C1 Seviye İngilizce Okuma Metni: The Right to Be Forgotten – Online

Konu: C1 Seviye İngilizce Okuma Metni: The Right to Be Forgotten · 11 soru

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Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. For most of human history, forgetting was the default and remembering required effort. Newspapers yellowed in archives, letters were lost and embarrassing episodes faded from public memory within a few years. The internet has reversed this balance. Today, information is cheap to store and easy to retrieve, so a careless comment, an old court case or an unflattering photograph can follow a person indefinitely, surfacing every time someone types their name into a search engine. In 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered a landmark ruling on this issue. A Spanish citizen had complained that searching for his name still produced links to newspaper notices, published more than a decade earlier, about the forced sale of his property to pay debts that he had long since settled. The court decided that, under certain conditions, individuals could ask search engines to remove links to information that was inaccurate, inadequate, irrelevant or excessive. Crucially, the original articles were not deleted; they simply became harder to find through a search for the person’s name. The principle, later reflected in European data-protection law, became popularly known as the right to be forgotten. Supporters regard this as an essential protection of human dignity. People change, they argue, and a society that never allows anyone to move beyond their past mistakes is neither fair nor healthy. A teenager’s foolish online post should not determine their job prospects twenty years later. Critics, however, see a threat to freedom of expression and to the public’s right to know. Journalists warn that politicians, business leaders or individuals with a history of wrongdoing could use such requests to quietly clean up their reputations. Others object that private companies, rather than courts, are left to make thousands of delicate judgements about what deserves to remain visible. There is also the practical question of territory: should a link removed in Europe still be accessible elsewhere in the world? The debate reflects a deeper tension between two values that democratic societies hold dear – privacy and transparency. Neither can be absolute. The challenge, perhaps, is to design systems that recognise when information has outlived its public purpose, while ensuring that what genuinely matters is never conveniently erased.

According to the first paragraph, how has the internet changed things?

a) It has made forgetting the default.

b) Remembering has become easy and forgetting difficult.

c) Old newspapers have become more valuable.

d) People now write fewer letters.

e) Search engines have become less accurate.

2. What did the Spanish citizen complain about?

a) A false article about his health
b) A photo posted by a friend
c) Old notices about the forced sale of his property
d) A court case he had lost recently
e) A search engine that deleted his website

3. What happened to the original articles after the ruling?

a) They were not deleted but became harder to find through name searches.
b) They were permanently deleted.
c) They were rewritten by journalists.
d) They were moved to a court archive.
e) They were translated into other languages.

4. What concern do journalists raise?

a) Search engines will become too expensive.
b) Newspapers will stop publishing online.
c) Teenagers will post fewer comments.
d) Private data will become public.
e) People with a history of wrongdoing could clean up their reputations.

5. What is the writer’s conclusion?

a) Privacy should always win over transparency.
b) The right to be forgotten should be abolished.
c) Neither value can be absolute, so a careful balance is needed.
d) Only courts should use search engines.
e) All old information should be deleted.

Fill in the blanks. *(Boşlukları doldurun.)*

6. A careless comment can follow a person _____.

7. In 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered a _____ ruling on this issue.

8. A teenager’s foolish online post should not determine their job _____ twenty years later.

9. The challenge is to design systems that recognise when information has _____ its public purpose.

Match the items. *(Eşleştirin.)*

10. Match the words from the text with their Turkish meanings.

1. default ( )	a) dönüm noktası niteliğinde
2. retrieve ( )	b) kişiyi kötü gösteren
3. unflattering ( )	c) şeffaflık
4. landmark ( )	d) varsayılan durum
5. dignity ( )	e) geri getirmek, erişmek
6. transparency ( )	f) onur, insan onuru

Write your answers. *(Cevaplarınızı yazın.)*

11. Should people have the right to remove old information about themselves from search results? Write a balanced paragraph and state your own position.