



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

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

16 TEMMUZ 2017 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.*

## ADAYIN DİKKATİNE!

Aşağıda verilen metni altındaki boşluğa yazınız.

"Bu kitapçıkta yer alan tüm kuralları okudum ve bu kurallara uymayı taahhüt ediyorum. Aksi takdirde sınavımın geçersiz sayılmasını kabul ediyorum."

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Aşağıda verilen harf, rakam ve sembolleri, altlarında yer alan kutucuklara eksiksiz olarak yazınız. Bu alanları kesinlikle doldurunuz.

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### AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta Alan Bilgisi ve Alan Eğitimi Testi bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır (1 saat, 15 dakika)**.
3. İstenen alanları doldurmadığınız veya yanlış doldurduğunuz takdirde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
4. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Her sorunun altında o soru için ayrılmış cevap kodlama kutucuklarına o soru ile ilgili cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayınız.
5. **Soru seçeneklerine işaretlenen cevaplar kesinlikle değerlendirmeye alınmayacaktır. Yalnızca cevap kutucuklarındaki kodlamalar değerlendirilecektir.**
6. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
7. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, kitapçığınızı örselemeden, temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayınız. **Sayfa arasında ve üzerinde silgi kalıntısı bırakmayınız.**
8. **Bu test puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı ham puanınız olacaktır.**
9. Kitapçığının boş sayfalarını müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
10. Her sorunun altında kodlamış olduğunuz cevaplarınız elektronik ortama aktarılacağından, kitapçıklarınızın yırtılmamasına ve buruşmamasına dikkat ediniz.
11. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 50 soru vardır.

1. - 4. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Children's early words and sentences show that they are not simply imitating adult speech, because their words are sometimes ---- to an adult and the meanings are not always like the adult's.

- A) unaccountable                      B) indispensable  
C) inaccessible                         D) inconvenient  
E) unrecognisable

2. Psycholinguists have conducted a great deal of research on 'lexical access' or 'word recognition', the process ---- which listeners obtain information ---- the meaning and syntactic properties of a word from their mental lexicon.

- A) for / over                              B) to / in  
C) at / through                         D) on / with  
E) by / about

3. ---- they can simply listen to what their teacher says to them and then repeat it, oral-repetition items are considered useful for students who cannot read or write in English.

- A) Even though                         B) Unless  
C) Whether                               D) Because  
E) Just as

4. In Task-based instruction, instead of a language structure or function ----, students are presented with a problem they ----.

- A) being learned / should have solved  
B) to have been learned / may solve  
C) having been learned / can solve  
D) to be learned / have to solve  
E) learned / must have solved

5. It is apparent from this heated discussion that different solutions can be developed to cope with the problem we have.

Which of the following word categories is not seen in the sentence above?

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

6.

VERBS	X	Y	Z
NOUN PHRASES	a break	a promise	a favour
	a drink	an offer	the cleaning
	a look	an effort	some exercise

Which of the following completes the table correctly with reference to collocation rules?

	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
A)	get	have	do
B)	do	get	make
C)	have	make	do
D)	have	do	get
E)	get	make	do

7. In which of the following sentences is there a coordinating conjunction?

- A) Julius Caesar's career was finished long before Napoleon rose to power in France.
- B) I had just alphabetised the cards when they fell on the floor.
- C) They closed the shop because there was no other choice.
- D) Although they tried to catch the train, they were too late.
- E) John did not stay at his job, nor did he leave the town permanently.

8. Which of the following sentences includes a cataphoric use of a demonstrative?

- A) I hear you disliked the latest song of him. I listened to his former song and *that* was boring, too.
- B) *This* should interest you if you are keen on boxing: The World Boxing Championship is going to be held in London this year.
- C) We will do our best to win the match. *That* will absolutely please our fans.
- D) I longed to play the piano when I was a child, but in *those* days my parents could not afford an instrument.
- E) We have native speakers of Spanish, French and German to teach in our language classes. *These* language options are open to our students.

9. They were noticed by no one.

Which of the following refers to the meaning of the preposition "by" in the sentence above?

- A) Target                      B) Agentive                      C) Instrument
- D) Means                      E) Manner

10. Nearly everybody attended the conference yesterday. There were over two hundred people in the room when the presentation started. The presenter began with such an excellent introduction that all the participants were profoundly fascinated by his words.

In the sentence above, which of the following is not modified by an adverb?

- A) A cardinal number
- B) An adjective
- C) An indefinite pronoun
- D) A noun phrase
- E) Another adverb

**11. Which of the following steps of writing is not related with narrative essays?**

- A) Choose a past experience that is worth telling
- B) Use vivid depictions that appeal to the five senses
- C) Keep events in a chronological order
- D) Provide details about feelings and thoughts
- E) Develop ideas from general to specific

**12. Principles of Paraphrasing:**

- I. The writer should use different vocabulary in the paraphrase.
- II. The paraphrase should retain the same meaning with the original.
- III. The paraphrase should have a different structure when compared to the original.

**Original Version:**

There has been some debate about the reasons for the Industrial Revolution happening in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Britain, rather than in France or Germany.

**Paraphrased Version:**

Why the Industrial Revolution occurred in Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, instead of on the Continent, has been the subject of little discussion, if any.

**Which of the principles of paraphrasing is/are violated in the paraphrased sentence?**

- A) Only I
- B) Only II
- C) Only III
- D) I and II
- E) II and III

**13. An ESL/EFL teacher asks his or her students to read the following text and find whom the underlined words in the text refer to.**

*On the second of January 2003, Andrew Cooney, who was 23 years old, became the youngest person ever to walk to the South Pole. He telephoned his parents in Britain at 7:59 p.m. to say that he had completed the journey. It took two months. "We were delighted." said his father Terry. His mother Marilyn said that she was looking forward to him coming home.*

**Which of the following does the writing activity above practise?**

- A) Cohesion
- B) Spelling
- C) Intratextuality
- D) Punctuation
- E) Coherence

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

Exposing children to more words would seem simple enough in language acquisition. But language delivered by television, audiobook, Internet, or smartphone – no matter how educational – does not appear to do the job. That is what researchers led by Patricia Kuhl, a neuroscientist at the University of Washington in Seattle, learned from a study of nine-month-old children. In their study, they exposed nine-month-olds from English-speaking families to Mandarin. Some of the children interacted with native Mandarin-speaking tutors, who played with them and read to them. Another group of children saw and heard the same Mandarin-speaking tutors through a video presentation. And a third group heard only the audio track. After all the children had been through 12 sessions, they were tested on their ability to discriminate between similar phonetic sounds in Mandarin. The researchers expected the children who had watched the videos to show the same kind of learning as the kids tutored face-to-face. Instead they found a huge difference. The children exposed to the language through human interaction were able to discriminate between similar Mandarin sounds as well as native speakers. But the other infants showed no learning whatsoever. This led Kuhl to propose what she calls *social gating hypothesis* – the idea that social experience is a portal to linguistic development.

**14. Which of the following is true about the study conducted on the nine-month-old children?**

- A) Nine-month-olds who watched the video recordings were better at distinguishing between similar Mandarin sounds than those who only listened to them.
- B) Nine-month-olds who watched a video presentation demonstrated high levels of language learning ability at the end of the study.
- C) Nine-month-olds were divided into three groups based on the educational value of the linguistic input which they were exposed to.
- D) Nine-month-olds who had direct interaction with the tutors were able to differentiate between similar sounds in Mandarin.
- E) Nine-month-olds who engaged in face-to-face interaction with the tutors and who watched the video recordings had similar learning experiences.

**15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) The sounds of a foreign language are difficult for infants to discriminate regardless of how they are exposed to the language.
- B) Language can be learned in any way if one is highly exposed to linguistic input at an early age.
- C) The results of Kuhl's study were obviously different from what the researchers had foreseen.
- D) Exposing children to more words is crucial in language learning irrespective of the way it is done.
- E) The results of Kuhl's study would have been different if the Mandarin-speaking tutors had spoken English.

**16. According to the passage, the social gating hypothesis ----.**

- A) proposes that language learning, particularly in children's early years, should be supported by technological devices
- B) applies to foreign language acquisition rather than first language acquisition
- C) claims that how an infant is exposed to language has nothing to do with learning
- D) emphasises the importance of interaction with others while learning a language
- E) demonstrates the necessity of providing children with linguistic input via different means

**17. Professor:**

- When people speak, they tend to modify their speech according to the context, and this is what speech accommodation theory clearly explains.

**Student:**

- Why do they act in this way? Do they want to gain social approval in a group?

**Professor:**

- Actually, it's one of the reasons, but not the only one. They change their speech in accordance with the listener as well.

**Student:**

– ----

**Professor:**

- Exactly! Someone's status and power could be much easier to identify during a conversation than those of other participants.

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

- Do you agree that people also tend to change the way they speak based on the setting of the conversation, for example, at home or school?
- Don't you think it's funny when someone has such a strong regional accent that even native speakers of the language have a hard time understanding his or her speech?
- Is that why people are usually influenced by their environment and change their speech to match those of their friends or relatives?
- Are there any other social or cultural factors that influence the choice of appropriate speech in different contexts?
- Do you mean, for example, employees are more cautious with their word choice and intonation while talking to their boss?

**18. Trainee Teacher:**

- How can effective pronunciation teaching be measured?

**Teacher:**

- We can easily notice through what the learners are able to achieve, such as the ability to understand and be understood in the communicative situations they face.

**Trainee Teacher:**

- I see. What I also want to know is who is better equipped to teach pronunciation: a non-native English teacher who speaks the first language of his or her learners or a native English teacher who doesn't?

**Teacher:**

– ----

**Trainee Teacher:**

- So, the way we teach can determine our competence to a great extent.

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

- Many learners express a desire for native-like pronunciation, but studies show it's almost impossible even if they live in an English-speaking country.
- A non-native teacher would perhaps have a worse accent and be less likely to teach pronunciation as well as a better equipped native English teacher.
- Assessing learners' pronunciation would be best achieved by native speakers while non-native teachers could be better at testing grammar.
- Since no specific accent is dominant or somehow better than the others, neither teachers nor learners need to sound like highly competent native speakers.
- Native speakers have long been valued as ideal language teachers, but having knowledge in various instruction techniques is sometimes more important than being a native speaker.

19. A dictionary can list all the words in a language but not all the possible sentences, because the number of sentences in a language is infinite.

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

- A) Since the number of possible sentences in a language is uncountable, a dictionary cannot list all of them, while it can include each word in that language.
- B) A dictionary cannot list every possible sentence and every single word in a language, because they are innumerable.
- C) Unlike the number of all possible sentences in a language, the number of words is limited; however, a dictionary cannot list every one of the words.
- D) Because the number of all possible sentences in a language is greater than the number of all the words, it can include each one of the words but not of the sentences.
- E) Even if the number of all possible sentences in a language were limited, a dictionary would not include each one of them, yet it could encompass all the words in that language.

20. When a reading curriculum is stable, there is time to evaluate the successes and then, based on the deficiencies, make changes that will lead to a stronger curriculum.

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

- A) Changes can be made to a stable reading curriculum at any time based on the evaluation of what was successful, and any deficiencies revealed will lead to a stronger reading curriculum.
- B) Stability in a reading curriculum will ensure that timely and successful changes are made based on the evaluation of its strengths and weaknesses.
- C) Stability in a reading curriculum will ensure a stronger curriculum as there will be time to evaluate what went well and make changes as a result of any identified deficiencies.
- D) A stronger reading curriculum will emerge if there is time to make an evaluation of the success of a stable curriculum with few identified deficiencies.
- E) Changes can be made to a reading curriculum to overcome its deficiencies and the evaluation of what was successful will make it more stable over time.



21. Writing activities, when appropriately guided, can provide teachers with an opportunity to notice particular language structures that learners find difficult to produce or that they may not produce at all.

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

- A) If writing activities are not effectively guided by teachers, learners can encounter several language units that might seem confusing or that they will not be able to produce at all.
- B) Writing activities successfully guided by teachers enable learners to improve their knowledge of language structures, especially those they find challenging to produce or they cannot produce in any way.
- C) Writing activities, if they are well-guided, may help teachers detect certain language structures that learners struggle to produce or cannot produce in any way.
- D) Teachers should properly guide writing activities so that learners can distinguish certain language units that they find complicated to produce or still have not been able to produce.
- E) Learners can recognise the language structures they have difficulty in producing or cannot even produce on the grounds that teachers perfectly guide writing activities.

22. A perennially contentious issue in English is the search for a gender-neutral third-person singular pronoun. Generally, *he* is taken as the default, as in "If someone calls, let him know I'll be back at 3 p.m." --- *He or she* is long and complicated, and constructs like *s/he* or *(s)he* or *he/she* have never caught on, probably because they sound artificial (and how would you even pronounce them?) And *one*, as in "One must fill in and sign this form." sounds literary or too formal. For some, to change the default to *she* would be unthinkable.

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

- A) The use of masculine, feminine, or neutral genders to classify words does not require its speakers to conceptualise these words as having male- or female-like properties.
- B) Some professional authors using the default *he* think that the so-called generic pronoun *he/him/his* was an invention of male grammarians.
- C) There are still many other cases of gender bias in the English lexicon; for example, chairman, salesman, businessman, and policeman are among the most debated ones.
- D) Since the 1970s, the feminist movement has had an impact on changing at least some of the subtle sexism in English.
- E) In fact, there is no easy choice if someone wants to avoid this, because none of the seemingly practical suggestions have been largely accepted.

23. Today, the applications of research findings in the field of first language acquisition are widespread. In language arts education, for example, teacher trainees are required to study first language acquisition, particularly acquisition after age 5, in order to improve their understanding of the task of teaching language skills to native speakers. ---- The reasons behind these developments are very clear. We have all observed children acquiring their first language easily and well, yet individuals learning a second language, particularly in educational settings, can meet with great difficulty and sometimes failure. We should therefore be able to learn something from a systematic study of that first language learning experience.

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

- A) The first step in investigating age and acquisition might be to dispel some myths about the relationship between first and second language acquisition.
- B) In foreign language education, most standard texts and curricula now include some introductory material on first language acquisition.
- C) One of the most promising areas of inquiry in age and acquisition research has been the study of the function of the brain in the process of acquisition.
- D) A small child listens and speaks, and no one would dream of making him or her read and write, because reading and writing are advanced stages of language development.
- E) First language acquisition starts in very early childhood, but second language acquisition can happen in childhood, early or late, as well as in adulthood.

24. (I) Some learners are able to say what they want to write but have difficulty in putting it into written form. (II) Other learners can do this but are very slow, and they lack fluency in turning their ideas to text. (III) A possible cause is the difference between the writing systems of the learners' first language and the second language. (IV) For example, Arab learners of English have greater difficulty in this part of the writing process than Indonesian or French learners do because of the different written script. (V) Organising their ideas into a text gives them a chance to put across their own point of view and their own thoughts.

**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) Peer evaluation involves learners receiving feedback on their writing from each other. (II) It can be done in pairs or in a small group. (III) Some learners may object to the idea of obtaining feedback from people other than the teacher. (IV) Each learner brings the written draft, the others read it, and then give helpful comments. (V) In order to make commenting easier, the learners can be told to focus on a few aspects of writing, such as organisation and the use of headings and references.

**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. In a fictional work, the way the author sequences and paces the events to shape our response and interpretation is called the *plot* of a work. The most common plot pattern is made up of five parts.

**Which of the following is not a part of the most common five-part plot pattern in a work of literature?**

- A) Falling action      B) Climax  
C) Rising action      D) Exposition  
E) Synopsis

27. Which of the following types of poem is a formal lament that expresses mourning over the death of a person or some other profound loss?

- A) Ode  
B) Hymn  
C) Elegy  
D) Pastoral  
E) Epic

28. Which of the following is a dramatic speech uttered by one character, alone or thinking to be alone on stage, so as to give the audience access to his or her private thoughts and feelings?

- A) Soliloquy  
B) Prologue  
C) Chorus  
D) Catharsis  
E) Tragic flaw

29. Which of the following is used to give subtle clues or hints about what will happen later in the story?

- A) Deus ex machina  
B) In medias res  
C) Comic relief  
D) Foreshadowing  
E) Anachronism

30. O, my Luve's like a red, red rose  
That's newly sprung in June.  
O, my Luve's like the melodie  
That's sweetly played in tune.

What is the literary device used in the underlined lines of the above stanza from the poem "A Red, Red Rose" by Robert Burns?

- A) Metaphor  
B) Simile  
C) Irony  
D) Oxymoron  
E) Personification

31. Which of the following author-novel pairs does not belong to the Victorian Period?

- A) George Eliot – *Middlemarch*  
B) Charlotte Brontë – *Jane Eyre*  
C) Charles Dickens – *Bleak House*  
D) Thomas Hardy – *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*  
E) Daniel Defoe – *Moll Flanders*

32. Emerging in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, it emphasized subjective inspiration and the exalted individual as a reaction against the rationalism of the age. The restrained balance valued in 18<sup>th</sup>-century culture was abandoned in favour of emotional intensity, often taken to extremes of rapture, nostalgia, melancholy, or sentimentality. It included famous poets such as Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and William Wordsworth.

Which of the following literary movements is described above?

- A) Neoclassicism  
B) Naturalism  
C) Romanticism  
D) Realism  
E) Existentialism

33. Not all grammarians, past or present, share the view that all grammars are equal. Language purists of all ages believe that some versions of a language are better than others, that there are certain correct forms that all educated people should use in speaking and writing, and that language change is corruption.

Which of the following grammar types is described in the given paragraph?

- A) Prescriptive grammar  
B) Descriptive grammar  
C) Cognitive grammar  
D) Pedagogical grammar  
E) Universal grammar
34. Which of the following pairs of words contains consonants that are labiodental and fricative?  
A) fine - vine  
B) rush - rouge  
C) sink - zinc  
D) path - bath  
E) dear - tear

35. camera + recorder → camcorder  
education + entertainment → edutainment  
binary + digit → bit

Which of the following word-formation processes is used in the given examples?

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

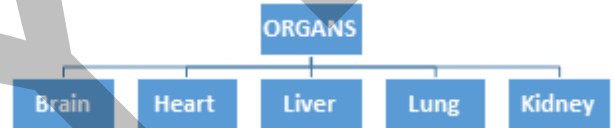
36. For the simple sentence [1], the alternative sentences [2-3-4] are available:

- [1] Julie buys her vegetables in the market.  
[2] It is *Julie* who buys her vegetables in the market.  
[3] It is *her vegetables* that Julie buys in the market.  
[4] It is *in the market* that Julie buys her vegetables.

Which of the following defines the syntactic operation performed in the sentences [2-3-4] to highlight certain elements in the sentence [1]?

- A) Inversion  
B) Substitution  
C) Reduction  
D) Cleft  
E) Ellipsis

37. The teacher uses the following representation to teach vocabulary:



Which of the following semantic relationships is used by the teacher in this representation?

- A) Synonymy  
B) Polysemy  
C) Antonymy  
D) Homonymy  
E) Hyponymy

38. Imagine an international gathering in which a number of business people from different Asian countries participate and they all use Japanese to communicate with each other.

**In the given context, what is the function of the Japanese language?**

- A) Vernacular language
- B) Lingua franca
- C) Pidgin
- D) Creole
- E) Standard language
39. Grice's cooperative principle is elaborated further in four basic maxims of conversation: quality, quantity, manner and relevance.

**Which of the following statements is not required by these maxims?**

- A) Avoid ambiguity and obscurity
- B) Make appropriate contributions to the conversation, giving requested information
- C) Do not say what you believe to be false
- D) Do not make your contribution longer even when it is required
- E) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required

40. Which of the following is not among the areas that psycholinguistic studies focus on?

- A) The use of linguistic knowledge in producing utterances
- B) The dissolution of language caused by damage to the brain
- C) The comprehension of sounds, words and sentences
- D) The relation between language and other cognitive systems
- E) The factors that govern our choices of language in our interactions

41. • No use of the mother tongue is permitted.
- When the teacher introduces a new target language word or phrase, he or she demonstrates its meaning through the use of realia and pictures.
- Lessons contain some conversational activity – some opportunity for students to use language in real contexts.
- Grammar is learned inductively.
- The syllabus is based on situations or topics, not on linguistic structures.

**Which of the following methods has the principles listed above?**

- A) The Grammar-Translation Method
- B) The Direct Method
- C) The Audio-Lingual Method
- D) Suggestopedia
- E) Total Physical Response

42. It involves using the foreign language as a tool in learning a subject matter that has an academic connection with or contribution to the learning of that language. Syllabuses are organised around subjects (e.g. history or science) in addition to, or as a means to, learning language.

**Which of the following language teaching methods/approaches is described above?**

- A) Communicative Approach  
B) Community Language Learning  
C) Content and Language Integrated Learning  
D) Cooperative Language Learning  
E) Cognitive Approach
43. Which of the following **is not** a pre-reading objective that can be used in EFL reading instruction?

- A) Exploring text organisation  
B) Stimulating interest  
C) Checking comprehension  
D) Setting up expectations  
E) Tapping prior knowledge

44. Intelligibility refers to forming and hearing sounds in spoken language.

**Which of the following is not used to increase intelligibility in English language teaching?**

- A) Studying how speech sounds are articulated  
B) Learning common intonation patterns  
C) Using more contracted forms (isn't, won't, etc.) in speech  
D) Studying sentence stress  
E) Learning different types of word stress

45. In language classes, where oral participation is highly valued, it might be easy to view active participants who are not inhibited and generally look for interactive practice opportunities in the target language, which promote pairwork and groupwork. They also tend to be more willing to practise their developing communication skills with native speakers.

**Which of the following learner types is described above?**

- A) Kinesthetic  
B) Extroverted  
C) Field-dependent  
D) Visual  
E) Aural

46. They are purposeful collections of students' work that demonstrate to students and others their efforts, progress, and achievements in particular areas. They include essays, compositions, book reports, artwork, video- or audiotape recordings of a student's oral production, and virtually anything else one wishes to specify.

**Which of the following assessment alternatives is described in the paragraph above?**

- A) Journals  
B) Rubrics  
C) Portfolios  
D) Diagnostic tests  
E) Text-based prompts

47.

Syllabuses	Definitions
X	It is a syllabus based on a mini corpus of most common, pragmatically useful language items and language patterns drawn from spoken and written language corpora.
Y	It is a syllabus that is organised around communicative purposes for which people use the language, such as apologising and inviting.

**Which of the following completes the table correctly?**

- |    | X             | Y                   |
|----|---------------|---------------------|
| A) | Lexical       | Notional-functional |
| B) | Genre-based   | Lexical             |
| C) | Task-based    | Grammatical         |
| D) | Project-based | Structural          |
| E) | Structural    | Negotiated          |

48. Which of the following principles **does not** need to be adopted by a language teacher of young learners?

- A) Listening and speaking should be taught first.  
B) The primary focus should be on meaning rather than form.  
C) Rhymes, songs, stories, and poems should be included in the learning process.  
D) Lessons should be conducted in L1 as much as possible.  
E) Classroom routines should be established.

49. Children create a mental representation of language which not only goes beyond the input they are exposed to, but is also strikingly similar to that of other native speakers of the same language variety. Their instinct – the mental capability we are all borned with – acts upon the language they hear and transforms it into a knowledge of the language and an ability to speak it.

**Which of the following theories/hypotheses supports the assumptions presented above?**

- A) Behaviourism  
B) Innatism  
C) Connectionism  
D) Interactionism  
E) Cognitivism

50. Learners will have less difficulty acquiring target language patterns that are similar to those of the first language than those that are different. In addition, a teacher who makes a comparison between the foreign language and native language of his or her students will know better what the real problems are and can find out whether students' errors are the result of transfer from their first language.

**In which of the following hypotheses the argument above is rooted?**

- A) Input Hypothesis
- B) Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis
- C) Comprehensible Output Hypothesis
- D) Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis
- E) Critical Period Hypothesis



## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açöölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı, ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek-içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır (1 saat, 15 dakika). Sınav başladıktan sonra adayın sınav sonuna kadar sınav salonundan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. Bildirilen sürelerle aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. 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.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymaya bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na 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 hiçbir sınavı başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir.  
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.
8. Sınav kitapçığınızda doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Sınav kitapçığınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Sınav kitapçığına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kodlama kutucuklarına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir.
9. Sınav kitapçığınızı aldıktan sonra kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Sınav kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Sınava giriş belgenizdeki sınava giriş kodunu yazınız ve kodlayınız. Sınav kitapçığınızdaki "Kapak sayfasındaki bilgileri doğru ve eksiksiz olarak doldurdum ve kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz ve ilgili alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda sınav kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Sınav kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Sınav kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Sınav kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Sınav kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, sınav kitapçığınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

*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.*

İNGİLİZCE

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

İNGİLİZCE

48. D
49. B
50. D