global market.

A) diminish

B) consolidate ✓

C) abolish

D) amplify *increase*

E) relinquish *GIVE UP*

6. The research team, after extensive fieldwork, was able to ---- the connection between diet and mental health, providing new insights into preventive healthcare.

A) mitigate

B) delineate ✓ *DESCRIBE*

C) obscure

D) emulate

E) submit

7. The artist's latest exhibition, which featured abstract interpretations of urban life, sought to ---- the boundaries of traditional art forms, challenging the audience's perceptions.

A) transcend   / exceed

B) constrain

C) emulate

D) obliterate

E) perpetuate

8. The judge, upon reviewing the case, chose to ---- the previous ruling, citing new evidence that had come to light and altered the understanding of the facts.

A) uphold

B) overturn   NULLIFY/ invalidate / cancel

C) impose

D) consolidate

E) advocate

Set 3 Key

1 B) corroborate

2 C) debunk

3 C) nullify

4 C) negate

5 B) consolidate

6 B) delineate

7 A) transcend

8 B) overturn

Set 4 ADVERBS

1. The research team ---- documented the experiment's results, which were consistent with the initial hypothesis, thereby reinforcing the validity of the study's conclusions.

A) inherently

B) moderately

C) vaguely

D) indirectly

E) meticulously

2. The new policy was implemented ---- across all departments, ensuring that the same standards and procedures were applied uniformly throughout the organization.

A) sporadically

B) rigorously

C) occasionally

D) arbitrarily

E) partially

3. The historian's analysis was criticized for being ---- detailed, as it failed to consider broader socio-political factors that influenced the events under review.

A) excessively

B) broadly

C) superficially ✓

D) exhaustively

E) modestly

4. The artist's innovative approach to sculpture was ---- welcomed by all critics, who praised its boldness and originality, despite initial skepticism from traditionalists.

✓A) unanimously

B) ambiguously

C) belligerently

D) tentatively

E) narrowly

5. The scientist presented her findings with data that were ---- aligned with previous research, thereby strengthening the case for her new theoretical model.

A) surprisingly
B) loosely
C) closely
D) tangentially
E) intermittently

6. The company's financial reports, which were analyzed by several experts, were ---- accurate, providing a clear picture of the organization's economic status.

A) questionably
B) alarmingly
C) undeniably
D) vaguely
E) selectively

7. The debate on climate change continues to be ----polarized, with advocates and critics presenting strongly contrasting views on the effectiveness of various mitigation strategies.

A) moderately
B) constantly
C) intensely
D) abruptly
E) occasionally

8. The professor's lecture was delivered ----, providing students with a thorough understanding of the complex theoretical concepts without overwhelming them.

A) ambiguously
B) succinctly ✓
C) redundantly
D) superficially
E) vehemently   oppose

bo mak /gark etmek

SET 4 ADVERBS KEY

1 E) meticulously

2 B) rigorously

3 C) superficially

4 A) unanimously

5 C) closely

6 C) undeniably

7 C) intensely

8 B) succinctly

Set 5 Phrasal Verbs

1. The environmental policy was designed to ---- greenhouse gas emissions by implementing stricter regulations on industrial practices, aiming to reduce their impact on global warming.

A) phase out

B) cut down

C) make up

D) take over

E) carry on

2. Despite the complex nature of the legal case, the lawyer managed to ---- the intricate details of the contract, making it easier for the jury to understand the central issues.

A) sort out

B) bring up

C) run through

D) put off

E) give in

3. The research team **needs to ---- the collected data before they can draw any meaningful conclus**ions, as the **preliminary analysis only** provides **an overview** of the results.

A) sift through   shift: change

B) go over

C) look up

D) set up

E) turn down

4. The historian's **new book aims** to ---- **the myths surrounding** the ancient civilization, offering a more accurate and nuanced perspective based on recent archaeological findings.

A) clear up

B) make out

C) take in

D) give up

E) put down

5. The company has decided to ---- the outdated software system with a more modern and efficient solution, which is expected to improve overall productivity.

A) carry out

B) draw on

C) phase out   replace

D) turn down

E) take over

6. The professor's lecture was designed to ---- the complexity of quantum mechanics by breaking it down into more digestible concepts for the students.

A) get across   aktarmak

B) give up

C) stand by

D) put off

E) deal with

7. The author's latest novel ---- a range of contemporary issues, weaving them into a compelling narrative that explores modern society's challenges.

A) brings up raise / voice

B) carries on

C) gives away

D) takes over

E) turns down

8.The government has promised to ---- new regulations that will address the growing concerns about privacy and data security, ensuring that citizens' personal information is better protected.

A) carry out perform a duty/mission

B) show up

C) go off

D) look after

E) lay down law

apply
put into practice

SET 5 PHRASAL VERBS KEY :

1. B) cut down

2. A) sort out

3. A) sift through

4. A) clear up

5. C) phase out

6. A) get across

7. A) brings up

8. A) lay down

Set 6 Prepositions

Deterministic Thought and Free Will

Determinism is the philosophical view that all events, including human actions and decisions, are determined by preceding causes. **1)At / In** a deterministic framework, every state of affairs or event is a result of preceding events in accordance **2) with / to** the laws of nature. This implies that everything is predestined and follows a set chain of cause and effect, leaving no room **3) by / for** chance or randomness.

Free will, on the other hand, is the concept that individuals have the power to make choices and decisions independent **4)of / than** past events or natural laws. According to the free will perspective, people can act differently **5)from / in** the same situation and are not bound by deterministic chains **6)of / by** causation. It suggests that humans have autonomy and can influence their actions **7)on / in** a manner that is not predetermined.

The Link Between Free Will and Deterministic Thought

Conflict

The central conflict between free will and determinism is whether or not humans have genuine control **8)through / over** their actions. Determinism suggests that every action is a result **9)of / in** prior causes, thus challenging the idea of free will, which posits that individuals can make choices independent **10)than / of** those causes.

there is room for improvement

Set

Philosophical Debate: This debate often manifests in discussions about moral responsibility. If determinism is true and every action is predetermined, **1)thus / then** it raises questions about whether individuals can be held morally responsible for their actions, as they would not have acted **2)otherwise / so.**

Compatibilism vs. Incompatibilism: Philosophers have proposed different views to reconcile or address the conflict between free will and determinism: Compatibilism argues that free will and determinism are not **3)ultimately / mutually** exclusive. According to this view, free will is compatible with a deterministic universe if we define free will in a way that focuses on internal states (like desires and intentions) **4)as well as / rather than** absolute freedom from causation. Incompatibilism **5)holds / bears** that free will and determinism cannot coexist. Incompatibilists argue that if determinism is true, **6) thus / then** free will cannot exist because every action is predetermined.

posits / claims

Philosophical Implications:

The discussion affects various fields, including ethics, psychology, and law. For example, if one believes in strict determinism, the emphasis might shift to understanding the causes of behavior **7)as well as / rather than** attributing moral responsibility.

8)In summary / In contrast, the link between free will and deterministic thought is **9)by / at the heart of a** significant philosophical debate about human agency, control, and moral responsibility. Determinism challenges the notion of free will by suggesting that all actions are the result of prior causes, **10) when / while** free will advocates for the capacity of individuals to make independent choices.

vurgu

Deterministic Thought

Determinism is the philosophical view that all events, including human actions and decisions, are determined by preceding causes. In a deterministic framework, every state of affairs or event is a result of preceding events in accordance with the laws of nature. This implies that everything is predestined and follows a set chain of cause and effect, leaving no room for chance or randomness.

Free Will

Free will, on the other hand, is the concept that individuals have the power to make choices and decisions independent of past events or natural laws. According to the free will perspective, people can act differently in the same situation and are not bound by deterministic chains of causation. It suggests that humans have autonomy and can influence their actions in a manner that is not predetermined.

The Link Between Free Will and Deterministic Thought

Conflict:
The central conflict between free will and determinism is whether or not humans have genuine control over their actions. Determinism suggests that every action is a result of prior causes, thus challenging the idea of free will, which posits that individuals can make choices independent of those causes.

Philosophical Debate: This debate often manifests in discussions about moral responsibility. If determinism is true and every action is predetermined, then it raises questions about whether individuals can be held morally responsible for their actions, as they would not have acted otherwise.

Compatibilism vs. Incompatibilism: Philosophers have proposed different views to reconcile or address the conflict between free will and determinism:

Compatibilism argues that free will and determinism are not mutually exclusive. According to this view, free will is compatible with a deterministic universe if we define free will in a way that focuses on internal states (like desires and intentions) rather than absolute freedom from causation. Incompatibilism holds that free will and determinism cannot coexist. Incompatibilists argue that if determinism is true, then free will cannot exist because every action is predetermined.
Philosophical Implications: The discussion affects various fields, including ethics, psychology, and law. For example, if one believes in strict determinism, the emphasis might shift to understanding the causes of behavior rather than attributing moral responsibility.

In summary, the link between free will and deterministic thought is at the heart of a significant philosophical debate about human agency, control, and moral responsibility. Determinism challenges the notion of free will by suggesting that all actions are the result of prior causes, while free will advocates for the capacity of individuals to make independent choices.

Deterministik Düşünce

Determinizm, insan eylemleri ve kararları da dahil olmak üzere tüm olayların önceki nedenler tarafından belirlendiği felsefi görüştür. Determinist bir çerçevede, her durum veya olay, doğa yasalarına uygun olarak önceki olayların bir sonucudur. Bu, her şeyin önceden belirlenmiş olduğu ve şansa ya da rastlantısallığa yer bırakmayacak şekilde belirli bir neden-sonuç zincirini takip ettiği anlamına gelir.

Özgür İrade

Özgür irade ise bireylerin geçmiş olaylardan veya doğa yasalarından bağımsız olarak seçim yapma ve karar verme gücüne sahip olduğu kavramıdır. Özgür irade perspektifine göre, insanlar aynı durumda farklı davranabilir ve deterministik nedensellik zincirlerine bağlı değildir. İnsanların özerkliğe sahip olduğunu ve eylemlerini önceden belirlenmemiş bir şekilde etkileyebileceğini öne sürer.

Özgür İrade ve Determinist Düşünce Arasındaki Bağlantı

Çatışma:
Özgür irade ve determinizm arasındaki temel çatışma, insanların eylemleri üzerinde gerçek bir kontrole sahip olup olmadıklarıdır. Determinizm her eylemin önceki nedenlerin bir sonucu olduğunu öne sürerek, bireylerin bu nedenlerden bağımsız seçimler yapabileceğini savunan özgür irade fikrine meydan okur.

Felsefi Tartışma: Bu tartışma genellikle ahlaki sorumlulukla ilgili tartışmalarda ortaya çıkmaktadır. Eğer determinizm doğruysa ve her eylem önceden belirlenmişse, o zaman bireylerin başka türlü davranamayacakları için eylemlerinden ahlaki olarak sorumlu tutulup tutulamayacağı sorusu ortaya çıkar.

Uyumlulukçuluk ve Uyumsuzlukçuluk: Filozoflar özgür irade ile determinizm arasındaki çatışmayı uzlaştırmak veya ele almak için farklı görüşler öne sürmüşlerdir:

Uyumlulukçuluk özgür irade ve determinizmin birbirini dışlamadığını savunur. Bu görüşe göre, özgür iradeyi nedenselliğe karşı mutlak özgürlükten ziyade içsel durumlara (arzular ve niyetler gibi) odaklanacak şekilde tanımlarsak, özgür irade deterministik bir evrenle uyumludur. Bağdaşmazcılık özgür irade ve determinizmin bir arada var olamayacağını savunur. Bağdaşmazcılar, eğer determinizm doğruysa, o zaman özgür iradenin var olamayacağını çünkü her eylemin önceden belirlenmiş olduğunu savunurlar.
Felsefi Çıkarımlar: Bu tartışma etik, psikoloji ve hukuk dahil olmak üzere çeşitli alanları etkilemektedir. Örneğin, katı bir determinizme inanılması halinde, ahlaki sorumluluk atfetmek yerine davranışın nedenlerini anlamaya odaklanılabilir.

Özetle, özgür irade ile determinist düşünce arasındaki bağlantı, insan eylemliliği, kontrolü ve ahlaki sorumluluğu hakkındaki önemli bir felsefi tartışmanın merkezinde yer almaktadır. Determinizm, tüm eylemlerin önceki nedenlerin sonucu olduğunu öne sürerek özgür irade kavramına meydan okurken, özgür irade bireylerin bağımsız seçimler yapma kapasitesini savunur.