

I. **Kelime Alıştırması: Tablodaki kelimeler arasından uygun olanları aşağıdaki cümlelerdeki boşluklara yerleştiriniz.**

Thwart	decay of	raw materials	decline
homogeneity	deterrence	refrain from	prevent

1. Negative sovereignty refers to the legal right to demand that other states **refrain from** interfering in a state's internal affairs.
2. Civil war refers to war between factions within a state trying to create, or **prevent**, a new government for the entire state or some territorial part of it.
3. If the defense has a large advantage, even isolated defenders can **thwart** aggressors alone.
4. The economic growth of western Europe and the discovery of the New World and of new ocean routes to Asia resulted in the eventual **decay of** the Middle East
5. With the relative **decline** of the United States, however, there was no longer a clearly dominant power to sustain the liberal world economy.
6. However, the onset of the industrial revolution initiated an expanding need for secure supplies of **raw materials**, and the need to secure markets for the manufactured goods.
7. Nationalism becomes the claim that political power should reflect cultural **homogeneity** in every corner of the sovereign territory; thus nationalism extends and deepens the scope of sovereignty to require certain kinds of cultural conformity for citizenship.
8. In light of the unacceptable costs of nuclear war, military strategists and planners have devoted a great deal of attention to the requirements of **deterrence** in the nuclear age.

II. Kelime Alıştırması: Tablodaki kelimeler arasından uygun olanları aşağıdaki cümlelerdeki boşluklara yerleştiriniz.

Misperception	expand to	occur	insecurity
Leverage	consistent with	coercive	threaten

1. For classical liberals, cooperation emerges from man's establishing and reforming institutions that permit cooperative interactions and prohibit **coercive** actions.
2. Since no state can ever feel entirely secure in such a world of competing states, competition follows, and the result is a rising spiral of **insecurity** among states.
3. International affairs can be seen as a series of bargaining interactions in which states use their power capabilities as **leverage** to influence the outcomes.
4. The more radical Islamist movements not only **threaten** some existing governments—especially those tied to the West—but also undermine traditional norms of state sovereignty.
5. Twelve states signed the treaty, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Benelux countries, Italy, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, and Portugal. Since then, NATO's membership has **expanded to** include Turkey (1952), Greece (1952), Germany (1955), Spain (1982), the Czech Republic (1997), Poland (1997), and Hungary (1997).
6. The U.S. war in Iraq may also provide cautionary examples to future generations about the risks of misinformation, **misperception**, wishful thinking, and groupthink in managing a major foreign policy initiative.
7. During April 1986 the world's worst nuclear power accident **occurred** at Chernobyl in the former USSR (now Ukraine). The Chernobyl accident killed more than 56 people immediately and exposed approximately 6,600,000 people to radiation, of whom as many as 9,000 have subsequently died from radiation-induced cancers.
8. Theories of international relations must, according to Morgenthau, be **consistent with** the facts and it is these which must be the ultimate test of the validity of theoretical statements.

III. Kelime Alıştırması: Aşağıda fiil hali verilen kelimelerin isim, sıfat ve zarf hallerini bulunuz.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<i>Destroy</i>	<i>Destruction</i>	<i>destructive</i>	<i>destructively</i>
relate	relativity	relative	relatively
advise	advice	advisable	advisably
accept	acceptance	acceptable	Acceptably
Produce	product	productive	productively
compete	competition	competitive	Competitively

IV. Gramer Alıştırması: Aşağıdaki cümleleri tablodaki bağlaçlardan uygun olanı ile yeniden formüle ediniz.

and	but	or
so	for	neither...nor...

1. The territory belongs to the state.

The government can keep foreigners outside the state's boundaries.

*The territory belongs to the state, **so** the government can keep foreigners outside the state's boundaries.*

2. Most armed conflicts are not nuclear wars.

Also most of them are not mechanised conventional wars between states.

Most armed conflicts are **neither** nuclear **nor** mechanised conventional wars between states.

3. Wars arise from different situations.

Wars play different roles in bargaining over conflicts.

Wars arise from different situations **and** play different roles in bargaining over conflicts.

4. The aim of a civil war may be to change the entire system of government.

It may also be to split a region off as a new state.

The aim may be to change the entire system of government, to merely replace the people in it, **or** to split a region off as a new state.

5. For instance, the U.S.-led war against Iraq in 1991 retook the territory of Kuwait.

It did not go on to Baghdad to topple Saddam Hussein's government.

For instance, the U.S.-led war against Iraq in 1991 retook the territory of Kuwait **but** did not go on to Baghdad to topple Saddam Hussein's government.

6. Some IR scholars argue that war and military force are becoming obsolete as leverage in international conflicts.

These means of influence are not very effective in today's highly complex, interdependent world.

Some IR scholars argue that war and military force are becoming obsolete as leverage in international conflicts, **for** these means of influence are not very effective in today's highly complex, interdependent world.

7. The most powerful states in the world exert most of the influence on international events.

They get the most attention from IR scholars.

The most powerful states in the world exert most of the influence on international events, **so** they get the most attention from IR scholars.