

1. What is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of a language?

- A) Morpheme
- B) Syllable
- C) Allomorph
- D) Phoneme
- E) Determiner

2. Which of the underlined morphemes is **functionally** different from the others?

- A) Some clients may call soon.
- B) Jack does his homework.
- C) She has never driven a car before
- D) Jane is crying in the attic.
- E) The boss is asleep.

3. Which one of the followings include a different type of **auxiliary verb**?

- A) One **must not** smoke within the premises.
- B) All **should** do their best.
- C) Jane **has to** recite her lines well.
- D) I **may be** later than usual.
- E) He **even cannot** utter a word.

4. An idiom is a phrase or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal meaning. Which of the following sentence contains such a phrase?

- A) Jenny was pulling my hair.
- B) She has a bun in the oven.
- C) Dan was skillful at outlining the theory.
- D) We have got at least seventeen wounded.
- E) May has adequate patience to be a teacher.

5. In which of the following sentences is the underlined word **not** misused?

- A) The fierce dog soon broke loose after great effort.
- B) The poem written by Wordsworth effected me so much that I cried.
- C) The room was so airless that it was hard to breath.
- D) Please contact use in case you need farther information.
- E) It would be a great idea to have some desert after such a nice meal.

6. In which of the following sentences 'subject-verb agreement' is violated?

- A) The news that the lost boy was found has made the worried couple blissful.
- B) Everybody living in the suburbs sometimes find it hard to keep on living.
- C) Most of the land in those areas belongs to a noble family.
- D) The indifference of the political parties seems to disturb the voters.
- E) A number of newly-assigned teachers are building a school collaboratively.

7. Noam Chomsky was greatly influenced by his uncle who, ---- never ---- 4th grade, owned a newspaper stand in New York City where local Jewish leftists came to debate the issues of the day.

- A) being / passed
- B) has / passed
- C) had / passed
- D) having / passed
- E) -- / passed

8. ---- the research conducted by the leading neuroscientists in the field in 1990s , educators' awareness of the term known as emotional intelligence seems to have gone up.

- A) Subsequent to
- B) Despite
- C) Seeing that
- D) Provided that
- E) Because

9. ---- the various branches of linguistics, second language acquisition is also closely related to psychology, cognitive psychology, and education.

- A) Moreover
- B) In addition
- C) As well as
- D) Notwithstanding
- E) Despite

10. Language acquisition continues rapidly ---- the preschool period ---- children revising simple sentence structures to form questions, make commands and express negatives using words like 'didn't' and 'won't'.

- A) on / for
- B) in / for
- C) while / with
- D) during / as
- E) throughout / with

11. It took the students almost two weeks to ---- the topics of great significance in their essay list from the ones which were trivial or totally meaningless.

- A) run over
- B) go off
- C) break down
- D) sort out
- E) stand for

12. In English, different affixes may share a similar function. Based on this information, in which of the following words is the suffix used to serve a different purpose?

- A) Cowardly
- B) Curly
- C) Utterly
- D) Friendly
- E) Oily

13. A question tag also known as tail question is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment 'the tag'. In which of the following sentences a tag question is ill-formed?

- A) Nobody knows, do they?
- B) Shut up, will you?
- C) Nothing will happen, will it?
- D) She can hardly love you after all, can't she?
- E) Let's take the next bus, shall we?

14 - 16. SORULARDA VERİLEN KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMAYA UYGUN SEÇENEĞİ İŞARETLEYİNİZ.

14.

**Caleb** : I feel really tense because I still have problems distinguishing the ways children learn a second language. And the final exam is drawing close.

**Aisha** : You need to relax a bit. All you are supposed to know is that nearly all learners acquire a second language by drawing on their background experience and prior knowledge in their first language.

**Caleb** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Aisha** : In a way, yes. Actually I was assigned to make a presentation about the interlanguage theory last month.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the dialogue?

- A) Did you know that individual differences affect second language acquisition?
- B) I can't. And you sound to have internalized all the theories outlined in the coursebook.
- C) I know I do. Still you attended the seminars regularly, didn't you?
- D) The most challenging part is how learners construct an interlanguage during the process.
- E) I only remember that the dependence on the first language serves to help learners construct an interlanguage. Is that true?

15.

**Teacher** : Great Expectations by Dickens is a graphic book, full of extreme imagery, poverty, prison ships, barriers and chains, and fights to the death. It is also classified as a bildungsroman.

**Student** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Teacher** : Actually, Dickens intended it to be as twice as long, but constraints imposed by the publishing company's management limited the novel's length.

**Student** : I thought so, too. Still, they should have stuck to the original work.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the dialogue?

- A) Sir, I eagerly started reading the book but then the language used in the book put me off carrying on further.
- B) It says in the foreword that the book was first published in a serial form in Dicken's weekly periodical All the Year Round.
- C) Was it a common practice to put out the long novels by using a pseudonym?
- D) After reading the whole book, I could not help but to admire the style of the author.
- E) Then what we are reading now must be only a partial description of Pip's maturation during the Victorian Era.

16.

- Jane** : This is the first time I have ever heard of the Common European Framework and you insist that my proficiency level should be at least B1 according to it.
- Mrs. Jones** : Your class have already studied on it and they have also prepared a detailed presentation about it. Were you not in the group responsible for this task?
- Jane** : \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Jones** : Anyway, then I would rather you began taking your proficiency level grade much more seriously. Otherwise you'll be in great trouble soon.

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

- A) The group members then decided against it and they took up a completely different topic for their presentation.
- B) CEFR has always seemed rather intriguing to me and I feel that I should take part in the next presentation.
- C) Yes and the other friends in my group backed me up a lot for such a satisfying score.
- D) I was. But something unexpected came up and I had to transfer to another group then.
- E) I'd love to but I already started revising for a much higher score just last week.

17. During the past decade, speech and language technologies have got over several barriers, and millions of users throughout the developed world depend on these technologies on a regular basis. **Which of the following alternatives best re-states the given sentence?**

- A) Had it not been for the speech and language technologies, millions of users all around the globe would not have been able to overcome the numerous barriers.
- B) Thanks to the technologies developed in the past ten years, people across the globe will be able to overcome many barriers posed by speech and language activities.
- C) Many obstacles have been overcome in the last ten years thanks to the speech and language technologies which a great number of users all around the contemporary world regularly count on.
- D) Past ten years all around the modern world have seen many changes with respect to speech and language technologies through which a lot of users might get over the barricades.
- E) Without millions of users' dependence on the speech and language technologies on a regular basis, the barriers would never have been eradicated from the modern world.

uzmankariyer

18. Impossibility to choose subjects according to personal interests can have bad influence on motivation of students, because they are forced to study hard for subjects in which they are not interested at all.  
Which of the following alternatives **best** re-states the given sentence?
- A) What impacts students' motivation negatively is the fact that it is not possible to pick out the subjects in view of their personal interests since they are compelled to work on the subjects which have no charm for them.
- B) Students are bound to fail if they are not given a chance to pick out the subject area they desire to excel for themselves because each individual's motivation varies according to the subject they study on.
- C) Whether they are given an opportunity to choose their subject or not, students are prone to feel obliged to continue on the track which is set to them.
- D) Regardless of the motivation of the learners, subject matter should not be an area of obligatory study as the students will have no interest in it.
- E) For a sound motivation on part of the learners, subjects should not be imposed on them considering the fact that they might have an inclination to carry on if they are allowed to choose it for themselves.

19. (I) Noam Chomsky is perhaps the best known and the most influential linguist of the second half of the 20th century. (II) He has made a number of strong claims about language; in particular, he suggests that language is an innate faculty – that is to say that we are born with a set of rules about language in our heads which he refers to as the 'Universal Grammar'. (III) The universal grammar is the basis upon which all human languages build. (IV) Some students of universal grammar study a variety of grammars to abstract generalizations called linguistic universals. (V) The theory of Universal Grammar proposes that if human beings are brought up under normal conditions, then they will always develop language with a certain property.

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

20. (I) Total language death occurs when there are no speakers of a given language idiom remaining in a population where the idiom was previously used. (II) The most common process leading to language death is one in which a community of speakers of one language becomes bilingual in another language, and gradually shifts to the second language until they cease to use their original or heritage language. (III) This is a process of assimilation which may be voluntary or may be forced upon a population. (IV) Speakers of some languages, particularly regional or minority languages, may decide to abandon them based on economic grounds, in favour of languages regarded as having greater utility or prestige. (V) Language death should not be confused with language attrition which describes the loss of proficiency in a language at the individual level.  
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

21. The process through which man is trained for the society in which he lives and at the same time learns to realize his individual potentiality is education. The process lasts throughout life and emphasizes the individual's own capacity for development. It is obvious, however, that the most decisive years on one's individuality are those infancy, adolescence and youth. The common use of the word 'education' is to denote the formation of the young through the accumulated knowledge and values by the older generation. ----. But education does not stop there and what happens in the schools is often called formal education to distinguish it from the informal teaching that goes on at home

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) This is often carried out by separating the young in specialized institutions, the schools
- B) The school of thought has always affected the older generation through its implications
- C) Some people are not keen on formal education given at schools, especially during adolescence
- D) Education is a word used to describe formal and informal development one obtains for himself and the society
- E) If a person has the capacity of giving decisions, he should be trained in specialized institutions

22. --- . One idea is that learners acquire proficiency in an L2 in the same way that people acquire other complex cognitive skills. Automaticity is the performance of a skill without conscious control. It results from the graded process of proceduralization. According to a model of skills acquisition, persons use procedures to apply their declarative knowledge about a subject in order to solve problems. On repeated practice, these procedures develop into production rules that the individual can use to solve a problem, without accessing long-term declarative memory. Performance speed and accuracy improve as the learner implements these production rules. After testing the application of this model to L2 language automaticity, linguists found that subjects developed increasing proficiency in performing tasks.
- A) What causes learners to make generalizations during the L2 acquisition process has always been a hotly-debated matter
- B) Linguists have been striving hard to come up with a sound theory regarding the function of the interlanguage during second language learning
- C) A model of skill acquisition clearly manifests itself during the second language process, which is closely related to automaticity
- D) Thinkers have produced several theories concerning how learners use their internal L2 knowledge structures to comprehend L2 input and produce L2 output
- E) Declarative knowledge can be transformed into procedural knowledge and tends to undermine the idea of Krashen that knowledge gained through language 'learning' cannot be used to initiate speech production

23 - 25. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARÇAYA GÖRE CEVAPLANDIRINIZ.

Two of the major concerns of language teaching in the 1950s, and for a substantial part of the 1960s, were error prevention and error correction. The audio-lingual approach which dominated the foreign/second language classroom at the time dictated that errors detected in the performance of the language learner should be corrected comprehensively and immediately, so that they would not become part of his or her habit system. The correction of errors was to be the exclusive preserve of teachers, who were expected to show no tolerance of errors. As Brooks (1960) put it, 'like sin, error is to be avoided and its influence overcome, but its presence is to be expected.' In the late 1960s, following developments in interlanguage studies and the emergence of new thinking in SLA studies, new opinions emerged about the interpretation of learner errors, and support for the audio-lingual approach declined. Emphasis thenceforth shifted to fluency rather than accuracy in foreign language teaching; and soon afterwards, the revolution of communicative language teaching methodology began in many foreign language classrooms. Instead of insisting on error-free performance, teaching efforts began to focus on how to get the learner to communicate in the target language. The trend today in many ESL/EFL classrooms is that, although language learners' errors are no longer viewed negatively, and although the emphasis is now on getting the learner to communicate in the target language, there is still some orientation toward error correction as the main source of feedback to students.

23. According to the passage, with the advent of Communicative Language Teaching --- .
- A) error correction has been completely removed from the teaching procedures
- B) audio-lingual approach came to dominate the philosophy behind the error treatment in teaching
- C) there occurred a shift from error-free performance expectation toward the emphasis on communicating in the target language
- D) focus in language teaching has somewhat shifted to accuracy naturally
- E) a comprehensive study on error treatment in second language acquisition has been carried out with no satisfying result

24. One point that cannot be derived from the passage is that --- .

- A) audio-lingual approach requires immediate error correction
- B) one reason why audio-lingual method declined is the introduction of new opinions about the error correction
- C) audio-lingual approach and communicative language teaching has some common points in terms of error correction
- D) audio-lingual method is accuracy-based while communicative language teaching is fluency-based
- E) error correction still proves useful when feedback is in question

25. What could be the most appropriate title for this passage?

- A) ERROR CORRECTION AND FEEDBACK
- B) A HISTORICAL BACKDROUNG OF CLT
- C) WHY TEACHERS SUPPORT ERROR-FREE COMMUNICATION
- D) FLUCTUATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF ERROR CORRECTION
- E) REVOLUTION IN TEACHING ERROR CORRECTION

26. What figure of speech is being defined below?

- I : It is the use of a word or a phrase which is substituted for another word associated with it.
- II : In this figure of speech, no comparison is made between the words substituted for one another.
- III : A good example for this figure of speech is "Uncle Sam is determined to start an attack on countries producing nuclear weapons".

- A) Metaphor      B) Simile      C) Metonymy
- D) Hyperbole      E) Conceit

27. Who is the world-famous creator of the characters Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson?

- A) Arthur Conan Doyle
- B) Sir Philip Sydney
- C) Edgar Allan Poe
- D) Agatha Christie
- E) Wilkie Collins

28. What literary term is being described?

- I : A narrative device including a shift back in time.
- II : Either a character remembers something that happened in the past and narrates it or the narrative recounts something that happened prior to the time of narration.
- III : That device is dominantly used by modernist novelists.

- A) Foreshadowing
- B) Linear Narration
- C) Juxtaposition
- D) Frame Narrative
- E) Flashback

29. --- refers to time and place of the narrative in the analysis of fiction.

- A) Theme      B) Plot      C) Character
- D) Setting      E) Diction

30. Who is described below?

- I : He is closely associated with the birth of Modernist poetry
- II : Most well-known works by him are "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" and The Wasteland.
- III : He was also an essayist, playwright, literary and social critic. He is also famous for his play Murder in the Cathedral.

- A) T.S. Eliot  
B) Robert Burns  
C) Ezra Pound  
D) Wyndam Lewis  
E) Ted Hughes

31. Which work of William Wordsworth, with the joint publication with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature?

- A) The Prelude  
B) The Lyrical Ballads  
C) The Excursion  
D) Two Noble Kinsmen  
E) Persuasion

32. Charles Dickens is the foremost prolific writer of the Victorian Period. Which of the following novel is his most autobiographical one?

- A) Oliver Twist  
B) A Tale of Two Cities  
C) Bleak House  
D) Hard Times  
E) David Copperfield

33. --- are the graphical representation of linear and hierarchical structure of a phrase or sentence.

- A) Agreement rules  
B) Phrase structure rules  
C) Rule formations  
D) Tree diagrams  
E) Bracketing diagrams

34. --- accounts for linguistic knowledge by means of rules that form all and all the grammatical sentences of the language.

- A) Generative grammar  
B) Descriptive grammar  
C) Prescriptive grammar  
D) Universal grammar  
E) Grammatical categories

35. The creation of new word by removing an affix from an old word, e.g. "babysit" from "babysitter", or by removing what is mistakenly considered an affix, e.g. "tweet" from "Twitter".

The above word formation process is known as --- .

- A) coinage  
B) conversion  
C) derivation  
D) back-formation  
E) deletion

36. Different human cognitive abilities and behaviors operates in specific parts of the brain.

This theory is called as --- .

- A) lateralization  
B) localization  
C) mental grammar  
D) arcuate fasciculus  
E) aphasia

37. --- is a property of the language-system which enables native speakers to construct and understand an indefinitely large number of utterances, including utterances that they have never previously encountered.

- A) Duality  
B) Arbitrariness  
C) Displacement  
D) Reflexivity  
E) Productivity



38. Producing the sentence, "he go out" instead of using "he is going out."

The above given example highlights the period of child language acquisition that involves omission of grammatical morphemes and/or function words. This stage is known as ---- .

- A) Prelanguage stage
- B) Syntactic stage
- C) Morphological stage
- D) Two-word stage
- E) Telegraphic stage

39. ---- is the earliest identifiable language from which genetically related language developed.

- A) Mother language
- B) Sign language
- C) Proto-language
- D) Dialect
- E) Creole

40. When we look around and see the ways how our acquaintances talk, we realize that each person has his/her own way of speaking, reflecting that person's grammar. This is known as ---- .

- A) bilingualism
- B) discourse
- C) conversation
- D) diglossia
- E) idiolect

41. Which of the following is not true for Grammar Translation Method?

- A) Much vocabulary is taught in the form of lists of isolated words.
- B) Long elaborate explanations of the intricacies of grammar are given.
- C) Grammar provides the rules for putting words together, and instruction often focuses on the form and inflection of words.
- D) Reading of difficult classical texts is begun at advanced levels.
- E) Little attention is paid to the content of texts, which are treated as exercises in grammatical analysis.

42. ---- was based on the observation of the principles of naturalistic first language acquisition and its basic premise was that second / foreign language learning should be more like first language learning, with lots of oral interaction, spontaneous use of the language, but without any translation between the native and target languages.

- A) The Direct Method
- B) The Oral Approach-Situational Language Teaching
- C) The Audio-Lingual Method
- D) Community Language Learning
- E) Suggestopedia

43. Which of one the following is not a characteristic feature of Communicative Language Teaching?

- A) Dialogs, if used, center on communicative functions and are not normally memorized.
- B) Contextualization is a basic premise.
- C) Structure and form are more important than meaning.
- D) Language learning is learning to communicate.
- E) Effective communication is sought.

44. ---- refers to knowing when and how to use particular strategies learning or for problem solving.

- A) Declarative knowledge
- B) Communicative competence
- C) Linguistic competence
- D) Procedural knowledge
- E) Metacognitive knowledge

45. ---- is the capacity for a word or phrase to have multiple related meanings.

- A) Polysemy
- B) Connotation
- C) Cognates
- D) Homonymy
- E) Semantic shift

46. Which of the following is not true for Extensive Reading?

- A) Reading is for the pleasure of reading.
- B) Readers do not focusing on every single detail in the text.
- C) Large amount of reading is expected to increase unknown word encounters.
- D) Readers study the text line by line.
- E) The learner's view of unknown words in specific context will allow them to make inferences.

47. --- refers to the "rhetorical" aspects of your writing, which include developing and supporting your argument, synthesizing and integrating readings, organizing and clarifying ideas.

- A) Coherence
- B) Cohesion
- C) Register
- D) Genre
- E) Unity

48. --- is a pair of words in the same or different languages that are similar in form and meaning but have different roots.

- A) False friend
- B) True cognate
- C) Semantic shift
- D) False cognate
- E) Loanword

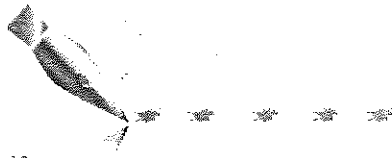
49. --- designs for carrying out a particular language program. Features include a primary concern with the specification of linguistic and subject-matter objectives, sequencing, and materials to meet the needs of a designated group of learners in a defined context.

- A) Method
- B) Technique
- C) Approach
- D) Curriculum
- E) Procedure

50. Which one of the following hypotheses is based on the idea that People acquire language best from messages that are just slightly beyond the current competence?

- A) The Input Hypothesis
- B) The Acquisition/Learning Hypothesis
- C) The Monitor Hypothesis
- D) The Natural Order Hypothesis
- E) The Affective Filter Hypothesis

TEST BİTTİ.  
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



40.

Çevremize baktığımızda insanların her birinin kendilerine ait konuşma biçimleri olduğunu görürüz. Bu konuşma biçimleri kişilerin kendi dil bilgisini yansıtır ve birey dil (idiolect) olarak bilinirler.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

41.

D seçeneği dışındaki bütün seçenekler GTM için doğru ancak D seçeneğindeki "Reading of difficult classical texts is begun at advanced levels." değil "at very early levels" olmalıdır.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

42.

"The principles of naturalistic first language acquisition and without any translation between the native and target languages" ifadelerinden dolayı anlatılan metod "The Direct Method", dir.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

43.

C seçeneğindeki "Structure and form are more important than meaning." ifadesinde "meaning is more important than structure and form" olmalıdır.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

44.

- Declarative knowledge enables a student to a rule of grammar and apply it in practice,
- Procedural knowledge enables a student to apply a rule of grammar in communication.

• Metacognitive knowledge or metacognition refers to knowing when and how to use particular strategies learning or for problem solving.

• Communicative Competence is the ability not only to apply the grammatical rules of a language in order to form grammatically correct sentences but also to know when and where to use these sentences and to whom.

• Linguistic competence is an innate knowledge of rules rather than knowledge of items or relations.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

45.

• Polysemy is the capacity for a word or phrase to have multiple related meanings.

• Connotation is a commonly understood subjective, cultural or emotional association that some word or phrase carries.

• Cognates are the words which look and mean the same thing and have a common etymological origin as a word you already know.

• Homonymy is a group of words that share the same spelling and the same pronunciation but have different meanings

• Semantic shift is the evolution of word usage, usually to the point that the modern meaning is radically different from the original usage.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

46.

D seçeneğindeki "Readers study the text line by line." ifadesi yanlış olup "not focusing on every single detail in the text." Olması gerekmektedir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

47.

Coherence refers to the "rhetorical" aspects of your writing, which include developing and supporting your argument, synthesizing and integrating readings, organizing and clarifying ideas.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

48.

False cognate is a pair of words in the same or different languages that are similar in form and meaning but have different roots.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

49.

Curriculum designs for carrying out a particular language program. Features include a primary concern with the specification of linguistic and subject-matter objectives, sequencing, and materials to meet the needs of a designated group of learners in a defined context.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

50.

The Input Hypothesis hypotheses is based on the idea that People acquire language best from messages that are just slightly beyond the current competence.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

26.

Correct answer is metonymy. All options other than metonymy include means of comparison. In metonymy a name is replaced by another name. Here The United States Government is replaced by Uncle Sam.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

27.

Correct answer is Arthur Conan Doyle. All writers in the options, except Sir Philip Sydney, are famous for their fictive detectives. Sherlock Holmes and his sidekick Doctor Watson were created by Arthur Conan Doyle. Sir Philip Sydney might be a good distracter as Conan Doyle was also honored with the title of Sir.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

28.

Correct answer is Flashback. Foreshadowing is just the opposite of flashback; it hints the future, not the past. Other options, too, are relevant with narration but incorrect in the given context.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

29.

Correct answer is Setting. Though all the options are among the elements of fiction analysis, only setting denotes time and place.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

30.

Correct answer is T.S. Eliot. Robert Burns is an 18th Century poet. Others are associated with modernism but Eliot is almost the father of modernist poetry.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

31.

Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems is a collection of poems by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, first published in 1798 and generally considered to have marked the beginning of the English Romantic movement in literature.

Doğru yanıt "B" seçeneğidir.

32.

Many elements of the novel follow events in Dickens' own life, and it is probably the most autobiographical of his novels.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

33.

Sözdizimde ağaç yapıları (tree diagrams) tümce yapılarındaki dizgisel (linear) ve hiyerarşik (hierarchical) oluşumu göstermek ve betimlemek için kullanılır.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

34.

Bir dilin üretici dilbilgisi (generative grammar), o dildeki dilbilgisel yapıları oluşturacak sözcüklerin kombinasyonlarını veren kuralları ele alır.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

35.

Sözcük türetme yollarından biri olan back-formation sözcüklerin eski sürümlerinden yeni sözcükler oluşturmak olarak açıklanabilir. Bu durumda; (i) eski sürümdeki sözcükten (babysitter) bir ek silerek yeni bir sözcük oluşturulabilir (babysit), (ii) yine, eski sürümdeki bir sözcükteki (Twitter) ek olduğunu düşündüğümüz bir birimi silerek yeni bir sözcük oluşturabiliriz.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

36.

Yerelleşme (localization), beyindeki farklı bilişsel yeterliliklerin ve davranışların beynin belirli bölgelerinde gerçekleştiğini veren bir teoridir.

Doğru yanıt "B" seçeneğidir.

37.

Being able to understand and produce utterances that speakers of a language has not heard before is called productivity.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

38.

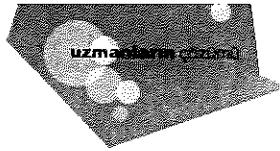
Çocuklar telegraphic dönemde dilbilgisel biçimbirimleri (morpheme) ve/ya da işlevsel birimleri sözcüklere eklemezler, sözcüklerin kökleri korunarak tümce yapısını oluştururlar.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

39.

Proto-dil (proto-language), genetik olarak birbirleriyle ilişkili olduğu belirlenen dillerin ata dili / ilk örneği olarak verilmektedir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.



14.

B seçeneğinde Aisha'nın 'YOU NEED TO RELAX A BIT' tavsiyesine Caleb 'I CAN'T' diyerek karşılık verdikten sonra 'SANKİ DERS KİTABINDAKİ TÜM TEORİLERİ YUTMUŞ GİBİSİN' demektir. Aisha ise son ifadesinde 'EVET, GEÇEN DÖNEM BU KONU HAKKINDA BİR SUNUM YAPMAM GREKMİŞTİ' diyerek karşılık vermiştir.

Doğru yanıt "B" seçeneğidir.

15.

Öğretmen Dickens'a ait eserin bir bildungsroman türü olduğunu ifade edince öğrenci 'o zaman şu anda okuduğumuz sadece kısmi bir tanım vermekte' diyerek karşılık vermektedir. Öğretmen tekrar 'Aslında Dickens romanını iki kat kalın olduğunu ve basımdan kaynaklanan sıkıntıların romanın uzunluğunu etkilediğini' söyleyince öğrenci 'Ben de öyle düşünmüştüm ama yine de orijinaline sadık kalmalıydılar' diyerek devam etmiştir.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

16.

Jane 'grupta olduğunu ancak daha sonra grubunu değiştirmek zorunda kaldığını' ifade edince Mrs Jones, 'Her neyse proficiency seviye sınavını daha çok ciddiye almalısın, yoksa sorun yaşarsın' demektir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

17.

Verilen soru kökünde 'son yılda dil ve konuşma ile ilgili teknolojilerin birçok engeli ortadan kaldırdığı ve dünya çapında milyonlarca kullanıcının da düzenli olarak bu teknolojiler ile uğraştığı' verilmiştir. Bu cümleye anlamca en yakın ifade 'Many obstacles have been overcome in the last ten years thanks to...' ile ifade edilebilir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

18.

Verilen cümlede 'öğrencilerin ilgilerine göre konu seçememenin motivasyonları üzerinde olumsuz etkisi olduğu çünkü ilgilenmedikleri alanda çalışmaya zorlandıkları' verilmiştir. Bu cümleye anlamca en yakın olan ifade a seçeneğinde 'What impacts students' motivation negatively is the fact that it is not possible to pick out the subjects...' ile verilmiştir.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

19.

Parçanın geneli 'Chomsky ve UG ile ilgili bilgiler verirken d seçeneği 'linguistic universal' konusuna değinmiştir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

20.

Verilen parçanın geneli 'dil değişik nedenler ile yok olması' ile ilgili iken son cümle 'dilde bireysel anlamda yeterliliğin kaybolması' ifade edilmiştir.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

21.

Verilen boşluktan sonraki ifadede verilen 'there' ifadesi a seçeneğindeki 'in specialized institutions, the schools' ifadesini karşılamaktadır.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

22.

Parçada boşluktan sonraki 'one idea' ifadesi d seçeneğinde verilen 'several theories' ile ilişkilendirilir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

23.

Soru kökü 'CLT yönteminin ortaya çıkışı ile' c seçeneğinde verilen 'hatasız performans beklentisinden hedef dilde iletişim kurmaya doğru bir kayma olmuştur' ifadesi ile örtüşmektedir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

24.

Parçada ALM ile CLT arasında paralellik sağlayan ifade yer almaktadır.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

25.

Verilen parça error correction konusunda tarih boyunca ortaya çıkan uygulamalardan bahsetmektedir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

1. Phoneme : dildeki başka seslerle kurduğu ilişki yönünden belirlenen ayırıcı özelliği bulunan ses ögesidir. (contrastive unit)

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

2. a,b,c,d seçeneklerinde inflectional suffix (çekim eki) kullanılmıştır. E seçeneğinde ise derivational prefix (yapım eki) vardır.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

3. Auxiliary verbs :must,should,may ve can kişiye göre çekimlenmez; ancak 'have to' third person kullanımında 'has to' olarak çekimlenebilir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

4. She has a bun in the oven. (= She is pregnant.)

Doğru yanıt "B" seçeneğidir.

5. Effected / affected , breath / breathe , farther / further, desert / dessert şeklinde olmalıdır. Break loose ; kaçıp kurtulmak, serbest kalmak anlamındadır.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

6. 'everybody ....finds..' şeklinde uyumludur. Indefinitive pronouns are used with a singular verb.

Doğru yanıt "B" seçeneğidir.

7. İki virgöl arasında verilen non-defining relative clause özne içermediği için reduction yapılmıştır. Virgöl 'who' relative pronoun öncesinde olsaydı cevap c seçeneği olurdu.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

8. '1990 lı yıllarda yapılan araştırmadan sonra eğitimcilerin duygusal zeka konusundaki farkındalıkları artmış gibi görünüyor. c,d,e seçenekleri devamında cümle gerektirir. Despite anlam bakımından düşünük kalır.

Doğru yanıt "A" seçeneğidir.

9. As well as : .. yanısıra anlamındadır. Moreover ve In addition transition olup iki cümleyi birbirine bağlar ve devamında cümle gelir. d ve e seçenekleri hem anlamca hem de yapı bakımından benzerdir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

10. Verilen ifadede dil ediniminin okul öncesi dönem sırasında (during/throughout/in) devam ettiği açıklanmıştır. Ancak '...children resivising' ifadesi Ving yapısından dolayı with edatı ile verilir.

Doğru yanıt "E" seçeneğidir.

11. Makalede önemli konuların diğerlerinden ayıklandığı (sort out) ifade edilmiştir.

Go off : explode

Stand for : represent

Break down : stop functioning properly

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

12. a,b,d,e seçeneklerinde suffix -ly adjective , c seçeneğinde suffix -ly adverb türetmektedir.

Doğru yanıt "C" seçeneğidir.

13. D seçeneğindeki HARDLY tag question bölümünün 'can she' olarak verilmesini gerektirir. Çünkü hardly ifadesi cümleyi olumsuz hale getirmiştir.

Doğru yanıt "D" seçeneğidir.

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