Bu slayt özellikle boş bırakılmıştır. 10 Ekim 2015
Tanımlama, Kategorizasyon, Sınıflama (devamla)

Ülke
“Bir devletin egemenliği altında bulunan toprakların tümü, diyar, memleket” (Türkçe Sözlük)

193 ülke BM üyesi (diğerleri?)

Tanimda evrensel bir uzlaşma yok. Egemenlikle ilgili uzlaşmazlıklar

Egemenlik tek ölçüt müdür?

Bağımsız olmayıp BM üyesi olan ülkeler var mıdır? (İskoçya, Galler...)
The page "Aziz Sancar" does not exist. You can ask for it to be created, but consider checking the search results below to see whether the topic is already covered.

**Aziz Sancar**

Aziz Sancar (born 8 September 1946) is a Kurdish scientist specialising in DNA repair, cell cycle checkpoints, and the circadian clock. He was awarded

4 KB (321 words) - 11:01, 7 October 2015

Paul L. Modrich

research on DNA mismatch repair. He has been awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry 2015 jointly with Aziz Sancar and Tomas Lindahl. Modrich's Duke page

2 KB (62 words) - 10:56, 7 October 2015

Tomas Lindahl

Chemistry jointly with American chemist Paul L. Modrich and Turkish chemist Aziz Sancar for mechanistic studies of DNA repair. Lindahl was awarded a PhD in

10 KB (657 words) - 10:58, 7 October 2015
Aziz Sancar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Aziz Sancar (born 8 September 1946) is a Turkish scientist specialising in DNA repair, cell cycle checkpoints, and the circadian clock[1]. He was awarded with the 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry jointly with Swedish chemist Tomas Lindahl and American chemist Paul L. Modrich.

His longest-running study has involved photolyase and the mechanisms of photo-reactivation. In his inaugural article in the PNAS, Sancar captures the elusive photolyase radicals he has chased for nearly 20 years, thus providing direct observation of the photocycle for thymine dimer repair.[2]

Aziz Sancar was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2005. Sancar completed his M.D. in Istanbul University of Turkey and completed his Ph.D. on the photoreactivating enzyme of E. coli in 1977 at the University of Texas[3] in the laboratory of Dr. C. Stan Rupert, now Professor Emeritus. Aziz Sancar is the Sarah Graham Kenan Professor of Biochemistry, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He is married to Gwen Boles Sancar, who graduated the same year and who is also a Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.[4] Together, they founded Carolina Turk Evi, a permanent Turkish Center in close proximity to the campus of UNC-CH, which provides graduate housing for four Turkish researchers at UNC-CH, short term guest services for Turkish visiting scholars, and a center from promoting Turkish-American interchange.[5]

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2015.[6]

References

Aziz Sancar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Aziz Sancar (born 8 September 1946) is a Turkish biochemist specialising in DNA repair, cell cycle checkpoints, and the circadian clock[1]. He was awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Tomas Lindahl and Paul L. Modrich for their mechanistic studies of DNA repair.[2] Sancar is the second Turkish Nobel laureate.

His longest-running study has involved photolyase and the mechanisms of photo-reactivation. In his inaugural article in the PNAS, Sancar captures the elusive photolyase radicals he has chased for nearly 20 years, thus providing direct observation of the photocycle for thymine dimer repair.[3]

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References [ edit ]
1. ^ http://www.med.unc.edu/biochem/asancar @
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Education

Sancar completed his M.D. in Istanbul University of Turkey and completed his Ph.D. on the photoreactivating enzyme of E. coli in 1977 at the University of Texas at Dallas in the laboratory of Dr. C. Stan Rupert, now Professor Emeritus.

Career

Aziz Sancar is honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Aziz Sancar (born 8 September 1946) is a Turkish biochemist and molecular biologist specializing in DNA repair, cell cycle checkpoints, and the circadian clock. In 2015, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Tomas Lindahl and Paul L. Modrich for their mechanistic studies of DNA repair.

He is the co-founder of the Aziz and Gwen Sancar Foundation which is a non-profit organization to promote Turkish culture and to support Turkish students and faculty in the United States.

Early life and career

Aziz Sancar was born in a Kurdish lower-middle class family in Savur district of Mardin Province, southeastern Turkey on September 8, 1946. He was the seventh child of eight. His parents were illiterate, however they put great emphasis on education.

Aziz Sancar is honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His longest-running study has involved photolyase and the mechanisms of photo-reactivation. In his inaugural article in the PNAS, Sancar captures the elusive photolyase radicals he has chased for nearly 20 years, thus providing direct observation of the photocycle for thymine dimer repair.
Yurtseverlik, Milliyetçilik

“Yurtseverlik ülkesinin değerlerinden gurur duyar ama eksikliklerini düzeltmeye de isteklidir; diğer ülkelerin meşru yurtseverliğini de o ülkelerin özel değerleriyle birlikte kabul eder. Milliyetçilik gururu ise kendi ülkesinin değerlerini borazan gibi yüksek sesle ilan eder ama eksikliklerini inkar eder, diğer ülkelerin değerlerine küçümseyerek bakar. ‘En büyük’ olmak ister ve en büyük olduğunu ilan eder, ama bir ülkeden büyüklük değil iyilik beklenir.”

-Sydney J. Harris, gazeteci ve yazar (1917-1986)

“Ben ülkeni milliyetçi olamayacak kadar çok seviyorum.”

-Albert Camus, yazar, filozof, 1913-1960
“Hayat beşikten mezara sadece kısa bir yürüyüşdür ve kuşkusuz bize yakışan bu yolda birbirimize karşı nazik olmaktır.”

-Alice Childress, oyun yazarı, yazar, oyuncu (12 Ekim 1916-1994)
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Google’ın siyah insanları “goril” olarak etiketlemesi

Google Apologizes After Mistakenly Tagging Black People as 'Gorillas'
by Fox Van Allen on July 02, 2015
in Photo / Video Sharing, News, Cameras and Photography, Blog :: 0 comments

Internet search giant Google has found itself mired in controversy this week after its Google Photos algorithm tagged two black people as “gorillas.” The offensive tag was discovered earlier this week by Twitter user Jacky Alcíné (@jackyalcine), who screenshotted Google Photos' treatment of his friend.

“Google Photos, y'all f***ed up,” Alcíné wrote on Twitter. “My friend’s not a gorilla.”

The comment quickly made its way to Google.

http://www.techlicious.com/blog/google-photos-gorilla-african-american-blunder/
A Word A Day

Archives


2015
Jan 2015

- Words relating to books
  - bildungsroman
  - longueur
  - peripetia
  - locus classicus
  - littérature
  - Readers' comments: AWADmail 654

- There's a word for it
  - apricate
  - asceticism
  - senary
  - arenicolous
  - prequastator
  - Readers' comments: AWADmail 655

- Insults
  - ultracrepidarian
Ödev 2

• Bir bilgi düzenlemesi sistemi olarak A Word A Day web sitesi (http://wordsmith.org/awad/archives.html) arşivini inceleyiniz.
• Sistemi kısaca tanıtlınız.
• Aşağıdaki soruları kısaca yanıtlayınız.
  • Bu sistemde ne, niçin, nasıl düzenleniyor?
  • Sistem ne tür etkileşimlere olanak sağlıyor?
  • Bu etkileşimler nasıl gerçekleşteriliyor?
  • Etkileşimin sonuçları nasıl sunuluyor?

• Teslim tarihi: 26 Ekim 2015 (dersten önce)