ÖGRETİ AKADEMİ

ÖABT İNGİLİZCE TAMAMI ÇÖZÜMLÜ 5 DENEME

KOMİSYON

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TÜRKİYE'DE İLK DEFA TÜM KİTAPLAR YANINDA; CEPTE, TABLETTE VE MASANDA

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1 Çözümleri görebilir.

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Pegem Kampüs web sitesi üzerinden hibrit kitabınıza ve soru robotunuza erişebilmek için aşağıdaki adımları takip

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Üyelik bilgileriniz ile giriş yaptıktan sonra sol menüde yer alan **"Aktivasyonlarım"** sekmesine girerek kodunuzu aktif edebilirsiniz.

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Pegem Kampüs İletişim Hattı
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Bu testte 75 soru vardır.

1-5: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Analytic, or analytical, philosophy can be any of many things. The term **(1)----** describe philosophy that proceeds via analysis, broadly **(2)----** seeking to understand the composition of its subject matter out of simple components. In a prominent but secondary sense, 'analytic philosophy' **(3)----** most philosophy carried out in the mainstream of Anglo-American university philosophy departments together with philosophy that bears a suitable family resemblance **(4)----** it: work within the so-called analytic tradition. **(5)----** the two senses of 'analytic philosophy' described above are quite different, it is not an accident that the same expression is used for both.

1.

A) was used to
B) is used to
C) uses to
D) used to
E) had been used to

2.

A) on
B) at
C) by
D) in
E) for

3.

A) abstains from
B) stems from
C) applies to
D) excludes for
E) exaggerates in

4.

A) to
B) in
C) at
D) for
E) against

5.

A) Thus
B) Because
C) In that
D) Regardless
E) Although

6-8: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Interface is an important asset of Graphical User Interface (GUI). In pedagogical terms, an interface is the aspects of a computer that allow the user to have sensory interaction with a program. The screen can present an interface in many different ways, most of them controlled by a mouse cursor or by keyboard commands. On screen, one can use a mouse and keyboard – or even a finger with touch screens – for commands to press buttons, turn dials, move sliders and drag images and text from one place to another. Drop down menus, such as on the Microsoft *Windows* interface, are a widely used interface tool. Interfaces, like computers, are largely pan-cultural phenomena, similar the world over because of the need for standardization and the reluctance of software and hardware manufacturers to localize products for small audiences. However, some interfaces in countries such as China are often navigated with graphics tablets on which the user can draw word characters. A few strokes often prompt one or more predicted choices (e.g., Chinese words with a sense of liquid might be prompted by the three-drop radical representing water) based on a combination of lexical context and what the program has learned from the most frequent choices of the learners.

7. **It is stated in the passage that interfaces used in China ----.**

A) are also regarded as pan-cultural because the interface they follow shows similarities with that of used in the purpose of English used in various countries in the world

B) are only used in language teaching purposes because Chinese characters are hard to follow on computer screens so they need touch-based screens and interfaces

C) are different from that of English because Chinese has words of different origins, such as English and Persian, that belong to different language families

D) are similar to that of used in computers that follow Graphical User Interface but in different colours showing various characters

E) are rather different from the rest of the world because Chinese has different and diverse characters that represent words in the language

6. **What is the primary purpose of the author of the passage?**

A) to provide the readers with a background on the concept of interface in relation to pedagogy and language teaching

B) to set the boundaries between interface and Graphical User Interface that went hand in hand with one another in the field

C) to argue against why teachers of foreign language pedagogy should not disregard the importance of pedagogy in computer mediated communication

D) to put stress on the concept of interface and how its effects have been disregarded considering the sensory interaction

E) to argue that interface is a pan-cultural phenomenon that does not vary from culture to culture, and to classroom to language teaching

8. **According to the passage, screens ----.**

A) are of various types depending on what language users pick to learn in the classroom

B) are not employed in the classroom settings because they are portable

C) are important components of interfaces that users employ to interact with the software

D) are one of the key aspects of language teaching in today's world

E) are important sources of information in the classroom environment

9-11: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

During the last decade, research in the social sciences has paid increasing attention to the dilemmas and contradictions that the so-called conditions of "late modernity" have posed to nationally oriented ideas about language, culture and identity. These conditions involve widespread socio-economic, institutional, cultural and linguistic changes, including the information revolution associated with rapidly changing socio-economic networks, the intensification of cultural and linguistic diversification leading to growing complexity and unpredictability of the way social life is arranged through daily practices, and the global expansion of late capitalism and its associated forms of selective privatisation of public services. In the light of these changes, nation-states have had to reposition themselves and adjust the uniform "one state/one culture/one language" discourses that underpinned the ideological framework of modern nationalism. This is leading to what has been described as an ideological shift from defining languages as bounded/separate entities tied to supposed ethno-national communities towards a new emphasis on multilingualism where earlier linguistic ideologies coexist with new discourses in which languages are also seen as technical skills or commodities in the globalised post-industrial/services-based market. More specifically, this set of institutional, cultural and sociolinguistic changes has been linked to the increasingly fragmented nature of the overlapping and competing identities associated with new complexities of language-identity relations and new forms of multilingual language use. Thus, this new panorama is having considerable impact on the social sciences since researchers are shifting their analytical interest away from normative institutional frames of action in fixed space-time locations. These researchers now have greater interest in trans-local, trans-cultural and trans-lingual practices whereby social actors creatively co-construct and negotiate meanings across changing social networks, communicative genres and regional/national boundaries.

9. What would be the best title for the passage?

A) Language and Identity in Late Modernity

B) Sociolinguistics and Its Role in the Society

C) Social Variation of Language in Terms of Social Class

D) Social Class and Language Habits of Language Users

E) Complexity and Unpredictability of Variation

10. According to the passage, which of the following is not among the conditions of late-modernity?

A) the widespread and global expansion of late capitalism and its tools

B) the privatization of public services that are accessible to wide audience

C) accelerated changes observed in the already-established socio-economic networks

D) inequalities observed in wages of people working heavy industries

E) unpredictable social practices that result in complex social life

11. It is implied in the passage that identity in today's world ----.

A) is one of the topics that to be studied by sociolinguists of any country because identities are fluid and ever-changing more than ever

B) is hard to make sense of because the new modernity reshaped identity by changing institutional, cultural and sociolinguistic environment

C) is not a tool for uncovering diverse social and institutional backgrounds of a specific social class because it always changes from bottom to top

D) can only be accounted by a sociolinguist who pays attention to the ongoing changes observed in the late modernity

E) is not one of the concerns of a sociolinguist because language variation is important in the sense of class-based societal structure

12-14: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Across Hopi lands, there are places of importance to the Hopi people that have been assigned Hopi language names. Some of the Hopi names have been erased over time by English names (i.e., the Grand Canyon, San Francisco Peaks), but others have been maintained in their Hopi language referents – i.e., Hopi villages: Oraibi (pronounced Orr-rye-vee), Kykotsmovi (pronounced Kee-koats-moe-vee). Today the Hopi language struggles to maintain its prominence and use among Hopi people; based on a 1998 language survey of 200 Hopi people, fluency was highest (100% among elders 60 years and older), but was lowest (5%) among children (age 2–19). To address this loss, organizations like Mass Media Inc. produce Hopi language-learning materials and sponsor language-learning events and programs. Hopi place names often refer to specific geologic or ecologic characteristics of places. For example, San Francisco Peaks, called Nuvatukya'ovi, (pronounced: Nuh-vaa-doo-kyaa-oh-vee)can be translated to mean "snow butte on top place." Tonto Basin, known in Hopi as Wukoskyavi means "big valley." Such Hopi place names offer reference to landscape characteristics and markers, as opposed to referencing Catholic saints ("San Francisco") or referencing the Spanish term ("ton-to" meaning stupid or ignorant) pejoratively assigned to the Dilzhe'e Apache tribe that lived in the area south of the Hopi mesas. Hopi place names can also refer to aspects of the natural world, such as types of vegetation or natural resources (i.e., stone, clay) that can be found in certain areas, or reflect the cultural significance of Hopi places. For example, the Hopi name "Itaakuku" (meaning "our footprints") is used to refer to any old and non-inhabited Hopi archaeological sites, rock art, or old artifacts found across Hopi lands. Overall, Hopi place names demonstrate an ecological and cultural value for the land and its important cultural sites.

12. **According to the passage, although Hopi place names follow specific geologic characteristics, ----.**

A) certain place names do not follow this since their ancestors leave their footprints on stones, rocks and some other places

B) names that belong to saints or neighbouring countries or cultures are borrowed as how they are used by them

C) their struggle to use their own language is a matter of respect in different perspectives such as education and tourism

D) they leave their footprints on several rocks and stones meaning that they have not touched these places

E) the tourism industry makes use of these names to publish brochures and pamphlets that feature Hopi trust

13. **It is stated in the passage that Hopi people ----.**

A) are well aware of the fact that they use a different approach in naming certain places and sites

B) lost their ancestral footprints thinking that they have vast historical background in terms of the civilization

C) are somehow in the maintenance process of featuring their language in the speech community

D) and their civilized neighbours such as Spainsh-speaking societies came together to standardize their language

E) have specific respect for the saints so they give their names on various geographical sites such as San Francisco

14. **What would be the primary purpose of the author of the passage?**

A) to discuss the importance of linguistic relativity in terms of the living conditions of the Hopi people

B) to argue against why the Hopi people neglect their ancestors by not giving their names to certain places

C) to let the readers know about an unusual situation among the Hopi people – naming certain places

D) to provide the readers with a background on how native American societies give names for their ancestors

E) to evaluate the meaning-making process among the Hopi tribes and how they are endangered

15-17: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

We simply don't know how language originated. We do know that the ability to produce sound and simple vocal patterning appears to be in an ancient part of the brain that we share with all vertebrates, including fish, frogs, birds and other mammals. But that isn't human language. We suspect that some type of spoken language must have developed between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, well before written language (about 5,000 years ago). Yet, among the traces of earlier periods of life on earth, we never find any direct evidence or artifacts relating to the speech of our distant ancestors that might tell us how language was back in the early stages. Perhaps because of this absence of direct physical evidence, there has been no shortage of speculation about the origins of human speech. In the biblical tradition, as described in the book of Genesis, God created Adam and "whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof. "Alternatively, following a Hindu tradition, language came from Sarasvati, wife of Brahma, creator of the universe. In most religions, there appears to be a divine source who provides humans with language. In an attempt to rediscover this original divine language, a few experiments have been carried out, with rather conflicting results. The basic hypothesis seems to have been that, if human infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language around them, then they would spontaneously begin using the original God-given language.

15. **What would be the suitable title for this passage?**

A) The Language of Animals

B) The Similarity Between Human Languages and Animal Languages

C) Investigation on Languages

D) The Origin of Language

E) God-Given Language

16. **It is stated in the passage that ----.**

A) the languages spoken by people are similar to the languages spoken by animals

B) the origin of language is a thing not far beyond speculation

C) written language emerged before spoken language

D) we certainly know that language originated 100,000 and 50,000 years ago

E) the direct evidence from the book of Genesis shows us how languages became widespread

17. **It is understood from the passage that ----.**

A) we are certain that languages exist whenever human exists

B) we have lots of direct physical evidence about when spoken languages emerged

C) people haven't made enough research about languages

D) the knowledge about language obtained from different religions is inconsistent

E) all vertebrates, including fish, frogs, birds and other mammals can speak like humans

18-20: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

FOXP2 and its gene were discovered as a result of investigations on an English family known as the KE family, half of whom suffered from a speech and language disorder called developmental verbal dyspraxia. Their case was studied at the Institute of Child Health of University London College. In 1990 Myrna Gopnik, Professor of Linguistics at McGill University, reported that the disorder-affected KE family had severe speech impediment with incomprehensible talk, largely characterized by grammatical deficits. She hypothesized that the basis was not of learning or cognitive disability, but due to genetic factors affecting mainly grammatical ability. In 1995, the University of Oxford and the Institute of Child Health researchers found that the disorder was purely genetic. Remarkably, the inheritance of the disorder from one generation to the next was consistent with autosomal dominant inheritance, i.e., mutation of only a single gene on autosome acting in a dominant fashion. This is one of the few known examples of Mendelian (monogeniinheritance for a disorder affecting speech and language skills, which typically have a complex basis involving multiple genetic risk factors.

18. What would be the suitable title for this passage?

A) Illnesses of KE Family

B) The Investigations at the Institute of Child Health

C) Learning Disabilities

D) The Varieties of Language Disorders

E) The Reason for Dyspraxia

19. It is understood in the passage that FOXP2 and its gene ----.

A) cause people to have learning problems

B) are found by accident

C) result in dyspraxia

D) result from language disorder

E) are not found in the investigation on KE family

20. It is stated in the passage that ----.

A) all members of KE family have dyspraxia

B) dyspraxia is a kind of learning disability

C) the cause of dyspraxia hasn't been known

D) dyspraxia is caused by genetic factors

E) cognitive disability is the result of genetic factors

21. Which of the following matchings is incorrect concerning the type of the verb?

A) I weigh 50 kilograms. (stative)

B) Teachers are afraid to make any policy changes. (non-finite)

C) She will help you. (transitive)

D) I promise I call you. (performative)

E) He made a big mistake. (ditransitive)

22. In which of the following sentences is personal passive used?

A) It is believed that next generation will suffer from food shortage.

B) Babies need mother to feel confidence.

C) Parents don't know that their children need to be understood.

D) It is thought that technology makes people stupid.

E) Men are known to be less sensitive than women.

İNGİLİZCE

7

DENEME

PEGEM AKADEMİ

Komisyon

ÖABT İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ TAMAMI ÇÖZÜMLÜ 7 DENEME

Kitapta yer alan bölümlerin tüm sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir.

İletişim
_____

ÖN SÖZ

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Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık

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İÇİNDEKİLER

1-5: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Why a language becomes a global language has little to do with the number of people who speak it. It is much more to do with who those speakers are. Latin **(1)** ---- an international language throughout the Roman Empire, but this was not because the Romans were more numerous than the peoples they **(2)** ----. They were simply more powerful. And later, when Roman military power declined, Latin remained for a millennium as the international language of education, **(3)**---- a different sort of power – the ecclesiastical power of Roman Catholicism. There is the closest of links between language dominance and economic, technological, and cultural power, **(4)**----, and this relationship will become increasingly clear as the history of English is told. Without a strong power-base, of whatever kind, no language can make progress as an international medium of communication. Language has no independent existence, living in some sort of mystical space apart **(5)**---- the people who speak it.

1.

A) became
B) have become
C) become
D) was become
E) had been become

2.

A) liberated
B) unchained
C) freed
D) subjugated
E) squashed

3.

A) seeing
B) contrary to
C) apart from
D) thanks to
E) similar to

4.

A) too
B) either
C) little
D) somewhat
E) just

5.

A) to
B) from
C) in
D) on
E) at

6-8: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Anthropological linguistics, or as it is sometimes called, linguistic anthropology, is a cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural approach to the study of language. The goals are understanding and describing the important ways that language organizes social life and cultural ways of thinking, including the interpretation of others' utterances and behaviour. Anthropological linguistics is an area of research concerned particularly with the social production and negotiation of meaning, including both an exploration into relationships between linguistic structures and an exploration into the role of context in communicating and understanding them. Linguistic anthropologists study a wide range of phenomena, including relationships between language and status, who can say what to whom and in what context, language genres, language and gender, language and institutions, language and the transmission of knowledge, the acquisition of language, multilingualism, identity, creolization, linguistic ideologies, literacy, linguistic borrowing, language change, the social valuing of particular language practices, the aesthetics of language production, notions of the self as produced through language, cognition, gesture, the role of space in communication, as well as what constitutes competence, performance, participation, and even language itself. There is thus a considerable overlap with the field of sociolinguistics.

6. **What is the primary purpose of the author?**

A) to lay out the distinction between anthropological linguistics and sociolinguistics that show similarities

B) to uncover why anthropological linguistics should deal with the role of space in communication and performance

C) to show the similarities between anthropological linguistics and linguistic anthropology

D) to provide the readers with a preliminary information about what anthropological linguistics is

E) to set the working principles of linguistic anthropology and its focus towards how languages vary in a community

7. **It can be inferred from the passage that anthropological linguistics ----.**

A) is a new discipline under field of sociolinguistics that study how words change their meanings over the time

B) deals with how meaning is socially and culturally produced by language users through communication

C) is mainly concerned with human cognition and how it is interpreted by the environment in which it is found

D) pays more attention to the linguistic practices of language users in educational settings and domains

E) is not new when compared with the other fields of linguistics such as psycholinguistics and discourse analysis

8. **Which of the followings is not a topic that is studied by the anthropological linguistics?**

A) relationships between language and social status

B) the interplay between language and gender

C) how human beings transmit the linguistic knowledge

D) meaning of words that results from semantic ambiguity

E) how languages change over time

9-11: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The development of the assessment of speaking has gone hand in hand with the emergence of language testing as a recognised subfield of applied linguistics. Attitudes to oral assessment have been shaped by the changing currents of research paradigms in this field and in linguistics more generally. Early developments in language testing were strongly linked to governmental, colonial, and military requirements for effective language teaching and testing, particularly during the Second World War. This strongly practical focus meant that language assessment practices and theory tended to develop outside the discipline of linguistics and it is only over the last 30 years or so, since the early 1980s, that the somewhat isolated research in assessment has joined up with wider work in the discipline. This tendency has meant that the meta-language of testing can be somewhat off-putting for those not trained in the field and the need for convincingly objective measures can make the process seem very distant from the more humanistic discourse of the classroom. However, given the powerful influence of assessment on teaching it is useful to become familiar with the basic terminology and concepts.

9. **According to the passage, why were the early developments in testing associated with governmental and military factors?**

A) Efficient language teaching was important during the Second World War due to limits in time.

B) The Second World War was famous with its scholars studying on language testing on speaking.

C) In the last 30 years, military and governmental supports have been on the rise in language testing.

D) The teaching methods developed during the Second World War were really helpful in language assessment.

E) The tendency towards taking governmental support for language assessment is not a new phenomenon.

10. According to the passage, attitudes towards oral assessment ----.

A) are isolated thinking that language learning is heavily based on written material

B) have not seen as a key factor in dealing with in-class assessment of the spoken language

C) have been affected by the research trends followed by the researchers working in the field

D) are useful when it is employed alongside basic terminology and concepts

E) were not taken seriously during the Second World War by the scholars working on the topic

11. What would be the <u>best</u> title for the passage?

A) The Importance of In-class Assessment

B) The Effect of the Second World War on Language Teaching

C) The Humanistic Discourse and Speaking in the Classroom

D) The Issues in Assessing Speaking

E) Colonialism and Its Effects on Language Teaching

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

12-14: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Self-efficacy theory has been developed by Albert Bandura and it refers to people's judgement of their capabilities to carry out certain specific tasks and, accordingly, their sense of efficacy will determine choice of activities attempted, along with level of aspiration, amount of effort exerted and persistence displayed. People with a low sense of self-efficacy in a given domain perceive difficult tasks as personal threats; they dwell on their own personal deficiencies and the obstacles they encounter rather than concentrate on how to perform the task successfully. Consequently, they easily lose faith in their capabilities and are likely to give up. In contrast, a strong sense of self-efficacy enhances people's achievement behaviour by helping them to approach threatening situations with confidence, to maintain a task rather than self-diagnostic focus during task involvement, and to heighten and sustain effort in the face of failure.

12. **According to the passage, what is self-efficacy theory?**

A) It is a quality that are employed in sustaining successful classroom learning experiments during the hardships in learning.

B) It is a method that is used to be employed in mainly the psychological tasks when students' feel happy with the learning activity.

C) It refers to individuals' beliefs in their capacity to execute behaviours necessary to produce specific performance attainments.

D) It denotes a part of a self-system that involves personal expectations towards a specific topic or classroom activity during learning.

E) It is the borderline between failure and success where students' expectations are not as good as they used to be.

13. **What is the primary purpose of the author?**

A) to uncover how students with low-self efficacy overcome problems that they face during the learning experience in the classroom

B) to provide the listeners with a background on high sense of self-efficacy when compared to those that have completed the learning process

C) to lay out the basic principles of self-efficacy theory and how it can be employed in the classroom domain by the teachers

D) to pinpoint the recent trends in the literature over the self-efficacy theory and highlight some of the findings by the researchers

E) to let the readers know about what self-efficacy theory is and how high and low sense of self-efficacy are observed in specific domains

14. **It is stated in the passage that people with low sense of self-efficacy ----.**

A) have a conceptualization that they have value themselves that helps them to overcome difficult tasks

B) have higher intentions of performing specific tasks when compared to the those with high sense of self-efficacy

C) focus on failures and adversaries as personal shortcomings and believe that they are not capable of performing tasks

D) enjoy the learning process and try to overcome the obstacles they face during the tasks that they are to perform

E) welcome accepting the challenges as they do not fear failure and have the belief to succeed

15-17: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The term Artificial Intelligence (AI) was first used in 1956 by John McCarthy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Artificial intelligence includes the concepts of *expert systems* and natural-language processing (NLP). Expert systems help make decisions based on a review of prior evidence. For example, a doctor might list a series of symptoms and the computer would review all the cases that exhibit those symptoms and offer a corresponding diagnosis. In language learning, an expert system might examine a list of student errors and offer both explanations for corrections and comprehension exercises. The eventual goal of natural-language processing is to allow people to interact with computers with speech, just as one would with another person. Advances have been made on the simple command level (e.g., 'open file', 'scroll up') but so far computers largely have difficulty handling more complex speech. In the Computer-Assisted Language Learning context, students' imperfect command of the target language is likely to produce frustrating results that would perhaps lead to more trouble than the investment of time is worth. Natural-language processing should not be confused with *speech recognition*. Speech recognition programs decode utterances and display what a speaker says but generally do not recognize the meaning of what they hear and write beyond the simple command level.

15. According to the passage, speech recognition is different from NLP in the sense that ----.

A) it focuses on the identification of the sounds that are produced by the speakers and not the meaning of words and sentences

B) it draws on uncovering the physical properties of the utterances and the meanings associated with them

C) it is employed alongside the AI technologies as part of the third component of language processing in different domains

D) it is based on machine learning on contemplating the difficulties faced in the course of linguistic production

E) it denotes one of the key processes of AI endeavour that aims to rely on language users' ongoing linguistic perception

16. According to the author, what is the aim of expert systems?

A) to recognize speech samples as utterances produced by the language users

B) to assist doctors in medical operations that need special equipment

C) to mimic human behaviour and knowledge through the application of AI technologies.

D) to monitor language learning process by putting stress on the written tasks

E) to uncover how language can be employed during the interaction between humans and computers

17. Which of the following is the utmost goal of NLP?

A) to enable machines to understand the human language

B) to assist language learners in decision making in several tasks

C) to monitor teachers' activities in the classroom environment

D) to recognize speech by focusing on its physical qualities

E) to unlock specific softwares used in language teaching environments

18-20: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Most educators would agree that they are responsible for student learning, but the profession as a whole has avoided evaluations based on measures of student learning, sometimes with good reason, given the unfair approaches that have been proposed. The solution, however, is not to continue with traditional strategies simply because they are benign and comfortable, but rather to develop fair and reasonable means of assessing teacher success with students. A number of school systems and educational programs have explored innovative ways of capturing valid and reliable data on student learning to inform the teacher evaluation process. Developing fair approaches for the assessment of teacher effectiveness requires an unflinching look at both the legitimate concerns that have driven the avoidance of a results orientation in the past, and the promising possibilities that make it more attractive in today's climate of greater accountability for student learning outcomes.

18. **The attitude of the author toward developing assessment of teacher effectiveness is that ----.**

A) traditional assessment tests must be used

B) it is not possible to develop realistic assessment strategies

C) we should be brave to develop fair approaches

D) student learning results can't be the indication of teacher effectiveness

E) traditional approaches were more reliable

19. **We can understand from the passage that ----.**

A) teachers believe that the traditional evaluation strategies are agreeable and comfortable

B) schools continue traditional evaluation strategies because they find these strategies reliable and find it unnecessary to explore new strategies

C) educators claim that traditional evaluations based on measures of student learning should be used

D) although teachers know that they are responsible for students' learning, they don't find traditional evaluation strategies fair

E) changing the way in which teachers assess student learning can't improve teaching effectiveness

20. **It is stated in the passage that ----.**

A) developing fair approaches for the assessment of teacher effectiveness requires unfair look at student learning outcomes

B) learning takes place in students' heads where it is invisible to others, so assessment of students' learning is not necessary

C) today's teacher assessment strategies are more reliable and realistic than in the past

D) class evaluations and observations don't have to provide excellent feedback about student satisfaction and teaching style

E) student learning outcomes don't provide the important detail of how much students are learning

21. **In which of the sentences we cannot talk about performative verb?**

A) I promise to come early.

B) I order you to clean the house.

C) I thank you for cooking the fish.

D) I find the pay rise unsatisfactory.

E) I warn you to stay here.

22. **In which of the following sentences the use of "it" cannot be regarded as non-referential?**

A) It is possible for me to live in Italy.

B) It is known that English is a common language.

C) Before I bought the house, it had been decorated.

D) I find it difficult to speak English.

E) It is raining now, so I will stay at home.

23. In which of the following sentences is "relative clause" <u>misused</u>?

A) Typically a country's official language refers to the language used within government.

B) Some writers limit diglossia to situations in which the languages are closely related.

C) This research brings broader understanding of strategies for teaching English reading and writing to students who first language is not English.

D) Speech perception is the process by which the sounds of language are heard, interpreted and understood.

E) English is now the most widely spoken foreign language in 19 of the 25 EU member states where it is not an official language.

24. Some medical schools use oral exams for second and third year students to test knowledge but also the ability to respond on the spot.

Which of the following word-classes <u>does not</u> appear in the sentence above?

A) Epistemic adverb

B) Determiner

C) Definite numeral adjective

D) Preposition

E) Classifying adjective

25. **Which of the sentences includes** "reciprocal pronoun"**?**

A) People shouldn't ignore the needs of others.

B) Some people like small houses, other people like big houses.

C) Family members should love one another.

D) Have you got any friends in another country?

E) I don't want these books. I want the other books.

26. Which property of language states that a speech unit (i.e. a word) can be segmented into minimal units such as phones and phonemes?

A) Duality

B) Displacement

C) Discreteness

D) Productivity

E) Arbitrariness

27. **Which of the following is true of** "phonotactics"**?**

A) It is concerned with the freedoms and restrictions that languages allow in terms of syllable structure.

B) It mainly operates how language users produce and perceive sounds.

C) It is responsible for the assimilation process that occurs among vowels of the language.

D) It is employed to form infinite number of sentences out of finite set of words in a language.

E) It is connected with the discourse structure of the language in terms of how we convey meaning.

28. **Which of the following word formation process is employed to form such words as** "telly, selfie, tummy" **out of** "television, self picture, stomach"**?**

A) Inflection

B) Conversion

C) Blending

D) Back formation

E) Hypocorism

29. In grammar, ---- is known to be a process and rule of syntactic structure that can move an element from one position to another in a sentence.

Choose the option that <u>best</u> completes the sentence.

A) Derivation

B) Transformation

C) Agreement

D) Ambiguity

E) Adjunction

30. Which of the following semantic relationship is exemplified in the word sets "flour-flower" **and** "too-two"**?**

A) Hyponym

B) Homonym

C) Heteronym

D) Homophone

E) Hypernym

31. Linguistic varieties that are linked to occupations, professions or topics have been termed ----. That is, they are simply a rather special case of a particular kind of language being produced by the social situation.

Choose the option that completes the sentence.

A) registers

B) lingua franca

C) profanity

D) vernaculars

E) jargons

32. A wife and a husband are getting ready to go out:

Husband: How much longer will you be?

Wife: Mix yourself a drink.

Which of the following statements can be made about the dialogue above?

A) Wife violates the maxim of manner since she is not clear.

B) Husband makes a reference for the drink.

C) Wife sends an implicature stating that she may be late.

D) Maxim of relation and quality is violated by the wife.

E) Husband obeys maxim of relation since he provides a wrong information.

33. Below is the quote by linguist and cognitive scientist Steven Pinker:

"Many writers cushion their prose with wads of fluff that imply that they are not willing to stand behind what they are saying, including <u>almost</u>, <u>apparently</u>, <u>comparatively</u>, <u>fairly</u>, <u>in part</u>, <u>nearly</u>, <u>presumably</u>, <u>to some extent</u>, and the ubiquitous I would argue."

Which of the following terms is exemplified by Steven Pinker with the underlined words?

A) Hedge

B) Reference

C) Deixis

D) Ellipsis

E) Substitution

34. For many children with this linguistic disorder, just holding a pencil and organizing letters on a line is difficult. Their handwriting seems messy. Many struggle with spelling and putting thoughts on a paper.

Which of the linguistic disorders below is exemplified in the above description?

A) Anomia

B) Dyslexia

C) Aggrammatism

D) Dysgraphia

E) Aphasia

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

35. As an evidence for speech perception, psycholinguists state that when a speech signal misses sounds (e.g., "ele_hants walk_"), human mind recovers for those missing sounds (e.g., "elephants walks") so that language users are unaware of this most of the time.

Which of the following terms is exemplified above?

A) Conceptualization

B) Lexical probability

C) Phoneme restoration

D) Imagistic thinking

E) Self-monitor

36. ---- is a type of novel which deals with the adventures of a hero who constantly travels and wanders around. In this type of novel, there is little character development as the plot structure is episodic, meaning it consists of a series of episodes which are slightly connected. Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders and Henry Fielding's Joseph Andrews can be given as example to this genre in English literature. Cervantes' Don Quijote is also a prime example in world literature.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

A) Epistolary novel

B) Bildungsroman

C) Picaresque novel

D) Gothic novel

E) Novel of manners

37. ----, chiefly Latin-American narrative strategy that is characterized by the matter-of-fact inclusion of fantastic or mythical elements into seemingly realistic fiction. Gabriel Garcia Marquez is the most well-known writer of this movement.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

A) Naturalism

B) Symbolism

C) Surrealism

D) Magic realism

E) Realism

38. ---- is an Old English epic poem which is set in Scandinavia, possibly the oldest surviving long poem in Old English and thus commonly cited as one of the most important works of Old English literature. In the poem a hero of the Geats in Scandinavia, comes to the aid of the king of the Danes whose mead hall has been under attack by a monster.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

A) The Wanderer

B) The Seafarer

C) Everyman

D) Cædmon's Hymn

E) Beowulf

39. Once the climax, or high point of interest, has been reached, the story starts tying up the loose ends and coming to an end. This part of the story, ---, is the opposite of another element, which occurs earlier in the plot and presents the reader with all the conflicts and questions. It is a plot element in literature that follows the climax of a story and starts the plot toward its resolution. Many of the questions about the story start being answered in this section.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

A) Exposition

B) Falling action

C) Denouement

D) Rising action

E) Conflict

40. ---- denotes a technique that copies or mimics elements of another work's style, possibly in a humorous way, but usually just as an affectionate nod to another artist's work. In a sense, it is a collection of references. It is a patchwork of words, sentences or complete passages from various authors or one author. But it is a neutral practice of such mimicry, without any ulterior motives, amputated of the satiric impulse, devoid of laughter.

Choose the alternative which best completes the given sentence.

A) Pastiche

B) Parody

C) Satire

D) Irony

E) Sarcasm

41. ---- is a figure of speech in which a sequence of two phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax, but reverse the order of the corresponding words. In the sentence "Never let a fool kiss you--or a kiss fool you." the reversal of "fool" and "kiss" is an example to this.

Choose the alternative which <u>best</u> completes the given sentence.

A) Litotes

B) Hyperbaton

C) Paradox

D) Pun

E) Chiasmus

42. Which of the following <u>is not</u> true about the Victorian Period?

A) The middle class was at its most powerful and this influenced the literature of the time.

B) The novel genre emerged.

C) Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Emily Brontë, Charlotte Brontë and Thomas Hardy produced works in this period.

D) The period is known for its contrasts as the poor was incredibly poor and the rich was unbelievably rich.

E) Some major literary movements such as Aestheticism, Pre-Raphaelites, Realism and Naturalism was influential in this period.

43. ----- is a genre or mode of literature and film that combines fiction and horror, death, and at times romance. Its origin is attributed to English author Horace Walpole, with his 1764 novel The Castle of Otranto. The effect of this genre feeds on a pleasing sort of terror, an extension of Romantic literary pleasures that were relatively new at the time of Walpole's novel. It originated in England in the second half of the 18th century and had much success in the 19th, as witnessed by Mary Shelley's Frankenstein and the works of Edgar Allan Poe. Another well-known novel in this genre, dating from the late Victorian era, is Bram Stoker's Dracula.

Choose the option that completes the sentence.

A) Picaresque novel

B) Gothic novel

C) Bildungsroman novel

D) Epistolary novel

E) Social novel

44. ---- is a form of figurative language that uses exaggeration and could be used as an intensifier.

Choose the option that completes the sentence.

A) Understatement

B) Satire

C) Oxymoron

D) Hyperbole

E) Simile

45. A/An ---- is a poem in a specific form which originated in Italy. By the thirteenth century it signified a poem of fourteen lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme and specific structure. The structure of a typical form of this poem included two parts that together formed a compact form of "argument". First, the octave (two quatrains), forms the "proposition", which describes a "problem", or "question", followed by a sestet (two tercets), which proposes a "resolution". In English, it is traditionally written in iambic pentameter.

Choose the option that completes the sentence.

A) ballad

B) pastoral

C) epic

D) dramatic monologue

E) sonnet