

PARÇA 81 – The Safety of Air Travel Compared to Car Travel

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Various grammar points

A. Vocabulary

death (n): ölüm /// dead: ölü

billion (n): milyar /// million: milyon

safe (adj): güvenli, kasa... safety: güvenlik

enjoy (v): zevk almak

air conditioning (n): klima /// weather condition: hava durumu

handle (v): ele almak, kol

ground (v): yere inmek /// I am grounded for a week: 1 hafta cezalıyım...

due to (prep): owing to, because of, thanks to, as a result of: den dolayı

lose (v): kaybetmek

concern (n): endişe, mesele

dangerous (adj): tehlikeli

especially (adv): özellikle

take-off (n): kalkış, havalanma

heavy (adj): yoğun

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

1. lose: ele almak (T / F) → handle
2. enjoy: zevk almak (T / F)
3. death: endişe (T / F) → concern
4. handle: kaybetmek (T / F) → lose
5. heavy: yoğun (T / F)
6. ground: kalkmak (T / F) → intense, dense, fog
7. concern: ölüm (T / F) → endişe, death
8. dangerous: tehlikeli (T / F)
- ele almak

Statistics from 2000 to 2009 in the US show that car travel has 7.3 deaths per billion miles. Air travel, however, has only 0.07 deaths per billion miles. While statistics might not stop someone from being afraid of flying, they show that flying is very safe. This safety comes from testing every part of the airplane before it can fly. Passengers enjoy air conditioning, but airplane engines must handle very cold temperatures, down to -55°C. Temperature tests are important because airlines want their planes to work in many weather conditions. Each time a plane is grounded due to bad weather, airlines lose money. Another concern for airlines is birds. Birds can fly very high and can be dangerous, especially during take-off when the plane is heavy and the engines are working hard.

C. Context

1. Statistics from 2000 to 2009 in the US show that car travel has 7.3 deaths per billion miles.

Amerika'da 2000 den 2009 yılına kadar alınan istatistikler araba seyahatinin her bir milyar milde 7.3 ölümlerle sonuçlandığını gösterir (neyi gösterir).

I will drink a litre of water per mile.
Per person...

2. Air travel, however, has only 0.07 deaths per billion miles.

Ancak, hava seyahati her bir milyar milde sadece 0.07 ölümlerle sonuçlanır.

Kıyas / karşılaştırma: car travel..... HOWEVER, air travel...

3. While statistics might not stop someone from being afraid of flying, they show that flying is very safe.

İstatistikler birisinin uçmaktan korkmasını durdurmasına rağmen, onlar (statistics - istatistikler) uçuşun çok güvenli olduğunu gösterir.

Stop someone from doing sth: birisinin bir şeyi yapmasını engellemek / durdurmak

While: zıtlık... - ken, -e rağmen...

I said that I didn't want to join the team: Ben takıma katılmak istemediğimi söyledim.

While animals , people.....

While: although, even though: e rağmen

While: whereas: ken

While: as: ken...

4. This safety comes from testing every part of the airplane before it can fly.

Bu güvenlik uçmadan önce uçağın her bir parçasını test etmekten gelir.

it: airplane-uçak...

before it can fly: uçmadan önce

Before I go there: oraya gitmeden önce /// after I left: ben çıktıktan sonra

Before he drinks tea: çay içmeden önce

5. Passengers enjoy air conditioning, **but** airplane engines must handle very cold temperatures, down to -55°C.

Yolcular klimanın konforunu yaşar ama uçak motorları -55 dereceye kadar çok soğuk ısılırla başa çıkmalıdır.

Down to -55 celcius degrees: - 55 dereceye kadar düşen...
But: ama (zıtlık)

6. Temperature tests are important **because** airlines **want their planes to work** in many weather conditions.

Sıcaklık / Isı testleri önemlidir çünkü hava yolları birçok hava durumunda uçaklarının çalışmasını ister.

VERB + OBJECT + TO VERB... KURALLI....

I want him to eat his icecream.
She encourages me to dance...

7. **Each time** a plane **is grounded** due to bad weather, airlines lose money.

Kötü hava koşullarından dolayı her ne zaman bir uçak yere indirilirse, hava yolları para kaybeder.

Due to - thanks to - because of - owing to: -den dolayı

Each time - whenever: her ne zaman...

8. Another concern for airlines is birds.

Hava şirketleri için başka bir endişe kuşlardır.

9. **Birds can fly very high and can be dangerous, especially during take-off when the plane is heavy and the engines are working hard.**

Kuşlar çok yüksekte uçabilir ve bu özellikle uçağın ağır olduğu ve motorların zorlandığı kalkış sırasında tehlikeli olabilir.

E. Reading Comprehension

Statistics from 2000 to 2009 in the US show that car travel has 7.3 deaths per billion miles. Air travel, however, has only 0.07 deaths per billion miles. While statistics might not stop someone from being afraid of flying, they show that flying is very safe. This safety comes from testing every part of the airplane before it can fly. Passengers enjoy air conditioning, but airplane engines must handle very cold temperatures, down to -55°C. Temperature tests are important because airlines want their planes to work in many weather conditions. Each time a plane is grounded due to bad weather, airlines lose money. Another concern for airlines is birds. Birds can fly very high and can be dangerous, especially during take-off when the plane is heavy and the engines are working hard.

1. What do statistics show about flying?

- A) It is safer than car travel.
- B) It is more dangerous than car travel.daha tehlikeli
- C) It is equally safe as car travel.eşit derecede güvenli
- D) It is not affected by bad weather.hava koşullarından etkilenmiyor

2. Why is air travel considered very safe?

- A) Because planes have powerful engines. Uçakların güçlü motorları olduğundan dolayı
- B) Because planes can fly at high altitudes. Uçaklar yüksek rakımlarda uçabildiğinden dolayı
- C) Because every part of the airplane is tested before flying.
- D) Because planes have fewer passengers. Uçaklar daha az yolcu taşıdığından dolayı

3. What must airplane engines handle during flights?

- A) High temperatures.
- B) Very cold temperatures.
- C) Low altitudes.
- D) Heavy traffic.

4. Why are birds a concern for airlines?

- A) Birds can damage the air conditioning.
- B) Birds can fly very high and be dangerous.
- C) Birds can prevent the plane from flying.
- D) Birds can slow down the plane.

5. What can be inferred about the importance of temperature tests for airplanes?

- A) They help ensure that planes can fly in various weather conditions.
- B) They make air travel more popular among passengers.
- C) They reduce the number of flights airlines need to cancel.
- D) They prevent birds from interfering with flights.

US statistics taken from between 2000 and 2009 show that car drivers or passengers suffer 7.3 deaths per billion miles. In contrast, air travel comes in at just 0.07 deaths per billion passenger miles. Of course, statistics cannot cure someone's fear of flying, but they do prove that it is one of the safest ways to get from A to B. This safety is thanks to the testing that every single part of the aircraft has to go through before it is allowed to undertake its first flight. While passengers get to enjoy the comfort of air conditioning, the engines have to be able to cope with temperatures as low as -55 °C during cruise conditions. Temperature tests are important to the airlines because they want to make sure that their planes can operate in as many environments as possible. Each time they have to ground an aircraft because of bad weather, they lose money. Another thing to be considered by the airlines is the migrating birds. They can travel at altitudes of over 8,000m and threaten the cruise phase of the flight, although the greatest risk is during take-off, when the craft is at its heaviest and the engines are close to maximum power.

PARÇA 82 – The Impact of Oil on Azerbaijan's Economic Transformation

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Various grammar points

A. Vocabulary

transformation (n): dönüşüm //// transform (v): dönüştürmek

impressive (adj): etkileyici /// impress (v): etkilemek //// impression (n): etki

face (v): yüzleşmek, karşılaşmak //// confront...

fall (v): düşmek /// fall in love: aşık olmak /// fall for someone: birisine aşık olmak...

in trouble (adj): sıkıntıda /// I am in trouble: sıkıntıdayım....., sorunum var...

handle (v): ele almak, başa çıkmak, kol /// manage, overcome, take care of, deal with, tackle, address, cope with

production (n): üretim /// produce (v): üretmek /// product (n): ürün

improve (v): geliştirmek /// develop, advance, further

let (v): permit, grant: izin vermek, allow

investor (n): yatırımcı /// invest (in): yatırım yapmak...

access (v): erişmek, ulaşmak /// erişim...

expertise (n): uzmanlık

challenge (n): zorluk, meydan okuma

reduce (v): azaltmak /// reduction (n): azaltma... /// mitigate: azaltmak

dependence (n): bağımlılık /// independence: bağımsızlık...

make up (v): oluşturmak (form, constitute), makyaj yapmak, uydurmak

export (n): ihracat, ihraç etmek /// import: ithalat, ithal etmek

rely on (v): güvenmek, bel bağlamak: depend on, count on

focus (v): odaklanmak (on): concentrate

priority (n): öncelik //// prior to: meden önce.... before

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

1. priority: bağımlılık (T / F) → öncelik
2. make up: ele almak (T / F) → oluşturma
3. reduce: erişmek (T / F) → azaltma
4. impressive: etkileyici (T / F)
5. handle: odaklanmak (T / F) → ele almak
6. rely on: bel bağlamak (T / F)
7. expertise: yatırımcı (T / F) → uzmanlık
8. face: yükselmek (T / F) → yüzleşmek

Azerbaijan's transformation is impressive. Twenty-seven years ago, it faced a big political and economic crisis. After the Soviet Union fell, Azerbaijan's economy was in trouble with low production and high inflation. The economy improved with a new oil strategy. In 1994, a big agreement called the "contract of the century" let foreign investors access Azerbaijan's oil fields in the Caspian Sea. This brought in money and expertise, changing the country's future. Azerbaijan's main challenge now is to reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90% of its exports. This is 60% more than fifteen years ago. The country plans to rely on hydrocarbons for another forty years. The government knows that it must focus on growing the non-oil economy, and this is a top priority.

C. Context

1. Azerbaijan's transformation is impressive.

Azərbaycan'ın dönüşümü etkileyicidir.

Transformation: dönüşüm

Impressive: etkileyici..

2. Twenty-seven years ago, it faced a big political and economic crisis.

27 yıl önce, o büyük bir politik ve ekonomik krizle karşılaştı.

it: Azerbaycan

3. After the Soviet Union fell, Azerbaijan's economy was in trouble with low production and high inflation.

Sovyetler Birliği çöktükten sonra, Azerbaycan'ın ekonomisi düşük üretim ve yüksek enflasyonla birlikte sıkıntıya girdi.

After I went running, I called my mom: Koşuya gittikten sonra, annemi aradı.

After my dog licks me, I feel happier...

After my students have YDS exam, they will call me.

4. The economy improved with a new oil strategy.

Ekonomi yeni bir petrol stratejisi ile birlikte gelişti/iyileşti

Gelişmek: improve

5. In 1994, a big agreement called the "contract of the century" let foreign investors access Azerbaijan's oil fields in the Caspian Sea.

1994 yılında, yüzyılın anlaşması adı verilen büyük bir anlaşma Hazar Denizinde yabancı yatırımcıların Azerbaycan'ın petrol alanlarına erişim sağlamalarına olanak sağladı/izin verdi.

Let someone do sth...

6. This brought in money and expertise, changing the country's future.

Bu para ve uzmanlık getirdi, ve ülkenin geleceğini değiştirdi.

This: erişime izin vermesi...

' , Ving' nasıl çevrilir...

1. Ki bu

2. Ve

3. -en, -an

4. Erek, arak

By Ving: erek, arak

**** My computer broke down, stopping me from working on my project.

Bilgisayarım bozuldu, ki bu benim projemde çalışmamı engelledi...b nnnnnnnnnnn

7. Azerbaijan's main challenge now is to reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90% of its exports.

Azerbaycan'ın ana zorluğu günümüzde hidrokarbonlara olan bağımlılığını azaltmaktır, ki bu ihracatının yüzde 90'ından fazlasını oluşturur.

is to reduce:

My main problem is to gain too much weight: Benim ana problemim çok fazla kilo alMAKTIR.

My aim is to learn English: Amacım ingilizce öğrenMEKTİR.

Be to: mektir, maktr...

I am to go there at 6 o'clock: oraya saat 6'da gideceğim.

Main-primary: temel, ana

Azaltmak: reduce

Bağımlılık: dependence

Oluşturmak: make up, account for...

Zorluk, mücadele: challenge...

, which: , Ving...

8. This is 60% more than fifteen years ago.

Bu 15 yıl önceden yüzde 60 daha fazladır.

present simpl.

9. The country plans to rely on hydrocarbons for another forty years.

Ülke 40 yıl daha hidrokarbonlara bel bağlamayı planlıyor.

Güvenmek, bel bağlamak: count on, depend on, rely on

10. The government knows that it must focus on growing the non-oil economy, and this is a top priority.

Hükümet onun petROLSÜZ ekonomiyi büyötmeye odaklanması gerektiğini biliyor (neyi biliyor) ve bu üst düzey önceliklidir.

Priority: öncelik...

Top secret: çok gizli...

Top ten in the list: listede ilk 10...

E. Reading Comprehension

Azerbaijan's transformation is impressive. Twenty-seven years ago, it faced a big political and economic crisis. After the Soviet Union fell, Azerbaijan's economy was in trouble with low production and high inflation. The economy improved with a new oil strategy. In 1994, a big agreement called the "contract of the century" let foreign investors access Azerbaijan's oil fields in the Caspian Sea. This brought in money and expertise, changing the country's future. Azerbaijan's main challenge now is to reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90% of its exports. This is 60% more than fifteen years ago. The country plans to rely on hydrocarbons for another forty years. The government knows that it must focus on growing the non-oil economy, and this is a top priority.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Political Crisis in Azerbaijan - Azerbaydan'da ki Politik Kriz...
- B) The Decline of Azerbaijan's Oil Industry - Azerbaycan'ın **Petrol Endüstrisinin Çöküşü**
- C) Azerbaijan's Economic Transformation and Future Challenges - Azerbaycanının Ekonomik Dönüşümü ve İlerideki Zorluklar**
- D) The Fall of the Soviet Union and Its Impact on Azerbaijan - Sovyetler Birliğinin Çöküşü ve bunun Azerbaycan üzerindeki Etkisi

Azerbaijan's transformation is impressive. Twenty-seven years ago, it faced a big political and economic crisis. After the Soviet Union fell, Azerbaijan's economy was in trouble with low production and high inflation. The economy improved with a new oil strategy. In 1994, a big agreement called the "contract of the century" let foreign investors access Azerbaijan's oil fields in the Caspian Sea. This brought in money and expertise, changing the country's future. Azerbaijan's main challenge now is to reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90% of its exports. This is 60% more than fifteen years ago. The country plans to rely on hydrocarbons for another forty years. The government knows that it must focus on growing the non-oil economy, and this is a top priority.

What was the main reason for Azerbaijan's economic improvement?

- A) Increase in agricultural production - Tarımsal üretimde artış
- B) Introduction of a new oil strategy - yeni bir petrol stratejisinin tanıtımı**
- C) Decrease in inflation - enflasyonda azalma
- D) Expansion of the tourism industry - turizm endüstrisinin genişlemesi

What is the "contract of the century"?

- A) A trade agreement with neighboring countries
- B) A big agreement in 1994 allowing foreign investors to access Azerbaijan's oil fields**
- C) A government plan to reduce inflation
- D) A strategy to improve the education system

Azerbaijan's transformation is impressive. Twenty-seven years ago, it faced a big political and economic crisis. After the Soviet Union fell, Azerbaijan's economy was in trouble with low production and high inflation. The economy improved with a new oil strategy. In 1994, a big agreement called the "contract of the century" let foreign investors access Azerbaijan's oil fields in the Caspian Sea. This brought in money and expertise, changing the country's future. Azerbaijan's main challenge now is to reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90% of its exports. This is 60% more than fifteen years ago. The country plans to rely on hydrocarbons for another forty years. The government knows that it must focus on growing the non-oil economy, and this is a top priority.

What is Azerbaijan's main challenge now?

- A) Increasing agricultural exports - tarımsal ihracatları artırmak
- B) Reducing dependence on hydrocarbons - hidrokarbonlara olan bağımlılığı azaltmak
- C) Managing population growth - nüfus artışını yönetmek
- D) Improving the healthcare system - sağlık sistemini geliştirmek

What can be inferred about Azerbaijan's future economic strategy?

- A) The country will stop oil production soon. - Kısa zaman içinde ülke petrol üretimini durduracak
- B) The government plans to focus more on developing sectors other than oil. - Hükümet petrodense gelişen sektörlere daha fazla odaklanmayı planlıyor.
- C) Azerbaijan will rely solely on hydrocarbons for economic growth. - Azerbaycan sadece ekonomik büyüme için hidrokarbonlara bel bağlayacak.
- D) The country will decrease foreign investment in its oil sector. - petrol sektöründe ülke yabancı yatırımını azaltacak.

Azerbaijan's transformation is particularly impressive considering that twenty-seven years ago it was involved in a deep political and economic crisis. Amid post-Soviet uncertainty, the economy was in free fall, with a severe contraction in output and growing inflation. The revival of the country's economy followed the introduction of a new oil strategy which encompassed a series of production sharing agreements, and the opening of Azerbaijan's historic oil sector to international investment. A 1994 agreement, hailed as the 'contract of the century,' gave investors access to Azerbaijan's rich oil fields in the Caspian Sea. The resulting inflow of capital and expertise permanently altered the country's fortunes. Large-scale production and the construction of multiple pipelines contributed to making Azerbaijan's biggest challenge today is diversifying away from hydrocarbons (chemicals found in petrol and natural gas), which represent more than 90 percent of the country's total exports, a 60 percent increase from fifteen years ago. The country expects to capitalise on hydrocarbons for at least another forty years, but oil production is believed to have peaked and Azerbaijan must do more for its non-oil economy. For the government this is a clear priority.