

Bu testte 50 soru vardır.

1. Which of the following sentences does not contain a collective noun?

- A) The male lion dominated the pride consisting of seven lionesses and six cubs.
- B) The school swam its way through the cold waters of the Atlantic Ocean.
- C) The little boy grabbed a bunch of bananas from the fruit stand.
- D) The gang roamed the streets of Bronx to make sure that their neighborhood was safe.
- E) The little dog wagged its tale to show how happy it was.

2. Teachers that prefer not --- use of group work generally state that group work is rather noisy and difficult --- under control.

- A) to make / to keep
- B) making / keeping
- C) to make / keeping
- D) making / keep
- E) to make / keep

3. Which of the following sentences contains a structural ambiguity?

- A) The teacher decided not to conduct a test at such an early hour.
- B) The lady took the bag next to the bar tender as silently as possible.
- C) Beijing is perhaps the most expensive city in the whole world.
- D) Practicing martial arts was the only thing that made her happy.
- E) She hadn't seen her father since that horrible accident last year.

4. What is the function of 'Istanbul' in the sentence "She flew from Istanbul to Ankara last week"?

- A) experiencer
- B) location
- C) source
- D) agent
- E) theme

5. Which of the following is an example of eponym?

- A) doghouse
- B) NBA
- C) edit
- D) sandwich
- E) smog

6. --- is the study of the physical properties of sounds whereas --- is the study of the way listeners perceive sounds.

Choose the alternative which **best** completes the given sentence.

- A) Acoustic Phonetics / Auditory Phonetics
- B) Auditory Phonetics / Acoustic Phonetics
- C) Acoustic Phonetics / Articulatory Phonetics
- D) Articulatory Phonetics / Acoustic Phonetics
- E) Acoustic Phonetics / Articulatory Phonetics

7. The software system designed for the Ministry of National Education ---- English teachers to access material from international sources.

- A) supervises
- B) exceeds
- C) forces
- D) penetrates
- E) enables

8. Teachers ---- to make use of a variety of activities in order to serve the needs ---- learners with different learning styles.

- A) advise / of
- B) have advised / with
- C) are advised / with
- D) are advised / of
- E) advise / with

9. English has become a lingua franca --- the importance it gained in the fields --- politics, economy, tourism and academic literature.
- A) since / with
B) because of / for
C) with / on
D) because / of
E) due to / of
10. The piece of linen ---- as the Shroud of Turin is one of the most sacred religious icons on Earth, ---- by millions of Christians as the actual burial garment of Jesus Christ.
- A) which has been known / respects
B) was known / is respected
C) known / respected
D) knows / is respected
E) is known / has been respected
11. Local populations tend to be more vulnerable --- occurring in nature or climate ---- migrating groups.
- A) to changes / than
B) to changing / with
C) for changing / than
D) to changes / on
E) for changing / on

12. In which of the following sentences does the pronoun 'she' necessarily refer to someone other than Sarah?
- A) It made Sarah angry that she had fallen for the wrong person.
B) She had known Sarah to be a patriot until that horrible discussion.
C) Sarah had no choice but to admit she was guilty.
D) Not knowing where she would proceed, Sarah had to sit back and take a deep breath.
E) Living in the same neighborhood for over a year, Sarah knew how she could get around.
13. Which of the following sentences contains a punctuation error?
- A) He wants chocolate, but he needs to lose weight if he wants to participate in the tournament.
B) If Samantha knew it was Michael's birthday, she would have bought him a present.
C) Trevor loves Karate, he plans to travel to Japan to learn more about the art.
D) Not knowing where to go, David decided to follow his instincts.
E) Having left the theatre half an hour ago, Mary knew it was time to head home.

14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Telling students they need to take advantage of the feedback they get isn't just good advice, it's established science. In the last few decades, researchers have discovered a lot about how people become experts. The main idea, made popular is the 10,000-hour rule. Ten thousand is the number of hours it takes to become an expert in almost any field. While it's wonderful that people are starting to understand how work leads to expertise, the most important part of that research is not how much practice someone needs to perform, but what kind of practice. This latter category is called deliberate practice and involves isolating what's not working and mastering the difficult area before moving on. Picture a classical violinist rehearsing. He or she would not play a new piece start-to-finish, fudging through tricky sections and trying to "be done." That musician stops in trouble spots, figures them out, and then plays that measure over and over again, and only moves on when it's perfect. The same principle applies to schoolwork. Mistakes are the most important thing that happens in any classroom, because they tell you where to focus that deliberate practice.

14. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) mistakes are a natural part of the learning process a student encounters
- B) students need to focus on the difficult part and only move on when they have perfected it
- C) a classical violinist is just like a language learner in the sense they both practice at least 10,000 hours
- D) language learners have comprehended the notion of perfection and expertise
- E) deliberate practice is the part where language learners are presented with the mistakes they are making

15. According to the passage, isolating what's not working----.

- A) refers to the idea of focusing on one particular area instead of dealing with the whole
- B) is especially common among classical violinists when they are rehearsing
- C) is a classroom practice conducted by many language teachers
- D) is all about how much you need to practice or rehearse
- E) is all about rehearsing in order to perfect the whole language item

16. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) isolating what's not working is generally a concept practiced by language learners and musicians
- B) language learners need to practice 10,000 hours before they can actually learn anything
- C) practicing as much as possible is the only means to reaching perfection
- D) time devoted to practicing the difficult language items is the solution to overcoming the problem
- E) mistakes can provide rather valuable insight information about the language focus in a classroom

17. **Robert:** The pressure on us while we are studying for exams is overwhelming.

Palmer: I don't think it's such a big deal, you only need to concentrate and let go of the rest.

Robert: ---

Palmer: I act on experience rather than the words of some theorists.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given dialogue?

- A) Tell that to me when I'm in the middle of a test will you.
- B) Why do I feel so agitated when I'm taking a test then?
- C) Methodologists on the other hand state that it's putting an extra burden on the shoulders of the learners.
- D) That's exactly why many teachers advocate for continuous assessment.
- E) Instead of doing single time tests, we need to be evaluated according to overall performance.
18. **Elvis:** I really like the fact that these English course books provide a variety of interesting facts.

Priscilla: Very true, I just read that the Samurai were the royal soldiers of the emperor, for example.

Elvis: ---

Priscilla: No, the reading text says that Samurai would go into exile if their masters were killed somehow.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given dialogue?

- A) I thought they were renegade assassins.
- B) The Samurai had their own set of beliefs and obeyed only those who deserved it.
- C) That's how they perfected the art of sword fight.
- D) Samurai used a long curved sword called the katana.
- E) They're like the police of the modern world then.

19. **Bradley:** Do you believe in the arguments that the Communicative Approach is inapplicable in real classroom settings?

Sarah: ---

Bradley: Many teachers argue that these approaches are just fiction and that there is never enough time do such things.

Sarah: I personally find it much more motivating than reading texts and translating them all the time?

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given dialogue?

- A) That's absurd, isn't it?
- B) I heard similar things about the Direct Method.
- C) To be honest, I have always thought these approaches are no use at all.
- D) Anything is possible, especially when politics and benefits are in question.
- E) Would you care to elaborate on that?

20. When learners make mistakes, it is up to the teacher to make sure that learners first realize that they have made mistakes before concentrating on ways of correcting those mistakes.

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) Before learners make mistakes, teachers need to focus on the mistake and have learners realize that they have made mistakes in order to correct those mistakes.
- B) Teachers need to think of ways to correct anticipated mistakes in order to make sure that learners realize they have made mistakes.
- C) The teacher first needs to ensure that the learners see that they have made mistakes before deciding on techniques to correct the mistakes.
- D) When learners make mistakes, teachers need to concentrate on techniques of correction before helping learners to realize the mistake they have made.
- E) Teachers need to concentrate on ways of correcting mistakes after they have made sure that they have realized the learners have made a mistake.

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21. Generally speaking, teachers take their teaching techniques and classroom practices for granted and overlook the opportunity of improving themselves through action research.

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) Generally speaking, teachers overlook the advantages of teaching techniques and classroom practices due to the time devoted to action research.
- B) Action research, generally speaking, is an opportunity for teachers to improve their teaching techniques and classroom practices.
- C) Teachers generally focus so much on action research that they miss the opportunity to improve their teaching techniques and classroom practices.
- D) It is a general fact that teachers miss the opportunity of improving their teaching skills because they think that what they are doing is right.
- E) Teachers usually focus so much on their teaching techniques and classroom practices that they overlook the opportunities provided by action research.

22. Language acquisition is very similar to the process children use in acquiring first and second languages. It requires meaningful interaction in the target language, frequently referred to as natural communication, in which speakers are concerned not with the form of their utterances but with the messages they are conveying and understanding. Error correction and explicit teaching of rules are not relevant to language acquisition, but caretakers and native speakers can modify their utterances addressed to acquirers to help them understand, and these modifications are thought to help the acquisition process. There is a fairly stable order of acquisition of structures in language acquisition, that is, one can see clear similarities across acquirers as to which structures tend to be acquired early and which tend to be acquired late. ----

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) Error correction should only be conducted mildly and should enable children to move forward.
- B) These messages tend to be acquired rather than learned in the sense that learners do this unconsciously.
- C) If teachers do not modify their language input, children are left clueless in an environment rather unfamiliar.
- D) It is stated that this stable order of acquisition is the most important aspect of teaching language to young learners.
- E) Acquirers need not have a conscious awareness of the "rules" they possess, and may self-correct only on the basis of a "feel" for grammaticality.

23. The two main, well documented findings of SLA research of the past few decades are that second language acquisition is highly systematic and highly variable. Although these two elements might appear contradictory at first sight, they are not. The first one primarily refers to what has been called the route of development. ---- The second element usually refers to either the rate of the learning process, or the outcome of the learning process, or both. We all know that both speed of learning and range of outcomes are highly variable from learner to learner: some do much better much more quickly than others.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) This element is generally believed to contradict the second element which is based on the pace of learning.
- B) This route remains largely independent of both the learner's mother tongue and the context of learning.
- C) The outcome is then transferred into the long term memory which stores information until it is needed.
- D) This is perhaps the most important aspect of second language acquisition for children.
- E) This is perhaps the explanation of different learning speeds of learners with different learning styles.

24. (I) Literature has clearly proven that languages are thoroughly organic entities. (II) Each one is complex and versatile, constantly shifting according to the needs of those who use it. (III) When social, political or environmental changes create a gap in a language, its individual speakers use creativity and problem-solving skills to generate a solution. (IV) Successful changes to the language are spread quickly and often intuitively. (V) This organic matter of languages is generally speaking the sole issue related to the difficulty in learning them.

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) Sociolinguistics, in its broadest definition, is based on the social aspects of language and their subagents. (II) It is possible to examine how people manage their language in relation to their cultural backgrounds and their goals of interaction. (III) Sociolinguists might investigate questions such as how mixed-gender conversations differ from single-gender conversations, how differential power relations manifest themselves in language forms, how caregivers let children know the ways in which language should be used, or how language change occurs and spreads to communities. (IV) To answer these questions related to language as social activity, sociolinguists often use ethnographic methods. (V) That is, they attempt to gain an understanding of the values and viewpoints of a community in order to explain the behaviors and attitudes of its members.

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. Which of the following writers is among the pioneers of Gothic novel and his/her work *The Mysteries of Udolfo* is often cited as the archetypal Gothic novel?

- A) Ann Radcliffe
B) Mary Shelley
C) Bram Stoker
D) Horace Walpole
E) Edgar Allan Poe

27. Which of the following is not one of the Renaissance Period writers?

- A) Sir Philip Sidney
B) Christopher Marlowe
C) Edmund Spenser
D) John Dryden
E) John Webster

28. She was one of the leading modernist of the 20th century. During the interwar period, she was an important figure in London literary society and a central figure in the influential Bloomsbury Group of intellectuals. Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse and Waves are among her famous works.

Which of the following writers is mentioned above?

- A) Elizabeth Barret Browning
- B) Anne Brontë
- C) Charlotte Brontë
- D) Jane Austen
- E) Virginia Woolf

29. Which of the following is not one of the features of absurdist drama?

- A) It deals with contemporary urban life.
- B) Language is often fragmented, full of gaps and it does not follow a logical pattern.
- C) It departs from realistic characters, situations and all of the associated theatrical conventions.
- D) Time, place and identity are ambiguous and not concrete.
- E) Meaningless plots, repetitive or nonsensical dialogue are often used to create dream-like, or even nightmare-like moods.

30. Which of the following is the first English tragedy?

- A) *Doctor Faustus*
- B) *Spanish Tragedy*
- C) *Gorboduc*
- D) *Titus Andronicus*
- E) *Coriolanus*

31. Charles Dickens was a social reformer as well as a critic and satirist in his literary works and he is considered to be the greatest novelist of the Victorian Age.

Which of the following is not among the works of Charles Dickens?

- A) *A Christmas Carol*
- B) *Middlemarch*
- C) *A Tale of Two Cities*
- D) *Great Expectations*
- E) *David Copperfield*

32. ---- aims to express the joy and simple gratification of celebratory things much livelier than the traditional works of their predecessors. In many ways, this poetry embodies an attitude that mirrors "carpe diem." The best known poets are Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace, Thomas Carew, and Sir John Suckling.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

- A) Metaphysical poetry
- B) Cavalier poetry
- C) Romanticism
- D) Neoclassicism
- E) Naturalism

33. The ---- of child language acquisition, proposed by Noam Chomsky, states that the human species is prewired to acquire language, and that the kind of language is also determined. Many factors have led to this hypothesis such as the ease and rapidity of language acquisition despite impoverished input as well as the uniformity of languages.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

- A) Innateness Hypothesis
- B) Critical Period Hypothesis
- C) Generative Grammar
- D) Behaviorism
- E) Language Acquisition Device

34. Which of the following words begins with a palatal sound?

- A) bank
- B) mine
- C) vandal
- D) jump
- E) hour

35. The different ---- that are the realization of a ---- are called the ---- of that phoneme.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

- A) phoneme / allophone / phones
- B) phones / phoneme / allophones
- C) allophones / phoneme / phones
- D) phonemes / phone / allophones
- E) allophones / phone / phonemes

36. --- is concerned with the meanings of words and the meaning of relationships among words, while --- is concerned with the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word.

Choose the alternative which **best** completes the given sentence.

- A) Lexical semantics / phrasal semantics
- B) Phrasal semantics / lexical semantics
- C) Lexical semantics / pragmatics
- D) Pragmatics / lexical semantics
- E) Pragmatics / phrasal semantics

37. Which of the following matching is **not** correct?

- A) Homonyms - different words that are pronounced and spelled as the same, but have different meaning
- B) Heteronym - homographs that are pronounced differently
- C) Antonym - words that are opposite in meaning
- D) Hyponym - set of related words
- E) Synonym - word used in place of another to convey the same meaning

38. It is a variety of language that is systematically different from other varieties of the same language. The --- of a single language are mutually intelligible, but when the speakers can no longer understand each other, they become languages.

Choose the alternative which **best** completes the given sentence.

- A) Idiolects
- B) Dialects
- C) Pidgin
- D) Creole
- E) Jargon

39. Which of the following multiple intelligences does a child have if she or he is good at observing nature, identify the capacity of natural phenomena and able to interrelate?

- A) Linguistic intelligence
- B) Visual intelligence
- C) Intra-personal intelligence
- D) Naturalist intelligence
- E) Inter-personal intelligence

40. Which of the following is not true according to Krashen?

- A) Language acquisition does not require extensive use of conscious grammatical rules.
- B) Acquisition requires meaningful interaction in the target language - natural communication.
- C) The best methods are therefore those that supply 'comprehensible input' in low anxiety situations, containing messages that students really want to hear.
- D) Language acquisition is a mental and emotional process.
- E) In the real world, conversations with sympathetic native speakers who are willing to help the acquirer understand are very helpful.

42. It is designed to meet specific needs of the learner, centered on the language appropriate to those activities in syntax, lexis, discourse, semantics, etc. and in contrast with General English.

What kind of teaching is described above?

- A) English for Academic Purposes
- B) Functional English
- C) English as a Foreign Languages
- D) English for Specific Purposes
- E) English as a Second Language

41. Which of the following is true about Glossogenetics?

- A) There is a link between physical gesture and orally produced sounds.
- B) Primitive words could have been imitations of the natural sounds.
- C) It focuses on the biological basis of the development and functions of human language.
- D) It places the development of human language in social context.
- E) If infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language then they would begin to use the original God-given language.

43. Which of the following theorists emphasizes that learning is an active process in which learners construct new ideas or concepts based upon their current or past knowledge?

- A) Piaget
- B) Krashen
- C) Bruner
- D) Skinner
- E) Gipps

44. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A) Grammar-translation: The student memorizes words, inflected words, and syntactic rules and uses them to translate from native to target language and vice versa; most commonly used method in schools because it does not require teacher to be fluent; however, least effective method of teaching.
- B) Direct method: The native language is not used at all in the classroom, and the student must learn the new language without formal instruction; based on theories of first language acquisition.
- C) Audio-lingual: Heavy use of dialogs and audio, based on the assumption that language learning is acquired mainly through imitation, repetition, and reinforcement; influenced by psychology.
- D) Silent Way: Teachers remain passive observers while students learn, which is a process of personal growth; no grammatical explanation or modeling by the teacher.
- E) Suggestopedia: Students play active role as listener and performer, must respond to imperative drills with physical action.

45. Which of the following characteristics of a good test refers to the fact that a test needs to measure what it intends to test?

- A) Reliability
- B) Validity
- C) Practicality
- D) Discrimination
- E) Backwash

46. It is an alternative approach to communicate language teaching because a task involves a primary focus on meaning, real world processes of language use and any of the four language skills.

What kind of language teaching is described above?

- A) Task-based learning
- B) Content-based learning
- C) Structural instruction
- D) Formal instruction
- E) Communicative approach

47. In a classroom with young learners, the teacher encourages students to participate and makes suggestions about how they may proceed in an activity. He/she helps students only when necessary.

What is the role of the teacher according to the statement above?

- A) Tutor
- B) Participant
- C) Prompter
- D) Resource
- E) Assessor

48. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A) Second-language acquisition proceeds according to predictable stages.
- B) The degree of acquisition is correlated with the time available for instruction.
- C) Children acquire language best in a high-anxiety environment.
- D) Culture is closely related to language and is an essential component of instruction.
- E) Meaning can be communicated in L2 without the use of English.

49. Journaling and portfolio building are suitable for children who have --- intelligences.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

- A) linguistic
- B) bodily-kinesthetic
- C) spatial
- D) naturalist
- E) intrapersonal

50. Language planning has five steps.

Which of the following refers to basic grammars, dictionaries and written models used to establish the standard variety?

- A) Selection
- B) Codification
- C) Elaboration
- D) Implementation
- E) Acceptance

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

TG – 13

ÖABT – İNGİLİZCE

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının “İhtiyaç Yayıncılık”ın 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

DİKKAT!

ÇÖZÜMLERLE İLGİLİ AŞAĞIDA VERİLEN UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Sınavınız bittiğinde her sorunun çözümünü tek tek okuyunuz.
2. Kendi cevaplarınız ile doğru cevapları karşılaştırınız.
3. Yanlış cevapladığınız soruların çözümlerini dikkatle okuyunuz.

1. A collective noun is a collection of things taken as a whole. In that sense, the words pride, school, bunch and gang are all collective nouns referring to a number of elements in the same unit. The statement given in option E on the other hand does not include any collective nouns.
(A B C D ●)
2. The gaps in the given statement can be completed with the knowledge of collocation. The word "prefer" needs to be followed by an infinitive since it is not referring to preferences in the past. This allows us to eliminate options B and D. Moreover, aspects of collocation tells us that the second gap also requires an infinitive verb form in the sense that the phrase "keeping under control" can only be used in the infinitive form when it follows the word "difficult".
(● B C D E)
3. When a reader can reasonably interpret the same sentence as having more than one possible structure, the text meets the definition of syntactic ambiguity. In that sense, the statement given in option B can come to mean two separate things. The lady could have taken the bag slowly towards the bar tender or the bag could be next to the bar tender from where the lady took it.
(A ● C D E)
4. The function of the word Istanbul in the given sentence is that of a source since the flight is from Istanbul to Ankara.
(A B ● D E)
5. The word sandwich in option D is an example of eponym. Doghouse is an example of compound, NBA is an example of an acronym, edit is an example of a back formation and smog is an example of blending.
(A B C ● E)
6. The study of physical properties of sound refers to acoustic phonetics whereas the study of the way listeners perceive sounds refers to auditory phonetics. The pair is correctly presented in option A.
(● B C D E)
7. The first part of the sentence introduces a new software system whereas the second part of the sentence talks about what teachers can do with this software. In other words, the software system allows teachers to access material from international sources. The word given in option E is synonymous to allow.
(A B C D ●)
8. The first part of the sentence needs to be in the passive voice since it is not teachers who perform the action of advising but are the recipients of the advice. This enables us to eliminate options A, B and E. The second gap needs to be completed with the preposition "of" in the sense that the sentence is talking about needs that belong to the learners.
(A B C ● E)
9. The first part of the statement is the result and the second part of the statement gives the reasons for this result. In that sense, the first gap can only be correctly completed with a linking word expressing reason and result. This enables us to eliminate options A, B and C. Option D can be eliminated since the word "because" needs to be followed a sentence but the part after the gap is not a sentence.
(A B C D ●)

10. The auxiliary of the statement comes after the phrase which indicates that the first gap is not the actual verb of the statement. This indicates that the gap requires a relative clause or its reduced versions. Moreover, the first gap needs to be completed by a passive voice since the act of "knowing" cannot be performed by the piece of linen. In this sentence, the first gap is an example of reduction in the relative clause. The second gap also needs to be in the passive voice because the act of "respecting" cannot be performed by the piece of linen. However, because the second part of the sentence is not the relative clause and is merely an addition to the relative clause before the gap, it cannot have an auxiliary before it.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
11. The correct phrase for the first gap is "be vulnerable to something" allowing us to eliminate options C and E. Moreover, the same phrase requires a noun after "to", enabling us to eliminate option B as well. The word "more" indicates a comparative structure which calls for the word "than" in the gap.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
12. Although the statements given use Sarah and she as the same person or it can come to mean two separate people but not absolutely necessarily, the statement given in option B uses She as the subject and Sarah as the object making them absolutely two different people.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
13. Although the statements given are correct in terms of punctuation, the statement given in option C is incorrect in the sense that the comma should be replaced with a semicolon since there are two sentences joined to make a single sentence.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
14. The sentence that introduces the term deliberate practice clearly states that deliberate practice involves isolating what's not working and mastering the difficult area before moving on. This is consistent with the statement given in option B.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
15. The sentence that introduces the term deliberate practice clearly states that deliberate practice involves isolating what's not working and mastering the difficult area before moving on. This is then exemplified with the example of the classical violinist. This is consistent with the statement given in option A.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
16. The last sentence of the passage clearly says that mistakes are the most important thing that happens in any classroom, because they tell you where to focus that deliberate practice. This enables to inference that mistakes provide insight information about classroom teaching.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
17. The last statement of Palmer clearly talks about some theorists and indicates that Palmer disagrees with them. This tells us that the previous sentence needs to introduce an argument suggested by theorists, which is consistent with the methodologists in option C.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)
18. Priscilla's last statement starts with the word "no" indicating that she is disagreeing with something or answering a question uttered in the previous sentence. Since Priscilla continues to explain about the Samurai, it is safe to assume that the previous statement is an inaccurate statement about the Samurai. This is consistent with the statement in option A.
- (A)●(B)●(C)●(D)●(E)

19. Bradley's first statement makes an argument. Moreover, Bradley's second statement tries to explain the first sentence which is consistent with the statement in option E that asks Bradley to provide extra information.
 A B C D E
20. The statement provides two ideas for teachers to first enable learners to realize that they have made a mistake and then find ways to dealing with those errors. These two ideas are present in the statement given in option C.
 A B C D E
21. The given statement indicates that teachers believe what they are doing in the classroom is the correct way of doing things and that this is the reason for overlooking action research which would provide teachers with the opportunity to improve their skills.
 A B C D E
22. Each sentence in a paragraph needs to serve the previous or the following sentence. In other words, the traces a sentence needs to be found in the following sentence. Moreover, each sentence needs to serve the topic sentence of the main idea of the paragraph. In that sense, the sentence before the gap is about acquirers which would require the following sentence to be based on the same topic. This is provided with the sentence given in option E.
 A B C D E
23. Each sentence in a paragraph needs to serve the previous or the following sentence. In other words, the traces a sentence needs to be found in the following sentence. Moreover, each sentence needs to serve the topic sentence of the main idea of the paragraph. In that sense, the sentence before the gap introduces the first element and the sentence after the gap introduces the second element. This indicates that the sentence to complete the gap needs to elaborate on the first element. This is consistent with the sentence given in option B.
 A B C D E
24. Each sentence in a paragraph needs to serve the previous or the following sentence. In other words, the traces a sentence needs to be found in the following sentence. Moreover, each sentence needs to serve the topic sentence of the main idea of the paragraph. In that sense, the overall passage is about the versatile components of languages whereas the last sentence is about an organic matter and is thus inconsistent with the natural flow of the paragraph.
 A B C D E
25. Each sentence in a paragraph needs to serve the previous or the following sentence. In other words, the traces a sentence needs to be found in the following sentence. Moreover, each sentence needs to serve the topic sentence of the main idea of the paragraph. In that sense, the overall passage is about the examination of how people manage their language. However, sentence I is about Sociolinguistics in general and is thus inconsistent with the natural flow of the paragraph.
 A B C D E

26. Ann Radcliffe is one of the leading figures of the Gothic genre. Some sources even cite her as “the mother of the Gothic”. Her *The Mysteries of Udolfo* is her most popular novel. Mary Shelley and Bram Stoker are writers of the Romantic Period. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Bram Stoker's *Dracula* are among the most important examples of Gothic novel. However, both works were written after Ann Radcliffe's *Udolfo* and therefore they cannot be considered pioneers. Horace Walpole is also an important figure in Gothic fiction and he is one of the leading figures of the genre, but the name of his most prominent work is *The Castle of Otranto*. Edgar Allan Poe, an American writer, also contributed to the Gothic genre. However short stories and poems constitute his body of work, not novel.
- BCDE
27. Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser are among the most important literary figures of the Renaissance Period. Christopher Marlowe, who also wrote during the same period, is one of the most well-known poets and dramatists of the time. John Webster, despite being a less known figure when compared to his contemporaries Marlowe and Shakespeare, is also an important dramatist. However John Dryden, who is a contemporary and a fellow satirist of Jonathan Swift, produced works during the Neoclassical Period.
- ABCE
28. Elizabeth Barrett Browning and the Brontë sisters are writers of the Victorian Era. Elizabeth Barrett Browning contributed to the poetry of the time while the Brontë sisters contributed the novel genre. Jane Austen is a Romantic writer and wrote many novels during the Romantic Period. Virginia Woolf, however, is a Modernist writer and she was a prominent figure in the intellectual circles of the time.
- ABCD
29. Meaningless dialogues, characters without a purpose and lack of any logical motives are among the most important characteristics of the Absurd theatre. Other features of the genre also complement these attributes. All the choices except A can be considered as an explanation of these features. However the choice A gives a basic feature of Modernist poetry.
- BCDE
30. Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton's *Gorboduc* is considered to be the first English tragedy. Although Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* and Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* and *Coriolanus* are among the most important examples of tragedy, they are not the first. Thomas Kyd's *Spanish Tragedy* is a first, but it is said to be the first revenge tragedy, a type of tragedy which mainly deals with the theme of revenge.
- ABDE
31. *A Christmas Carol*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations* and *David Copperfield* are among the most important novels of Charles Dickens. However *Middlemarch* was written by George Eliot in 1874.
- ACDE
32. Metaphysical poets are a loose group of English lyric poets of the 17th century, whose work was characterized by the inventive use of conceits, and by speculation about topics such as love or religion. Romanticism celebrated spontaneity, imagination, subjectivity and the purity of nature, and emphasized intense emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience. Neoclassicism is a literary movement which was inspired by the rediscovery of classical works of ancient Greece and Rome, and it emphasized balance, restraint, and order. Naturalism is a form of detailed realism which suggested that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character. In the definition given, the words “gratification” and especially “carpe diem”, along with the name of Ben Jonson points towards Cavalier poetry.
- ACDE
33. The given description is the definition of the Innateness Hypothesis suggested by Noam Chomsky. CPH is about language learning best happening between certain ages. A generative grammar of a language predicts the exact generation and construction rules of a sentence in a given language. Behaviorism is the theory based on exposure, repetition and habit formation. LAD is the actual innate program that enables people to learn languages.
- BCDE
34. The initial sound of the word jump is a palatal sound whereas “bank” starts with a bilabial sound, “mine” starts with a bilabial sound, “vandal” starts with a labiodental sound, and “hour” starts with a glottal sound.
- ABCE

35. Different phones are the realization of phonemes and they are referred to as the allophones of that particular phoneme. This is given in option B.
A B C D E
36. The meaning of words and meaning relationships among words is referred to as lexical semantics. The meaning of syntactic units larger than words is referred to as phrasal semantics.
A B C D E
37. Although the given pairs are all correct, the pair in option E is incorrect in the sense that the given definition is that of a metonym, not a synonym.
A B C D E
38. The given description is the definition of a dialect of a language given in option B. Idiolect is an individual's distinctive and unique use of language. Pidgin is a simplified version of a language that develops as a means of communication between two or more groups that do not have a language in common. Creole is a language that has developed from a pidgin. Jargon is a language that is used in a particular context or in particular group of people or profession.
A B C D E
39. Observing nature and identifying natural phenomena is an aspect of the naturalist intelligence.
A B C D E
40. Although the given are all true for Krashen, the statement given in option E is about the Zone of Proximal Development suggested by Vygotsky.
A B C D E
41. While the statement given in option C is correct for Glossogenetics, the statement in option A is about the oral gesture source, option B is about the natural sound source, option D is about the yo-heave-ho theory and option E is about the divine source.
A B C D E
42. The given description where the focus is on the specific needs of a given learner is the description of English for Specific Purposes.
A B C D E
43. The theorist that emphasizes that learning is an active process in which learners construct new ideas or concepts based on their current or past knowledge is Bruner.
A B C D E

44. Although the given are all correct, the matching in option E is incorrect in the sense that the given example is of the Total Physical Response not Suggestopedia.
A B C D E
45. The characteristic of a good test that focuses on the fact that a test needs to test what it intends to test is the validity of a test.
A B C D E
46. The given description is that of task-based learning where the learners are presented with tasks to act on.
B C D E
47. Helping learners only when necessary and making suggestions about how learners should proceed are the components of the role of prompter.
A B D E
48. While the given statements correct, the statement in option C is incorrect in the sense that the opposite is true.
A B D E
49. Journaling and portfolio building are types of activities that the learners are expected to perform individually and are therefore suitable for learners with intrapersonal intelligences.
A B C D
50. Codification is the option that refers to basic grammars, dictionaries and written models used to establish the standard variety. A is about choosing an official language, C is about – the standard variety being developed for use in all aspects of social life of a body of literary work written in standard, D is about government encouraging the use of the standard and E is when a substantial majority of the population have come to use the standard as the national language not only social but also national identity.
A C D E