

ÖSYM SINAVLARINDA EN ÇOK ÇIKAN 500 KELİME

- *Kelimeler, tematik başlıklar altında her biri 10 kelimedenden oluşan gruplar hâlinde sunulmuştur.*
- *Her kelime grubu, ilgili kelimeleri içeren bir metin üzerinden işlenmiştir.*
- *Öğrenmeyi pekiştirmek amacıyla boşluk doldurma ve eşleştirme türünde alıştırmalara yer verilmiştir.*

ÖSYM SINAVLARINDA EN
ÇOK ÇIKAN 500 KELİME

Environment Çevre

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#1

I. The Fragile Balance of Our Planet

The Earth's rich **biodiversity** is essential for maintaining a healthy ecosystem. However, rapid **deforestation** is destroying the natural **habitat** of countless species, pushing them toward extinction. Industrial activities continue to increase greenhouse gas **emission** levels, which intensifies global warming and leads to extreme weather patterns like prolonged **drought**.

If we continue to **deplete** our natural resources at this rate, we leave the planet **vulnerable** to environmental collapse. To prevent this, we must shift toward **sustainable** energy sources and reduce every chemical **pollutant** we release into the air and water. Ultimately, global **conservation** efforts are our only way to protect the world for future generations.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Solar energy is a _____ source of power that doesn't harm the environment.
 2. The polar bear is losing its natural _____ due to melting ice caps.
 3. If we continue to waste water, we will _____ our underground resources.
 4. After months of no rain, the farmers suffered from a severe _____.
 5. The factory was fined for releasing a dangerous _____ into the nearby river.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Biodiversity _____ | A) Savunmasız / Hassas |
| 2. Emission _____ | B) Ormansızlaşma |
| 3. Vulnerable _____ | C) Biyoçeşitlilik |
| 4. Deforestation _____ | D) Koruma / Muhafaza |
| 5. Conservation _____ | E) Salınım / Yayılma |

II. The Chain Reaction of Environmental Change

Every **ecosystem** on Earth relies on a delicate balance. When we introduce a toxic **pesticide** into farming, it doesn't just kill pests; it causes the **contamination** of our water sources. This chemical runoff can damage the quality of our **soil**, leading to faster **soil erosion** during heavy **precipitation**.

The rise of **greenhouse** gases is changing our climate so rapidly that many species cannot adapt. When a species becomes **endangered**, it is a warning sign; if we do not act, we face the permanent loss of **extinction**. To stop this cycle, we must reduce the massive amount of **garbage** we produce and transition entirely to **renewable** energy.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Solar and wind are examples of _____ energy because they never run out.
 2. The giant panda is a famous _____ species that needs protection to survive.
 3. Scientists are worried that the _____ of bees would cause a lot of problems.
 4. To reduce _____, many cities are banning single-use plastics.
 5. High levels of _____ like rain or snow can lead to flooding in low-lying areas.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Contamination _____ | A) Sera (Gazı/Etkisi) |
| 2. Greenhouse _____ | B) Ekosistem |
| 3. Ecosystem _____ | C) Kirlenme / Bulaşma |
| 4. Garbage _____ | D) Tarım İlacı |
| 5. Pesticide _____ | E) Çöp / Atık |

III. Taking Action for the Planet

The Earth's **atmosphere** is a thin layer that protects all life, yet it is under constant **threaten** from human activity. Every year, we produce millions of tons of **waste**, much of which ends up in a **landfill** where it sits for centuries. These sites can leak a dangerous **toxin** into the groundwater, poisoning the local environment.

To **preserve** our natural world, we must realize that every **resource**—from clean water to fresh air—is limited. The consequences of ignoring these issues are **severe**, ranging from toxic air to extreme weather. Increasing public **awareness** is the first step toward change. Once people understand the danger, governments and individuals can implement **measures** to reduce our footprint and heal the Earth.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. We must take immediate _____ to stop the leak before it reaches the ocean.
 2. Please don't throw that battery in the trash; it contains a harmful _____ that can poison the soil.
 3. The forest fire was so _____ that it could be seen from space.
 4. It is our duty to _____ our national parks so that future generations can enjoy them.
 5. Education is the best way to raise _____ about the importance of recycling.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Atmosphere _____ | A) Tehdit Etmek |
| 2. Landfill _____ | B) Kaynak |
| 3. Resource _____ | C) Atmosfer |
| 4. Threaten _____ | D) Önlemler / Tedbirler |
| 5. Measures _____ | E) Çöp Depolama Alanı |

IV. The Weight of Our Choices

Every action we take has a significant **impact** on the delicate balance of nature. As global temperatures rise, we are witnessing the rapid **melting** of polar ice caps, which threatens the coastal cities where millions of people **inhabit**. To **combat** these changes, we cannot simply wait; we must **implement** green policies immediately.

If we continue to **degrade** the land through over-farming and the excessive use of chemical **fertilizer**, we risk a permanent food **shortage**. This environmental **disaster** is not inevitable, however. We can reduce the strain on our planet if we learn to **recycle** more efficiently and treat our limited resources with respect.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. We need to _____ new laws to protect the oceans from plastic pollution.
 2. If the glaciers continue _____, sea levels will rise significantly.
 3. Farmers use _____ to help crops grow faster, but it can harm the soil over time.
 4. Many different types of birds _____ these wetlands during the winter.
 5. It is much better for the planet to _____ glass bottles than to throw them away.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Impact _____ | A) Kıtlık / Eksiklik |
| 2. Shortage _____ | B) Etki / Darbe |
| 3. Combat _____ | C) Felaket |
| 4. Disaster _____ | D) Mücadele Etmek |
| 5. Degrade _____ | E) Kötüleşmek / Aşınmak |

V. The Point of No Return

In the past, humanity acted as if natural resources were **abundant**, but we are now facing the reality of extreme **scarcity**. If we continue to ignore the **catastrophic** changes in our climate, the damage to our planet will become **irreversible**. We are already seeing ecosystems **deteriorate** at an alarming rate, leading to crop failures and widespread **famine** in vulnerable regions.

To avoid a **hazardous** future, we must **utilize** every green technology at our disposal. We need to **purify** our air and water systems and move away from toxic practices. Every choice we make today carries a heavy **consequence** for the survival of future generations.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Once the ancient glacier melts completely, the loss of that freshwater source is _____.
 2. The city built a new plant to _____ the river water so it would be safe to drink.
 3. Due to the long drought, there was a _____ of clean drinking water in the village.
 4. Chemicals from the old factory created a _____ environment for the local wildlife.
 5. If we don't change our habits, the _____ for the environment will be permanent.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Abundant _____ | A) Kıtık / Açlık |
| 2. Famine _____ | B) Arındırmak / Temizlemek |
| 3. Purify _____ | C) Bol / Bereketli |
| 4. Utilize _____ | D) Felaket Getiren / Yıkıcı |
| 5. Catastrophic _____ | E) Faydalanmak / Kullanmak |

Answer Key

I. The Fragile Balance of Our Planet

Fill in the Blanks:

1. sustainable
2. habitat
3. deplete
4. drought
5. pollutant

Matching: 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

II. The Chain Reaction of Environmental Change

Fill in the Blanks:

1. renewable
2. endangered
3. extinction
4. garbage
5. precipitation

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

III. Taking Action for the Planet

Fill in the Blanks:

1. measures
2. toxin
3. severe
4. preserve
5. awareness

Matching: 1-C, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-D

IV. The Weight of Our Choices

Fill in the Blanks:

1. implement
2. melting
3. fertilizer
4. inhabit
5. recycle

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

V. The Point of No Return

Fill in the Blanks:

1. irreversible
2. purify
3. scarcity
4. hazardous
5. consequence

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

ÖSYM SINAVLARINDA EN
ÇOK ÇIKAN 500 KELİME



Health Sağlık

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#2

I. The Frontier of Modern Medicine

In the world of healthcare, a medical **breakthrough** can change millions of lives overnight. Doctors work tirelessly to **diagnose** conditions early, especially when dealing with a **chronic** illness that requires long-term management. When a new **epidemic** begins to spread, the population becomes **susceptible** to infection if their **immune** system is not prepared.

To **combat** these threats, health officials often recommend a vitamin **supplement** to boost natural defenses. While it is difficult to **eradicate** a virus completely, modern treatments can **alleviate** the most painful symptoms. In regions where a disease is **prevalent**, public health **awareness** and vaccination remain the strongest tools for protection.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The discovery of penicillin was a major _____ in the history of medicine.
 2. Because he has a weak _____, he catches a cold almost every winter.
 3. Diabetes is considered a _____ condition because it lasts for a long time.
 4. The government is trying to _____ polio by vaccinating every child in the country.
 5. Young children and the elderly are more _____ to the effects of extreme heat.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Diagnose _____ | A) Yaygın / Çok Bulunan |
| 2. Alleviate _____ | B) Teşhis Etmek |
| 3. Prevalent _____ | C) Salgın |
| 4. Epidemic _____ | D) Takviye / Ek |
| 5. Supplement _____ | E) Hafifletmek / Yatıştırmak |

II. The Path to Recovery

Health is influenced by both our environment and our biology. A condition might be **hereditary**, passed down through families, or it could be an **infectious** disease caught from others. In many developing regions, **malnutrition** remains a primary concern, as a lack of nutrients makes the body too weak to fight off illness.

When a patient begins to show a specific **symptom**, such as a high fever, doctors must act quickly to provide a **prescription** for the necessary medicine. Without proper care, a patient might develop a dangerous **complication** that makes the situation worse. While some diseases are unfortunately **fatal**, many patients will fully **recover** with rest and treatment. Ultimately, the best way to **deter** the spread of viruses is through widespread **vaccination** and hygiene.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. After a week of rest and taking his medicine, he began to _____ from the flu.
2. You cannot buy this medicine without a written _____ from your doctor.
3. A cough is a common _____ of many different respiratory illnesses.
4. Scientists are working on a new _____ to protect people from the latest virus.
5. The surgery was successful, but the patient must be watched for any sudden _____.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hereditary _____ | A) Ölümcül |
| 2. Malnutrition _____ | B) Kötü Beslenme |
| 3. Fatal _____ | C) Bulaşıcı |
| 4. Deter _____ | D) Kalıtsal / Irsi |
| 5. Infectious _____ | E) Vazgeçirmek / Caydırmak |

III. Critical Care and Prevention

In emergency medicine, every second is **vital** to the patient's survival. When a person suffers from a severe vitamin **deficiency**, it can **impair** their body's ability to function normally. Doctors must often **intervene** quickly to stabilize the situation and **administer** the correct dosage of medication.

However, medical care also involves long-term struggles. Overcoming an **addiction** is a difficult process, and patients must be closely monitored so they do not **relapse** into old habits. Furthermore, healthcare workers must **combat** the spread of a **contagious** virus while being careful not to trigger an **adverse** reaction to new treatments. Through constant care and professional guidance, even the most difficult health challenges can be managed.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the list above.

1. Drinking enough water is _____ for maintaining good health and energy levels.
2. The doctors decided to _____ surgically to stop the internal bleeding.
3. If you stop taking your medicine too early, you might _____ and get sick again.
4. Flu is highly _____; you should stay home if you feel sick to protect others.
5. Some people experience an _____ reaction, such as a rash, after taking certain pills.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Impair _____ | A) Bağımlılık |
| 2. Deficiency _____ | B) Zarar Vermek / Engel Olmak |
| 3. Addiction _____ | C) Uygulamak / Vermek (İlaç vb.) |
| 4. Administer _____ | D) Mücadele Etmek |
| 5. Combat _____ | E) Eksiklik / Yetersizlik |

IV. The Resilience of the Human Body

The human body is a complex system where every **organ** must work in harmony. However, constant **exposure** to environmental toxins can lead to a serious physical or mental **disorder**. In such cases, a medical **practitioner** must determine the best course of action to **induce** healing or, in some cases, use medication to **inhibit** the spread of a harmful infection.

Even when facing a **severe** illness, the body is remarkably **resilient**. To stay strong, we must properly **nourish** ourselves with the right nutrients. Without this care, some conditions can become **lethal**. When the situation is critical, doctors must act fast to save lives and restore the body's natural balance.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Regular exercise and a balanced diet help to _____ the body and mind.
 2. The doctor is a general _____, meaning she treats many different types of illnesses.
 3. Certain chemicals are _____ if swallowed, even in very small amounts.
 4. Stress can sometimes _____ a headache or even high blood pressure.
 5. The liver is a vital _____ that helps filter toxins from the blood.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Disorder _____ | A) Engellemek / Dizginlemek |
| 2. Inhibit _____ | B) Rahatsızlık / Bozukluk |
| 3. Resilient _____ | C) Maruz Kalma |
| 4. Exposure _____ | D) Şiddetli / Ağır |
| 5. Severe _____ | E) Dirençli / Kendini Çabuk Toparlayan |

V. The Path to Holistic Health

Our daily habits and environment directly impact our overall **well-being**. For instance, maintaining proper **hygiene** is the simplest way to prevent the spread of germs and boost your natural **immunity**. However, certain external factors can **stimulate** a negative bodily response or **trigger** a dormant allergy.

If a patient's condition begins to **aggravate**, they may need to **undergo** a specialized form of **therapy** or a more intensive medical **cure**. It is important to remember that some lifestyle choices are **detrimental** to long-term health. By understanding these connections, we can take proactive steps to protect our bodies and ensure a healthier future.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the list above.

1. High stress levels can _____ a heart condition if the patient does not rest.
 2. Many people _____ a physical transformation after starting a regular exercise routine.
 3. Eating too much processed sugar can be _____ to your dental health.
 4. The new _____ proved to be more effective than traditional medicine for this specific virus.
 5. Some bright lights can _____ a migraine in people who are sensitive to them.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Well-being _____ | A) Bağışıklık |
| 2. Immunity _____ | B) Tedavi / Terapi |
| 3. Therapy _____ | C) Kötüleştirmek / Şiddetlendirmek |
| 4. Aggravate _____ | D) Refah / İyilik Hali |
| 5. Detrimental _____ | E) Zararlı |

Answer Key

I. The Frontier of Modern Medicine

Fill in the Blanks:

1. breakthrough
2. immune (system)
3. chronic
4. eradicate
5. susceptible

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

II. The Path to Recovery

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Recover
2. Prescription
3. Symptom
4. Vaccination
5. Complication

Matching: 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-E, 5-C

III. Critical Care and Prevention

Fill in the Blanks:

1. vital
2. intervene
3. relapse
4. contagious
5. adverse

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

IV. The Resilience of the Human Body

Fill in the Blanks:

1. nourish
2. practitioner
3. lethal
4. induce
5. organ

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D

V. The Path to Holistic Health

Fill in the Blanks:

1. aggravate
2. undergo
3. detrimental
4. cure (or therapy)
5. trigger (or stimulate)

Matching: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-E

ÖSYM SINAVLARINDA EN
ÇOK ÇIKAN 500 KELİME

Education Eğitim

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#3

I. The Foundation of Learning

A well-rounded **curriculum** is essential for fostering both academic and **cognitive** development in students. In most modern societies, primary education is **compulsory**, ensuring that every child achieves a basic level of **literacy**. However, the path to success often involves more than just attending classes; it requires personal **discipline** and a commitment to high **achievement**.

The cost of higher education can be a barrier, but a talented student may earn a **scholarship** to cover their **tuition** fees. Once they **enroll** in a program, they undergo regular **assessment** to monitor their progress. By providing the right resources and support, educational institutions help students reach their full potential and prepare for their future careers.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The university decided to freeze its _____ fees to help students with their expenses.
2. In this country, it is _____ for children to stay in school until the age of 18.
3. Solving complex puzzles is a great way to improve your _____ skills.
4. If you want to _____ in the advanced math course, you must sign up by Friday.
5. She received a full _____ because of her outstanding grades in high school.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Curriculum _____ | A) Değerlendirme / Ölçme |
| 2. Literacy _____ | B) Okuryazarlık |
| 3. Assessment _____ | C) Başarı |
| 4. Achievement _____ | D) Müfredat |
| 5. Discipline _____ | E) Disiplin / Özdenetim |

II. The Evolution of Modern Education

In the 21st century, students must do more than just memorize facts; they must **acquire** a wide range of skills to remain competitive. Many schools are shifting toward a **pedagogy** based on **inquiry**, where students learn by asking questions and solving real-world problems. This approach builds a high level of **competence** in various subjects and identifies a student's natural **aptitude** for specific fields.

While some follow an academic path, others choose **vocational** training to gain practical, job-specific skills. Regardless of the path, teachers must constantly **evaluate** student progress and encourage **innovation** in the classroom. When students **collaborate** on projects, they learn the value of teamwork. Finally, providing a small **incentive**, such as a reward or recognition, can significantly boost a student's motivation to succeed.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The school's new _____ focuses on hands-on learning rather than traditional lectures.
2. It takes years of practice to _____ total fluency in a second language.
3. Tests are not the only way to _____ a student's true understanding of a subject.
4. She has a natural _____ for mathematics and can solve complex equations instantly.
5. High-tech companies often look for employees who are able to _____ and work well in teams.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Inquiry _____ | A) Teşvik / GÜdü |
| 2. Innovation _____ | B) Yetkinlik / Yeterlilik |
| 3. Competence _____ | C) Yenilik / İnovasyon |
| 4. Vocational _____ | D) Araştırma / Sorgulama |
| 5. Incentive _____ | E) Mesleki |

III. The Journey Through Higher Education

The path to an **academic** degree begins with the **primary** step of choosing a field of study. For an **undergraduate** student, the first few years are filled with a variety of subjects, but as they transition into a **graduate** program, the focus becomes much more specialized. A fundamental **requirement** for any student is to maintain high attendance in every **lecture** to fully grasp the material.

As students progress, they must often complete a major research project, such as a **thesis** or **scholar** level paper, to prove their expertise. Throughout this journey, institutions value **diversity**, bringing together different perspectives to enrich the learning environment. For those who complete shorter, specialized courses, they may receive a **certificate** rather than a full degree. Ultimately, whether through a short course or a long-term **thesis** project, the goal is to master the chosen discipline.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. After four years of study, she finally submitted her _____ on renewable energy.
2. The professor's _____ on quantum physics was so popular.
3. Meeting a minimum GPA is a strict _____ for staying in the honors program.
4. She decided to pursue a _____ degree in biology after finishing her bachelor's.
5. The university promotes _____ by welcoming students from over 50 different countries.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Primary _____ | A) Lisans Öğrencisi |
| 2. Thesis _____ | B) Akademik / Bilimsel |
| 3. Undergraduate _____ | C) Temel / Birincil |
| 4. Academic _____ | D) Sertifika / Belge |
| 5. Certificate _____ | E) Tez |

IV. The Pillars of Modern Education

Every student deserves an **equal** chance to succeed, regardless of their background. A strong educational **foundation** starts with quality **instruction** and the right **guidance** from experienced mentors. When students gain deep **knowledge**, it opens up the **opportunity** for them to pursue their dreams and reach their full potential.

However, success isn't just about resources; it also requires personal **motivation** and active **participation** in the learning process. To ensure that everyone can **qualify** for higher levels of study, many countries are implementing a major **reform** to modernize their school systems. These changes aim to create a more inclusive environment where every learner can thrive.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Without enough _____, even the most talented students may struggle to finish their projects.
2. The government passed a new _____ to improve the quality of rural schools.
3. To _____ for the scholarship, you must have a high grade point average.
4. Early childhood education provides the _____ for all future learning.
5. Classroom _____ is essential; students learn best when they are involved in the lesson.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Equal _____ | A) Fırsat / Olanak |
| 2. Instruction _____ | B) Eşit |
| 3. Knowledge _____ | C) Bilgi |
| 4. Opportunity _____ | D) Öğretim / Talimat |
| 5. Guidance _____ | E) Rehberlik / Yol Gösterme |

V. The Art of Intellectual Clarity

True **wisdom** is not just the collection of facts, but the ability to apply them with **virtue** and insight. In the academic world, a student with a natural **talent** for expression can often take an **abstract** concept and make it understandable through a **brief** yet powerful explanation. The goal of any great teacher is to provide **clarity** and **stimulate** the curiosity of their students.

When a student can **demonstrate** their understanding with ease, we say they have a certain **facility** with the subject. These intellectual qualities are **universal**; they are valued in every culture and every era. By mastering the art of clear communication and deep thought, we can bridge the gap between complex theories and practical reality.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The professor asked for a _____ summary of the book, no longer than one page.
 2. She has a remarkable _____ for languages, picking up new vocabulary in just days.
 3. Use a real-world example to _____ how this chemical reaction works.
 4. Philosophical ideas are often _____, making them difficult to visualize at first.
 5. High-quality diagrams can provide much-needed _____ to a complex technical manual.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Wisdom _____ | A) Erdem / Fazilet |
| 2. Virtue _____ | B) Bilgelik |
| 3. Universal _____ | C) Teşvik Etmek / Uyarmak |
| 4. Stimulate _____ | D) Yetenek / Beceri |
| 5. Talent _____ | E) Evrensel |

Answer Key

I. The Foundation of Learning

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Tuition
2. Compulsory
3. Cognitive
4. Enroll
5. Scholarship

Matching: 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-E

II. The Evolution of Modern Education

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Pedagogy
2. Acquire
3. Evaluate
4. Aptitude
5. Collaborate

Matching: 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A

III. The Journey Through Higher Education

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Thesis
2. Lecture
3. Requirement
4. Graduate
5. Diversity

Matching: 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

IV. The Pillars of Modern Education

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Motivation
2. Reform
3. Qualify
4. Foundation
5. Participation

Matching: 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-E

V. The Art of Intellectual Clarity

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Brief
2. Facility (or Talent)
3. Demonstrate
4. Abstract
5. Clarity

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D

ÖSYM SINAVLARINDA EN
ÇOK ÇIKAN 500 KELİME

Economy
Ekonomi

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#4

I. Navigating the Global Economy

The health of a nation's economy often depends on its **fiscal** policy and the stability of its currency. When prices for goods and services rise rapidly, we experience **inflation**, which can reduce the purchasing power of consumers. If the economy stops growing for several months, the country may enter a **recession**, a period characterized by low industrial activity and high unemployment.

In the business world, a company's total **revenue** must stay high to cover its costs. If a government spends more than it collects in taxes, it faces a **deficit**. To prevent economic hardship, a government might **subsidize** essential industries or encourage foreign **investment**. Markets are rarely stable; prices for every **commodity**, such as gold or oil, will **fluctuate** daily. However, with the right management, a period of **prosperity** can lead to long-term wealth and growth for everyone.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The price of gasoline tends to _____ based on global supply and demand.
2. During the _____, many small businesses were forced to close their doors.
3. The tech startup received a massive _____ from a group of private lenders.
4. Wheat is a vital _____ that is traded on international markets every day.
5. High _____ means that your money won't buy as much as it did last year.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Revenue _____ | A) Bütçe Açığı |
| 2. Deficit _____ | B) Gelir / Hasılat |
| 3. Prosperity _____ | C) Sübvance Etmek / Desteklemek |
| 4. Subsidize _____ | D) Mali / Parasal |
| 5. Fiscal _____ | E) Refah / Zenginlik |

II. Global Trade and Financial Stability

In a healthy economy, an **enterprise** must manage its budget carefully to remain profitable. One of the most important factors for growth is **employment**, as a working population drives the demand for goods. Governments and businesses alike track their **expenditure** to ensure they are not spending more than they earn. When a company or individual cannot pay back what they owe, they may face **debt**, which in extreme cases leads to **bankruptcy**.

International trade is defined by the flow of products; an **export** refers to goods sent abroad, while an **import** is something brought into the country. The value of these trades is often affected by the strength of the local **currency**. For a **consumer**, the cost of living depends on market stability. If the market fails and businesses lose their **asset** value, the entire economic system can suffer. Understanding these terms is the first step to navigating the complex world of global finance.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The value of the _____ dropped significantly against the dollar this morning.
2. Selling products to other countries is a major _____ for this small nation.
3. If the company cannot pay its creditors, it will be forced to declare _____.
4. A house is usually the most valuable _____ that a family owns.
5. High _____ rates are a sign of a strong and growing economy.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Enterprise _____ | A) İthalat (Dış Alım) |
| 2. Expenditure _____ | B) Borç |
| 3. Import _____ | C) Girişim / İşletme |
| 4. Debt _____ | D) Tüketici |
| 5. Consumer _____ | E) Gider / Harcama |

III. Market Dynamics and Business Growth

In a competitive **market**, every business strives to increase its total **profit** by balancing its costs and sales. While some companies grow through internal success, others decide on a **merger** to combine with a competitor and expand their reach. However, if one company becomes too powerful and eliminates all competition, it creates a **monopoly**, which can be harmful to the **consumer**.

For an individual, their primary source of wealth is their **income**, often earned through manual or intellectual **labor**. When making a large **purchase**, such as a home or a car, many people must take out a **loan** from a bank. This borrowed money comes with an **interest** rate, which is the cost of using the bank's funds. Before closing a major deal, professionals must often **negotiate** the best possible terms to ensure the long-term success of their enterprise.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the business and market list.

1. The two tech giants announced a _____, creating the largest software company in the world.
2. If you don't pay back your _____ on time, the bank may seize your assets.
3. High _____ rates make it more expensive for businesses to borrow money for expansion.
4. It is difficult for new companies to enter the industry because one firm holds a total _____.
5. Skilled _____ is expensive, but it is necessary for producing high-quality goods.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Income _____ | A) Satın Alım |
| 2. Negotiate _____ | B) Gelir |
| 3. Purchase _____ | C) Müzakere Etmek / Görüşmek |
| 4. Profit _____ | D) Pazar / Piyasa |
| 5. Market _____ | E) Kar / Kazanç |

IV. The Fabric of National Economy

A nation's **wealth** is not just measured by its natural resources, but by the strength of its various industries. The **retail** sector, for example, is a major part of the service **sector**, providing goods directly to the public. To protect domestic businesses, a government might set a **quota** to limit the amount of a specific product that can be imported through international **trade**.

The government also relies on **tax** revenue to fund public services. When the economy is strong, there may be a budget **surplus**, meaning the government collected more than it spent. However, a high rate of **unemployment** can put a strain on these resources. For the individual worker, a steady **salary** is the most important factor for financial security. Meanwhile, in the corporate world, a **shareholder** expects to see growth in the value of the company they have invested in.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The government decided to increase the _____ on luxury cars to raise more revenue.
2. After paying all its debts, the city ended the year with a \$10 million _____.
3. She works in the private _____, specifically for a large telecommunications firm.
4. The country signed a new _____ agreement to make it easier to sell goods abroad.
5. If the company performs well, every _____ will receive a portion of the profits.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Quota _____ | A) Maaş |
| 2. Retail _____ | B) İşsizlik |
| 3. Salary _____ | C) Kota / Kontenjan |
| 4. Unemployment _____ | D) Servet / Varlık |
| 5. Wealth _____ | E) Perakende |

V. The Mechanics of Business and Trade

In the world of **commerce**, every successful **enterprise** must maintain a strict **budget** to manage its resources. Professional accountants perform a regular **audit** to ensure that all financial records are accurate and transparent. A key part of this process is calculating **depreciation**, which tracks how the value of a physical **asset** decreases over time.

To expand, a company often needs to raise **capital**, which is the money used to invest in new projects. This **finance** strategy allows them to improve the **distribution** of their **goods** to customers around the world. Every major deal is protected by a formal **contract**, a legal agreement that defines the responsibilities of each party. Ultimately, these individual businesses form the backbone of the national **economy**, driving growth and providing stability for the future.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The company needs to raise more _____ before it can open a second factory.
 2. The logistics manager is responsible for the _____ of products to retail stores.
 3. Every year, an independent firm is hired to _____ the company's financial records.
 4. We signed a three-year _____ with our new supplier to lock in lower prices.
 5. The price of these _____ has increased because of the rising cost of raw materials.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Budget _____ | A) Dağıtım |
| 2. Depreciation _____ | B) Ekonomi / İktisat |
| 3. Distribution _____ | C) Bütçe |
| 4. Economy _____ | D) Amortisman / Değer Kaybı |
| 5. Finance _____ | E) Finans / Maliye |

Answer Key

I. Navigating the Global Economy

Fill in the Blanks:

1. fluctuate
2. recession
3. investment
4. commodity
5. inflation

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D

II. Global Trade and Financial Stability

Fill in the Blanks:

1. currency
2. export
3. bankruptcy
4. asset
5. employment

Matching: 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

III. Market Dynamics and Business Growth

Fill in the Blanks:

1. merger
2. loan
3. interest
4. monopoly
5. labor

Matching: 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-E, 5-D

IV. The Fabric of National Economy

Fill in the Blanks:

1. tax
2. surplus
3. sector
4. trade
5. shareholder

Matching: 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

V. The Mechanics of Business and Trade

Fill in the Blanks:

1. capital
2. distribution
3. audit
4. contract
5. goods

Matching: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-E

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Technology Teknoloji

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#5

I. The Digital Transformation

We are living in an era where a single technological **device** can perform tasks that once required a whole room of machinery. The rise of **artificial** intelligence and industrial **automation** continues to **revolutionize** the way we work and communicate. However, as these **sophisticated** systems become more integrated into our lives, concerns regarding data **privacy** have become a major global issue.

Every high-tech **component** must be incredibly **precise** to ensure the system functions correctly. While some ideas may seem like science fiction, engineers must determine if they are actually **feasible** for mass production. In this fast-paced world, a piece of technology that is cutting-edge today can become **obsolete** in just a few years. Staying ahead requires constant innovation and an adaptable mindset.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The old copper phone lines became _____ once fiber-optic cables were installed.
 2. Engineers are testing whether it is _____ to build a permanent base on the moon.
 3. A tiny _____ inside the smartphone was damaged, so the screen wouldn't turn on.
 4. Smart home _____ allows you to control your lights and heat with your voice.
 5. Digital cameras _____ the world of photography, making film almost disappear.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Artificial _____ | A) Mahremiyet / Gizlilik |
| 2. Privacy _____ | B) Gelişmiş / Karmaşık |
| 3. Sophisticated _____ | C) Yapay |
| 4. Precise _____ | D) Cihaz / Alet |
| 5. Device _____ | E) Hassas / Kesin |

II. The Engine of the Information Age

To thrive in the modern world, a company must **harness** the power of data and technology. At the center of every system is a powerful **algorithm**, a set of rules that tells a computer how to solve a problem. These rules are executed by the physical **hardware**, which interacts with a massive **database** to store and retrieve information.

However, as we become more dependent on digital **infrastructure**, the risk of attacks increases. This makes **cybersecurity** a top priority for every organization. By using strong **encryption**, developers can protect sensitive information from being stolen. For the user, the most important part is the **interface**, the point where they interact with these complex systems. Because technology is so **versatile**, we can use it to **accelerate** research and find solutions to global problems faster than ever before.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The new software has a very simple _____, making it easy for beginners to use.
 2. We need to _____ the power of the wind to create clean energy for the city.
 3. If you forget your password, the _____ prevents anyone else from reading your files.
 4. The country needs to invest in its digital _____ to provide faster internet to everyone.
 5. A social media _____ determines which posts you see first on your feed.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Versatile _____ | A) Veri Tabanı |
| 2. Database _____ | B) Çok Yönlü / Hamarat |
| 3. Accelerate _____ | C) Siber Güvenlik |
| 4. Cybersecurity _____ | D) Hızlandırmak |
| 5. Hardware _____ | E) Donanım |

III. The Digital Ecosystem

In today's fast-paced world, businesses must constantly **digitalize** their records to stay competitive. The goal is to reach a higher level of **efficiency** by using the right **software** for every task. As technology continues its rapid **evolution**, we must **equip** our offices with the latest tools to ensure that our systems remain **compatible** with new updates.

It is no longer enough to just provide a service; companies must actively **engage** with their customers through **virtual** platforms. People now carry a variety of **gadget** options in their pockets, from smartphones to smartwatches, increasing the **frequency** of our online interactions. By embracing these digital shifts, we can work smarter and stay connected in an ever-changing landscape.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Before buying the new printer, make sure it is _____ with your current computer.
2. The company's _____ from a small shop to a global brand took twenty years.
3. High-speed internet allows us to attend _____ meetings from anywhere in the world.
4. You need to install the latest _____ to protect your data from new threats.
5. Schools need to _____ their students with the skills required for the modern job market.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Digitalize _____ | A) Verimlilik |
| 2. Efficiency _____ | B) Etkileşime Girmek / Bağ Kurmak |
| 3. Engage _____ | C) Dijitalleştirmek |
| 4. Frequency _____ | D) Küçük Alet / Gereç |
| 5. Gadget _____ | E) Frekans / Sıklık |

IV. From the Laboratory to the World

The journey of a new **invention** often begins in a high-tech **laboratory**, where scientists and engineers experiment with new ideas. They must study the complex **mechanism** of every part to ensure it works as intended. To stay ahead of the competition, a company must foster a culture of **innovation** and always be looking for ways to improve its products.

Once a design is finalized, the next step is the **installation** of the new system. Technicians must **inspect** every detail to prevent errors before they **integrate** the new technology into the existing **network**. Modern systems are often **interactive**, allowing users to communicate with the machine in real time. While the **internal** workings may be complex, the goal is to create a seamless experience for the end-user.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from text.

1. You should _____ the brakes on your car regularly to ensure they are safe.
2. The university just opened a new _____ for advanced chemistry research.
3. It was difficult to _____ the old software with the new cloud-based system.
4. The clock has a very delicate _____ made of dozens of tiny gears.
5. The museum has many _____ displays where children can touch and learn.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Innovation _____ | A) Ağ / Şebeke |
| 2. Internal _____ | B) İnovasyon / Yenilik |
| 3. Invention _____ | C) İç / Dahili |
| 4. Network _____ | D) Mekanizma / Düzenek |
| 5. Mechanism _____ | E) İcat / Buluş |

V. The Speed of Global Communication

In the modern age, a single **satellite** orbiting the Earth can facilitate the **transmission** of data across entire continents in milliseconds. To ensure these systems run smoothly, engineers must constantly **optimize** the network to handle high traffic volumes. Every **technical** detail matters, from the sensitivity of a ground **sensor** to the stability of the digital **platform** being used.

When a system's **performance** reaches a critical point, it can **notify** administrators of any potential issues before they affect the end-user. This is especially vital for **remote** teams who rely on constant connectivity to collaborate. By monitoring every **outcome** of a data test, specialists can ensure that the final **performance** of the network meets the highest standards of reliability and speed.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The weather _____ detected a significant drop in temperature before the storm arrived.
2. We need to _____ our website so that it loads faster on mobile phones.
3. The live _____ of the football match was interrupted by a heavy thunderstorm.
4. Many employees prefer a _____ working arrangement to avoid a long daily commute.
5. The new social media _____ allows users to share high-resolution videos instantly.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Notify _____ | A) Sonuç / Netice |
| 2. Outcome _____ | B) Bildirmek / Haber Vermek |
| 3. Satellite _____ | C) Teknik |
| 4. Technical _____ | D) Uydu |
| 5. Optimize _____ | E) En iyileştirmek / Optimize Etmek |

Answer Key

I. The Digital Transformation

Fill in the Blanks:

1. obsolete
2. feasible
3. component
4. automation
5. revolutionize

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

II. The Engine of the Information Age

Fill in the Blanks:

1. interface
2. harness
3. encryption
4. infrastructure
5. algorithm

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

III. The Digital Ecosystem

Fill in the Blanks:

1. compatible
2. evolution
3. virtual
4. software
5. equip

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

IV. From the Laboratory to the World

Fill in the Blanks:

1. inspect
2. laboratory
3. integrate
4. mechanism
5. interactive

Matching: 1-B, 2-C, 3-E, 4-A, 5-D

V. The Speed of Global Communication

Fill in the Blanks:

1. sensor
2. optimize
3. transmission
4. remote
5. platform

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

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History

Tarih

5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#6

I. Uncovering the Secrets of the Past

To understand our modern world, we must look back at our **ancestor** lineages and the footprints they left behind. A great **civilization** does not appear overnight; it is built over centuries through innovation, trade, and sometimes the urge to **conquer** new lands. When a powerful nation establishes a **colony** in a distant territory, it changes the course of history for both regions.

However, no empire lasts forever, and eventually, most face a period of **decline**. It is the job of **archaeology** to find what remains. When an **ancient** city is unearthed, every **artifact** found—from a simple clay pot to a gold crown—tells a story. Historians must then **decipher** old scripts and **chronicle** these events to ensure that the lessons of the past are never forgotten.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. It took years for linguists to _____ the mysterious symbols found on the temple walls.
2. The museum's newest exhibit features a 3,000-year-old _____ found in the desert.
3. Roman _____ influenced modern law, engineering, and language across Europe.
4. Historians often _____ the lives of kings and queens to preserve their legacy.
5. Many people feel a deep connection to the land where their _____ once lived.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ancient _____ | A) Fethetmek |
| 2. Archaeology _____ | B) Arkeoloji |
| 3. Conquer _____ | C) Çöküş / Gerileme |
| 4. Decline _____ | D) Antik / Eski |
| 5. Colony _____ | E) Sömürge / Koloni |

II. The Footprints of Time and Power

History is often divided into distinct periods, such as the **Medieval** age, to help us understand the unique characteristics of an **era**. During these times, a powerful **dynasty** might rule for centuries, expanding its borders to form a vast **empire**. In many of these societies, a **feudal** system governed the relationship between lords and those who worked the land.

However, these structures were often tested by a sudden **invasion** or a massive **migration** of people seeking new opportunities or fleeing conflict. When archaeologists **excavate** the ruins of these lost cities, they uncover the cultural **heritage** of the people who lived there. The true **legacy** of a civilization is not just found in its gold, but in the ideas and traditions that continue to influence us today.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The Han _____ ruled China for over four hundred years, promoting Confucianism.
2. Scientists use DNA evidence to track the ancient _____ of humans across continents.
3. The knight's armor is a famous symbol of the _____ period in Europe.
4. It took decades of work to _____ the terracotta army from the burial site.
5. Freedom of speech is a vital part of the political _____ left by the Enlightenment.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Era _____ | A) Miras / Kalıt |
| 2. Feudal _____ | B) Çağ / Dönem |
| 3. Invasion _____ | C) Göç |
| 4. Migration _____ | D) Derebeylik / Feodal |
| 5. Heritage _____ | E) İstila |

III. From Early Humans to the Rebirth of Knowledge

In the **prehistoric** era, long before written records existed, early humans lived a **nomadic** lifestyle, moving from place to place in search of food. Over time, these **primitive** groups began to form the first permanent **settlement**, marking the **origin** of organized society. This transition was often led by a **pioneer**—an individual or group brave enough to explore unknown lands and try new ways of living.

As societies grew more complex, power often became centralized under a **monarch**. The length of time a king or queen rules is known as their **reign**. History is also defined by sudden, dramatic changes; a **revolution** can overthrow an entire system of government in a short period. Conversely, some changes are cultural, such as the **Renaissance**, a period of "rebirth" that saw a massive explosion in art, science, and philosophy.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The _____ tools found in the cave were made of simple stone and bone.
2. Queen Victoria's _____ lasted for 63 years, a period of great change for Britain.
3. The Industrial _____ transformed the world from an agrarian society to a manufacturing one.
4. Many _____ tribes in the desert move their herds according to the rainy season.
5. The _____ of the Nile River Valley was made possible by the fertile soil left after floods.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Monarch _____ | A) İlkel |
| 2. Origin _____ | B) Hükümdar / Monark |
| 3. Primitive _____ | C) Tarih Öncesi |
| 4. Prehistoric _____ | D) Köken / Başlangıç |
| 5. Pioneer _____ | E) Öncü |

IV. Conflict, Expansion, and Resolution

The history of many nations is a story of expansion into new **territory**, often led by a legendary **warrior** or a skilled commander. A decisive **victory** on the battlefield could change the course of an entire century, leading to the rise of a new leader as the **successor** to a fallen king. In these ancient times, many cultures were organized by **tribe**, each with its own traditions and methods of defense.

To expand their influence, explorers would embark on a dangerous **voyage** across unknown oceans, bringing back maps and stories of distant lands. However, these periods of growth often had a dark side, such as the practice of **slavery**, which caused immense human suffering. When conflicts finally ended, leaders would sign a **treaty** to establish peace and define new laws. Every person who lived through these events was a **witness** to history, and the **weapon** used in battle—whether a sword or a shield—remains as an artifact for us to study today.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. After the king died, his nephew was named as his official _____.
2. The two nations signed a peace _____ to end the border dispute after ten years of war.
3. Christopher Columbus's first _____ to the Americas lasted several months.
4. The museum display includes an ancient _____ that was used during the Bronze Age.
5. In ancient Rome, a freed person could sometimes become a _____ to important legal events.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Successor _____ | A) Antlaşma |
| 2. Territory _____ | B) Halef / Yerine Geçen |
| 3. Treaty _____ | C) Kabile / Aşiret |
| 4. Tribe _____ | D) Zafer |
| 5. Victory _____ | E) Toprak / Bölge |

V. The Foundation of Modern History

History is often a cycle of **conflict** and cooperation. When a group of people feels their rights are being ignored, a small protest can grow into a full-scale **rebellion**. If successful, this can lead to a declaration of **independence** and the creation of a new **constitution** to govern the land. In some cases, the first act of a new government is to **abolish** old, unfair laws that caused suffering in the past.

To understand these transitions, historians look for **evidence** in many forms. They might study a fragile, hand-written **manuscript** from a thousand years ago or examine the **ruins** of a fortress to understand ancient defense strategies. They also look at every local **custom** to see how daily life has evolved. Often, the survival of a nation depended on a strong **alliance** with its neighbors, proving that even in history, no one stands truly alone.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the historical foundations list.

1. The scientists found physical _____ that the climate began to change rapidly in the 14th century.
2. After the war, the two countries formed a military _____ to protect their shared borders.
3. It is a local _____ to light candles in the window during the winter solstice.
4. The city was destroyed by an earthquake, leaving nothing but stone _____ behind.
5. In 1833, the British Parliament voted to _____ slavery throughout the empire.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Independence _____ | A) Anayasa |
| 2. Constitution _____ | B) El Yazması |
| 3. Manuscript _____ | C) Bağımsızlık |
| 4. Rebellion _____ | D) Çatışma / Anlaşmazlık |
| 5. Conflict _____ | E) İsyan / Başkaldırı |

Answer Key

I. Uncovering the Secrets of the Past

Fill in the Blanks:

1. decipher
2. artifact
3. civilization
4. chronicle
5. ancestors

Matching: 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-E

II. The Footprints of Time and Power

Fill in the Blanks:

1. dynasty
2. migration
3. medieval
4. excavate
5. legacy

Matching: 1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-C, 5-A

III. From Early Humans to the Rebirth of Knowledge

Fill in the Blanks:

1. prehistoric (or primitive)
2. reign
3. revolution
4. nomadic
5. settlement

Matching: 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C, 5-E

IV. Conflict, Expansion, and Resolution

Fill in the Blanks:

1. successor
2. treaty
3. voyage
4. weapon
5. witness

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

V. The Foundation of Modern History

Fill in the Blanks:

1. evidence
2. alliance
3. custom
4. ruins
5. abolish

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

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5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#7

I. The Pillars of Law and Governance

A stable society relies on strong **governance** and a fair legal system. The process begins with **legislation**, where laws are debated and passed by elected officials. During an election, each **candidate** presents their vision for the country, often focusing on how they will manage international **diplomacy** and domestic affairs.

When a law is broken, the pursuit of **justice** moves to the courtroom. An **attorney** represents the interests of their client, whether the case involves a simple dispute or a serious **fraud**. After hearing the evidence, the judge or jury delivers a **verdict**. If the person is found guilty, the court may decide to **imprison** them as a penalty. The final **execution** of these legal decisions ensures that the rules of society are respected and maintained.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The jury returned a "not guilty" _____, and the man was allowed to go home.
 2. The government introduced new _____ to protect the environment from pollution.
 3. He was hired as a defense _____ to help the suspect during the trial.
 4. If you are found guilty of such a serious crime, the judge will likely _____ you for ten years.
 5. The two countries used _____ to resolve their border dispute without going to war.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Justice _____ | A) Dolandırıcılık / Sahtekarlık |
| 2. Candidate _____ | B) Adalet |
| 3. Fraud _____ | C) Yönetişim / İdare |
| 4. Governance _____ | D) Uygulama / İnfaz |
| 5. Execution _____ | E) Aday |

II. The Machinery of Democracy

In a modern democracy, power is divided to ensure balance. The **Legislature** is responsible for creating laws, while the **Judiciary** interprets them to ensure they align with the **Constitution**. Within the **Parliament**, members of the **Opposition** challenge the government's decisions, ensuring that every **Policy** is thoroughly debated before it is implemented.

Sometimes, the public takes action by starting a **Petition** to demand change or bring a specific issue to the floor for discussion. When the government decides to **Prohibit** a certain activity, they must create a clear **Regulation** to explain how the law will be enforced. On the international stage, after months of difficult **Negotiation**, a country must formally **Ratify** a treaty before it becomes legally binding. This complex system of checks and balances is designed to protect the rights of every citizen.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The two countries are currently in a deep _____ to lower trade taxes.
2. The government plans to _____ the sale of tobacco to anyone under the age of 21.
3. Thousands of citizens signed a _____ to save the local park from being turned into a parking lot.
4. The president is expected to _____ the environmental agreement later this week.
5. In a fair system, the _____ must remain independent from political influence.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Legislature _____ | A) Muhalefet |
| 2. Opposition _____ | B) Yasama Organı / Meclis |
| 3. Parliament _____ | C) Düzenleme / Yönetmelik |
| 4. Policy _____ | D) Parlamento |
| 5. Regulation _____ | E) Politika / İlke |

III. The Rule of Law and National Authority

In a globalized world, every nation guards its **sovereignty**, the right to govern itself without outside interference. However, if a country commits a serious **violation** of international law, the global community may impose a **sanction** to restrict its trade or diplomatic relations. Within a country, the **Supreme** Court acts as the highest legal authority, ensuring that every citizen and leader must **abide by** the established rules.

The legal process is designed to be rigorous. During a trial, witnesses are called to **testify** about what they saw. If the evidence is insufficient, the jury may **acquit** the defendant, declaring them not guilty. If a mistake was made during the trial, the lawyers can file an **appeal** to a higher court. On a broader scale, a nation can change its fundamental laws through a constitutional **amendment**. Ultimately, the power in a democracy rests with the people, who express their will by casting a **ballot** during an election.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. After several hours of deliberation, the jury decided to _____ the suspect due to a lack of evidence.
2. The government passed a new _____ to the constitution to grant more rights to citizens.
3. Every citizen over the age of 18 has the right to cast a _____ in the national election.
4. If you disagree with the judge's decision, you have the right to _____ to a higher court.
5. All visitors are required to _____ the local laws of the country.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sanction _____ | A) İhlal / Bozma |
| 2. Sovereignty _____ | B) Tanıklık Etmek / İfade Vermek |
| 3. Violation _____ | C) Yaptırım |
| 4. Testify _____ | D) Egemenlik |
| 5. Supreme _____ | E) Yüce / En Üstün |

Rights, Risks, and Responsibilities

A healthy democracy is built on the protection of **civil rights**, ensuring that every **citizen** is treated with dignity and fairness. These fundamental principles are often outlined in a national **charter** or constitution. To manage the country, a leader appoints a **cabinet** of experts to lead various departments, while local issues are often handled by a city **council**.

However, the system is always at risk of **corruption**, which undermines public trust. One of the most common forms is **bribery**, where money is used to influence official decisions. When the law is enforced, a **defendant** must appear in court to answer for their actions. In serious criminal cases, the suspect may be held in **custody** until the trial begins. During the legal process, lawyers examine every **clause** of a contract or law to ensure the proceedings follow the exact letter of the law.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The lawyer pointed to a specific _____ in the contract that protected his client.
2. The minister was forced to resign following a major _____ scandal.
3. The police took the suspect into _____ immediately after the arrest.
4. The town _____ voted to build a new library in the city center.
5. In a fair trial, the _____ is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bribery _____ | A) Bakanlar Kurulu / Kabine |
| 2. Cabinet _____ | B) Şehir Meclisi / Konsey |
| 3. Citizen _____ | C) Rüşvet |
| 4. Council _____ | D) Şart / Madde / Fıkra |
| 5. Clause _____ | E) Vatandaş |

V. The Voice of the People and the Rule of Law

In a healthy **democracy**, the power of the government is derived from the consent of the governed. This consent is expressed through a regular **election**, where various parties present their **manifesto**—a public declaration of their policies and aims. On rare occasions, a government may call for a **referendum**, allowing citizens to vote directly on a single, specific issue of national importance. These processes ensure the **legitimacy** of the leadership and the laws they pass.

However, a free society also requires a strict adherence to the law to maintain **justice**. Any action that is deemed **illegal** must have clear consequences. For minor offenses, a person may be required to pay a **fine**, while more serious crimes are handled in court. If a judge or jury finds a person **guilty**, they must face the penalty defined by the law. Every citizen is **entitled** to a fair trial, ensuring that the legal system remains transparent and equitable for everyone.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The party released its _____ yesterday, promising to lower taxes and improve healthcare.
2. If you park your car in front of the hospital entrance, you will have to pay a heavy _____.
3. The country held a _____ to decide whether or not to join the international trade union.
4. It is strictly _____ to drive a vehicle without a valid driver's license.
5. All citizens over the age of 18 are _____ to vote in national elections.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Democracy _____ | A) Suçlu |
| 2. Election _____ | B) Meşruiyet / Yasallık |
| 3. Guilty _____ | C) Seçim |
| 4. Legitimacy _____ | D) Demokrasi |
| 5. Justice _____ | E) Adalet |

Answer Key

I. The Pillars of Law and Governance

Fill in the Blanks:

1. verdict
2. legislation
3. attorney
4. imprison
5. diplomacy

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

II. The Machinery of Democracy

Fill in the Blanks:

1. negotiation
2. prohibit
3. petition
4. ratify
5. judiciary

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C

III. The Rule of Law and National Authority

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Acquit
2. Amendment
3. Ballot
4. Appeal
5. Abide by

Matching: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-E

IV. Rights, Risks, and Responsibilities

Fill in the Blanks:

1. clause
2. corruption (or bribery)
3. custody
4. council
5. defendant

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-D

V. The Voice of the People and the Rule of Law

Fill in the Blanks:

1. manifesto
2. fine
3. referendum
4. illegal
5. entitled

Matching: 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-E

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5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#8

I. The Landscape of the Human Mind

To understand a person, we must look at their **behavior**—the outward actions we can observe. However, these actions are driven by internal processes. **Cognition** refers to the mental action of acquiring knowledge through thought and experience, while **perception** is how we interpret the sensory information around us to make sense of the world.

Our internal life is divided into the **conscious** mind, which contains everything we are currently aware of, and the **subconscious**, which holds thoughts and memories just below the surface. These layers are shaped by our **personality**, the unique combination of traits that makes us who we are. Every day, we are driven by **motivation**, the force that initiates and maintains goal-oriented behaviors. However, this journey is often influenced by **emotion**, and when internal balance is lost, individuals may experience **anxiety** or **depression**. Understanding these complex interactions is the key to mental health and self-awareness.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Children often learn by observing the _____ of their parents and teachers.
 2. Even when we are sleeping, our _____ mind continues to process information.
 3. High levels of _____ can make it difficult for a student to concentrate during a big exam.
 4. Psychologists study _____ to understand how people think, remember, and solve problems.
 5. Her _____ to succeed in medical school comes from a desire to help others.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Perception _____ | A) Bilinçaltı |
| 2. Conscious _____ | B) Algı |
| 3. Subconscious _____ | C) Kişilik |
| 4. Personality _____ | D) Duygu |
| 5. Emotion _____ | E) Bilinçli |

II. The Mechanics of Human Interaction and Recovery

The human mind is constantly balancing internal states with external pressures. When an individual faces a deeply distressing event, they may experience **trauma**, which can have long-lasting effects on their mental health. However, many people demonstrate remarkable **resilience**, the ability to bounce back and adapt despite such adversity. This process often involves a gradual **adjustment** to new realities and the development of coping strategies.

Our daily actions are often influenced by **conditioning**, where past experiences train us to react in specific ways to certain triggers. Sometimes, we must learn to **inhibit** these automatic responses to make better decisions. In social settings, our behavior is guided by **empathy**—the ability to understand and share the feelings of others—which can lead to acts of **altruism**.

However, human interaction is rarely perfect. We all carry some form of **bias**, a prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group. This can lead to **conflict** when different perspectives meet. Furthermore, life is often **ambiguous**, presenting us with situations that lack a clear meaning or resolution. Navigating this uncertainty is one of the most complex tasks in our brains.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The witness gave an _____ description of the suspect, making it difficult for the police to create a sketch.
2. Building emotional _____ helps individuals remain calm and focused during stressful life events.
3. If you want to break a bad habit, you must learn to _____ the urge to repeat the behavior.
4. Cognitive _____ can sometimes cause us to make unfair judgments about people we don't even know.
5. After moving to a new country, it takes time to make a successful _____ to the different culture and language.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Resilience _____ | A) Engellemek / Bastırmak |
| 2. Altruism _____ | B) Kendini Toparlama Gücü / Esneklik |
| 3. Inhibit _____ | C) Koşullanma |
| 4. Conditioning _____ | D) Belirsiz / Muğlak |
| 5. Ambiguous _____ | E) Özgecilik / Diğerkâmlık |

III. The Internal Mechanisms of the Mind

The human mind is a complex system of filters and drives. At the most basic level, **arousal** refers to a state of being alert and physically or mentally prepared to respond to stimuli. To manage the vast amount of information we receive, we use **attention** to focus on specific tasks while ignoring distractions. Our **capacity** for this focus is limited, meaning we can only process a certain amount of information at once.

Our long-term understanding of the world is shaped by **association**, where the brain links ideas, feelings, or memories together. These links often form our **attitude**—a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something. When we observe others, we often **attribute** their behavior to specific causes, such as their personality or their current situation.

From a structural perspective, the **ego** acts as the part of the mind that mediates between our basic instincts and the outside world. This self-identity is constantly being updated by **feedback**—the information we receive about the results of our actions. When faced with challenges, our internal **drive** pushes us toward a goal, and our ability to **cope** determines how effectively we manage the stress or difficulties that arise along the way.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Positive _____ from a teacher can greatly increase a student's confidence and performance.
2. If a task is too easy, your level of _____ might drop, leading to boredom or mistakes.
3. It can be difficult to _____ with the pressure of a high-stakes exam without proper relaxation techniques.
4. Psychologists study how we _____ success to hard work and failure to bad luck.
5. Humans have a remarkable _____ to learn and store new information throughout their entire lives.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Attention _____ | A) Kapasite / Verim |
| 2. Attitude _____ | B) Benlik / Ego |
| 3. Ego _____ | C) Dikkat |
| 4. Capacity _____ | D) Tutum / Tavır |
| 5. Feedback _____ | E) Geri Bildirim |

IV. Personality, Patterns, and the Inner Self

Psychologists often debate the role of **heredity**—the genetic passing of traits from parents to offspring—in shaping our **intelligence** and overall character. Each person develops a unique **identity**, which is a complex mix of these biological factors and their life experiences. For example, an **introvert** may find that their natural **instinct** is to seek quiet environments to recharge, whereas others might thrive on constant social **interaction**.

In research, a scientist begins with a **hypothesis**, a proposed explanation that must be tested through observation. During these studies, researchers may gain a sudden **insight** into human behavior. They also study how the brain can be deceived, such as by an **illusion** that distorts our physical senses. When a person's goals are blocked or their expectations are not met, they often experience **frustration**. By studying these reactions, psychology helps us understand how to navigate the gap between our internal expectations and the external world.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The magician used a clever optical _____ to make the large building seem to disappear.
 2. After hours of staring at the math problem, he had a sudden _____ and found the solution.
 3. Some scientists believe that musical talent is largely a matter of _____, passed down through families.
 4. She is a natural _____ who prefers reading a book at home to attending a crowded party.
 5. The detective's first _____ was that the witness was not telling the entire truth.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Identity _____ | A) Hipotez / Varsayım |
| 2. Hypothesis _____ | B) Hayal / Yanılsama |
| 3. Illusion _____ | C) Kimlik |
| 4. Interaction _____ | D) Zeka |
| 5. Intelligence _____ | E) Etkileşim |

V. Foundations of Mental Well-being

Achieving psychological **maturity** is a lifelong process of developing emotional stability and a clear sense of self. A key component of this is maintaining healthy **self-esteem**, which allows an individual to value themselves and their abilities. In a professional or **therapeutic** setting, counselors help individuals navigate their internal world to reach a state of **mental** balance.

To understand the world clearly, we strive for **objectivity**, the ability to judge situations based on facts rather than personal feelings. This helps us remain **rational** when making difficult decisions. However, the human mind can also develop patterns that are difficult to break, such as a **phobia**—an extreme or irrational fear of something—or an **obsession** that dominates a person's thoughts.

Society also plays a role by establishing a social **norm**, which defines what is considered typical or acceptable behavior. When we find healthy patterns of thinking, we must **reinforce** them through practice and positive feedback. By focusing on these principles, we can improve our overall quality of life and resilience.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Regular exercise and a balanced diet are essential for both physical and _____ health.
2. The therapist used a specific _____ technique to help the patient overcome their fear of heights.
3. It is important to stay _____ and look at the evidence before drawing a final conclusion.
4. If you reward a child for good behavior, you _____ the likelihood that they will act that way again.
5. High _____ can help a person recover more quickly from failure or social rejection.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Maturity _____ | A) Akılcı / Rasyonel |
| 2. Rational _____ | B) Saplantı / Takıntı |
| 3. Obsession _____ | C) Olgunluk |
| 4. Norm _____ | D) Fobi / Korku |
| 5. Phobia _____ | E) Kural / Standart / Norm |

Answer Key

I. The Landscape of the Human Mind

Fill in the Blanks:

1. behavior
2. subconscious
3. anxiety (or depression)
4. cognition
5. motivation

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

II. The Mechanics of Human Interaction and Recovery

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ambiguous
2. resilience
3. inhibit
4. bias
5. adjustment

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

III. The Internal Mechanisms of the Mind

Fill in the Blanks:

1. feedback
2. arousal
3. cope
4. attribute
5. capacity

Matching: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

IV. Personality, Patterns, and the Inner Self

Fill in the Blanks:

1. illusion
2. insight
3. heredity
4. introvert
5. instinct (or hypothesis)

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

V. Foundations of Mental Well-being

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Mental
2. Therapeutic
3. Objective (or Rational)
4. Reinforce
5. Self-esteem

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

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#9

I. Exploring the Great Unknown

The study of the **Universe** begins with a sense of wonder at the scale of the **Cosmos**. Our world is just a small part of a much larger **Galaxy**, which contains billions of stars and planetary systems. To see these distant objects, astronomers use a powerful **Telescope**, an instrument that gathers light to reveal details invisible to the naked eye.

Every **celestial** body in space is governed by the laws of physics, particularly **gravity**, the force that pulls objects toward one another. This force is what keeps a planet in its **orbit** around a star. Within our own neighborhood, we often find smaller objects like an **asteroid**—a rocky body orbiting the sun—or a **comet**, which is famous for its glowing tail of gas and dust. Whether it is the **stellar** light from a dying sun or the birth of a new nebula, the study of space continues to expand our understanding of our place in existence.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Earth takes 365 days to complete one full _____ around the Sun.
 2. Scientists used a massive _____ in Chile to capture the first clear image of a black hole.
 3. Unlike a rocky planet, a _____ is composed mostly of ice, dust, and frozen gases.
 4. Without the force of _____, the moon would simply drift away into deep space.
 5. The Milky Way is a spiral _____ that contains our entire solar system.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Celestial _____ | A) Gökada / Galaksi |
| 2. Galaxy _____ | B) Gök cismi ile ilgili / Semavi |
| 3. Stellar _____ | C) Evren |
| 4. Universe _____ | D) Yıldızlarla ilgili |
| 5. Asteroid _____ | E) Göktaşı / Asteroid |

II. The Physics of the Deep Cosmos

Modern astronomy relies on precise measurements and advanced technology to study the furthest reaches of the **Universe**. An **observatory**—often built on high mountains to avoid interference—houses massive telescopes, while a robotic **probe** may be sent directly to distant planets to collect data. These tools help us measure the **velocity** of moving stars and the intense **radiation** emitted by distant energy sources.

One of the most mysterious objects in the **Cosmos** is a **black hole**, where **gravity** is so strong that even light cannot escape. Near such objects, the **density** of matter reaches extreme levels. Astronomers also study a **cluster** of stars to understand how they form and move together. When an object like the moon passes in front of a star or planet, it creates an **eclipse**, a spectacular event often observed from Earth. By calculating the **magnitude** of a star's brightness and analyzing the **atmospheric** conditions of other worlds, we continue to solve the puzzles of space.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. A solar _____ occurs when the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun, blocking the light.
 2. The NASA _____ traveled for years before finally reaching the outer edges of our solar system.
 3. Because a _____ is so small and contains so much mass, its gravitational pull is infinite.
 4. Scientists are concerned about the _____ levels that astronauts might face during a mission to Mars.
 5. In astronomy, the term _____ is used to describe how bright a star appears to be from Earth.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Velocity _____ | A) Gözlemevi |
| 2. Observatory _____ | B) Hız / Sürat |
| 3. Cluster _____ | C) Yoğunluk |
| 4. Density _____ | D) Küme / Grup |
| 5. Atmospheric _____ | E) Atmosferik / Atmosferle ilgili |

III. Light and Matter in the Infinite Void

The scale of the **Universe** is so vast that it can often feel **infinite** to the human mind. To understand these distant reaches, scientists look at the life cycles of stars and the clouds of gas and dust known as a **nebula**, where new stars are born. These stars **emit** a **luminous** glow that travels across space for millions of years before reaching our eyes.

Humanity's curiosity has led to the **launch** of many missions focused on the **exploration** of our solar system and beyond. We study every tiny **particle** of space dust and the different **phases** of the moon to understand the history of our neighborhood. Sometimes, we see a **meteor**—a "shooting star"—entering our atmosphere. While we have found no evidence of **extraterrestrial** life yet, the search continues as we send probes further into the dark, silent corners of the cosmos.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The moon goes through different _____, such as the "Full Moon" and "New Moon," every month.
 2. A _____ is a giant cloud of dust and gas in space; some are the "nurseries" where stars are born.
 3. Light-colored objects tend to _____ more heat and light than dark-colored ones.
 4. Many people wonder if _____ life exists on other planets orbiting distant stars.
 5. The _____ of the first satellite, Sputnik, marked the beginning of the Space Age in 1957.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Exploration _____ | A) Parlak / Işıklı |
| 2. Infinite _____ | B) Keşif / Araştırma |
| 3. Luminous _____ | C) Parçacık / Tanecik |
| 4. Particle _____ | D) Meteor / Göktaşı |
| 5. Meteor _____ | E) Sonsuz / Uçsuz Bucaksız |

IV. The Physics and Phenomena of the Void

The vacuum of space is a place of extremes, where there is no air to carry sound or protect against radiation. To study this environment, scientists launch a **spacecraft** equipped with sensors to analyze the electromagnetic **spectrum**. By looking at **visible** light and other wavelengths, astronomers can determine the chemical composition of a distant **planet** or a glowing nebula.

Most large celestial bodies are **spherical** due to the pull of gravity, which also causes **tidal** forces that can stretch and heat moons and planets. We observe the **rotation** of these bodies to understand their days and nights. Occasionally, we witness the most violent event in the **Universe**: a **supernova**. This massive stellar explosion occurs when a star reaches the end of its life, releasing more energy in an instant than our Sun will **emit** in its entire lifetime. Through these observations, we continue to map the history and future of the **Cosmos**.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Sound cannot travel through a _____ because there are no particles to carry the vibrations.
 2. The Earth's _____ on its axis is what creates the cycle of day and night every 24 hours.
 3. A _____ is the final, explosive stage of a high-mass star's life cycle.
 4. The moon's gravitational pull creates a _____ effect that causes the oceans to rise and fall.
 5. Astronomers use a prism to split light into a _____ of different colors to study star temperatures.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Spacecraft _____ | A) Görünür / Gözle görülebilir |
| 2. Spherical _____ | B) Vakum / Boşluk |
| 3. Vacuum _____ | C) Küresel / Yuvarlak |
| 4. Visible _____ | D) Uzay Aracı |
| 5. Rotation _____ | E) Kendi eksenini etrafında dönme / Rotasyon |

V. The Scale and Substance of the Solar System

To understand the **Universe**, astronomers analyze the **composition** of different worlds. Some planets are small and rocky, while others are a gas **giant** made mostly of hydrogen and helium. These larger planets often have more than one **satellite**—a moon or human-made object— orbiting them. The **distance** between these celestial bodies is so vast that it is often measured in light-years.

Every planet has an **axis**, an imaginary line around which it rotates. The outer **boundary** of a solar system is often defined by the point where the sun's influence ends. Within this space, hydrogen is the most **abundant** chemical **element**, providing the fuel for stars. However, space is not empty; it is filled with cosmic **dust** and debris. Occasionally, a massive **impact** occurs when a large object strikes a planet or moon, creating craters and sometimes even changing the object's **orbit** or rotation forever.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Jupiter is the largest gas _____ in our solar system, with a mass more than twice that of all other planets combined.
2. The Moon is a natural _____ that has been orbiting the Earth for billions of years.
3. Scientists believe a massive _____ from an asteroid was responsible for the extinction of the dinosaurs.
4. Hydrogen is the most _____ gas in the sun, making up about 73% of its total mass.
5. The Earth tilts on its _____ at an angle of 23.5 degrees, which is the primary cause of our seasons.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Composition _____ | A) Sınır / Hudut |
| 2. Boundary _____ | B) Bol / Çok Bulunan |
| 3. Abundant _____ | C) Toz |
| 4. Dust _____ | D) Bileşim / Yapı |
| 5. Element _____ | E) Element / Unsur |

Answer Key

I. Exploring the Great Unknown

Fill in the Blanks:

1. orbit
2. telescope
3. comet
4. gravity
5. galaxy

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

II. The Physics of the Deep Cosmos

Fill in the Blanks:

1. eclipse
2. probe
3. black hole
4. radiation
5. magnitude

Matching: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

III. Light and Matter in the Infinite Void

Fill in the Blanks:

1. phases
2. nebula
3. emit
4. extraterrestrial
5. launch

Matching: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

IV. The Physics and Phenomena of the Void

Fill in the Blanks:

1. vacuum
2. rotation
3. supernova
4. tidal
5. spectrum

Matching: 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

V. The Scale and Substance of the Solar System

Fill in the Blanks:

1. giant
2. satellite
3. impact
4. abundant
5. axis

Matching: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-E

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5 Metin ve Alıştırmalar

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#10

I. The Search for Meaning and Values

Philosophy begins with questions about our very **existence**—what it means to "be" and how we fit into the universe. To navigate this, humans often rely on **intuition**, that immediate feeling of knowing something without the need for conscious reasoning. While some truths are concrete, many philosophical concepts are **abstract**, dealing with ideas that do not have a physical form.

When we discuss values, we look at **ethics**, the branch of philosophy that defines right and wrong. A key part of living a good life is the development of **virtue**, or high moral standards. However, much of what we value is **subjective**, meaning it is based on personal feelings and a specific **perspective** rather than objective facts. This is especially true in **aesthetic** discussions, where we debate the nature and appreciation of beauty.

To communicate these deep ideas, philosophers often use a **metaphor** to explain a complex concept through a simpler comparison. In both art and thought, the **composition** of these ideas—how they are put together—determines whether they form a coherent and meaningful whole.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

- Whether a painting is beautiful or not is entirely _____; what one person loves, another may dislike.
- The author used a powerful _____ of a journey to describe the process of aging.
- Helping others without expecting anything in return is considered a great _____ in many cultures.
- He had a strong _____ that something was wrong, even though he couldn't explain why.
- In the study of _____, we ask questions like "What is the best way for a person to live?"

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Existence _____ | A) Soyut |
| 2. Abstract _____ | B) Sezgi |
| 3. Intuition _____ | C) Varlık / Varoluş |
| 4. Aesthetic _____ | D) Etik / Ahlak Felsefesi |
| 5. Ethics _____ | E) Estetik |

II. The Framework of Thought and Art

Philosophy relies heavily on **logic**, the systematic study of valid inference and correct reasoning. One major school of thought is **rationalism**, which suggests that reason, rather than sensory experience, is the primary source of knowledge. However, reason often leads us to a **paradox**—a statement or situation that contradicts itself but might actually be true. To navigate these complexities, we must develop a clear **interpretation** of the facts presented to us.

When we move from the mind to the world of creation, we encounter the **genre** of art, which categorizes works by style or content. A physical **sculpture** or a written piece is often a vessel for a deeper **concept**. To determine if a work is **authentic**, we look for a sense of genuineness or truth to its origins. Scholars perform a **critique** to analyze and evaluate the merits of these works. Throughout this process, we are often guided by a **moral** compass, asking not just what is beautiful, but what is right or meaningful in the human experience.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. In the study of _____, students learn how to build strong arguments and identify flaws in reasoning.
2. The ancient _____ was carved from a single block of white marble.
3. A _____ is a "logical puzzle" that seems to lead to two opposite but equally logical conclusions.
4. It is difficult to provide a single _____ of the poem because every reader sees something different.
5. Science fiction is a popular _____ that often explores the future of technology and society.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rationalism _____ | A) Kavram / Olgu |
| 2. Authentic _____ | B) Eleştiri / İnceleme |
| 3. Critique _____ | C) Akılcılık / Rasyonalizm |
| 4. Concept _____ | D) Özgün / Hakiki / Otantik |
| 5. Moral _____ | E) Ahlaki / Manevi |

III. The Art of Perception and Understanding

In both literature and life, we often follow a **narrative**—a spoken or written account of connected events. As we seek a deeper **enlightenment** or spiritual understanding, we begin to **contemplate** the meaning behind these stories. This process requires us to **acknowledge** the truth in different viewpoints, even when they seem to contradict our own.

Our **creative** minds often seek **symmetry**, a sense of harmonious and beautiful proportion and balance. However, art also teaches us to find value in **ambiguity**, where a single image or word can have more than one meaning. To truly **appreciate** a work of art, one must look past the surface to see what the artist intends to **depict**. By making a clear **distinction** between what is real and what is imagined, we gain a more profound **perspective** on the human experience.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The movie's ending was full of _____; some viewers thought the hero survived, while others thought he died.
 2. If you look at a butterfly's wings, you will notice a perfect _____ in their patterns and colors.
 3. Many people sit in silence to _____ the big questions of life, such as the nature of happiness.
 4. It is important to _____ the hard work of others, even if you do not agree with their final results.
 5. The author's latest _____ tells the story of a young girl traveling through a magical forest.
-

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Enlightenment _____ | A) Betimlemek / Tasvir Etmek |
| 2. Distinction _____ | B) Aydınlanma |
| 3. Depict _____ | C) Ayrım / Fark |
| 4. Creative _____ | D) Yaratıcı |
| 5. Symmetry _____ | E) Bakışık / Simetri |

IV. The Expression of the Human Spirit

Throughout history, art and philosophy have tried to capture the **essence** of what it means to be human. Some creators focus on the **divine**, seeking to represent a higher power or an **eternal** truth that lasts forever. These works often aim to **evoke** deep feelings of wonder or peace in the viewer.

In a grand **exhibition** of art, we see how different cultures **embody** their values through various forms. A great speaker or writer uses **eloquence** to share these ideas, placing a strong **emphasis** on the importance of **humanity** and kindness. However, the path to understanding is not always clear; often, a sense of **doubt** arises, forcing us to question our beliefs and look deeper for the truth. By balancing our certainties with our questions, we create a more meaningful and honest reflection of the world.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. The poet's _____ was so moving that the entire audience remained silent for several minutes after he finished.
2. Museums often hold a special _____ to showcase the works of local artists.
3. Love is often described as an _____ flame that continues to burn even after many years.
4. The scent of lavender can _____ happy memories of childhood summers in the countryside.
5. Even the most confident scientists experience moments of _____ when their experiments do not go as planned.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Essence _____ | A) İnsanlık |
| 2. Divine _____ | B) Somutlaştırmak / Simgelemek |
| 3. Embody _____ | C) Öz / Esas |
| 4. Emphasis _____ | D) İlahi / Kutsal |
| 5. Humanity _____ | E) Vurgu / Önem |

V. The Pursuit of Perfection and Meaning

In the world of ideas, **idealism** represents the pursuit of high noble principles and the belief that the mind or spirit is the fundamental reality. This often provides the **inspiration** for great works of art. When an artist or thinker creates a **masterpiece**, it is seen as the highest expression of their skill and vision. These works are not just physical objects; they **embody** qualities that are **inherent** to the human condition, such as the search for truth and beauty.

To understand these creations, we must look at what they **signify**—the deeper meanings or symbols they represent. A single image can **illustrate** a complex story or **imply** a feeling that words cannot fully capture. While our personal reactions are often subjective, we also strive for an **objective** analysis based on facts and technical skill. Through quiet **reflection** on these works, we can gain **wisdom**, a deep understanding of life that goes beyond simple knowledge. By balancing our ideals with our observations, we find a clearer path toward understanding ourselves and the world around us.

1. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" is considered a _____ of the Renaissance because of its incredible detail and mystery.
2. The author did not say it directly, but his words seemed to _____ that the main character was unhappy.
3. Every human being has an _____ right to be treated with dignity and respect.
4. After the long journey, the traveler sat by the lake for a moment of _____, thinking about everything he had learned.
5. In ancient stories, the owl is often used to _____ knowledge and deep _____.

2. Matching Exercise

Match the English terms with their Turkish meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Idealism _____ | A) İlham / Esin |
| 2. Inspiration _____ | B) Örnekleme / Resimleme |
| 3. Illustrate _____ | C) Ülkücülük / İdealizm |
| 4. Objective _____ | D) Nesnel / Objektif |
| 5. Wisdom _____ | E) Bilgelik |

Answer Key

I. The Search for Meaning and Values

Fill in the Blanks:

1. subjective
2. metaphor
3. virtue
4. intuition
5. ethics

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

II. The Framework of Thought and Art

Fill in the Blanks:

1. logic
2. sculpture
3. paradox
4. interpretation
5. genre

Matching: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

III. The Art of Perception and Understanding

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ambiguity
2. symmetry
3. contemplate
4. acknowledge (or appreciate)
5. narrative

Matching: 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D, 5-E

IV. The Expression of the Human Spirit

Fill in the Blanks:

1. eloquence
2. exhibition
3. eternal
4. evoke
5. doubt

Matching: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A

V. The Pursuit of Perfection and Meaning

Fill in the Blanks:

1. masterpiece
2. imply
3. inherent
4. reflection
5. signify / wisdom

Matching: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E