

1. The Kiev government protested at the visit _____ it a "gross violation of Ukraine's sovereignty".
- A) calling B) called
C) had called D) have called
E) have been called
2. In 1993, Sir John Tomlinson won a Grammy Award for Bartok's Cantata Profana and in February 2007 was honoured at the Olivier Awards _____ recognition of his career.
- A) by B) in C) on
D) with E) beyond
3. In which of the following sentences 'comma' is misused?
- A) As Mother's day turns this year, it's known as a time of outpourings of love and appreciation.
B) For the longfin inshore squid, pain can mean the difference between life and death.
C) Amid the North American oil and gas boom, the Salish Sea region of the Pacific Northwest is becoming prime location for fossil fuel transport.
D) Born of war Mother's Day, grew to horrify its own mother, whose fight to fix the holiday "cost her everything, financially and physically."
E) It's taken a lot of detective work, by a number of people, to piece Bartali's story together over the last 14 years.
4. Which one of the following sentences is a holo-phrase?
- A) Would you like to drink coffee?
B) What about coffee?
C) Coffee?
D) Why don't we drink coffee?
E) Are you sure about coffee?
5. For a letter to be silent it should have no sound in certain words.
Which one of the below words cannot be compatible with the above explanation?
- A) lamb B) physical C) shaggy
D) packaging E) sacristy
6. Which one of the following sentences contains a structural ambiguity?
- A) Anna was persuading me to study.
B) Two kids were reported kidnapped by the police yesterday.
C) All the equipment was hidden in the frame and handlebars of his bicycle.
D) For a period Gino Bartali went into hiding, living incognito in the town of Citta Di Castello in Umbria.
E) Bob has admitted capturing the girls, saying they should not have been in school and should get married instead.
7. In which one of the following questions the usage of negative structure is incorrect?
- A) I have neither the time nor have I had the desire to do my work
B) In no clothes, Mary looks good
C) At no party would he do a beer stand.
D) Because nobody tried did nobody learn anything
E) To nobody did Larry do that.
8. Which one of the following sentences is different from the others in terms of the type of conjunction used?
- A) Not only is he handsome, but he is also brilliant.
B) Just as many Americans love basketball, so many Canadians love ice hockey.
C) Both the cross country team and the swimming team are doing well.
D) Whether you stay or you go, it's your decision.
E) They do not gamble, nor do they smoke.

9. Which one of the following sentences includes only one part as a predicate?

- A) The butter is in the drawer.
- B) Has that been funny?
- C) Tyrone spoke French loudly in the corridor.
- D) You should give it up.
- E) Bill will have laughed.

10. Which one of the following questions is a type of rhetorical questions?

- A) Smoking can lead to lung cancer. Who knew?
- B) Can you be more hyper sometimes?
- C) When are you talkative?
- D) Is this yellow or green?
- E) How do you make a party more fun?

11. Which one of the following sentence matchings is wrong?

- A) The proposal has been intensively examined today = non-finite verb
- B) I am trying to get the tickets= finite verb
- C) Coming downstairs, she saw the man running away = non-finite verb
- D) Someone tried to refuse to accept the offer. = non-finite verb
- E) What did they want to have done about that? = finite verb

12. a) that they own
b) if we were
c) that I not own
d) if I did not own

Which one of above sentences is different in terms of the type of subjunctive used?

- A) A and B B) B and D C) A and D
- D) only C E) only D

13. Which one of the following matchings is wrong in terms of agent-patient relationship?

- A) Jack kicked the ball = patient
- B) The boy kicked the ball= agent
- C) The one who kicked the ball is the boy= patient
- D) The ball was kicked by the boy = patient
- E) It was the boy who kicked the ball= agent

14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

Language, the study suggests, is transformative: More so than images, spoken language taps into children's cognitive system, enhancing their ability to learn and to navigate cluttered environments. As such the study, published last week in the journal *Developmental Science*, opens up new avenues for research into the way language might shape the course of developmental disabilities such as ADHD, difficulties with school, and other attention-related problems. In the experiment, children played a series of "I spy" games, widely used to study attention and memory in adults. Asked to look for one image in a crowded scene on a computer screen, the children were shown a picture of the object they needed to find -- a bed, for example, hidden in a group of couches. "If the name of the target object was also said, the children were much faster at finding it and less distracted by the other objects in the scene," said Vales, a graduate student in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. "What we've shown is that in 3-year-old children, words activate memories that then rapidly deploy attention and lead children to find the relevant object in a cluttered array," said Smith, Chancellor's Professor in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. "Words call up an idea that is more robust than an image and to which we more rapidly respond. Words have a way of calling up what you know that filters the environment for you."

14. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) a series of game specifically developed for kids was applied to the students.
- B) the experiment was conducted by the pioneers of the field.
- C) a study on both adults and teenagers was out of the principles.
- D) a kind of study related to the attention period of children was conducted.
- E) the kids are better specifying an object even at a complex frame when they have a target.

15. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) grammar is changeable in terms of concepts.
- B) transformation of the grammar is unavoidable.
- C) figure ground relation was hinted in the paragraph in a sense.
- D) the words are always associated with words in children's mind.
- E) the visions in mind often filter the surrounding.

16. One can be concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) the study mentioned in the paragraph is a worldwide accepted study by the authorities.
- B) the study declared is part of an article at a periodical.
- C) I spy game can be applied to people at any age range.
- D) words might activate the minds even at a troubled situation.
- E) only academicians' sayings were given to support the issue.

17. Leonard: ---- .

Cemal: For example, the word fiasco derives from fiasco.

Leonard: Are such words a lot in Turkish?

Cemal: Yes, they are.

Leonard: Are there other examples?

Cemal: Sure, contemporary Turkish includes Ottoman Turkish loanwords—mostly of Arabic and French, but also Persian, Greek, and Italian origin—which were replaced with their Turkish counterparts.

Leonard: It means all those countries got in touch with Turkey.

- A) Is English important for an individual in your country?
- B) Is this different for you in your native language and your second/foreign language?
- C) Does your language have words adopted from other languages?
- D) Do you know the saying, "a language is a dialect with an army"? What do you think this means? Do you agree?
- E) If you study a foreign language, do you use a dictionary written in the language you are studying?

18. Tim: ---- .

Jack: Not really.

Tim: How do you know it?

Jack: I do not think there is a connection for example between the way you make a decision and the language you speak.

Tim: But the languages you speak play a role in shaping how you see the world. If you speak German, you might be a little more pragmatic; if you speak French, you might be just a touch more emotional; if you speak Klingon, you might be a bit of a virgin -- you see where we're going with this. But you might be surprised about the extent that your brain is wired differently depending on whether you think thoughts in Japanese, English, or Swahili.

Jack: I have never seen from that aspect, indeed.

- A) Why is English used in so many places?
- B) Do you think studying the grammar of your native language is important?
- C) Have you ever had an emotional discussion in a language that you don't speak well?
- D) Do you think language affects thought?
- E) Do you think foreign language study should start as early as possible, or is it okay to start later?

19. Steven: Part of being an effective educator involves understanding how adults learn best. Andragogy (adult learning) is a theory that holds a set of assumptions about how adults learn. Andragogy emphasizes the value of the process of learning. It uses approaches to learning that are problem-based and collaborative rather than didactic, and also emphasizes more equality between the teacher and learner.

Stacey: Do you think adults cannot learn foreign languages properly?

Steven: ---- .

Stacey: Impressive! Do they also declare that elders can learn any language as fast as kids?

Steven: In the long run the kid's achievement will surpass the elder's, indeed.

- A) What we have learned about the process of brain development has helped us understand more about the roles both genetics and the environment play in our development.
- B) It appears that genetics predisposes us to develop in certain ways. But our experiences, including our interactions with other people, have a significant impact on how our predispositions are expressed.
- C) Clearly, it sounds silly! Adults can achieve high level of proficiency.
- D) When babies are born, they have almost all of the neurons they will ever have, more than 100 billion of them.
- E) Researches indicate some neurons are developed after birth and well into adulthood, the neurons babies have at birth are primarily what they have to work with as they develop into children, adolescents, and adults.

20. (I) While democracy within the profession is a wholesome concept that can bring nothing but good to the education of America's children, there is much evidence that neither teachers nor administrators have fully comprehended the scope of the new movement which they have started. (II) Within recent years a relatively new concept has been introduced in the educational profession. (III) After many centuries of autocratic suppression, teachers became articulate; they began to demand a voice in the administration of their schools and in the formation of policies, which governed the operation of the schools. (IV) Some school administrators whose social vision exceeded the confines of tradition supported the teachers in this movement for broadening the base of participation in school affairs. (V) From these dual sources has arisen the new and promising concept of democratic school administration.

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) In these lectures, I would like to focus attention on the question, what contribution can the study of language make to our understanding of human nature? (II) In one or another manifestation, this question threads its way through modern Western thought. (III) In an age that was less self-conscious and less compartmentalized than ours, the nature of language, the respects in which language mirrors human mental processes or shapes the flow and character of thought – these were topics for study and speculation by scholars and gifted amateurs with a wide variety of interests, points of view, and intellectual backgrounds. (IV) And in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as linguistics, philosophy, and psychology have uneasily tried to go their separate ways, the classical problems of language and mind have inevitably reappeared and have served to link these diverging fields and to give direction and significance to their efforts. (V) Among those active in research in the philosophy or psychology of language, there was then little doubt that although details were missing, and although matters could not really be quite that simple, nevertheless a behaviorist framework of the sort Skinner had outlined would prove quite adequate to accommodate the full range of language use.

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 technological advances of the 1940s simply reinforced the general euphoria. Computers were on the horizon, and their imminent availability reinforced the belief that it would suffice to gain a theoretical understanding of only the simplest and most superficially obvious of phenomena – everything else would merely prove to be “more of the same,” an apparent complexity that would be disentangled by the electronic marvels. ---- The interdisciplinary conferences on speech analysis of the early 1950s make interesting reading today.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) The sound spectrograph, developed during the war, offered similar promise for the physical analysis of speech sounds.
B) And it was linked at once, and quite properly, to earlier explorations of the theory of neural nets.
C) There were those – John von Neumann, for example – who felt that the entire development was dubious and shaky at best, and probably quite misconceived.
D) At about the same time, the theory of automata developed as an independent study, making use of closely related sound notions.
E) Critical voices, even those that commanded considerable prestige, were simply unheard.

23. In the United States at least, there is little trace today of the illusions of the early postwar years. If we consider the current status of structural linguistic methodology, stimulus-response psycholinguistics (whether or not extended to "mediation theory"), or probabilistic or automata-theoretic models for language use, we find that in each case a parallel development has taken place: a careful analysis has shown that insofar as the system of concepts and principles that was advanced can be made precise, it can be demonstrated to be inadequate in a fundamental way. --- What is more, the character of the failure and inadequacy is such as to give little reason to believe that these approaches are on the right track.

Which of the following alternatives best completes the given paragraph?

- A) And this system of linguistic competence is qualitatively different from anything that can be described in terms of the taxonomic methods of structural linguistics, the concepts of S-R psychology, or the notions developed within the mathematical theory of communication or the theory of simple automata.
- B) The kinds of structures that are realizable in terms of these theories are simply not those that must be postulated to underlie the use of language, if empirical conditions of adequacy are to be satisfied.
- C) A good place to begin is with the writings of the Spanish physician Juan Huarte, who in the late sixteenth century published a widely translated study on the nature of human intelligence.
- D) I have tried to call attention to some similarities between the intellectual climate of the seventeenth century and that of today.
- E) From the recognition of these facts flows the general and quite healthy attitude of skepticism that I spoke of earlier.

24. What would you do if you had to travel to a country where it's people don't know how to speak neither your language nor English?

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) How did you manage to travel a country where people do not know how to speak not only your language but also English?
- B) What if you had travelled abroad where people didn't know how to communicate neither your language nor native one?
- C) Suppose that you are in England where people don't know how to speak neither your language nor English, what would you do?
- D) Only if you travel to a country where they don't know how to speak both your language and English, you will be able speak, won't you?
- E) In case you are abroad and no one is able to communicate with you, how could you overcome the issue?

25. Many jobs require strong communication skills and socially people with improved communication skills usually have better interpersonal relationships.

Which of the following alternatives best restates the given sentence?

- A) Most of those jobs requiring effective communication skills and social people developed speaking skills that have better interpersonal relationships.
- B) There are plenty of communication skills for social people looking for a job requiring better interpersonal relationships.
- C) All the occupations necessitate not only strong communication skills but also people who are interpersonal by means of well communication skills.
- D) There are a few jobs that do not need communication activities and social employees with improved quality.
- E) Plenty of occupations ask for effective communication skills and interpersonal ones with communication adequacy have stronger relationships.

26. _____ and _____ both criticize the behaviors or traits of people in a society. Whereas the former focuses on society in a wider aspect; the latter focuses especially on a person and satirizes him in a bad way.

Choose the alternatives that best complete the given statement.

- A) grotesque/ burlesque
- B) satire/ lampoon
- C) parable/ drabble
- D) juxtaposition/ oxymoron
- E) morality play/ bestiary

27. _____ is a kind of drama in which the traits and affectation of a social class or of multiple classes are represented in a humorous way.

Choose the alternative that best completes the given statement.

- A) morality play
- B) comedy of humours
- C) comedy of manners
- D) miracle plays
- E) tragicomedy

28. In literary works, a single verb may modify more than two actions or two things.

“And all the people saw the thundering, and the lightning, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking: and when the people saw it, they removed, and stood afar off.” (The Bible)

What is the literary device employed here?

- A) Hyperbole
- B) Understatement
- C) Chiasmus
- D) Zeugma
- E) Anaphora

29. _____ is a literary device in which events are organized in such a way that, the expectations of the reader or audience doesn't match with the given circumstance.

- A) Dramatic irony
- B) Verbal irony
- C) Situational irony
- D) Cosmic irony
- E) Socratic irony

30. _____ is a movement in art in which the followers believed that reality lies in subconscious and ignored aesthetics. They left the conventions of the past. All the spiritual situations and events are products of subconscious. Spiritual events are reflected as they are. They constantly followed new information and values. In general the followers rejected punctuation marks, which they saw as an obstacle in fluency.

Choose the alternative that best completes the given statement.

- A) Post modernism
- B) Naturalism
- C) Dadaism
- D) Realism
- E) Surrealism

31. Which of the following can be considered as properties of short stories?

- a) It is fairly shorter than a novel and a novella
- b) One does not necessarily observe a complex plot
- c) Generally characterization or character development may not be observed

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

32. Which of the works can be classified as an epistolary novel besides their well-known genres?

- a) Dracula
- b) Frankenstein
- c) Pride and prejudice

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

33. Two dialects of German are spoken in territories of Germany, low and High German. The speakers of both dialects have ability to understand each other without having difficulties. It can be said that the speakers of the dialects given above have _____.

Choose the alternative that best completes the given statement.

- A) idiolect
- B) mutual intelligibility
- C) one way intelligibility
- D) code mixing
- E) code switching

34. Language x meets language y; as they can't understand each other Language z is used for communication.

What is the role of language z given the situation above?

- A) lingua franca B) creole
- C) dialect D) isogloss
- E) second language

35. Which of the following contains a lexical ambiguity?

- A) Never drink water next to the lake.
- B) Could you please keep the crane away?
- C) Do you sometimes feel tired?
- D) Mehmet and Ali bought a car, but he didn't like it.
- E) The bird, flew away, was shot by a hunter.

36. Aysun: Let's eat out tonight.

Arda: Oh, I haven't eaten anything

Aysun: Ok, let me bring you something to eat

Considering "locution", "illocution" and "perlocution", which of the following is a possible illocution?

- a) He wants to eat something
- b) He is hungry
- c) He didn't have anything to eat

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

37. Which of the following is not a property of a person that has Broca's aphasia?

- a) The words are derivated and inflected properly
- b) He experiences some difficulties in understanding speech
- c) There is an observable problem in naming the objects

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

38. Which of the following is true about the word "unhelpful"?

- a) It has 2 derivational affixes
- b) It has a free root and 2 bound morphemes
- c) It is a stem

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

39. Which of the following is different in terms of compounding process?

- A) sunrise B) handbook C) deskmate
- D) boyfriend E) without

40. In first language acquisition, a child may name his or her pet as a “dog”, but none of the other dogs as a “dog”. He doesn’t accept the others as a dog. This is called as _____.

Choose the alternative that best completes the given statement.

- A) overextension
- B) underextension
- C) overgeneralization
- D) fossilization
- E) hypercorrection

41. Which ones of the following statements are incorrect?

- I. Using flash cards, repetition, and word drills is a good way to ensure that a child develops early literacy skills.
- II. By the time they reach eighth grade, fewer than one third of students in the United States are reading at or above their grade level.
- III. When young children use spelling that they have “invented” (rather than conventional spelling), it slows down their ability to learn how to spell correctly.
- IV. When a young child learns two languages at the same time, the extra effort it takes to learn the second language slows down the child’s general cognitive development.
- V. Most children who are learning disabled have average or above-average intelligence.

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

42. ----, an important component of many elementary school language programmes allows schools to combine the goals of the second language curriculum and the regular curriculum so that foreign language learning can also become the vehicle for developing general skills and knowledge.

Which type of language program is described above?

- A) task-based language instruction
- B) eclectic approach
- C) cognitive approach
- D) content-based instruction
- E) communicative approach

43. If a lesson in a syllabus has the title Requesting or Apologising, the syllabus can be called ----.

- A) functional syllabus
- B) notional syllabus
- C) task-based syllabus
- D) integrated syllabus
- E) lexical syllabus

44. An overall plan for the orderly presentation of language material, no part of which contradicts, and all of which is based upon, the selected theory of language and the theory of learning is called a ----.

- A) method
- B) syllabus
- C) procedure
- D) curriculum
- E) paradigm

45. Which principle of testing is concerned with the effects of assessment on the process of teaching and learning?

- A) washback
- B) practicality
- C) validity
- D) reliability
- E) authenticity

46. Which of the following statements about testing and assessment is not correct?

- A) Formative assessment always points towards the future prediction of learning
- B) Performance-based tests measure the test takers' knowledge about the language.
- C) The distribution students' scores across a continuum is a great concern in norm-referenced test.
- D) Criterion referenced testing has more instructional value than norm-referenced testing for classroom teachers.
- E) Tests are the best tools to assess students

47. According to Krashen, "i + 1" comprehensible input means ----.

- A) Instruction that aims teaching simple forms
- B) Language that is graded according to student level
- C) Language that is a little beyond the learners' productive level
- D) Integration of linguistic structures with content knowledge
- E) Language produced by caretakers for children

48. Mr. Houghton talks only in English during the lessons. He helps student make connections between form and meaning through the use of real objects, pictures and demonstration. He is more focused on form rather than subconscious acquiring of language. He believes whatever he teaches will definitely be processed by students and contributes to their learning.

Which of the methods does Mr. Houghton follow?

- A) Task-based instruction
- B) Natural approach
- C) Affective-humanistic approach
- D) Direct method
- E) Audiolingual method

49. Some language teachers correct student mistakes immediately and their correct responses are rewarded believing that this helps their learning. Which of the following values such a practice?

- A) Noticing hypothesis
- B) Nativism
- C) Structural linguistics
- D) Behaviorism
- E) Interactionism

50. Which generalization can be made based on the data below on morpheme acquisition studies?

A morpheme order study by Roger Brown and his colleagues (1973)
1 present progressive -ing (Mommy running)
2 plural -s (Two books)
3 irregular past forms (Baby went)
4 possessive 's (Daddy's hat)
5 copula (Annie is happy)
6 articles the and a
7 regular past -ed (She walked)
8 third person singular simple present -s (She runs)
9 auxiliary be (He is coming)

- A) children learning their L1 learn the irregular verbs later than other linguistic features
- B) the sound "s" is a major source of problem for L1 English learners
- C) there does seem to be a common order of acquisition for certain structures in L2 acquisition
- D) children can learn irregular plurals earlier than regular plurals
- E) irregular past tense is learnt later than regular past tense