



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI  
ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ  
YABANCI DİL (İNGİLİZCE) ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
20 TEMMUZ 2014 PAZAR**

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta **Alan Bilgisi** ve **Alan Eğitimi Testi** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır**.
3. Bu kitapçıkta testlerde yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu testler puanlanırken her bölümde doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri düşülecek ve kalan sayı o bölümle ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 50 soru vardır.

1. Which of the following contains both a possessive pronoun and an indefinite pronoun?

- A) Have you seen those? Everything is old.  
 B) Did you bring yours? Somebody has stolen mine.  
 C) I hurt myself. There must be something I can do.  
 D) I'll tell you something odd. You'll be shocked.  
 E) I forgot my passport. What should I do now?

2. The grammar of written language differs considerably from that of speech.

Which word category is **not** used in the sentence?

- A) Preposition                      B) Adjective  
 C) Pronoun                            D) Adverb  
 E) Interjection

3.

Adjective Types	Example
Present participle	amazing
Gradable	wet
Past participle	bored
Non-gradable	formal
Attributive	asleep

How many of the adjective types above are exemplified correctly?

- A) 1      B) 2      C) 3      D) 4      E) 5

4. Which of the following is **not** a compound word?

- A) Riverbed                            B) Skyscraper  
 C) Statement                            D) Pancake  
 E) Airplane

5. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a copular verb?

- A) This perfume smells wonderful, so I would like to buy it.  
 B) Not all their dishes taste as strange as this one.  
 C) The concert in the stadium had to be cancelled.  
 D) This material is more expensive because it feels softer.  
 E) His brother looks younger than he actually is.

6.

Determiner + Adverb + Past Participle + Noun

Which of the sentences below contains a phrase with the pattern?

- A) I bought a hand-made carpet in the local bazaar behind the park.
- B) It seems that the next century will be shaped by some fast-developing nations.
- C) Much-respected politicians have a different position in the eyes of the public.
- D) This part of the story reminds me of an easily proven idea.
- E) Well-known cities around the world receive millions of tourists every year.

7. - 10. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. The human capacity for language is not the product of general intelligence or learning ability, but an innate, ---- determined feature of the human species.
- A) respectively B) frantically  
C) genetically D) severely  
E) defensively
8. Children's early utterances may not sound exactly like adult sentences, ---- child language is not just a degenerate form of adult language.
- A) unless B) for example  
C) but D) as long as  
E) so
9. Postmodernism moves ---- from a world of certainty towards notions that reality is more socially constructed, and is often subject to change ---- time.
- A) within / at B) away / over  
C) out / after D) on / before  
E) along / by

10. One issue that teachers ---- in lesson planning is how much class time ---- to actual writing.

- A) can confront / having devoted
- B) have to confront / to devote
- C) used to confront / devoted
- D) must confront / to have been devoted
- E) might have confronted / devoting

11. In which of the following sentences is there a punctuation error?

- A) Children's television habits have been the subject of several recent studies.
- B) Some parents reward their children for making a certain number of A's and B's.
- C) The university granted 250 MAs this year.
- D) During the lifeguards' convention, the hotel pool was always crowded.
- E) My 3s sometimes resemble 5s when I am rushing.

12. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?

- A) One of the dreams of every actor is, to play *King Lear*.
- B) The luxury liner Titanic, struck an iceberg and sank.
- C) I have just read, *The Grapes of Wrath*.
- D) I hope, I never see him again.
- E) Boulder, Colorado, is my childhood home.

13. In which of the following sentences is 'where' used incorrectly?

- A) The tourists prefer to spend their summer in Turkey, where they say they feel relaxed.
- B) Turkish people living abroad would like to return to the country where they grew up.
- C) Most Europeans know that Turkey is a country where they can live as comfortably as they do in their own country.
- D) The minister described Turkey as a place where foreign investors can invest more and more money.
- E) Turkey, where I usually visit in summer, is becoming the main actor in the region.

**14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In 1980, Paul Meara characterized vocabulary as a 'neglected aspect of language learning'. Researchers in the 1970s and early 1980s were drawn to syntax and morphology because of the way error patterns and developmental sequences of these features might reveal something about universals in languages and language acquisition. Just as Meara was commenting on the state of neglect, an explosion of research on vocabulary learning was beginning, and the acquisition of vocabulary has become one of the most active areas in second language acquisition research. For most people, the importance of vocabulary seems very clear. As it has often been remarked, we can communicate by using words that are not placed in the proper order, pronounced perfectly, or marked with the proper grammatical morphemes, but communication often breaks down if we do not use the correct word. Although circumlocution and gestures can sometimes compensate, the importance of vocabulary can hardly be underestimated.

**14. According to the passage, vocabulary ----.**

- A) is sometimes exaggerated in terms of its significance
- B) was not a major area of importance in language learning until more recently
- C) can include syntax and morphology according to some researchers
- D) is the first thing that children learn as they experience the target language
- E) should be studied elaborately to get accurate results of importance

**15. As it is clearly stated in the passage, Meara ----.**

- A) wasted his time and energy trying to convince his peers
- B) and his work did not have such an impact on the profession
- C) focused heavily on error patterns and universals in language acquisition
- D) was timely in his criticism of the lack of focus on vocabulary
- E) would believe pronunciation was almost as important as vocabulary

**16. One can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) vocabulary may be the most essential part of successful, though ungrammatical, forms of communication
- B) it is time to return to more traditional schools of thought in language learning that deal with syntax and morphology
- C) morphemes provide the simplest ways of communication especially when younger children are involved
- D) gestures should also be investigated to see how they represent vocabulary
- E) a frequent error pattern that occurs in vocabulary can be easily prevented with circumlocution

**17. Arif:**

- Do you know the reason why teachers sometimes examine children’s work including their drawings and writing?

**Demet:**

- ----

**Arif:**

- There must be a more specific purpose in doing so.

**Demet:**

- Actually, it’s also a good way of determining their social and cognitive development especially for educators and therapists.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) It’s better to look at the facial expressions that children put on the people’s face they draw.
- B) I think they feel more relaxed when they learn through exploration as in some games.
- C) In fact, there are only few teachers with interest in such work performed by their students.
- D) There are several benefits of doing so, but they might be misleading in some situations.
- E) Well, it’s a good strategy for learning about their development.

**18. Candan:**

- I really enjoyed our professor’s lecture on Multiple Intelligences. It was fascinating.

**Nesrin:**

- Yes, it was a thought-provoking lecture. What she said about predominant intelligence styles and teaching methods was important.

**Candan:**

- ----

**Nesrin:**

- Exactly. If we accept that different intelligences predominate in different people, then teachers must create lesson plans that address different styles.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) Multiple Intelligences theory suggests that all people have these intelligences, so one task will meet all student needs.
- B) There are nine intelligence styles. For example, a linguistic learner likes to read, write and tell stories.
- C) Yes, Daniel Goleman added emotional intelligence to the list in 1996.
- D) You mean about how the same learning tasks may not be appropriate for all students?
- E) True. I’m a kinaesthetic learner, so I like to teach all of my students using a ‘hands on’ approach.

## 19. Ercan:

- I find it extremely difficult to hear tunes or to identify the different patterns of rising and falling tones.

## Zehra:

- You're right. But the fact that we may have difficulty recognizing specific intonation tunes does not mean that we should abandon intonation learning altogether.

## Ercan:

- But what is the use of learning pronunciation or intonation tunes?

## Zehra:

– ----

## Ercan:

- I see. It's obvious that I need a lot of practice.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) I do agree with you. I prefer to study grammar and vocabulary, practise functional dialogues and become competent in listening and reading.
- B) Pronunciation learning not only makes us aware of different sounds and sound features, but can also greatly improve our speaking.
- C) Sometimes, I also believe that learning symbols places an unnecessary burden on me if I'm asked to write in phonemic script.
- D) I believe that making pronunciation the main focus of a lesson does not mean that every minute of that lesson has to be spent on pronunciation work.
- E) A question we need to answer is how good our pronunciation ought to be. Perhaps, we should be happy if we can make ourselves understood.

20. Meaningful and effective language learning can be achieved by warm-up activities to prepare students for the task, and more specifically, to create expectations, give a reason, motivate or tap into their background knowledge.

**Which of the following is a restatement of the given sentence?**

- A) Only meaningful language activities can warm students up and prepare for the task so that they can have high expectations, motivation or reasons to learn a language.
- B) Meaningful and effective language learning can be realized with warm-up activities which make students ready for the task, and more precisely raise expectations, ground it and activate their background information.
- C) Learning and practising foreign language through warm-up activities that prepare for the task involves an emphasis on motivation, prediction, background knowledge and meaningful communication.
- D) Unless we come up with a reason or raise expectations more specifically, language learning cannot be meaningful and effective for learners who reject warm-up activities.
- E) Warm-up activities and meaningful activities complement each other in that motivation can only be achieved by giving a reason to improve background knowledge.



21. Early childhood bilingualism is a reality for millions of children throughout the world.

**Which of the following is a restatement of the given sentence?**

- A) Millions of children from all different parts of the world learn more than one language at school.
- B) Bilingualism that influences millions is most effective around the world during early childhood.
- C) Millions of children all over the world can be classified as early childhood bilingual learners.
- D) The bilingual reality is offered to millions of children in each part of the world.
- E) Millions of young learners are more frequently bilingual than their adult counterparts who live all around the world.

22. While the grammatical system of any language is complex, children as young as 3 or 4 have clearly mastered certain fundamental rules. ---- Paradoxically, the young child's mastery of grammar is most evident from certain grammatical errors he is likely to make. By studying these errors, we find that the child is, in fact, making use of rules of grammar which permit him to generate new sentences.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

- A) They seem to overgeneralize the regular forms of the past and the plural.
- B) To study the child's acquisition of grammar, Berko designed a game in which children reveal their knowledge of grammatical rules.
- C) As long as a child speaks correctly, he may only be producing utterances he has heard.
- D) This is an impressive accomplishment, one of the most complicated intellectual achievements of children.
- E) Other materials also provided an opportunity to make an inventory of young children's knowledge of grammatical rules.

23. For many years, vocabulary was seen as incidental to the main purpose of language teaching – namely the acquisition of grammatical knowledge about the language. Vocabulary was necessary to give students something to hang on to when learning structures, but was frequently not a main focus for learning itself. ---- It is now clear, for example, that the acquisition of vocabulary is just as important as the acquisition of grammar, though the two are obviously interdependent.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

- A) Words are generally selected based on how frequently they are used by speakers of the language.
- B) One of the problems of vocabulary teaching is how to select what words to teach and how much time is to be allocated for this.
- C) There is a consensus about what grammatical structures should be taught at what levels, which is also the case for vocabulary.
- D) Teachers should have the same kind of expertise in the teaching of vocabulary as they do in the teaching of structure.
- E) Recently, however, methodologists and linguists have increasingly been turning their attention to vocabulary, stressing its importance in language teaching.
24. (I) Since the 1990s, computers have become steadily faster and have provided access to increasing quantities of on-line linguistics data. (II) Computational linguistics seeks to develop the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behaviour. (III) Methods based on statistical analyses of such data have dramatically improved the accuracy with which systems carry out tasks like understanding the syntactic structure of a sentence. (IV) The success of such methods has raised questions about how language is represented and processed by the human mind, and particularly about the role of statistics in language understanding. (V) Further, it suggests that humans might learn from experience by means of induction using statistical regularities.

**Which of the sentences in the given paragraph is irrelevant, violating its unity and coherence?**

- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

25. (I) In teaching process, a common misconception is that teaching content is less important than teaching critical thinking skills or problem-solving strategies. (II) Studies have shown that highlighting and re-reading text is among the least effective ways for students to remember the content of what they have read. (III) A far better technique is for students to quiz themselves. (IV) In one study, students who read a text once and then tried to recall it on three occasions scored 50 percent higher on exams than students who read the text three times. (V) And yet, many teachers persist in encouraging the techniques that science has proved to fall short.

**Which of the sentences in the given paragraph is irrelevant, violating its unity and coherence?**

- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

26. "My dear Mr. Bennet" said his wife to him one day, "Have you heard that Netherfield Park has been let at last?" Mr. Bennet replied that he had not. "But it has," she repeated.

In the above quotation from Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* the story is told by a(n) ----.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) third-person narrator
- B) first-person narrator
- C) second-person narrator
- D) self-conscious narrator
- E) unreliable narrator

27. ---- is the technique of arranging events and information using hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in a narrative.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) Exaggeration
- B) Stream of consciousness
- C) Falling action
- D) Foreshadowing
- E) Flashback

28. ---- is a mode of writing that employs wit to ridicule a subject, usually some social institution or human fallacy, often with the intention to inspire reform.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) Epigram
- B) Personification
- C) Conceit
- D) Satire
- E) Authorial intrusion

29. In Christopher Marlowe's ----, a learned scholar decides to sell his soul to the devil in exchange for twenty-four years of absolute power and knowledge.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) *The Jew of Malta*
- B) *Edward the Second and Dido*
- C) *Queen of Chartage*
- D) *Tamburlaine the Great*
- E) *Doctor Faustus*

30. Most of the story in a ---- is presented through dialogue and it is divided into short units of action called scenes and larger ones called acts.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) short story      B) novella      C) drama
- D) novel            E) poem

31. Which of the following suggests the chronological order of literary periods in English Literature?

- A) The Age of Reason / The Medieval Period / The Restoration / The Victorian Age / The Renaissance / The Romantic Period / The Twentieth Century
- B) The Restoration / The Romantic Period / The Renaissance / The Medieval Period / The Victorian Age / The Age of Reason / The Twentieth Century
- C) The Medieval Period / The Restoration / The Age of Reason / The Renaissance / The Victorian Age / The Romantic Period / The Twentieth Century
- D) The Medieval Period / The Renaissance / The Restoration / The Age of Reason / The Romantic Period / The Victorian Age / The Twentieth Century
- E) The Medieval Period / The Romantic Period / The Renaissance / The Age of Reason / The Victorian Age / The Restoration / The Twentieth Century

32. Which of the following is an extended narrative poem celebrating martial heroes, invoking divine inspiration written in high style?

- A) Legend            B) Elegy            C) Allegory
- D) Epic                E) Epistle

33. When we say language is arbitrary we mean ----.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) words may mean different things depending on the context
- B) speakers cannot always express what they have in mind
- C) listeners do not necessarily understand what you say or write
- D) words or sentences may have more than one meaning
- E) there is no logical connection between words and their meanings

34. Which sounds are formed by placing the tip of the tongue on the bony ridge behind the upper teeth?

- A) Alveolar      B) Velar      C) Dental
- D) Palatal      E) Labio-dental

35. What is the process called when a word is produced by combining the initials of words, as in AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)?

- A) Acronym      B) Abbreviation
- C) Blending      D) Clipping
- E) Back formation

36. The fact that speakers of a language are able to produce and comprehend utterances that they have never heard or read before can be taken as a manifestation of the ---- aspect of language.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) universal      B) creative
- C) performative      D) arbitrary
- E) lexical

37. The meaning of a phrase or a sentence depends both on the meaning of its parts like morphemes, words, phrases and how they are combined.

**What is the above-mentioned principle called?**

- A) Subtlety
- B) Semantic meaning
- C) Recurrence
- D) Combination
- E) Compositionality

38. Which of the following cannot be listed as a feature of slang?

- A) What may be slang for one generation may not be so for the next one.
- B) It permeates areas such as pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.
- C) It is appropriate in only marginal social situations.
- D) It is always longer in terms of word length than its publicly acceptable counterpart.
- E) Perceptions of slang may vary from region to region.

39. Which of the following is the technical term used when words are deliberately left out of a sentence, though the meaning can still be understood?

- A) Cataphora                      B) Ellipsis  
C) Coherence                      D) Anaphora  
E) Repetition

40. Which of the following is the neurological term for any language disorder that results from brain damage caused by disease or trauma?

- A) Dysgraphia                      B) Dyslexia  
C) Aphasia                          D) Localization  
E) Epilepsy

41. In the Natural Approach, it is claimed that if there is a sufficient quantity of comprehensible input, I+1 will be provided automatically.

Which of the following is a pedagogical implication of this statement?

- A) Teachers should force their students to speak at a level slightly above their current level of competency.  
B) Teachers should provide their students with a lot of comprehensible input at their current level of competency.  
C) Teachers should encourage their students to produce written works slightly above their level of competency.  
D) Teachers should provide their students with readers at a level slightly above their current level of competency.  
E) Teachers should organize in-class activities for their students at a level slightly below their current level of competency.

42. Bu soru iptal edilmiştir.

43. ---- application of rules refers to teaching grammar rule first and then asking students to apply them to examples, whereas ---- application of rules starts with example sentences in which the rule is used in context and then students are left to discover the rule from their experience of using the language.

Choose the option that completes the sentence.

- A) Productive / receptive  
B) Top down / bottom up  
C) Deductive / inductive  
D) Descriptive / prescriptive  
E) Parallel / serial

44. Field-independent learners tend to ----.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) separate details from the general background
- B) see things more historically
- C) learn something when they see it
- D) expect a physical action to learn something
- E) make a lot of generalizations

45. At the end of a term or year, the learners look at their written work, select some and submit it to the teacher in a folder.

**What do we call the kind of assessment activity described in the statement above?**

- A) Formative      B) Portfolio      C) Informal
- D) Subjective      E) Diagnostic

46. A(n) ---- syllabus is one in which the different parts of language are taught separately and step by step so that acquisition is a process of gradual accumulation of parts until the whole structure of language has been built up.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) analytic      B) synthetic      C) holistic
- D) naturalistic      E) eclectic

47. **Which of the following is the main characteristic of teaching young learners?**

- A) Forms are explicitly taught.
- B) Emphasis is placed on meaning.
- C) Games should be avoided.
- D) Information activities have no role in learning.
- E) Deductive teaching methodology is often used.

48. It was first used by Vygotsky and Lauria to explain the role of adults in the process of introducing children to the culture they live in. In the context of classroom interaction, it describes the temporary assistance that teachers provide for their students to assist them to complete a task so that they will later be able to complete similar tasks alone.

**Which of the following terms is explained in the excerpt above?**

- A) Guided Discovery
- B) Accommodation
- C) Scaffolding
- D) Logical Reasoning
- E) Concept Checking

49. 'Motherese' in the first language acquisition refers to ----.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) a speech style used when two mothers talk to each other
- B) the way how native speakers of a language talk to foreigners
- C) the way how language teachers adapt foreign / second language to the level of their students
- D) the way mothers talk to their children
- E) the linguistic ability mothers attain when growing children

50. What does 'interlanguage' refer to?

- A) The systematic knowledge of a second language that is independent of both the target language and the learners' first language.
- B) The deviation in usage that reflects learners' inability to use what they actually know of the target language.
- C) The mechanism that blocks learners' ability to perform the permutations in grammatical structures.
- D) The process by which speakers make their speech different from their interlocutors' speech.
- E) The variety of language used by native speakers to address non-native speakers.

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonları kamera ile kayıt altına alınacaktır.** Kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol veya cep saati gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemtraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır.** Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır.** **Sınav başladıktan sonra adayın sınav sonuna kadar sınav salonundan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
- Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki “Soru Kitapçık Numarası” alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki “Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım.” kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.**  
**Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM’de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*



KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ  
YABANCI DİL (İNGİLİZCE) ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
20.07.2014

- |       |           |
|-------|-----------|
| 1. B  | 26. A     |
| 2. E  | 27. D     |
| 3. C  | 28. D     |
| 4. C  | 29. E     |
| 5. C  | 30. C     |
| 6. D  | 31. D     |
| 7. C  | 32. D     |
| 8. C  | 33. E     |
| 9. B  | 34. A     |
| 10. B | 35. A     |
| 11. B | 36. B     |
| 12. E | 37. E     |
| 13. E | 38. D     |
| 14. B | 39. B     |
| 15. D | 40. C     |
| 16. A | 41. D     |
| 17. E | 42. İptal |
| 18. D | 43. C     |
| 19. B | 44. A     |
| 20. B | 45. B     |
| 21. C | 46. B     |
| 22. D | 47. B     |
| 23. E | 48. C     |
| 24. B | 49. D     |
| 25. A | 50. A     |