

SOYUT KONULAR OKUMA 1 the Enlightenment

The Enlightenment, an intellectual movement of the 17th and 18th centuries, transformed Western thought, laying the groundwork for modern society. Central to Enlightenment philosophy was the valorisation of **VALUE** reason, empirical evidence, and individual autonomy.

1. The underlined word is close in meaning to ----.

- A) rejection -
- B) exhaustion
- C) confession -
- D) observance **OBSERVE TRADITIONS= adhere to / remain loyal to / conform to / stick to**
- E) representation •

2. **Thinkers** such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, and Voltaire **challenged** traditional authorities, including the church and monarchy, **--- the application of rational thought to all areas of life.**

- ✓ A) advocating for
B) calling off
C) admitting to
D) refraining from
E) giving up

SWO, V:3
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3. The era's emphasis on scientific inquiry and scepticism ---- superstition fueled advancements in science and technology, fostering a belief in progress and the potential ---- human improvement.

- A) of / in
B) towards / for
C) about / off
D) into / by
E) amid / along

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Additionally, the Enlightenment's stress on individual rights and freedoms found political expression in revolutionary movements, notably the American and French Revolutions, which sought to **instantiate** principles of liberty, equality, and justice.

4. The underlined word is close in meaning to ----.

- A) sacrifice -
B) ridicule -
C) challenge -
D) accompany -
✓ E) represent

seek
aim

The intellectual premises of the Enlightenment continue to resonate in contemporary society.

5) The underlined word is close in meaning to ----.

✓ A) reverberate

B) obliterate -

C) reside -

D) proliferate -

E) annihilate

echo /resound

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6. The prioritization of reason and evidence remains foundational in ---- the scientific method ---- educational systems.

- A) the more / the less
B) whether / or
C) so / that
D) both / and
E) such / that

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7. The Enlightenment's intellectual heritage persists and modern democratic institutions are deeply ---- to Enlightenment ideals, emphasizing the protection of individual rights and the separation of powers.

- A) analogous akin similar
- B) familiar a ina
- C) exposed maruz
- D) addicted ba ımlı müptela
- E) indebted borçlu

= owe a lot to

= rely heavily on / rest on

be caused by

lead to /trigger/ induce / inspire

8. The Enlightenment's legacy is also **evident** ---- the **ongoing struggle** for human rights, and the universal application and the **preference** of ethical principles **grounded in reason** ---- tradition or dogma. ✓

A) at / beyond

✓ B) in / over = instead of / rather than

C) by / for

D) through / of

E) during / than

=

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9. Besides the ongoing struggle for human rights, the movement's advocacy for free speech and critical inquiry ---- contemporary discourse, fostering environments where ideas can be openly debated and scrutinized.

- A) extends 1.uzatmak 2. date back to 3. convey 3. enlarge
spread
- ✓ B) underpins emphasize
- C) discloses reveal
- D) overstates exaggerate
- E) enlightens clarify / explain

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10. The Enlightenment's intellectual heritage persists, shaping modern life ---- encouraging a continued commitment ---- reason, progress, and the intrinsic worth of the individual.

- ✓ A) by / to adherence to
- B) through / of
- C) in / over
- D) into / between
- E) upon / among

time commitment

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The Enlightenment, an intellectual movement of the 17th and 18th centuries, profoundly transformed Western thought, laying the groundwork for modern society.

Central to Enlightenment philosophy was the valorization of reason, empirical evidence, and individual autonomy.

Thinkers such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, and Voltaire challenged traditional authorities, including the church and monarchy, advocating for the application of rational thought to all areas of life. The era's emphasis on scientific inquiry and skepticism towards superstition fueled advancements in science and technology, fostering a belief in progress and the potential for human improvement. Additionally, the Enlightenment's stress on individual rights and freedoms found political expression in revolutionary movements, notably the American and French Revolutions, which sought to instantiate principles of liberty, equality, and justice.

1. What is the primary purpose of the author in discussing the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and empirical evidence?

- A. To highlight the limitations of modern science
- B. To argue against the importance of individual autonomy
- C. To criticize the scientific advancements of the 17th and 18th centuries
- D. To show how these principles laid the foundation for modern scientific and educational systems
- E. To suggest that Enlightenment thinkers were overly skeptical

The Enlightenment, an intellectual movement of the 17th and 18th centuries, profoundly transformed Western thought, laying the groundwork for modern society. Central to Enlightenment philosophy was the valorization of reason, empirical evidence, and individual autonomy. Thinkers such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, and Voltaire challenged traditional authorities, including the church and monarchy, advocating for the application of rational thought to all areas of life. The era's emphasis on scientific inquiry and skepticism towards superstition fueled advancements in science and technology, fostering a belief in progress and the potential for human improvement. Additionally, the Enlightenment's stress on individual rights and freedoms found political expression in revolutionary movements, notably the American and French Revolutions, which sought to instantiate principles of liberty, equality, and justice.

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2. Why does the author mention the American and French Revolutions in the context of Enlightenment ideals?

- A. To illustrate the failure of Enlightenment principles in practice
- B. To emphasize the Enlightenment's influence on political movements advocating for certain ideologies
- C. To argue that Enlightenment thinkers were primarily focused on political change
- D. To criticize the outcomes of these revolutions
- E. To highlight the religious motivations behind these revolutions

1
=

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3. Which of the following titles **best captures the main idea of the passage?**

- A. The Enlightenment: Foundations of Modern Thought and Society
- B. The Decline of Monarchical Power in the Enlightenment
- C. Scientific Advancements of the 17th and 18th Centuries
- D. The Role of Religion in Enlightenment Thought
- E. Revolutionary Movements, Their Causes and Their Impacts on Modern Life

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1. What can be suggested about the relationship between Enlightenment thought and traditional authorities?

- A. Enlightenment thinkers fully supported traditional authorities.
- B. Enlightenment thinkers believed traditional authorities were beyond question.
- ✓ C. Enlightenment thinkers often challenged and questioned traditional authorities.
- D. Enlightenment thinkers were indifferent to traditional authorities.
- E. Enlightenment thinkers sought to strengthen traditional authorities.

=out of question , impossible

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2. What is implied about the impact of the Enlightenment on scientific and technological advancements?

- A. The Enlightenment had little to no impact on scientific progress.
- B. The Enlightenment's focus on superstition hindered scientific advancements.
- C. Scientific advancements during the Enlightenment were unrelated to its intellectual premises.
- D. The Enlightenment thinkers were opposed to technological advancements.
- ✓ E. The Enlightenment's emphasis on rational thought contributed to scientific and technological progress.

The intellectual premises of the Enlightenment continue to resonate in contemporary society. The prioritization of reason and evidence remains foundational in the scientific method and educational systems. Modern democratic institutions are deeply indebted to Enlightenment ideals, emphasizing the protection of individual rights and the separation of powers. The Enlightenment's legacy is also evident in the ongoing struggle for human rights and the universal application of ethical principles grounded in reason rather than tradition or dogma. Moreover, the movement's advocacy for free speech and critical inquiry underpins contemporary discourse, fostering environments where ideas can be openly debated and scrutinized. Thus, the Enlightenment's intellectual heritage persists, shaping modern life by encouraging a continued commitment to reason, progress, and the intrinsic worth of the individual.

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inSilizce**Question 1:**

Which Enlightenment idea is reflected in the modern emphasis on human rights and ethical principles?

- A. The importance of tradition and dogma
- B. The centrality of monarchy and church authority
- C. The application of rational thought and universal ethical principles
- D. The rejection of scientific inquiry
- E. The focus on superstition and skepticism

Question 2:

How did Enlightenment ideals influence the development of modern democratic institutions?

- A. By reinforcing the power of monarchies
- B. By promoting the protection of individual rights and the separation of powers
- C. By discouraging revolutionary movements
- D. By advocating for traditional customs and rituals
- E. By diminishing the value of scientific inquiry

TEXT 2

1. The concept of Yin and Yang, originating from ancient Chinese philosophy, represents the dualistic nature of the universe, emphasizing the interconnectedness and interdependence of opposite forces.

- (A) seemingly
B) precisely exactly + wh- / how
C) distinctly
D) overtly
E) elaborately

White / whereze

2. Yin, often associated with qualities such as darkness, passivity, and femininity, and Yang, linked to brightness, activity, and masculinity, are ---- merely binary opposites ---- complementary forces that exist in a dynamic equilibrium.

- A) as / as
✓ B) not / but
C) so / as
D) such / as
E) whether / or

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3. This duality reflects a fundamental principle of balance and harmony ---- the cosmos, suggesting that all phenomena arise ---- the interplay and transformation of these energies.

- A) at / beyond
✓ B) within / from
C) by / for
D) through / of
E) of / than

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4. The fluidity and perpetual motion of Yin and Yang indicate that change is ---- in the nature of existence, and the balance between these forces is essential for maintaining order and stability in both the macrocosm and the microcosm.

- A) incongruent uyumsuz -
B) invaluable paha biçilemez -
C) inherent mevcut do ustan var olan
D) inflated i irilmi abartilmi
E) instructive öğretici

inborn
ingte

5. In a broader metaphysical context, the Yin-Yang paradigm ---- the holistic nature of reality, where dualities are perceived **not** as conflicts **but** as integral components of a unified whole. inextricable / ly

A) dissipates **spread**

B) underscores

underpin
highlight
emphasize

C) releases

1.free 2.publish 3.emit

D) spoils **ruin**

E) envisages

imagine

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6. This perspective **challenges** linear and reductionist modes of thinking, advocating ----- for a cyclical and integrative approach to understanding the world.

A) meanwhile

B) otherwise

C) accordingly 1.buna uygun olarak 2 .thus hence

D) therefore

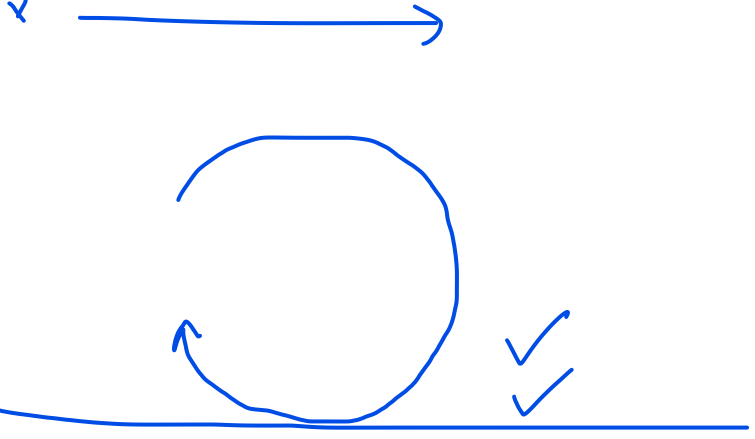
E) instead

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prefer
prioritize

sth over sth else

sb/sth rather than / instead of sb/sth

7. The philosophical implications of Yin and Yang ----

go beyond physical phenomena to encompass ethical and existential dimensions, promoting a worldview where harmony, adaptability, and the synthesis of opposites are paramount. vital

- A) extend
B) denounce condemn: telin etmek kınamak
C) transmit convey
D) outweigh a ır basmak / outnumber, surpass, exceed
E) initiate start / begin / launch an initiative

depending on one another
= each other

8. By recognizing the interdependent nature of all things, the Yin-Yang framework provides a profound lens ---- which to interpret the complexities of life, fostering an appreciation ---- the subtle balances that sustain both natural and human systems.

- ✓ A) through / for
B) by / on
C) in / into
D) along / over
E) up / among

through which we can interpret

1

The concept of Yin and Yang, originating from ancient Chinese philosophy, represents the dualistic nature of the universe, emphasizing the interconnectedness and **interdependence of seemingly opposite forces.** Yin, often associated with qualities such as darkness, passivity, and femininity, and Yang, linked to brightness, activity, and masculinity, are not merely binary opposites but complementary forces that exist in a dynamic equilibrium. This duality reflects a fundamental principle of balance and harmony within the cosmos, suggesting that all phenomena arise from the interplay and transformation of these energies. The fluidity and perpetual motion of Yin and Yang indicate that change is inherent in the nature of existence, and the balance between these forces is essential for maintaining order and stability in both the macrocosm and the microcosm.

1. What can be **inferred about the relationship between Yin and Yang based on the passage?**

- A. Yin and Yang are ~~static~~ and ~~unchanging~~ forces.
- B. Yin and Yang are ~~unrelated~~ and ~~do not~~ influence each other.
- ✓ C. Yin and Yang are **opposing forces** that **coexist** in an active balance.
- D. Yin and Yang are ~~purely~~ ~~symbolic~~ and have ~~no~~ ~~real~~ impact on the universe.
- E. Yin is ~~dominant~~ ~~over~~ Yang in maintaining cosmic balance.

2

1

The concept of Yin and Yang, originating from ancient Chinese philosophy, represents the **dualistic nature** of the universe, emphasizing the **interconnectedness and interdependence of seemingly opposite forces**. Yin, often associated with qualities such as darkness, passivity, and femininity, and Yang, linked to brightness, activity, and masculinity, are **not merely binary opposites but complementary forces that exist in a dynamic equilibrium**. This duality reflects a fundamental principle of **balance and harmony** within the cosmos, suggesting that all phenomena arise from the interplay and transformation of these energies. The **fluidity and perpetual motion** of Yin and Yang indicate that change is inherent in the nature of existence, **and the balance between these** forces is essential for maintaining order and stability in both the macrocosm and the microcosm.

2. Which of the following can be the title best of the passage?

- A. The ~~Static~~ Nature of Yin and Yang
B. Yin and Yang: A Study of Oppositional Forces
C. The Dynamic Balance of Yin and Yang
D. The Historical Origins of Yin and Yang
E. The Dual Nature of Yin and Yang in Ancient Texts

The concept of Yin and Yang, originating from ancient Chinese philosophy, represents the dualistic nature of the universe, emphasizing the interconnectedness and interdependence of seemingly opposite forces. Yin, often associated with qualities such as darkness, passivity, and femininity, and Yang, linked to brightness, activity, and masculinity, are not merely binary opposites but complementary forces that exist in a dynamic equilibrium. This duality reflects a fundamental principle of balance and harmony within the cosmos, suggesting that all phenomena arise from the interplay and transformation of these energies. The fluidity and perpetual motion of Yin and Yang indicate that change is inherent in the nature of existence, and the balance between these forces is essential for maintaining order and stability in both the macrocosm and the microcosm.

In a broader metaphysical context, the Yin-Yang paradigm underscores the holistic nature of reality, where dualities are perceived not as conflicts but as integral components of a unified whole. This perspective challenges linear and reductionist modes of thinking, advocating instead for a cyclical and integrative approach to understanding the world. The philosophical implications of Yin and Yang extend beyond physical phenomena to encompass ethical and existential dimensions, promoting a worldview where harmony, adaptability, and the synthesis of opposites are paramount. By recognizing the interdependent nature of all things, the Yin-Yang framework provides a profound lens through which to interpret the complexities of life, fostering an appreciation for the subtle balances that sustain both natural and human systems.