

KPSS 2021



ÖABT

İNGİLİZCE

Tamamı Çözümlü
ÇIKMIŞ SORULAR

VE
BENZER SORULAR

2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020

SORULARIN ÇÖZÜMLERİNE
ULAŞMAK İÇİN QR KODU OKUTUNUZ



PEGEM AKADEMİ



Komisyon

ÖABT İNGİLİZCE TAMAMI ÇÖZÜMLÜ ÇIKMIŞ SORULAR VE BENZER SORULAR

ISBN 978-0-2020-0161-6

Kitapta yer alan bölümlerin tüm sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir.

© Pegem Akademi

Bu kitabın basım, yayım ve satış hakları Pegem Akademi Yay. Eğt. Dan. Hizm. Tic. A.Ş.'ye aittir. Anılan kuruluşun izni alınmadan kitabın tümü ya da bölümleri, kapak tasarımı; mekanik, elektronik, fotokopi, manyetik kayıt ya da başka yöntemlerle çoğaltılamaz, basılamaz ve dağıtılamaz. Bu kitap, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı bandrolü ile satılmaktadır. Okuyucularımızın bandrolü olmayan kitaplar hakkında yayinevimize bilgi vermesini ve bandrolsüz yayınları satın almamasını diliyoruz.

Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık, 1998 yılından bugüne uluslararası düzeyde düzenli faaliyet yürüten uluslararası akademik bir yayınevidir. Yayımladığı kitaplar; Yükseköğretim Kurulunca tanınan yükseköğretim kurumlarının kataloglarında yer almaktadır. Dünyadaki en büyük çevrimiçi kamu erişim kataloğu olan WorldCat ve ayrıca Türkiye'de kurulan Turcademy.com tarafından yayınları taranmaktadır, indekslenmektedir. Aynı alanda farklı yazarlara ait 1000'in üzerinde yayını bulunmaktadır. Pegem Akademi Yayınları ile ilgili detaylı bilgilere

<http://pegem.net> adresinden ulaşılabilir.

I. Baskı: 2021, Ankara

Yayın-Proje: Nilay Balin

Dizgi-Grafik Tasarım: Berna Ardıç Arslan

Kapak Tasarım: Pegem Akademi

Baskı: Vadi Grup Basım A.Ş.

İvedik Organize Sanayi 28. Cadde 2284 Sokak No: 105

Yenimahalle/ANKARA

Tel: (0312) 394 55 91

Yayıncı Sertifika No: 36306

Matbaa Sertifika No: 49180

Yayıncı Sertifika No: 36306

Matbaa Sertifika No:

İletişim

Karanfil 2 Sokak No: 45 Kızılay/ANKARA

Yayınevi: 0312 430 67 50 - 430 67 51

Dağıtım: 0312 434 54 24 - 434 54 08

Hazırlık Kursları: 0312 419 05 60

İnternet: www.pegem.net

E-ileti: pegem@pegem.net

WhatsApp Hattı: 0538 594 92 40

Ön Söz

Değerli Okuyucularımız,

ÖABT'ye hazırlanan okuyucularımız ÖABT'de çıkan soruları incelemekte, çözmekte ve kendini geliştirmek, eksiklerini fark edip tamamlamak adına çalışmalarına dâhil etmektedir. Okurlarımızın bu yönde yaptıkları çalışmaların başarı oranları üzerindeki olumlu etkisi göz edilemeyeceğinden kitabımızda 2013 yılından 2017 yılına kadar yapılan ÖABT İngilizce branşında yöneltilen tüm sorulara yer verilmiştir. 2018 – 2019 ve 2020 ÖABT İngilizce Öğretmenliği soruları da eşdeğer sorularla siz değerli okurlara kitabımızda sunulmuştur.

Okuyucularımızın geleceğe umutla bakabilmeleri, eğitimini aldıkları alanda kendilerini gerçekleştirebilmeleri ve ülkeye, onları bekleyen genç beyinlere ulaşmalarında karşılıklarına çıkan engelleri aşmalarına yardımcı olması amacıyla hazırlanan ÖABT İngilizce Tamamı Çözümlü Çıkmış Sorular kitabı ile sizlere faydalı olacağımızı umuyor ve hepimize başarılar diliyoruz.

Kitaba ilişkin görüşlerinizi pegem@pegem.net adresine e-posta yoluyla ya da 0538 594 92 40 numarasına WhatsApp üzerinden göndermeniz yeterli olacaktır.

Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık

İngilizce Sorularının
çözümleri için QR kodu
okutunuz.



Karekod okutmak için tavsiye
edilen uygulamalar



QR Droid



Qrafter

[pegem.net'ten ulaşmak için
https://depo.pegem.net/oabtingilizcecikmissorularcozum.pdf](https://depo.pegem.net/oabtingilizcecikmissorularcozum.pdf)

İÇİNDEKİLER

2013 İngilizce Çıkış Sorular.....	1
2014 İngilizce Çıkış Sorular.....	29
2015 İngilizce Çıkış Sorular.....	56
2016 İngilizce Çıkış Sorular.....	88
2017 İngilizce Çıkış Sorular.....	118
2018 İngilizce Benzer Sorular.....	150
2019 İngilizce Benzer Sorular.....	187
2020 İngilizce Benzer Sorular.....	237
Cevap Anahtarı.....	289

1. In English, different affixes may share a similar function.
Based on the information above, in which of the following words is the suffix used to serve a different purpose?
- A) Industrial B) Applicant C) Employer
D) Violinist E) Mathematician
2. **Which of the following sentences contains a structural ambiguity?**
- A) The boy ate the apple under the table.
B) The woman in my office cannot bear children.
C) We booked a room that was very close to the bank.
D) The tourists complained that they had trouble following the guide.
E) He filled the pen right after the meetings.
3. **Which of the following lexical items is monosyllabic?**
- A) Talked B) Yellow C) Movie
D) Measure E) Open

4. In which of the following sentences does the pronoun 'he' necessarily refer to someone other than John?

- A) It embarrassed John that he forgot his credit card.
- B) He knew that John had lost his keys.
- C) That he broke the vase shocked John.
- D) Since he was sacked, John cried.
- E) John left because he wanted to.

5. Which of the following sentences does not contain a punctuation error?

- A) The course syllabus listed three basic requirements; essays, tests, and reflective reports.
- B) For breakfast we had: sausages, eggs, toast, and coffee.
- C) Rumour breeds mistrust; mistrust breeds fear.
- D) The new car was equipped with, power steering, cruise control, and a stereo system.
- E) I wonder who will win the Academy Award for the best actress this year?

6. **It is assumed that non-verbal communication is much more powerful than verbal or vocal communication ---- it is more honest and more difficult to fake.**
A) so that B) even though C) unless
D) because E) as if
7. **Which of the following lexical items is inflected?**
A) Discussion B) Stolen C) Worker
D) Truly E) Enjoyable
8. **Researchers have listed a number of myths ---- the nature and cause of happiness, and the most striking one is that children add significantly ---- the happiness of married couples.**
A) of / by B) at / through C) on / towards
D) in / from E) about / to
9. **The vast expansion of the Internet ---- unless people ---- money out of it.**
A) could not have occurred / have to make
B) might not have occurred / can make
C) should not have occurred / are to make
D) has not occurred / used to make
E) would not have occurred / could make

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

- A) The family has decided to move to another city.
- B) The Government has been considering further tax cuts.
- C) Measles causes fever and small red spots that cover the whole body.
- D) The target audience for the advertisement was mainly teenagers.
- E) All the local clergy were asked to attend the ceremony.

11. In which of the following sentences is the definite article 'the' **misused**?

- A) People from the Maldives are used to travelling long hours to get anywhere.
- B) The men approach conflict differently in comparison to their opposite gender.
- C) With screaming hooligans, the stadium was a place of total chaos.
- D) The extreme volumes of car emissions produced in developing countries can be a leading factor in overall environmental pollution.
- E) The White House is a monumental building worth seeing in Washington D.C.

12. In linguistics, the lack of technology for audio recording has ---- the analysis of spoken English usage over time.
- A) accelerated B) overestimated C) relieved
D) hindered E) anticipated
13. In which of the following sentences is the underlined expression misused?
- A) After ten years, Patrick and Ted were happy to see themselves again.
- B) The children had a fight and started to hit each other.
- C) He's lived by himself since his wife died.
- D) The three sisters are devoted to one another.
- E) I'm not sure if I'll type my paper myself.

14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

All learners make mistakes. This is not confined to language learners. We all make mistakes when we are speaking our mother tongue. Whether we bother to correct ourselves or not seems to depend on whether we think our hearers have noticed, and how urgently we want to get on with what we are saying. We know how to correct them; we can recognize our own mistakes for what they are. This is not usually the case with mistakes made by a learner. Not only does he not always recognize his mistakes, but when his attention is drawn to them, he often cannot correct them; he may even commit another error in trying to do so. Furthermore, the majority of learners' errors are linguistically quite different from those made by a native speaker. We judge a foreigner's knowledge of our language by the number and sort of mistakes he makes. We are inclined to think that he knows our language quite well if he does not make many mistakes. It does not usually occur to us that he may be avoiding taking risks and confining himself to doing only what he knows he can do right. Non-specialist people assess a foreigner's ability in their language in the first place by how haltingly he speaks and by how good his pronunciation is, that is in linguistic terms, but in its most superficial aspect. Contrary to language professionals, they tend to assume that one can equate a poorer pronunciation with a general lack of knowledge of the language, and that a halting speech is confined to those who do not know the language well.