

1. Every day, millions of children in India wake up with _____ except hours of back-breaking labour working everywhere from stone quarries to carpet factories to rice mills.
- A) nothing to look forward to
B) somewhat true
C) straight forward to
D) astonished at nothing
E) severely damaged brains
2. In which of the following statements an animate experiencer is seen?
- A) The streets are cleaned by the workers.
B) My mother in law poured all the milk over the rug
C) She felt lonely when her boyfriend left her in the train station
D) The cats were running around the old house
E) The kids were playing in the garden cheerfully
3. Which one of the below sentences contains a punctuation error?
- A) Well, at least you could have phoned me.
B) As she wants to lose weight quickly, she goes to the gym regularly.
C) I tried hard to make her study.
D) Yesterday I had the mechanic repair my car.
E) Spain is a beautiful country, the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
4. Which one of the matchings below is not correct?
- A) I wonder where the post Office is. = noun clause
B) Ambitious and determined people always work hard.= noun phrase
C) I have seen lots of surprisingly different graveyards.=adjective phrase
D) She was very hopeful when she was talking to her dad in prison.= adjective
E) they found the circus quite entertaining.= object complement
5. Swallow your pride, and ask the people getting _____ a bus at your stop if they are finished _____ their day ticket.
- A) on / at
B) off / with
C) out / into
D) up / from
E) in / by
6. Which one of the below sentences includes an indirect speech act?
- A) Shall we have a picnic on this weekend?
B) Can you pass the salt?
C) Could you please come two steps forward?
D) What is the deadline of this project?
E) Which sports are you interested in?
7. At a cafe in Sweden
Chinese man: Would you mind opening the window?
Turkish woman: Sure.
Which one of the following terms best describes the above situation?
- A) pidgin
B) creole
C) lingua franca
D) decreolisation
E) dialect
8. In which one of the following words the prefix has a different meaning when compared to the others?
- A) impossible
B) indifferent
C) impractical
D) indecisive
E) introduction
9. I should _____ my future plans about being a doctor as I have seen that doctors don't have flexible working hours.
- A) stroll
B) sprint
C) rush
D) alter
E) rescue

10. The students _____ to hand in their term projects in any time they want as long as they _____ it in a well organized way.

- A) allowed/shaped
- B) allow/shape
- C) are allowed/ are shaped
- D) are allowed/shape
- E) allowed/shaped

11. Which one of the following sentences doesn't contain a punctuation error?

- A) Sincerely your's
- B) The teacher had thirtytwo children in her classroom.
- C) She said, 'Be quick.'
- D) Will she re-cover from her illness?
- E) You do care don't you?

12. Which one of the following sentences doesn't contain any mistake in grammatical structure?

- A) All the students caried their own bags.
- B) The school has a big garden behind of it.
- C) They booked in at a hotel in New York.
- D) Both of them weren't staying at home.
- E) They got in a bus in a hurry.

13. It is disheartening that a continent that _____ many lessons in such a hard way, after the devastation of the two World Wars, and which prides itself in equality and human rights, is allowing itself _____ by the forces of intolerance and hate.

- A) is learnt / influenced
- B) learnt / to be influenced
- C) learns / being influenced
- D) learning / having influenced
- E) had learnt / to influence

14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar? At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started from scratch.

14. Why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

- A) To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures.
- B) To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar.
- C) To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
- D) To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language.
- E) To give an example of an inferior language.

15. The word 'scratch' in the paragraph means

- A) conclusion
- B) cultures
- C) copying
- D) written information
- E) beginning

16. It is understood from the passage that the sire of the grammar.....

- A) has encouraged the researchers.
- B) is a royal issue for the scientists.
- C) is a puzzle that has to be solved.
- D) has amazed the linguists.
- E) has explicated the linguists.

17. Ian: Language was formed as a result of need.

Deborah: _____?

Ian: It resulted from the communication needs, indeed.

Deborah: I see the concept better now.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given dialogue?

- A) Is it because we need it?
- B) How much time does it go back?
- C) Was it a question of comprehension?
- D) What was it used for?
- E) Was it in order to create a society?

18. Andrew: Each language has stable rules.

Charles: Do you mean that _____?

Andrew: Yes, certainly!

Charles: So, what I understood is right.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given dialogue?

- A) active words live but passive words die in time.
- B) language is a living organism.
- C) language is a social concept.
- D) language is strict in terms of structures.
- E) language is a humanistic issue.

19. (I) The importance of what Krashen calls 'comprehensible input' (CI) or that 'we acquire when we understand what people tell us or what we read, when we are absorbed in the message.' (II) Individual progress is dependent on the input containing aspects of the target language that 'the acquirer has not yet acquired, but is developmentally ready to acquire.' (III) This seems to imply the importance of ensuring that the language level is matched to the learners. (IV) It means teachers must understand their learners' abilities. (V) Krashen advises that acquisition proceeds best when 'the acquirer's level of anxiety is low and self-confidence is high.'

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) Listening is an active process, as the mind actively engages in making meaning. (II) These human intentions are the matrix in which the child's thinking is embedded.' (III) It is therefore our duty as teachers to ensure that the materials we use are comprehensible to our young learners, as well as within the range of what they are developmentally ready for. (IV) Listening is also hard work and can be stressful! (V) So in order to maximize the potential for acquisition of language, we need to ensure that our young learners are not stressed about this process.

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. (I) The term originates with one such language, Mediterranean Lingua Franca. (II) The use of lingua francas may be almost as old as language itself. (III) Certainly they have existed since antiquity. (IV) Latin and Greek were the lingua francas of the Roman empire; Akkadian, and then Aramaic, remained the common languages of a large part of Western Asia through several earlier empires. (V) Examples of lingua francas remain numerous, and exist on every continent.

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

22. The most common way that languages influence each other is the exchange of words. Much is made about the contemporary borrowing of English words into other languages, but this phenomenon is not new, nor is it very large by historical standards. The large-scale importation of words from Latin, French and other languages into English in the 16th and 17th centuries was more significant. Some languages have borrowed so much that they have become scarcely recognizable. _____ It was not recognized as an independent branch of the Indo-European languages for many decades.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) Armenian borrowed so many words from Iranian languages, for example, that it was at first considered a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages.
- B) Language contact can also lead to the development of new languages.
- C) Language contact is extremely common in most deaf communities, which are almost always located within a dominant oral language culture.
- D) Obviously, a language's influence widens as its speakers grow in power.
- E) Chinese, for instance, has had a profound effect on the development of Japanese, but the Chinese language remains relatively free of Japanese influence.

23. _____. Some sociolinguists describe the relationships between code-switching behaviours and class, ethnicity, and other social positions. In addition, scholars in interactional linguistics and conversation analysis have studied code-switching as a means of structuring speech in interaction. Some discourse analysts, including conversation analyst Peter Auer, suggest that code-switching does not simply reflect social situations, but that it is a means to create social situations.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) The Markedness Model, developed by Carol Myers-Scotton, is one of the more complete theories of code-switching motivations.
- B) Code-switching relates to, and sometimes indexes social-group membership in bilingual and multilingual communities.
- C) Giles posits that when speakers seek approval in a social situation they are likely to converge their speech with that of the other speaker.
- D) In a diglossic situation, some topics and situations are better suited to the use of one language over another.
- E) Most code-switching studies primarily focus on intra-sentential switching, as it creates many hybrid grammar structures that require explanation.

24. In linguistics, code-switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of a single conversation.

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) Not only among languages but also in the conversational contexts code switching appears between the speakers in terms of language.
- B) Let alone between two or more languages, or language varieties linguistic code switching does not occur in the context of a single conversation.
- C) Seemingly the speaker discriminates against languages on purpose in the context of a single dialogue in terms of code switching.
- D) Code-switching happens if an individual interchanges among different languages, in the context of a dialogue, in the field of linguistics.
- E) Code-switching happens both in linguistics and when a speaker differs between two or more languages but especially in the context of a unique conversation.

25. Phonological gaps are either words allowed by the phonological system of a language which do not actually exist, or sound contrasts missing from one paradigm of the phonological system itself.

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) Phonological gaps are words permitted by the phonological base of a language not actually occurring, and sound contrasts missing from one paradigm of the phonological system itself.
- B) Phonological gaps are not only words allowed by the phonological system of a language which exist, but sounds that contrasts missing from one paradigm of the phonological system itself.
- C) Phonological gaps are either words or phonological systems of a language which do not indeed occur, or sounds like contrasting the missed from one paradigm of the phonological system itself.
- D) Missing from one paradigm of the phonological system itself phonological gaps are neither words allowed by the phonological system of a language which do not actually exist, nor the sounds.
- E) As well as phonological gaps allowed by the phonological system of a language which do not actually change, or the sound missing from one paradigm of the phonological system itself.

26. _____ may also be named as a medial brain, which consists of thalamus, hypothalamus, epithalamus, and subthalamus; is responsible for some of the vital functions of the brain.

- A) Corpus collasum
- B) Spinal cord
- C) Diencephalon
- D) Cerebellum
- E) Cerebral hemisphere

27. In second language acquisition, a child may use a rule in wrong way and may learn the correct usage in time. _____ is the situation in which s/he started to apply the rules to many linguistic forms.

- A) fossilization
- B) hypercorrection
- C) linguistic acquisition device
- D) interlanguage
- E) acculturation

28. In sociolinguistics, to reduce the negative effect of a sentence, a gender specific noun may be replaced by a gender neutral one.

Taking the extract into consideration, which of the following is an example for this?

- a. using maturity instead of manhood
 - b. using humankind instead of mankind.
 - c. using dear sir/madam instead of dear sir.
- A) only a
 - B) only c
 - C) a and b
 - D) a and c
 - E) a, b, and c

29. Which of the following prove the lateralization of brain instead of being a whole structure?

- a. dichotic listening
- b. broca's aphasia
- c. wernicle's aphasia

- A) only a
- B) only c
- C) a and b
- D) a and c
- E) a, b, and c

30. Which of the following can be considered as complex sentences?

- a. My father eventually bought a house, and we are moving next week
- b. After you finish your homework, you are free to go
- c. Everybody knows that she is deeply in love with you.

- A) only a
- B) only c
- C) a and b
- D) b and c
- E) a, b, and c

31. Which of the following has a backformation?

- A) editor – edit
- B) breakfast+ lunch – brunch
- C) hand+bag – handbag
- D) adjective – adj.
- E) photography – photo

32. Which of the following has an ellipsis?

- A) Everybody expects good things about future
- B) Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity a greater
- C) Wherever you will go, I will be there
- D) The teacher is talking and the students are sleeping
- E) Krashen caused much controversy about leanguage teaching

33. Which of the following is not an example of presupposition?

- A) Why did you quit working at that factory?
- B) When will you call Ayşe?
- C) Who is supposed to help you with the project?
- D) Did you quit smoking?
- E) Have you sold your car?

34. _____ was a late nineteenth-century art movement of French and Russian origin in poetry and other arts. In literature, The works of Edgar Allan Poe, which Baudelaire admired greatly and translated into French, were a significant influence and the source of many stock tropes and images. It deals with the abstract associations of the objects rather than the objects themselves.

- A) Naturalism
- B) Transcendentalism
- C) Existentialism
- D) Romanticism
- E) Symbolism

35. _____ written in iambic pentameter, consists of two lines, especially as the last two lines of a Spenserian sonnet,

- A) couplet
- B) stanza
- C) heroic couplet
- D) tercet
- E) quatrains

36. In Shakespeare's famous work Hamlet; After hamlet tries to stab his uncle Claudius behind a curtain, all the audience knows that, sooner or later he will kill his uncle. This idea is created after this scene.

Into which of the phases of Freytag, does the situation above fall?

- A) climax
- B) exposition
- C) falling action
- D) rising action
- E) denouement

37. _____ is often differentiated from satire on grounds that it is a personal, motivated by malice, unjust. It is a grotesque representation of a person or a thing.

- A) Burlesque
- B) Lampoon
- C) Mock Epic
- D) Masque
- E) Epic

38. In literature, the author may deepen the meaning by using ironies. For instance; In Shakespeare's Machbeth, the audience knows that Macbeth acts loyal to Duncan while planning his murder. What kind of irony is it?

- A) socratic irony
- B) cosmic irony
- C) situational irony
- D) dramatic irony
- E) verbal irony

39. An author may use several characterization techniques. By taking the extract below; which of the following can be said to be employed?

Actions are a pretty good tip-off that Goneril and Regan are riding the evil train. Actually, that goes for Edmund and Cornwall, too. Goneril purposely fights with Lear; Regan refuses to give Lear shelter; Goneril and Regan lock the door behind Lear when he leaves; Lear's evil daughters ultimately lead troops against him in battle; and Edmund ends up ordering Lear's death.

- a. explicit representation
- b. presentation of action
- c. impact of actions

- A) only a
- B) only c
- C) a and b
- D) b and c
- E) a, b, and c

40. "Love as if you would one day hate, and hate as if you would one day love." – Bias (6th Century BC)

What is the figurative speech employed above?

- A) anaphora
- B) personification
- C) euphemism
- D) chiasmus
- E) metonymy

41. If a textbook has units or lessons entitled at the airport, at the hotel, it can be called_____.

- A) Structural-lexical syllabus
- B) functional syllabus
- C) situational syllabus
- D) thematic syllabus
- E) content-based

42. Which method or approach do the following features belong to?

- Lessons begin with a brief dialogue
- No translation or L1 is used.
- Exercises are given in the target language
- Grammar is taught inductively with rule explanation at the end

- A) direct method
- B) suggestopedia
- C) audiolingual method
- D) community language learning
- E) lexical approach

43. Which method do the principles below belong to?

1. The goal is 'the ability to communicate with native speakers of the target language'
2. Comprehension precedes production – the Silent Period
3. Production 'emerges'
4. Acquisition activities are central, though some monitoring may be useful for some people sometimes
5. Lower the Affective Filter: students won't learn if their affective barrier is too high_____.

- A) Natural approach
- B) Community language learning
- C) Total physical response
- D) Audiolingual method
- E) Silent way

44. Which statement best describes the need for "Formative assessment"?

- A) When a teacher uses information on learners' progress during a course to adapt their teaching and/or to give learners feedback on their learning.
- B) When a teacher judges learners' work through a test and then gives a formal report or grade to learners, to say how successful or unsuccessful they have been at the end of the course.
- C) When learners give feedback on each other's language, work, learning strategies, performance.
- D) When the focus is on learners receiving a grade for their work rather than receiving feedback on their progress.
- E) When a teacher decides whether a learner is doing well or not, or whether a course is successful or not, by observing learners rather than setting a test or writing an official report or giving a grade.

45. The knowledge which enables someone to use a language effectively and their ability actually to use this knowledge for communication is called _____.

- A) Communicative competence
- B) Strategic competence
- C) Lexical competence
- D) Linguistic competence
- E) Illocutionary force

46. If a test correctly and proportionately reflects the course objectives, then the test will achieve _____?

- A) construct validity
- B) consequential validity
- C) face validity
- D) content validity
- E) washback effect

47. Which of the following variables is not a learner characteristic that should be primarily considered by language teachers?

- A) language variety and change
- B) learner motivation
- C) learner aptitude
- D) learner strategies
- E) multiple intelligences

48. The principles behind _____ include global statements such as 'all teachers are teachers of language' to the wide-ranging advantages of cross-curricular bilingual teaching contexts. The benefits of such an approach may be seen in terms of cultural awareness, internationalisation, language competence, preparation for both study and working life, and increased motivation.

- A) English for specific purpose
- B) Content and Language Integrated Learning
- C) English for the Sciences movement
- D) English as an International language
- E) Task-based language teaching

49. The purpose of the law is to uphold justice. If a man commits a heinous crime like murder, and the court has found him guilty, he should be sentenced to a punishment based upon the gravity of his crime. Putting a man in prison should not only serve a punitive purpose but also a corrective one. In many modern societies, the government provides opportunities for prison inmates to rehabilitate and even offers prisoners opportunities for adult education. The idea is to punish the criminal and make him suffer for his crime by long-term confinement but at the same time rehabilitate him so that when he comes out of prison, he will be an entirely new person, more responsible and no longer a menace to society.

In the excerpt above, the use of some vocabulary items (indicated in bold) help to bind the text together. What is achieved in text through these lexical items?

- A) Cooperative principle
- B) Implicature
- C) Ellipsis
- D) Lexical cohesion
- E) Semantic coherence

50. Which of the following variables is not a factor that assists learners to notice a form?

- A) Repetition drills
- B) Meaning and interaction-oriented communication tasks
- C) Frequent exposure to the target item
- D) Translation activity
- E) High affective filter