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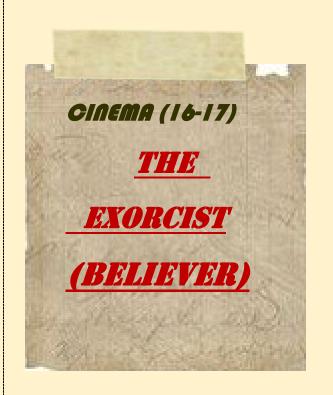
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TÜRKIYE - SERBIA FINAL

Türkiye defeated Serbia in a five-set epic match to win the 2023 CEV Women's European Volleyball Championship title on Sunday.

Turkish women's team won the final with the sets of 27-25, 21-25, 25-22, 22-25, 13-15 at Brussels' Palais 12.

"In the 100th anniversary of our republic, we first won the Nations League, then became the European champion," Turkish captain Eda Erdem Dundar said. "We have written an incredible story. I'm happy, I'm proud!"



Turkish star Melissa Teressa Vargas, who dropped an amazing 41 points in the final, was named the Most Valuable Player (MVP) of the competition.

The Crescent Stars clinched their maiden gold medal in their third European Championship final.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan wrote on X: "I heartily congratulate our Turkish National Women's Volleyball Team, the Sultans of the Net, who made us all proud as the 2023 CEV European Champions."

In the 2019 Women's European Volleyball Championship final, Serbia had defeated Türkiye 3-2.



TÜRKIYE NATIONAL TEAM



The Turkey national football team (Turkish: Türkiye Millî Futbol Takımı; officially recognized as Türkiye by represents Turkey in men's international football matches. The team is controlled by the Turkish Football Federation (Turkish: Türkiye Futbol Federasyonu), the governing body for football in Turkey, which was founded in 1923 and has been a member of FIFA since 1923 and UEFA since 1962.

The team played their first official international game in 1923 and has represented the nation in major competitions since their debut appearance at the 1924 Summer Olympics. They have participated in Summer Olympics a total of six times (1924, 1928, 1936, 1948, 1952 and 1960), and reached the quarter-finals twice, in 1948 and 1952.

The team enjoyed their highest achievements in the 2000s, most notably finishing in third place at the 2002 FIFA World Cup and the 2003 FIFA Confederations Cup, and reaching the semi-finals at UEFA Euro 2008.

They qualified for FIFA World Cup three times (1950,[b] 1954 and 2002) and reached the semi-finals in 2002, winning bronze medals. The team qualified for UEFA European Championships five times. Making

their debut at Euro 96, they reached the quarter-finals in Euro 2000 and semi-finals in Euro 2008. In recent years, Turkey qualified to the Euro 2016 and Euro 2020 championships.

As of 2020, the most capped player to play on the national team is Rüştü Reçber with 120 senior international caps between 1994 and 2012, and the most scoring player is Hakan Şükür with 51 goals scored between 1992 and 2007.[14] The longest-serving captain is Turgay Şeren with captaincy of 35 international encounters from 1950 to 1966.[15]



TÜRKIYE BASKETBALL LEAGUE



Anadolu Efes on Saturday won the 2023 Türkiye Sigorta Basketball Super Lig title.

The Istanbul club beat Pinar Karsiyaka 83-74 to sweep them in the finals 3-0 to secure their record-extending 16th championship in the league.

Anadolu Efes Serbian guard Vasilije Micic scored game high 29 points to be the key player for the win at Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

Karsiyaka Spor Salonu in Izmir. He also made seven assists. Micic scored a critical three-pointer with a minute and 30 seconds remaining to the final buzzer, discouraging the opponents, 77-74.

Pinar Karsiyaka missed two chances, and fouled Micic to stop the clock as nearly 15 seconds remaining to the end of the game. Micic did not make a mistake, scoring both his free throws. Anadolu Efes' Amath M'Baye was fouled after getting a defensive rebound. M'Baye scored both of the free throws to clinch victory.

M'Baye scored 10 points for the winners. Anadolu Efes star Shane Larkin had 15 points and produced seven assists during Game 3. The winning team's French guard Rodrigue Beaubois added 11 points. Pinar Karsiyaka's Vittorio Brown led the home team, scoring 21 points.

US guard Errick McCollum posted a double-double with 18 points and 11 assists, and Jaylon Brown had 13 points for Pinar Karsiyaka. Anadolu Efes have 16 Turkish titles to be the record holders. Another Istanbul club Fenerbahce Beko won it 10 times. This season's finalists Pinar Karsiyaka bagged the Turkish league twice, the last in 2015.



TURKISH FOOTBAL LEAGUE, TOP 3 TEAMS

TO THE SECOND TO

FENERBAHCE

Fenerbahçe is the professional football team of Fenerbahçe Sports Club. Fenerbahçe is the Turkish football team with the most championships in the Turkish League championships held since 1924, with 28 championships. It has finished first in the Super League 19 times, in the National Group 6 times, and in the Turkish Championship 3 times

Additionally, it has 7 Turkish Cup.



BESIKTAS

Beşiktaş. Founded in 1903 under the name of Bereket Gymnastics Club Beşiktaş JK was founded in August 1911. It is a branch established in . Beşiktaş has a total of 16 Super League championships, 10 Turkish Cups and 9 Turkish Super Cups. In addition, it has won a total of 21 Turkish championships in its history, including 14 times in the Super League, 2 times in the Federation Cup, 2 times in the Turkish Football Championship and 3 times in the National Group.



GALATASARAY

Galatasaray is the football team of Galatasaray Sports Club competing in the Super League. Galatasaray has been the Super League champion 23 times, won the Turkish Cup 18 times and the Turkish Super Cup 16 times.



WHAT IS MUSIC ???

WHAT IS MUSIC! It is the art of bringing together measured and regular sounds, with or without rhythm, within artistic ideas in order to express our feelings, thoughts or events. One of the two main elements of music is sound and the other is rhythm.

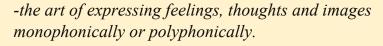


Music today.

Music tomorrow.

Music forever.

music



-Playing or singing works consisting of sounds arranged in this way



-.Human beings, who make sounds by hitting stones or bones together, made their first instruments by observing the reeds that made various sounds in the wind. He cut the reeds and drilled holes in them and blew the first melodies. Then rhythm and harmony came together. Thus, the invention of music took place between 82 thousand and 43 thousand years before Christ.



Although the beginning of music is not exactly known, it is possible that it emerged with primitive man's instinctive sense of rhythm and imitation of nature sounds. Music;



speaks what cannot be expressed soothes the mind and gives it rest heals the heart and makes it whole flows from heaven to the soul."







SHAWN MENDES

He was born in 8th August 1998. His dad is from Portugese and his mom is from the UK. His dad's name is Manuel and his mom's name is Karen. He also has got a sister. Her name is Aaliyah. He was discovered by Vine. He was recording himself while singing and posted on Vine. His manager Andrew Gentler discovered him from his covers on Vine. And then, him and his manager made a deal with Island Records and he started to sing profassionally. His first single is "Life of the Party" In 2014 he did the opening aspect the front artist in Taylor Swift's concert. Having achieved so much success at the age of 18,

Mendes was included in Spotify's list of the most successful people under 20 and was also featured in Time magazine.

KIM SE-JEONG

Kim Se-jeong is a South Korean singer and actress. She was born on August 28, 1996 in Jeonju, South Korea. She came second in Mnet's girl group survival show Produce 101 and project girl group |.O.| She was also a member of Lellyfish Entertainment's girl group gugudan. He is currently active as a solo artist and actor, best known for leading roles in the television series School (2017), Wanna Hear Your Song (2019), The Uncanny Counter (2020-2021) and Business Proposal (2022).

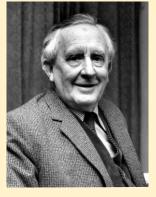




GÜLÇİN ERGÜL

Gülçin Ergül was born on October 30, 1985 in Istanbul. He started his music career by studying piano at "Pera Fine Arts Academy". He was selected for the Atatürk Cultural Center State Opera and Children's Ballet Ensemble and Children's Choir. He completed his

secondary and high school education at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University State
Conservatory Ballet Department. She graduated from Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University
State Conservatory, Department of Modern Dance and completed her bachelor's degree.
For many years, she worked with stars such as Britney Spears, Kylie Minogue, Mariah_
Carey, Justin Timberlake and instructors. She started taking private singing lessons
during her high school years and continues to this day



LITERATURE: JOHN RONAL REVEL TOLKIEN

-John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (3 January 1892 – 2 September 1973)was an English writer and philologist.

-From 1925 to 1945, Tolkien was the Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon and a Fellow of Pembroke College, both at the University of Oxford. He then moved within the same university to become the Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Fellow of Merton College, and held these positions from 1945 until his retirement in 1959. Tolkien was a close friend of C. S. Lewis, a co-member of the informal literary discussion

group The Inklings. He was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II on 28 March 1972.

-After Tolkien's death, his son Christopher published a series of works based on his father's extensive notes and unpublished manuscripts, including The Silmarillion. These, together with The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, form a connected body of tales, poems, fictional histories, invented languages, and literary essays about a fantasy world called Arda and, within it, Middle-earth. Between 1951 and 1955, Tolkien applied the term legendarium to the larger part of these writings.

Tolkien's writings:

The Lord of the Rings

-The request for a sequel prompted Tolkien to begin what became his most famous work: the epic novel The Lord of the Rings. Tolkien spent more than ten years writing the primary narrative and appendices for The Lord of the Rings, during which time he received the constant support of the Inklings, in particular his closest friend C. S. Lewis, the author of The Chronicles of Narnia. Both The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings are set against the background of The Silmarillion, but in a time long after it.

-Tolkien at first intended The Lord of the Rings to be a children's tale in the style of The Hobbit, but it quickly grew darker and more serious in the writing.[132] Though a direct sequel to The Hobbit, it addressed an older audience, drawing on the immense backstory of Beleriand that Tolkien had constructed in previous years, and which eventually saw posthumous publication in The Silmarillion and other volumes.[131] Tolkien strongly influenced the fantasy genre that grew up after the book's success.

-The Lord of the Rings became immensely popular in the 1960s and has remained so ever since, ranking as one of the most popular works of fiction of the 20th century, judged by both sales and reader surveys. [134] In the 2003 "Big Read" survey conducted by the BBC, The Lord of the Rings was found to be the UK's "Best-loved Novel". [135] Australians voted The Lord of the Rings "My Favourite Book" in a 2004 survey conducted by the Australian ABC. In a 1999 poll of Amazon. com customers, The Lord of the Rings was judged to be their favourite "book of the millennium". In 2002 Tolkien was voted the 92nd "greatest Briton" in a poll conducted by the BBC, and in 2004 he was voted 35th in the SABC3's Great South Africans, the only person to appear in both lists. His popularity is not limited to the

"Beowulf: Monsters and Critics"

-In addition to writing fiction, Tolkien was also an author of academic literary criticism. His seminal 1936 lecture, later published as an essay, revolutionized the treatment of the Anglo-Saxon epic Beowulf by literary critics. The article remains highly influential in the study of Old English literature to this day. Beowulf is one of the most important influences on Tolkien's later fiction; Important details of both The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings are adapted from the poem.

"The Hobbit"

Tolkien never expected his stories to become popular, but by sheer accident a book called The Hobbit, which he had written some years before for his own children, came in 1936 to the attention of Susan Dagnall, an employee of the London publishing firm George Allen Unwin, who persuaded Tolkien to submit it for publication. When it was published a year later, the book attracted adult readers as well as children, and it became popular enough for the publishers to ask Tolkien to produce a sequel.

The Silmarillion

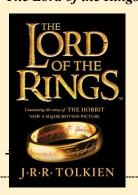
Tolkien wrote a brief "Sketch of the Mythology", which included the tales of Beren and Lúthien and of Túrin; and that sketch eventually evolved into the Quenta Silmarillion, an epic history that Tolkien started three times but never published. Tolkien desperately hoped to publish it along with The Lord of the Rings, but publishers declined. Moreover, printing costs were very high in 1950s Britain, requiring The Lord of the Rings to be published in three volumes. The story of this continuous redrafting is told in the posthumous series The History of Middle-earth, edited by Tolkien's son, Christopher Tolkien. From around 1936, Tolkien began to extend this framework to include the tale of The Fall of Númenor, which was inspired by the legend of Atlantis.

Tolkien appointed his son Christopher to be his literary executor, and he organized some of this material into a single coherent volume, published as The Silmarillion in 1977. It received the Locus Award for Best Fantasy novel in 1978. The Silmarillion

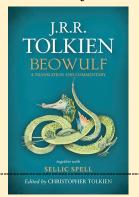
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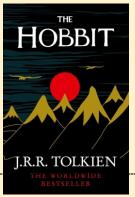
The Lord of the Rings



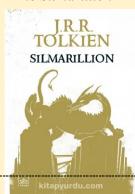
Beowulf



The Hobbit



The Silmarillion



Poems from some British writers

Moving through the silent crowd
Who stand behind dull cigarettes,
These men who idle in the road,
I have the sense of falling light.

They lounge at corners of the street,

And greet friends with a shrug of shouldres,

And turn their empty pockets out
The cynical gestures of the poor....

I'm jealous of the weeping hours,
They stare through with such hungry eyes.
I'm haunted by these images,
I'm haunted hy their emptiness.

Stephen Spender

Deep into that darkness peering,

Long I stood there, wondering, fearing,

Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortals

Ever dared to dream before;

But the silence was unbroken,

And the stillness gave no token,

And the only word there spoken

Was the whispered word, "Lenore!"

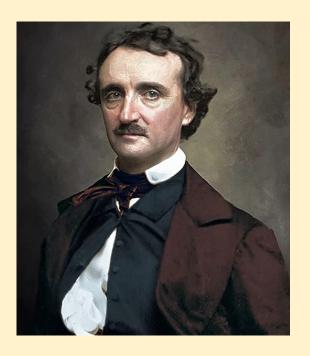
This I whispered, and an echo

Murmured back the word, "Lenore!".

Merely this, and nothing more.

Edgar Allen Poe









The Beykoz Glass and Crystal Museum, situated in Istanbul's Beykoz district, is a significant cultural and artistic institution. The museum focuses on the rich history and development of glass art, particularly during the Ottoman Empire, making it a valuable resource for those interested in the subject.

The museum primarily emphasizes glass production and processes, hosting an extensive collection. Visitors can

access detailed information about how glass is made, how decorations are created, and the historical uses of glass. The museum showcases remarkable works that reflect the impressive production of glass during the Ottoman era, as well as examples of modern glass art.

Content of the Glass and Crystal Museum:

- 1. Glass Artifacts: The museum's primary collection features a diverse range of glass artifacts, showcasing various periods and styles of glass art, such as vases, lanterns, plates, decorations, and more. Notably, the collection prominently includes glass artifacts from the Ottoman era.
- 2. Ottoman Glass Art: The museum showcases the exquisite glass art created during the Ottoman Empire, emphasizing the skilled craftsmanship of Ottoman artisans and providing insights into the artistic heritage of that time.



- 3. Modern Glass Art: The museum also represents modern glass art with a collection of creative works by contemporary glass artists that blend traditional and contemporary techniques and styles.
- 4. Crystal Collection: A special section of the museum showcases a private glass collection created by Rıfat crystal. This collection includes rare and unique glass artifacts from various cultures, demonstrating the impressive scope of international glass art.

Visitors can gain in-depth knowledge about the rich history of glass art by visiting Beykoz Glass and Crystal Museum. So if you are interested in glass arts or curious about the history of glass in Turkiye, make sure you visit The Beykoz Glass and Crystal Museum

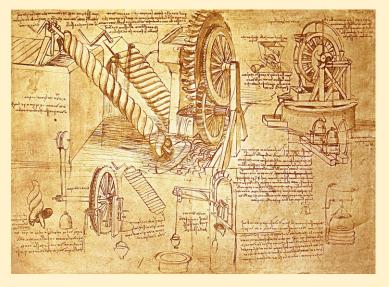


Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci, born in Vinci, Italy, on April 15, 1452, was an artistic genius and Renaissance polymath. He began his artistic journey as an apprentice under Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence at a young age. It was there that he honed his skills as a painter, sculptor, and draftsman, which would lay the foundation for his extraordinary career.

Leonardo was not just an artist but also a prolific inventor and scientist. He made significant contributions to various fields, including anatomy, engineering, and mathematics. He filled his notebooks with sketches and ideas for inventions, many of which were ahead of their time.

The reason why Leonardo da Vinci wrote in reverse or mirror writing in his notebooks remains a subject of debate. Some theories suggest it was for privacy, as it made it harder for others to read his notes. Others propose that his left-handedness may have naturally led to this style to prevent smudging. Additionally, there are theories that he used it as a form of encoding or that it was related to his fascination with visual perception. The true reason for his mirror writing remains uncertain, and it continues to be a topic of speculation among scholars.



Leonardo da Vinci was a very talented and innovative artist. He started as an apprentice in Florence and painted famous pictures like the "Mona Lisa" and "The Last Supper." He used clever techniques to make his art look more real, like blending colors and using light and shadow. His interest in science and studying the human body helped him make his art more accurate. He could do many different types of art, from portraits to nature drawings.

He worked for different rich people in cities like Florence, Milan, and Rome. Even today, people still love and learn from his art because it's one of the best examples from the Renaissance period.

The 2 Most Known Works of Leonardo da Vinci:

Among the many works of the Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci, two paintings stand out as the most famous and enduring masterpieces: the "Mona Lisa" and "The Last Supper."These paintings have fascinated people worldwide for many years, and their fame is because of a few important reasons.

1. Mona Lisa

The subject of the painting is Lisa Gherardini, the wife of Florentine merchant Francesco del Giocondo, which is why the painting is also known as "La Gioconda" in Italian. What makes the "Mona Lisa" particularly intriguing is the enigmatic smile on her face. Her expression seems to shift as you look at the painting, creating an aura of mystery and fascination.

One of the reasons the "Mona Lisa" is so famous is the technical mastery that Leonardo displayed in this artwork. The painting is a prime example of Renaissance art, with its precision, attention to detail, and the artist's ability to capture the essence of the subject.

Today, the "Mona Lisa" resides in the Louvre Museum in Paris, where it is displayed in a climate-controlled, bulletproof glass case to protect it from potential harm. Its fame and allure continue to draw millions of visitors from around the world, making it one of the most celebrated and cherished paintings in art history.

2. The Last Supper

This masterpiece portrays the pivotal moment from the Christian tradition when Jesus Christ



shares his final meal with his disciples before his crucifixion. The painting captures the moment when Jesus reveals that one of his disciples will betray him, a dramatic and emotionally charged scene.

Leonardo's artistic genius shines through in the composition and attention to detail in "The Last Supper." The disciples' expressions and body language convey a range of emotions, from surprise and

disbelief to anger and sorrow. The portrayal of the moment is so vivid that it almost feels as if we are witnessing the event firsthand.



Believer begins in Haiti, where Victor and his pregnant wife are on their honeymoon. But an earthquake strikes, and she's injured in a building collapse. The doctors tell Victor they can save the mom or the baby, but not both--and he has to choose.

Cut to the present day. Victor has a 13-year-old daughter named Angela, and his wife is dead. Angela, naturally, is a little bit obsessed with her mother since she never knew her, and one day she swipes one of her mom's old earrings and goes into the woods with her friend Katherine to do some light ritualizing. They don't seem too serious about it, but the demons hear them anyway.

The girls go missing without a trace, and then reappear a few days later in a barn, many miles away, thinking they'd only been gone a few hours. From there we get the standard demonic escalation. They seem relatively normal, but traumatized, at first, and then they gradually get ruder, cruder, and uglier as the demon's presence becomes more obvious in both Angela and Katherine.

Victor calls up Chris McNeil, the mom from the original Exorcist. But she isn't able to do much to help aside from hearing some mean comments about her daughter Regan (the girl who was possessed in the original movie) and getting stabbed in both eyes by Katherine. Both things lay out the



stakes and the reality of the possession, and so Victor, Katherine's family of evangelicals and their pastor, and some concerned neighbors (a Catholic woman and a Pentecostal man) prepare for the big, climactic exorcism scene. And in addition to the three varieties of Christian, Victor also recruits a pagan priestess to get in on it.

There's no Catholic priest involved at first, though, because the local diocese forbade the neighborhood priest from participating. But he believes the possession is real, and as the exorcism begins, he's sitting outside, in his car, praying. Inside, things are going pretty poorly, and the good guys aren't really making any headway. The priest, sensing that, decides to show up and bring the power of Christ with him.

So he pops in and starts issuing his rites on the demon-possessed girls. The movie indicates it's working, with the music rising triumphantly as the priest does the whole exorcism routine. But_it's just a ruse--the demon doesn't care about the priest's rite of exorcism at all. And it demonstrates that by telekinetically causing the priest's head to turn all the way backwards until he is dead.



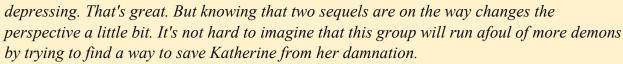
From there, we get two major developments. First: The demon reveals that Victor told the doctors in Haiti all those years before to save his wife, not his daughter. But her injuries were too severe, and they ended up having to save Angela by default, against Victor's wishes in the moment.

The second big thing: The demon says that Angela's and Katherine's parents get to choose which of the two girls gets to live, and which one has the unholy privilege of going back to Hell with the demon. Victor says nothing--he and Katherine's mom agree they can't make that choice, and decide to fight for both of them. But the demon says that if they don't choose, it

will take them both. And after some more fun times with demons, Katherine's father gives into temptation and chooses her.

From there, everything wraps up pretty quickly. It turns out the demon had tricked them--the one that was chosen would be the one who died, and the other would get to live. So Katherine's spirit is dragged to Hell, and Angela gets to live, just like what happened with Victor's choice all those years before.

As horror movie endings go, that's a pretty good one--it's both viscerally disturbing in the moment, and then once those raw feelings fade, it's just



That sequel, scheduled for 2025, is already subtitled "Deceiver"--a good title for a movie in which the characters wrestle with the consequences of being tricked in such a horrible way. The possibility that Katherine might return from her fate theoretically lessens the emotional impact of this ending, but we've still got a while before we find out anything about Deceiver.

But as it stands now: Angela is alive and recovering from her ordeal, and Katherine is in Hell. But with two more movies coming, it's hardly safe to assume the state of things will stay the same.

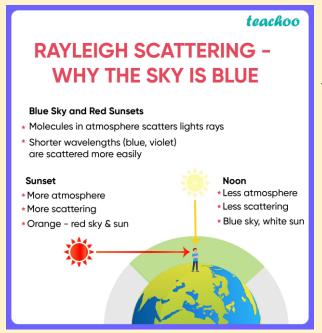


Why is the sky blue???

"Why is the sky blue?" It starts with the Sun, the most important source of light in our solar system. Sunlight appears white, but this white light consists of all colors of the visible spectrum, from red to violet. Sunlight is absorbed, reflected and modified by different elements, compounds and particles on its path in the atmosphere. The color of the sky depends largely on the wavelengths of incoming light, but air molecules and dust particles also play an important role.

When the sun is overhead, most of its rays cut through the atmosphere at nearly vertical angles. Light of shorter wavelengths, such as violet and blue, is more easily absorbed by air molecules than light of longer wavelengths. The air molecules then emit violet and blue light in different directions, saturating the sky. However, at noon the sky appears blue rather than a mixture of blue and purple because our eyes are more sensitive to blue light than violet light.





When the sun is closer to the horizon at dawn and dusk, the sun's rays hit the atmosphere at more oblique angles and therefore these rays must travel further through the atmosphere than at noon. As a result, there are more nitrogen and oxygen molecules and other particles that can block and scatter incoming sunlight. During this long transition, radiation in the shorter blue and violet wavelengths is largely filtered out, reducing the impact of these wavelengths on the color of the sky. What remains are longer wavelengths, and some of these rays strike water droplets that form clouds, as well as dust and other particles near the horizon, to create the red, orange, and yellow hues we enjoy at sunrise and sunset.

You can watch this video about this topic <u>-https://youtu.be/ehUIIhKhzDA</u> let's try

WHAT WE NEED?

- -1 a glass of water
- -2 some milk
- -3 torch
- -4 spoon

<u>Let's add some milk into the glass of water. Let's mix it with a spoon.</u>

Then let's shine the flashlight on the glass. We get a blue image.

If you want to watch how to do it, you can watch this video.

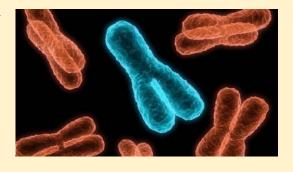
<u> https://youtu.be/DiF64N8C0fs?si=dJjzp9cj1G_G0_vH</u>



Y chromosome disappears

Moreover, the Y chromosome rapidly degenerated, leaving women with two completely normal X chromosomes, while men were left with one X and one crumpled Y chromosome. If degeneration continues at the same rate, there are only 4.6 million years left for the Y chromosome to disappear completely. This may seem like a long time, but it's not that long when you consider that life has existed on Earth for 3.5 billion years.

The Y chromosome wasn't always like this. If we go back in time to 166 million years ago, to the first mammals, the story was completely different. The early "proto-Y" chromosome was initially the same size as the X chromosome and contained the same genes. But Y chromosomes have a fundamental flaw. Unlike all other chromosomes, which have two copies in each of our cells, Y chromosomes are found in a single copy that is passed from fathers to sons.



This means that genes on the Y chromosome cannot undergo genetic recombination, called "shuffling" of genes, which occurs with each generation and helps eliminate harmful gene mutations. Deprived of the benefits of recombination, Y chromosomal genes degenerate over time and eventually disappear from the genome.



EVOLUTIONARY TREE(EVRİM AĞACI)

-Evrim Ağacı (Tree of Evolution), founded by members of the Middle East Technical University "Biology and Genetics Club" under the leadership of Çağrı Mert Bakırcı on November 5, 2010, is one of Turkey's largest popular science organizations.

. Çağrı Mert Bakırcı, born on July 4, 1990, in Ankara, completed his primary and middle school education at TED Ankara College. He attended Çankaya Milli Piyango Anatolian High School for his high school education. In 2013, he successfully graduated from the Mechanical Engineering Department at Middle East Technical

University. After completing his undergraduate studies, he started his doctoral studies at Texas Tech University and began working as a research assistant at the same institution. During his studies in mechanical engineering, he also completed a minor in the Biology Department.

On November 5, 2010, under the Middle East Technical University Biology and Genetics Society (BİYOGEN), Çağrı Mert Bakırcı established a group named "Evrim Ağacı" (Tree of Evolution). Evrim Ağacı, under Bakırcı's leadership, continues its work as one of Turkey's leading evolutionary biology and popular science organizations.

After graduating from ODTÜ, he obtained his doctorate from Texas Tech University. His doctoral research topics include evolutionary robotics, artificial intelligence, and theoretical/mathematical evolution.

Within Evrim Ağacı, Bakırcı has published over 500 scientific articles and more than 4000 popular science contents to date.

The organization

-The purpose of Evrim Ağacı is to present evolution and other scientific topics in an understandable and engaging manner. Through its website, social media accounts, and YouTube channel, Evrim Ağacı produces various content.

-The organization's website contains a wealth of information on evolution and other scientific topics. It features articles, videos, visuals, and answers to questions on evolutionary biology, genetics, paleontology, astronomy, and more.

-Evrim Ağacı's social media accounts serve as an ideal source to follow current developments in evolution and other scientific topics. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Pinterest and Google+ to share new research, articles, and events related to evolution.

Facebook; <u>www.facebook.com/evrimagaci</u> Youtube; www.youtube.com/evrimagaci

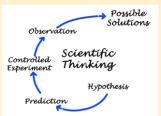
Twitter; www.twitter.com/evrimagaci Instagram; www.instagram.com/evrimagaci

Google+; plus.google.com/+EvrimagaciOrg/ Pinterest; www.pinterest.com/evrimagaci

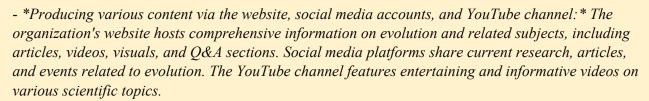
The YouTube channel hosts entertaining and informative videos on evolution and other scientific topics. It covers subjects such as the theory of evolution, DNA, and the origins of life.

The goals of Evrim Ağacı include:

- *Enhancing understanding of the theory of evolution in Turkey: * The organization works towards ensuring accurate and comprehensive understanding of the theory of evolution.



- *Promoting the widespread acceptance of scientific thinking: * Evrim Ağacı emphasizes the importance and necessity of scientific thinking through its efforts.
- *Contributing to the development of science in Turkey: * The organization supports research in evolution and other scientific fields
- *Facilitating understanding of the theory of evolution: * Evrim Ağacı presents the theory of evolution in an understandable and interesting way, aiding in its comprehension.
- *Promoting scientific thinking: * By producing content supporting scientific thinking and emphasizing the importance of the scientific method, Evrim Ağacı contributes to its widespread acceptance.
- *A meeting point for science enthusiasts: * Evrim Ağacı provides a platform for science enthusiasts to gather, exchange knowledge, and collaborate.
- -Evrim Ağacı conducts various activities to present evolution and other scientific topics in an engaging manner:



- *Organizing scientific events: * Evrim Ağacı arranges conferences, seminars, workshops, and discussions to raise awareness about evolution and other scientific topics.
- *Conducting educational programs: * The organization offers educational programs on evolution and other scientific topics, open to students, teachers, and the public.

In conclusion, Evrim Ağacı is an important initiative in Turkey striving to increase awareness of evolution and promote scientific thinking. Its activities serve as a significant resource for science enthusiasts in the country.



SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE

Social media usage refers to the activities and interactions individuals have on social networking platforms. It involves accessing, browsing, posting, sharing content (such as text, images, videos), reacting to others' content (likes, comments, shares), and engaging with other users within these digital platforms.

It encompasses various actions:

Creating Profiles: Setting up personal or professional accounts on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, etc.

Connecting and Networking: Adding friends, followers, or connections to build a social circle or professional network.

Sharing Content: Uploading and sharing personal updates, photos, videos, stories, or articles with one's network.

Engagement: Interacting with other users' content by liking, commenting, sharing, or direct messaging.

Consuming Information: Reading news, following trends, or accessing educational content available on these platforms.

Social media usage can differ widely among individuals based on their interests, purposes, and time spent on these platforms. It serves as a means of communication, entertainment, information sharing, and networking in today's digital age.

Which app do you use the most???

"We conducted a survey on social media usage in our school, asking a total of 246 students. We inquired about their preferred platform among Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok. Here are our results: which app do you use the most?"

Among 246 students;

<u>Tiktok</u>	<u>instagram</u>	<u>youtube</u>
81	137	28
%32,92	%55, 69	%11.38

[&]quot;As it appears, among the preparatory classes in our school, we observe that Instagram is the most used platform with 55.69%, YouTube being the least used with 11.38%, and TikTok falls in between with 32.92%."

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galatasaray_(futbol_tak%C4%B1m%C4%B1)

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenerbah%C3%A7e (futbol tak%C4%B1m%C4%B1)

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galatasaray (futbol tak%C4%B1m%C4%B1)

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawn Mendes

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