Set 1 ADJECTIVES

1.The scientist's research methodology, while it was based on well-established principles, was often deemed overly meticulous, as it emphasized detailed data collection without fostering ---- thinking.

A) superficial

B) modest

C) arbitrary

D) innovative ✓

E) sporadic

it does not foster/promote

2. The architectural design of the new museum was celebrated for its appearance, which, despite the challenges of blending ---- materials, conveyed a sense of harmony and coherence.

RENOWNNED

A) sensible

B) furious

C) consistent

D) uncommon

E) numerous ✓

3. The economic model proposed by the researchers, because it accounted for multiple ---- variables, was deemed meticulous, offering insights into the complexities of global markets.

about

A) productive

B) complete

C) intricate — _elaborate /detailed_

D) prejudiced

E) speculative

4. The scholar's interpretation of the ancient text was considered ----, as it revealed deeper layers of meaning previously overlooked and provided a sophisticated analysis of the linguistic subtleties.

A) superficial

B) severe

C) simplistic

D) insightful

E) obsolete

5. The environmental study's findings were alarming due to the ---- acceleration in climate change effects, which, despite global mitigation efforts, posed severe risks to ecosystems.

threat
menace

A) negligible
B) relentless *continuous non-stop*
C) sporadic
D) trivial
E) incidental

6. The artist's work, initially----, was later acknowledged for its avant-garde approach, which defied traditional artistic norms and challenged viewers to rethink their perspectives.

innovative

1. meydan okumak
2. caused
forced
3. oppose, defy

A) deliberate
B) fundamental
C) monotonous
D) controversial
E) predictable

7. The new policy on public health was criticized for being too cursory or hasty, lacking a ---- examination of socioeconomic factors and thus failing to create lasting solutions.

thereby + ving

enduring

A) deliberate

B) shallow

C) thorough   detailed

D) demanding

E) proportionate

8. The historian's account of the revolution, apart from being well-documented, provided a ---- analysis that explored the ideological, economic, and cultural transformations of the period.

in addition to

A) biased

B) rudimentary   iptidai, ilkel, geli memi , basic temel

C) comprehensive

D) superficial   yüzeysel

E) distorted   bozulmu tahrif edilmi
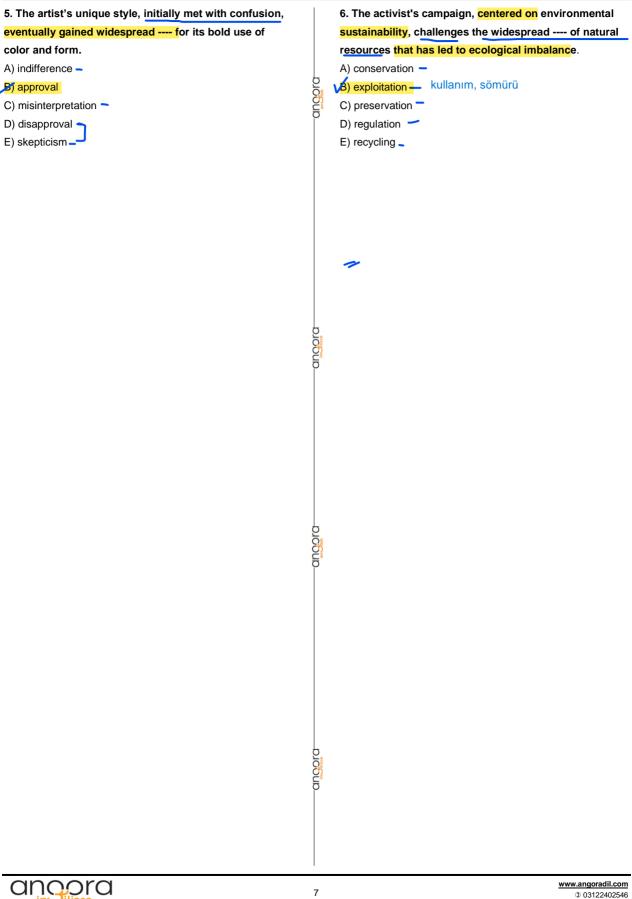
Set 2 Nouns

1. The sociologist's study, focusing on urban development, revealed a growing ---- in housing availability, leading to increased tensions in densely populated areas.

A) abundance

B) scarcity

C) surplus

D) collaboration

E) transparency

2. The scientist's presentation, while innovative, was criticized for lacking sufficient ----, which made it difficult for peers to replicate the results accurately.

(it is)

A) ambiguity — belirsizlik

B) clarity

C) deviation — sapma, ayrılma

D) irony

E) hyperbole — abartı, exaggeration

3. The anthropologist's research, which illuminates the daily lives of indigenous communities, offers valuable insights into the ---- of cultural heritage.

A) corruption

B) preservation

C) speculation

D) imitation

E) resistance

local

4. The journalist's article, which thoroughly investigated corporate practices, shed light on the ---- prevalent in the industry, which diminished the profits in the long run.

A) transparency   effaflık

B) insincerity   samimiyetsizlik

C) misconduct

D) compliance   uyma itaat etme

E) parity   e itlik

5. The artist's unique style, initially met with confusion, eventually gained widespread ---- for its bold use of color and form.

A) indifference

B) approval

C) misinterpretation

D) disapproval

E) skepticism

6. The activist's campaign, centered on environmental sustainability, challenges the widespread ---- of natural resources that has led to ecological imbalance.

A) conservation

B) exploitation — kullanım, sömürü

C) preservation

D) regulation

E) recycling

7. The educator's philosophy, grounded in the principles of critical thinking, advocates for the ---- of traditional teaching methods to foster a more dynamic learning environment while keeping the indispensible ones.

A) continuation

B) reinforcement

C) innovation   reinterpretation ✓

D) rejection

E) standardization

8. The political analyst's report, examining recent elections, emphasized the growing ---- among the populace due to unfulfilled campaign promises.

A) indifference   unmet

B) disproportion

C) disenchantment   disappointment

D) confidence   güven

E) satisfaction   mamnuniyet tatmin

Set 3 VERBS

1. The biologist, after conducting extensive research on marine ecosystems, aimed to ---- the complex interactions between different species and their habitats, contributing to the field of environmental science.

A) replicate

B) simplify

C) unravel   unveil / reveal   uncover

D) confound   puzzle kafa karı tırmak/ yıkmak /utandırmak

E) hinder

2. The journalist, known for her investigative reporting, managed to ---- a series of financial scandals that had been kept hidden for years, leading to major reforms.

A) cover   1 örtmek 2. kaplamak 3. kapsamak, kapsam içine almak
4.i lemek konu edinmek 5.korumak 6 kapak

B) ignore

C) expose   1 maruz bırakmak/kalmak 2 .ortaya çıkarmak

D) endorse   1.support 2 approve

E) conceal   gizlemek

3. The architect's new design philosophy seeks to ---- traditional concepts of space and functionality, creating more innovative and adaptable living environments.

A) preserve

B) expand

C) ignore

D) trivialize

E) neglect

4. The psychologist's study aimed to ---- the effects of social media usage on adolescent mental health, providing evidence-based recommendations for healthier online habits.

A) obscure

B) highlight

C) undermine

D) deflect

E) aggravate

5. The novel's protagonist, faced with a moral dilemma, must ---- between personal gain and the welfare of others, which adds depth to the narrative.

A) choose

B) evade   *kaçmak tax evasion*

C) amplify

D) ignore

E) secure   *ensure*

award

anlatı (m)

6. The engineer, after analyzing the failure of the bridge, decided to ---- the design flaws to prevent future disasters, ensuring the safety of future constructions.

A) replicate

B) rectify   *fix / mend / correct**

C) conceal

D) exacerbate   *worsen / make worse*

E) glorify   *praise övmek*

glory: an ün, fame

7. The scientist's groundbreaking experiment sought to ---- **new possibilities** in renewable energy, aiming to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

A) limit

B) explore

C) negate   *refute /disprove*

D) replicate

E) constrain

8. The **policy advisor** **recommended** that the **government** ---- the **outdated legislation**, arguing that it **no longer served the needs** of a modern society.

A) endorse

B) abolish

C) reinforce

D) negotiate

E) maintain

did not
could not

cater for the needs
meet
satisfy

He recommended that S + (should)...Verb
a. v1
b.. v2

...oldu unu iddia ederek

Set 4 ADVERBS

1. The diplomat handled the negotiations ----, ensuring that all parties felt heard and valued, which contributed to the successful resolution of the conflict.

A) recklessly

B) hastily

C) tactfully   diplomatically /
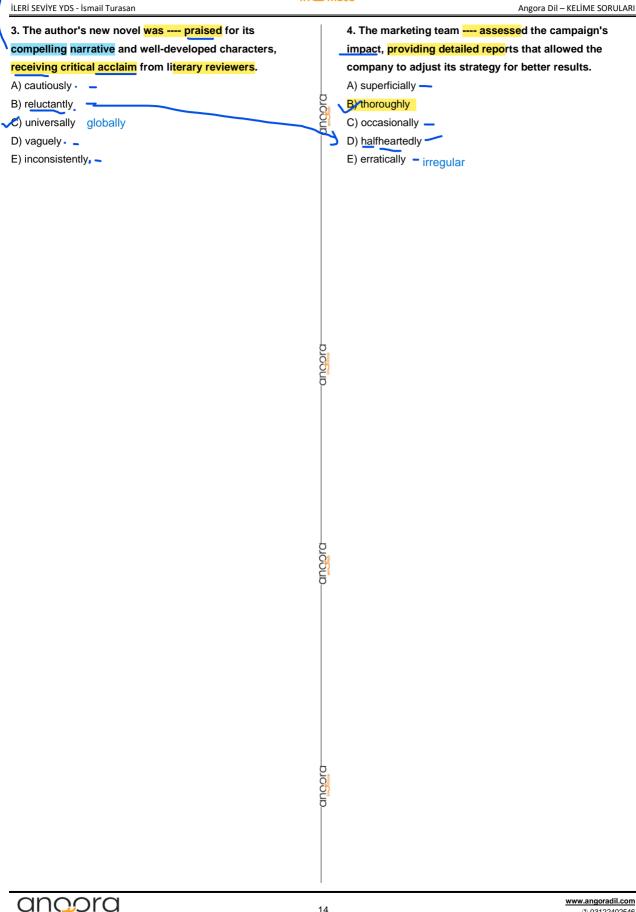
D) seemingly

E) inadvertently

feel V3

2. The software update was ---- released to users to minimize the risk of system crashes and to allow for quick adjustments based on feedback.

A) gradually

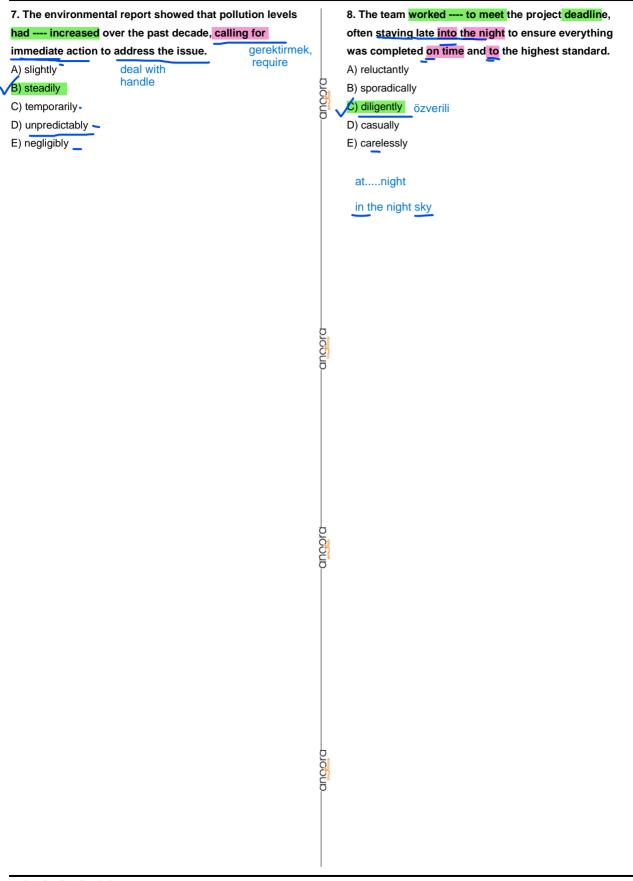B) carelessly

C) abruptly

D) inconsistently

E) accidentally

3. The author's new novel was ---- praised for its compelling narrative and well-developed characters, receiving critical acclaim from literary reviewers.

A) cautiously

B) reluctantly

C) universally   globally

D) vaguely

E) inconsistently

4. The marketing team ---- assessed the campaign's impact, providing detailed reports that allowed the company to adjust its strategy for better results.

A) superficially

B) thoroughly

C) occasionally

D) halfheartedly

E) erratically   irregular

5. The scientist's groundbreaking discovery was ---- acknowledged at the international conference, marking a significant milestone in the field of genetics.

A) controversially

B) silently

C) widely

D) tentatively

E) dismissively   ilgisizce /dı layarak

6. The CEO's speech was ---- delivered, captivating the audience and clearly outlining the company's future direction and goals.

A) monotonously

B) eloquently   effective hitabeti kuvvetli, belagatı yüksek

C) impatiently

D) hesitantly

E) confusingly

15

7. The environmental report showed that pollution levels had ---- increased over the past decade, calling for immediate action to address the issue.

gerektirmek, require

A) slightly

deal with handle

B) steadily

C) temporarily

D) unpredictably

E) negligibly

8. The team worked ---- to meet the project deadline, often staying late into the night to ensure everything was completed on time and to the highest standard.

A) reluctantly

B) sporadically

C) diligently   *özverili*

D) casually

E) carelessly

at.....night

in the night sky

Set 5 Phrasal Verbs

1. The marketing team plans to ---- a new advertising campaign to boost product awareness and increase sales over the holiday season.

A) bring about

B) set up

C) go off

D) give in

E) hold on

2. After receiving feedback from customers, the company decided to streamline some of its production processes to improve efficiency and ---- costs.

A) take off   1.havalanmak 2. çıkartmak giysi 3. increase sharply

B) cut down

C) look after

D) put out   extinguish

E) bring up   =raise 1. yeti tirmek .grow

2. voice dile /gündeme getirmek

3. The community center is planning to ---- a series of workshops to help local residents learn new skills and improve their job prospects.

A) put together

B) give away

C) look into

D) get over

E) take down

4. The journalist tried to ---- the truth behind the politician's statements, conducting interviews and reviewing documents to verify the claims.

A) cover up

B) back out

C) dig into

D) get by

E) turn up

5. The project manager decided to ---- the team's progress during a meeting to ensure that all tasks were on track and deadlines were being met.

A) run out of

B) keep up with

C) put up with

D) make up for

E) look up to

6. The new software update is expected to ---- the performance issues that users have been experiencing, providing a smoother and more efficient experience.

A) put off

B) call for

C) sort out

D) go over

E) lay off   make sb redundant / dismiss

birle me

7. The company decided to ---- the launch of their new product line until the market conditions improved, hoping to maximize its impact.

A) call off   cancel iptal etmek

B) carry on

C) hold off   suspend

D) run over

E) take in
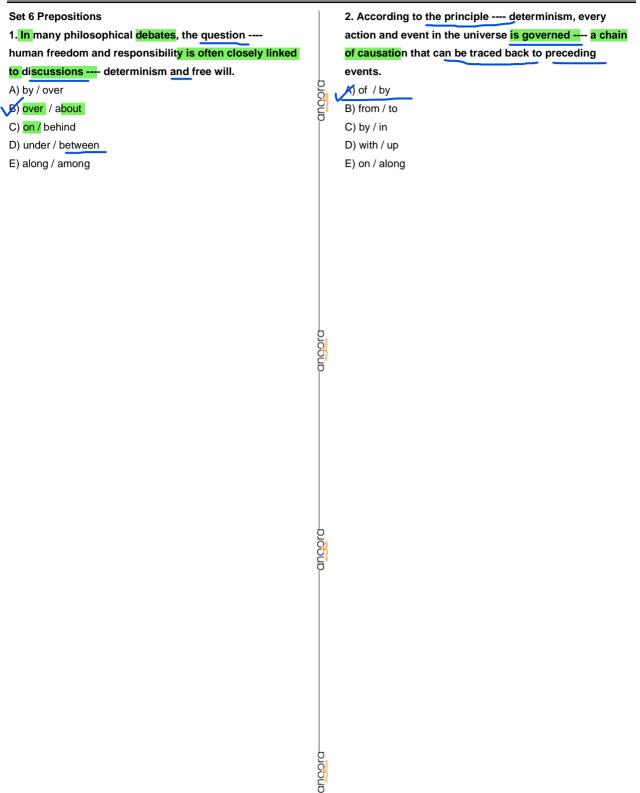
8. After the merger, the CEO promised to ---- all employees and ensure a smooth transition, addressing any concerns that might arise.

A) allow for make possible enable

B) take up 1. start 2. occupy
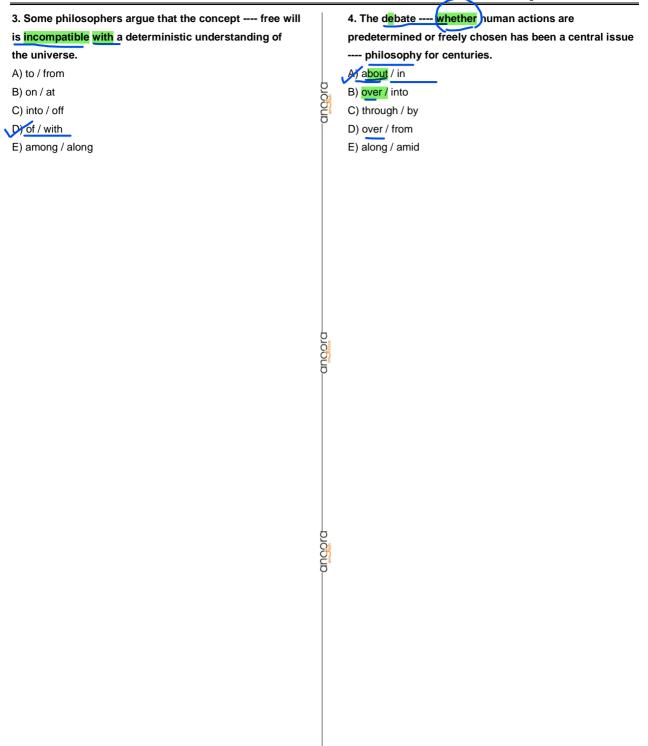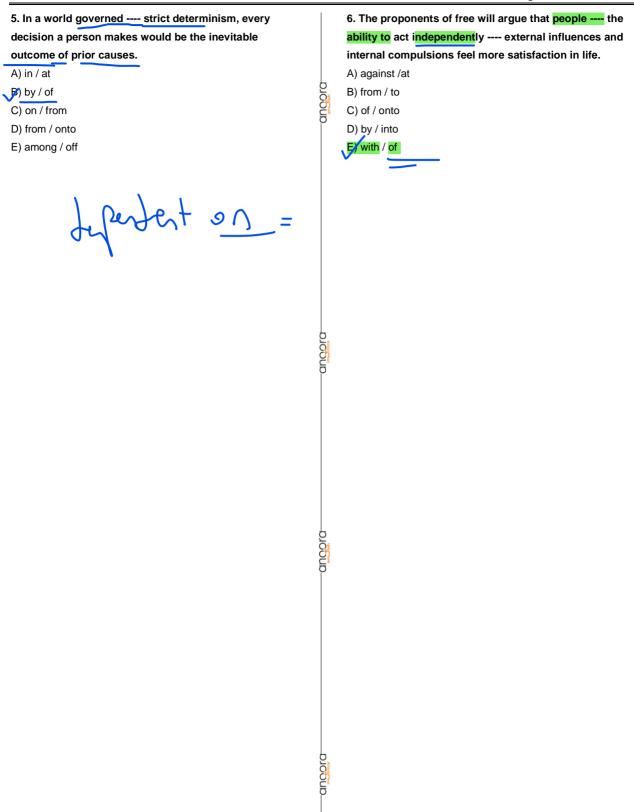
C) lay off

D) look after

E) run over

Set 6 Prepositions

1. In many philosophical debates, the question ---- human freedom and responsibility is often closely linked to discussions ---- determinism and free will.

A) by / over

B) over / about

C) on / behind

D) under / between

E) along / among

2. According to the principle ---- determinism, every action and event in the universe is governed ---- a chain of causation that can be traced back to preceding events.

A) of / by

B) from / to

C) by / in

D) with / up

E) on / along

3. Some philosophers argue that the concept ---- free will is incompatible with a deterministic understanding of the universe.

A) to / from

B) on / at

C) into / off

D) of / with

E) among / along

4. The debate ---- whether human actions are predetermined or freely chosen has been a central issue ---- philosophy for centuries.

A) about / in

B) over / into

C) through / by

D) over / from

E) along / amid

5. In a world governed ---- strict determinism, every decision a person makes would be the inevitable outcome of prior causes.

A) in / at

B) by / of

C) on / from

D) from / onto

E) among / off

dependent on =

6. The proponents of free will argue that people ---- the ability to act independently ---- external influences and internal compulsions feel more satisfaction in life.

A) against /at

B) from / to

C) of / onto

D) by / into

E) with / of

7. Some argue that a belief ---- free will is necessary for moral responsibility, as it suggests that individuals can be held accountable ---- their actions.

A) in / for

B) on / from

C) of / amid

D) for / behind

E) along / onto

8. Determinism puts ---- that every action is an outcome of a chain of events that cannot be altered, whereas free will suggests the possibility of making different choices ---- identical situations.

A) for / through

B) forward / in

C) with / among

D) from / over

E) below / along

[handwritten note top: is about / has to do with / revolve around]

9. The **tension** ---- the deterministic viewpoint **and** the notion of free will often **revolves around the question** of how much control individuals actually have ---- their own **lives.**

A) from / through

B) with / throughout

C) between / over

D) about / from

E) among / into

10. Some theories attempt to **reconcile** the concept of free will ---- the deterministic framework by suggesting that human beings can influence **the course of** events---- **certain constraints.**

[handwritten: seyir /akış flow]

A) to / forward

B) by / along

C) with / within → in

D) against / into

E) of / among

[handwritten notes:
1.ders
2.yemek öğün
3. seyir akış
in the course of= during
4. of course elbette
5. course of action hareket tarzı şekli]

Set 7

AI and Human Intelligence: The development of AI raises fundamental questions about human uniqueness. If machines can perform tasks that require intelligence, **1) thus / then** it challenges the idea that human cognition is **2) obsolete / unique.**

Moral Responsibility: When AI systems make decisions, especially in critical areas like healthcare or autonomous driving, it is important consider who is held **3) reliable / accountable** for the outcomes. If an AI makes an error, should the responsibility lie with the developers **4) rather than / in spite of** the users?

lie in

Consciousness and AI: Some scientists and philosophers argue that AI could eventually possess a form of consciousness, **5) while / when** others believe consciousness is a trait unique to biological organisms and cannot be replicated by machines.

Ethical AI Development: There is a growing call for ethical guidelines in AI development, **6) to focus / focusing** on ensuring that AI systems do not harm individuals or society. This includes considerations around bias, fairness, and the privacy of data.

about

if they act TYPE 1 INVERSION

Autonomous Systems: As AI becomes more advanced, autonomous systems are making decisions without human intervention. This raises concerns about our ability to **7)align / provide** AI goals with human values and the potential risks **8) can / should** they act unpredictably.

AI and Employment: The rise of AI technologies is expected **9) transforming / to transform** the job market, potentially leading to job displacement in certain sectors. Companies might need to reskill their workforce, **10) rather than / but for** relying solely on automation to replace human labor.

Human-AI Interaction: The integration of AI into daily life has led to debates about the nature of human-AI relationships. Some argue that AI can enhance human capabilities, **10) when / while** others fear it could lead to dependency and a loss of essential skills.

Future of AI: Predicting the future of AI is challenging, as its development **11) stems from / depends on** technological breakthroughs **12) rather than / but for** ethical considerations. Researchers are divided on how quickly AI will advance and what its ultimate impact will be on society.

divide sth into three pieces

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.

Space

Deterministic Thought

1. Determinism posits that human actions are influenced by random events that occur independently of any causes.
   True / **False**

2. In a deterministic framework, every event has a cause that aligns with natural laws, implying no room for randomness.
   True / False

3. According to determinism, events are primarily driven by chance rather than by a chain of cause and effect.
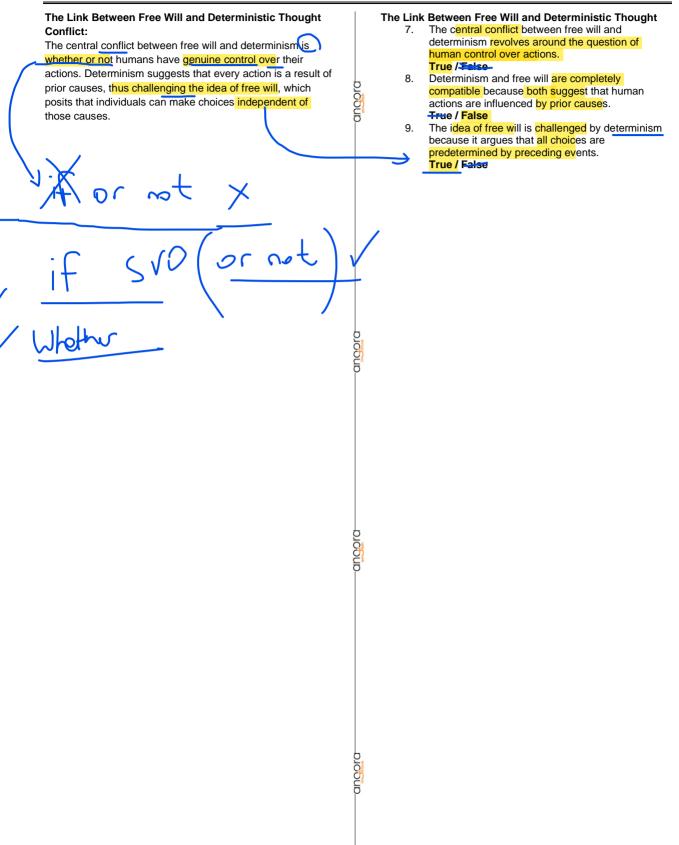   True / **False**

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.

Free Will

4. Free will suggests that individuals' decisions can be independent of any past influences or natural laws.
   True / False

5. According to the free will perspective, all human actions are bound by deterministic chains of causation.
   True / False

6. The concept of free will implies that humans can make different choices in identical situations, demonstrating autonomy over their actions.
   True / False

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.

The Link Between Free Will and Deterministic Thought

7. The central conflict between free will and determinism revolves around the question of human control over actions.
   True / ~~False~~

8. Determinism and free will are completely compatible because both suggest that human actions are influenced by prior causes.
   ~~True~~ / False

9. The idea of free will is challenged by determinism because it argues that all choices are predetermined by preceding events.
   True / ~~False~~

Handwritten notes:
- *A̶ or not ✗*
- *if SVO (or not) ✓*
- *Whether ✓*

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.

verb otherwise

Philosophical Debate

10. If determinism holds true, it raises questions about moral responsibility because it suggests that individuals could not have acted differently.
True / False

11. The debate between free will and determinism is not relevant to discussions about moral responsibility.
True / False

12. The issue of whether individuals can be held morally responsible for their actions is directly related to the truth of determinism.
True / False

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.

Compatibilism vs. Incompatibilism

13. Compatibilism suggests that free will and determinism can coexist if free will is defined by internal states rather than absolute freedom.
    True / False

14. Incompatibilism argues that free will and determinism are reconcilable and can exist together.
    True / False

15. According to incompatibilists, if determinism is true, then free will cannot exist because actions would be predetermined.
    True / False

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.

Philosophical Implications

16. The discussion of free will versus determinism has implications only for philosophy and not for fields like ethics, psychology, or law.
    True / False

    and not..../if not....
    ...de ilse de

17. If one adopts a strict deterministic view, they may focus more on understanding behavioral causes rather than assigning moral responsibility.
    True / False

18. The debate over free will and determinism influences how society views concepts of human agency and moral accountability.
    True / False

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.

Summary

19. Determinism supports the notion that individuals have the capacity to make independent choices unaffected by prior causes.
   True / False

20. The debate between free will and determinism centers on whether humans can genuinely exercise control over their actions.
   True / False

21. Free will is challenged by determinism because determinism implies that all actions are the result of preceding causes.
   True / False

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.

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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.