



T.C.
MARDİN ARTUKLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ
YABANCI DİLLER YÜKSEKOKULU
HAZIRLIK SINIFI PROGRAMI İNGİLİZCE MUAFİYET/YETERLİK SINAVI

Sınav Tarihi ve Yeri

Eğitim dili tamamen (%100) İngilizce olan;

- Mütercim Tercümanlık İngilizce

Eğitim dili kısmen (%30) İngilizce olan;

- Antropoloji
- Felsefe
- Sanat Tarihi
- İktisat
- Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler
- Uygulamalı İngilizce ve Çevirmenlik

Programlara kayıtlı öğrenciler için sınavın ilk aşaması 17 Eylül 2019 tarihinde; ikinci aşaması ise 18 Eylül 2019 tarihinde ikişer oturum halinde yapılacaktır. Sınav, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu yerleşkesinde gerçekleştirilecektir. Adayların sınava gireceği sınıflar Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu duyuru panolarında ve Yüksekokul internet sitesinde (<http://www.artuklu.edu.tr/yabanci-diller-yuksekokulu>) ilan edilecektir.

Sınav Saatleri

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| • 1. Oturum (Dinleme/Okuma) | 10.00 – 11.30 |
| • 2. Oturum (Dil Kullanımı) | 13.00 – 14.00 |
| • 3. Oturum (Yazma) | 10.00 – 10.50 |
| • 4. Oturum (Konuşma) | 13.00 – 17.00 |

İçerik, Süre, Puanlama

17 Eylül Salı günü sınavın Birinci Aşaması, iki oturumda gerçekleşecektir. İlk oturumda hepsi çoktan seçmeli olmak üzere 25 Dinleme ve 25 Okuma; ikinci oturumda 25 Dilbilgisi ve 25 Kelime sorularından oluşan bir sınav yapılacaktır. Sınav Süreleri ilk oturum için toplam 90 dakika; ikinci oturum için 50 dakikadır. Puanlama her bir beceri için 100 üzerinden yapılmaktadır.

Tablo 1: Yeterlik Sınavı Birinci Aşama İçeriği

Birinci Aşama				
Sınav Saati	İçerik	Soru Sayısı	Ağırlık	Süre
1. Oturum 10.00	Dinleme	25	%30	40 dk.
	Okuma	25	%30	50 dk.
2. Oturum 13.00	Dil Kullanımı (Dilbilgisi ve Kelime)	50	%40	60 dk.

18 Eylül Çarşamba günü gerçekleşecek olan İkinci Aşama sınavlarına girmeye hak kazanmak için, Dinleme %30, Okuma %30 ve Dilbilgisi ve Kelime %40 ağırlıklı etkiyle hesaplanan notun, ilk aşamanın ortalaması eğitim dili kısmen İngilizce olan programlardaki öğrenciler için en az 50; eğitim dili tamamen (%100) İngilizce olan programdaki öğrenciler için en az 60 olması gerekmektedir. Bu puanın altında kalan öğrenciler İkinci Aşamada yapılacak olan sınavlara katılamazlar ve doğrudan birinci aşamada gösterdikleri sınav performansına göre seviyelerine uygun bir hazırlık sınıfına atanırlar.

18 Eylül sabahı saat 10.00'da Yazma sınavı yapılacaktır. Sınav süresi 50 dakikadır. Yazma sınavının ardından saat 13.00'de Konuşma sınavı gerçekleşecektir. Öğrenciler sınava birer birer alınacaktır. Sınav süresi her bir öğrenci için yaklaşık 5-10 dakikadır.

Tablo 2: Yeterlik Sınavı İkinci Aşama İçeriği

İkinci Aşama		
Sınav Saati	İçerik	Süre
3. Oturum 10.00	Yazma	50 dk.
4. Oturum 13.00	Konuşma	5-10 dk.

Geçme puanı belirlenirken Dinleme sınav puanının %20'si, Okuma sınav puanının %20'si, Dilbilgisi ve Kelime sınav puanının %20'si, Yazma sınav puanının %20'si ve Konuşma sınav puanının %20'si alınır. Eğitim dili kısmen (%30) İngilizce programlara kayıtlı öğrencilerden toplamda 60; eğitim dili tamamen (%100) İngilizce programlara kayıtlı öğrencilerden toplamda 70 puan ve üzeri alan öğrenciler Hazırlık eğitiminden muaf tutulur.

Tablo 3: Geçme Puanı Belirlemedeki Ağırlıklar

Sınav Türü	Ağırlığı
Dinleme	%20
Okuma	%20
Dilbilgisi ve Kelime	%20
Yazma	%20
Konuşma	%20

Sınav Kuralları

1. İngilizce Yeterlik Sınavına girecek öğrenciler, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu, Öğrenci İşlerinden 16 Eylül 2019 tarihi mesai saati bitimine (17.00) kadar ıslak imzalı-mühürlü Öğrenci Belgesi almak ve sınav kaydı yaptırmak zorundadır. Sınav kaydı yaptırmayan öğrenciler sınava kesinlikle alınmayacaktır.
2. Kimlik tespiti için; öğrenciler sınava gelirken Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu, Öğrenci İşlerinden aldıkları ıslak imzalı-mühürlü Öğrenci Belgesini ve T.C. Kimlik Kartı veya T.C. Sürücü Belgesini yanlarında bulundurmak zorundadır. Anılan belgeleri ibraz etmeyen ya da eksik ibraz eden öğrenciler kesinlikle sınava alınmayacaktır.
3. Sınava girecek öğrenciler her oturum için en az on beş (15) dakika öncesinde sınav yerinde hazır bulunmalıdır.
4. Sınavın ilk oturumu yoğun dikkat gerektiren ‘Dinleme Becerisini’ ölçmeye yönelik olduğundan sınava başlayan öğrencilerin dikkatinin dağılmaması için Sınav Başlama Saatinden (10.00) sonra gelen öğrenciler kesinlikle sınava alınmayacaktır.
5. Öğrencilerin sınav esnasında görevlilerle konuşması ve/veya açıklama yapmalarını istemesi kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav başlamadan önce öğrencilere ait tüm cep telefonu, benzeri elektronik eşyalar kapatılarak sınavda görevli öğretim görevlilerine teslim edilecektir. Sınav esnasında her ne sebeple olursa olsun cep telefonu ve benzeri eşyaları kullandığı tespit edilen öğrenciye kopya işlemi uygulanarak hakkında yasal işlem başlatılacak ve sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav esnasında öğrencilerin her ne sebeple olsun birbirleriyle konuşmaları, kalem, silgi vb. malzeme alışverişinde bulunmaları kesinlikle yasaktır.
8. Öğrenciler sınavda sözlük ya da sözlük işlevine sahip araçları kullanamazlar, kullanmaları durumunda sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
9. Sınav salonuna su haricinde herhangi bir içecek ya da yiyecek maddesi getirilemez.
10. Sınav esnasında diğer öğrencilerin dikkatini dağıtan, öğrencilere kopya vermeye veya onlardan kopya almaya teşebbüs eden ya da herhangi bir şekilde sınavın işleyişine engel olan öğrenciler, haklarında tutanak tutularak sınav salonundan çıkarılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.

Sınav Sonuçları

19 Eylül 2019 Perşembe günü, tüm aşama sınavları gerçekleştirildikten sonra nihai sonuçlar Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu duyuru panosunda ve resmi internet sitesinde (<http://www.artuklu.edu.tr/yabanci-diller-yuksekokulu>) duyurulur.

Yeterlik Sınavı'na herhangi bir nedenle girmeyen/giremeyen adaylar için telafi sınavı yapılmaz.

Geçen Öğrenciler

Geçen öğrenciler doğrudan bölümlerine başlamaya hak kazanırlar.

Kalan Öğrenciler

Kalan öğrenciler 2019-2020 eğitim-öğretim yılına İngilizce Hazırlık Sınıfı Programı'nda devam edecekleri için atandıkları sınıfın seviyesine uygun orijinal ders materyallerini en geç 23 Eylül 2019 tarihine kadar temin etmek ve derslere başlamak zorundadır.

Yoklamalar 23 Eylül 2019 Pazartesi günü ilk dersten itibaren alınacaktır.

Ders kitapları hakkında gerekli bilgilere Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu Öğrenci İşlerinden/ Hazırlık Sınıfı Programı Öğrenci Destek Biriminden ve Yüksekokulun internet sitesinde bulunan Öğrenci Bilgilendirme sekmesinden ulaşılabilir.

Fikir ve Sanat Eserleri Kanununun 5728 sayılı kanunla değişik 71. maddesi; “hak sahibi yayınevlerinin yazılı izni olmaksızın ya da YAYBİR Meslek Birliğinin yazılı izni olmaksızın kitapları çoğaltan, satan, ödünç veren, kiralayan veya başka yollarla yayan kişilerin bir yıldan beş yıla kadar hapis veya adli para cezası ile cezalandırılacağı” belirtilmektedir. Bu kapsamda, telif hakları yasası gereği derslere orijinal kitapların haricinde; suç unsuru oluşturan fotokopi/korsan ders materyalleri asla kabul edilmeyecektir. İlgili materyalleri kullanmakta ısrar eden öğrenciler hakkında derhal yasal işlem başlatılacaktır. İlgili yasa gereği orijinal kitapların haricinde suç unsuru oluşturan hiçbir materyal sınıflara kabul edilmeyecektir.

Hazırlık Sınıfı Programı, 30868 sayı ile 24 Ağustos 2019 tarihinde Resmi Gazete’de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren, Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu Hazırlık Sınıfı Programı Eğitim, Öğretim ve Sınav Yönetmeliği Esaslarına uygun olarak yürütülür.

Tüm öğrencilerimize başarılar dileriz!

Part B. Listen to part of a talk a woman is giving on a famous scientist and choose the best options.

6. Stephen received his early education in _____.
a) London b) St Albans c) Oxford d) in the north of London
7. What was Stephen's first choice of subject to study at university?
a) medicine b) physics c) maths d) chemistry
8. Why didn't he study his first choice?
a) he listened to his father c) the subject wasn't available at the university
b) he changed his mind d) his scientific background wasn't suitable
9. What did Stephen do first when he left Oxford university?
a) he went to work at another university c) he got married
b) took some time to consider his future. d) he was awarded a first class degree
10. What is Cosmology?
a) study of universe b) study of nature c) study of math d) study of muscles
11. Who convinced Stephen to see a doctor?
a) his wife b) his mother c) his colleague d) himself
12. In the early 1960s, it became clear that Stephen had a problem with _____.
a) depression b) his muscles c) his senses d) his lungs
13. When did he get second serious illnesses?
a) 1963 b) 1985 c) 1962 d) 1958
14. What did the doctors in Geneva suggest to Stephen's wife?
a) to have a surgery c) turn of the life support machine
b) stop travelling d) go back to London
15. What happened after his voice box was removed?
a) he couldn't survive c) he stopped talking
b) he had an electronic voice d) He gained his old voice again

Part C. Listen to two friends talking about a class they are going to join and choose the correct options

16. Jack feels his photography skills are _____ level.
a) beginner b) intermediate c) advanced d) elementary
17. Why not Emma want to join photography classes?
a) because of the time c) because of the level
b) because of the cost d) because of the experience
18. Emma says she is _____ cooking simple dishes.
a) comfortable with b) unsure about c) interested in d) bad at
19. Why didn't Emma accept dance classes?
a) She's not good at dancing c) She prefers dancing naturally

- b) She'd prefer to go to a dance class alone d) it is very costly
20. Why did Jack happy with Emma's preference about dancing class?
a) He doesn't think he will be good at it c) He is already a good dancer
b) He has hurt his left leg d) He hates dancing
21. Emma thinks she would prefer painting _____.
a) places b) objects c) people d) nature
22. Why did Emma have to give up the idea of taking art class?
a) There were no art class c) There were no portrait -painting classes
b) Jack didn't want to join it d) Emma had a problem with the teacher
23. Which course did they agreed on to take?
a) photography b) dancing c) art d) cookery
24. Jack offered to _____.
a) lend Emma money for the class c) to talk t the teacher
b) take Emma to the class d) send Emma information about the class
25. Where did they plan to meet for the first class?
a) at the course b) in the garden c) outside of the college d) at the college

*****End of the Listening Exam*****

Section Two: Reading

Part A. In questions 26-28 choose the option that best completes the given sentence.

26. Some experts say that viewing TV violence may affect behaviour. For example, _____.
- a) the effect of TV violence on viewers has not been sufficiently proven
 - b) this hides the real causes of violence which are related to social problems
 - c) not all children are influenced by the violence they witness on TV
 - d) what children see on TV may make them aggressive
27. Environmentalists think the world is coming to a bad end. _____
- a) In the meantime, the rain forests are being burned.
 - b) Accordingly, they shouldn't act immediately.
 - c) Naturally, something has been done about it.
 - d) Nevertheless, governments are acting slowly to prevent it.
28. The first underwater archaeological works in Russia started in the beginning of the 19th century, _____.
- a) since the excavations have gained a great momentum
 - b) as it has had a profound impact on the excavations made on the ground
 - c) but people showed their enthusiasm about the subject very soon
 - d) in which these studies are of great importance to the well-being of that field

Part B. In questions 29-31 choose the option that best completes the given paragraph.

29. The family is still the main unit in developed societies; yet, _____. When we study the average American household, we see that it is steadily getting smaller. One in five households now consists of one person living alone while large families (six or more people) make up only 5 per cent of American households.
- a) it is losing much of its traditional structure and values
 - b) some people are definitely against the changes that are taking place in family life
 - c) today's social scientists believe that nothing can replace the family unit
 - d) traditional family life has not changed much in many European countries
30. Lack of money is only one of the problems faced by developing countries. There are several others as well. For instance, these countries do not have enough trained and experienced personnel to start businesses; politically they are not very stable, and _____.
- a) they have a large labour supply
 - b) most foreign investors like to invest their money in developing countries
 - c) they do not have roads and other facilities
 - d) they do not suffer from much crime and pollution
31. Many environmentalists are not satisfied with the work of the Government Environmental Protection Agency (G.E.P.A.). They claim that there are people in the agency who once had close business contacts with industries that cause pollution. Therefore, _____.
- a) the G.E.P.A. is the only government department that protects the environment
 - b) it is generally believed that the G.E.P.A. does its best to stop environmental pollution
 - c) according to these critics, it is clear that the G.E.P.A. cannot really do a good job
 - d) the G.E.P.A. does not have the authority to enforce the laws against pollution

Part C. In questions 32-34 choose the option that DOES NOT support the idea given in the statement.

32. Many people are worried about what television has done to the generation of American children who have grown up watching it.

- a) Recent studies tend to show that TV kills the creative imagination of children.
- b) Too much TV viewing causes children to withdraw from real life.
- c) TV can be beneficially used in educating children.
- d) the most disturbing result is the impact of television violence on children, who have come to regard it as an everyday thing.

33. There are more old people in the world today because of an increase in medical services in the world.

- a) Today more people can get medical services from doctors and nurses in hospitals and clinics.
- b) Fewer people get fatal diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, cholera and typhoid.
- c) The decrease in fatal diseases leads to longer lives
- d) Medical care is getting increasingly expensive.

34. There are several reasons why online courses are increasing in popularity.

- a) Online courses have been available since the 1990s.
- b) Online courses are flexible in terms of time.
- c) Students can choose from a wide variety of courses available online.
- d) Online courses are more convenient for students who live far away from the campus.

Part D. Answer the questions 35-44 according to the following passage.

Fortune Sellers: The Need to Know the Future

1 What will the future bring? The desire to know the future is a deep, psychological human need. Throughout history, people have devised ways to predict the future. Our earliest written records from 5000 years ago show that forecasting was widely practiced in the ancient world. Thousands of years ago, people made predictions about the future by looking for patterns and clues in everything from the shape of sticks to the position of stars. Today, people are still trying to predict the future, but many of them base their predictions on scientific information.

2 Lots of people are willing to pay to get information about the future. One reason they pay to know what is going to happen in the future is because of the money the knowledge can bring. For example, it would be **a piece of cake** to make a million dollars in the stock market if you knew in advance whether the economy was going to expand or contract at a certain time or which new technologies were going to become successful. You could make a killing in the commodities market if you could predict the climate for next year's growing season, which would give you a good idea about which crops would do well.

3 In fact, the practice of making predictions has become a huge business. It is a multibillion-dollar industry that employs hundreds of thousands of people. These people are not **merely** fortune-tellers, they are fortune sellers who offer us a product we're eager to buy: the future. They work in all kinds of professions, from scientific fields to astrology. Among the scientifically oriented professionals are investment advisers who predict tomorrow's hottest stock, meteorologists who give us our daily weather forecasts, and seismologists who predict earthquakes. The more unscientific amateurs include astrologers who base predictions on the movement of stars and fortune-tellers who read tea leaves or palms to predict the future. As a result of their work, we are exposed daily to forecasts of the weather, economy, stock market, politics, society, and even love.

4 Each year the prediction industry showers us with billions of dollars' worth of information. Unfortunately, most of the information is incorrect. Forecasting accuracy by any expert is generally poor. The truth is that the predictions of scientifically oriented professionals are no better than the predictions of astrologers and fortune-tellers. In fact, the experts, whose advice we pay so much for often fail to predict the major events that shape our world. Recent events that caught the forecasters by total surprise include the entry of women into the workforce in **massive** numbers; the fall of communist Eastern Europe; the "baby boom" when so many babies were born after World War II and the later "baby bust" when the birth rate slowed; the stock market crash of 1929 and other, more recent changes in financial markets; the devastating floods in California; and the use of lasers to transmit telephone messages.

5 Despite all the advances in science and technology that are available, experts are not getting any better at prediction. In some respects, we are hardly better off than the ancient Romans or Greeks, who used the bones and organs of dead animals to make decisions about the future. Today the prediction industry attracts some of the best and brightest minds. It also uses some of the latest technology. How then can the experts get it so wrong? The answer to that question is that the experts are trying to do the impossible. Recent developments in science show that the future is basically unpredictable. This finding applies to our economy, the stock market, commodity prices, the weather, human population, and many other things. There are no clear historical paths to the future. History does to repeat itself. The future remains mostly unknowable.

6 The fact that we cannot predict the future has been known to better minds for many years. Winston Churchill complained that the future was one damn thing after another. Benjamin Franklin said that the only things certain in life are death and taxes. Charles Richter, the inventor of the Richter scale, which measures earthquakes, said "Only fools, liars, and charlatans predict earthquakes." That judgment can be applied to most other forecasts as well. The movement of tides and celestial objects, such as the planets, stars, and moons are predictable long into the future, but they are the rare exceptions. Almost everything else that touches our lives is filled with uncertainty and becomes less predictable even though we try to look weeks, months and years into the future.

35. Who would be most likely to give you information about which stocks to buy?
a) A meteorologist b) An investment adviser c) A seismologist d) A fortune-teller
36. The word "**merely**" in paragraph 3 means _____.
a) just b) unfortunately c) young d) interestingly
37. The author refers to the use of lasers to transmit telephone messages as an example of _____.
a) the impact of technology on communication
b) a recent event that surprised forecasters
c) recent improvements in the telecommunication industry
d) a surprising fact about the use of lasers in different areas
38. According to the article, investment advisors, meteorologists, and seismologists _____.
a) make predictions that are usually correct
b) are scientifically oriented professionals
c) often complain about the future
d) can always be trusted when it comes to their predictions
39. Which statement would the author be most likely to agree with?
a) Ancient cultures were better at making predictions than we are today.
b) Few things in life are predictable.
c) It is a good idea to base an investment of a lot of money on economic predictions.
d) Scientifically oriented professionals are better than unscientifically oriented people in making predictions.

40. The author uses Winston Churchill, Benjamin Franklin, and Charles Richter as examples of people _____.

- a) who made the most important discoveries
- b) whose ideas he disagrees with
- c) who understood that the future was unpredictable
- d) whose work enabled people to make the most correct predictions

41. The expression “**piece of cake**” in paragraph 2 is used for something that is _____.

- a) very easy
- b) very comfortable
- c) very delicious
- d) very expensive

42. You can infer that the author believes that the experts _____.

- a) can try harder to be more accurate
- b) should charge higher prices
- c) can't improve their predictions
- d) should receive extensive training

43. According to the article, which of the following can be predicted with some accuracy?

- a) The movement of the tides
- b) The agricultural commodities market
- c) The weather
- d) The stock market

44. The word “**massive**” in paragraph 4 means _____.

- a) small
- b) huge
- c) questionable
- d) moderate

Part E. Answer the questions 45-50 according to the following passage.

Changes in World Climate

1 Although the weathermen's forecasts for a month ahead are only a little better than guesswork, they are now making long-term forecasts into the next century with growing confidence. For the dominant trend in the world's climate in the coming decades will, scientists say, be a predictable result of man's activities.

2 At the start of the industrial revolution nearly two centuries ago, man innocently set off a gigantic experiment in planetary engineering. Unaware of what he was doing, he spared no thought for the consequences. Today, the possible outcome is alarmingly clear, but the experiment is unstoppable. Within the lifetimes of many of us, the earth may become warmer than it has been for a thousand years. By the middle of the 21st century, it may be warmer than it was before the last Ice Age. And the next century may be hotter than any in the past 70 million years.

3 Superficially, a warmer climate may seem welcome. But it could bring many hazards - disruption of crops in the world's main food-producing regions, famine, economic instability, civil unrest and even war.

4 In the much longer term, melting of the great ice-caps of Greenland and Antarctica could raise sea-levels throughout the world. The average sea-level has already risen a foot since the early 20th century, and if the icecaps disappear entirely, **it** will rise by nearly 200 feet. Complete melting might take many centuries, but even a small increase in sea-level will threaten low-lying parts of the world such as the Netherlands.

5 The man-made agent of climatic change is the carbon dioxide that has been pouring out of the world's chimneys in ever-increasing quantities since the industrial revolution began. And in the past few years, scientists have begun to suspect that there is a second man-made source of carbon dioxide, which may be as important as the burning of fossil fuels, namely the steady destruction of the world's great forests. Trees and other vegetation represent a huge stock of carbon removed from circulation like money in a bank. As the vast tropical forests are cut down, most of the carbon they contain finds its way back into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

6 The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is still tiny. But it has climatic effects out of proportion to its concentration. It acts rather like the glass in a greenhouse, letting through short-wave radiation from the sun, but trapping the longer-wave radiation, by which the earth loses heat to outer space. Computer studies have suggested that if the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere were to be twice that of today's, there would be a rise of between 2°C and 3°C in average temperature.

45. In paragraph 4, "it" refers to _____.
a) a foot b) the early 20th century c) complete melting d) the average sea-level
46. Which of the following cannot be one of the results of a warmer world climate?
a) An increase in food production c) The death of millions of people from starvation
b) Wars between countries d) Economic instability
47. Scientists predict that, in the long term _____.
a) there will be a Third World War c) the sea-level will not rise noticeably
b) all countries will be flooded d) the polar ice-caps might melt completely
48. Man has changed the world's climate by _____.
a) building chimneys c) decreasing industrialization
b) using up more carbon dioxide d) destroying forests and burning fossil fuels
49. If the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases considerably, _____.
a) the world will become warmer c) plants will tend to grow faster
b) we can expect colder weather d) we will have to destroy more forests
50. Weathermen believe that our future climate will be the direct result of _____.
a) clever long-term forecasts c) planets' changing course
b) scientific experiments d) man's activities

*****End of the Session One*****

İNGİLİZCE YETERLİK SINAV İÇERİĞİ

2. OTURUM

Tablo 5: Birinci Aşama / 2. Oturum (Algısal Beceriler: Dil Kullanımı)

Birinci Aşama					
Sınav Saati	İçerik	Soru Tipi	Soru Sayısı	Ağırlık	Süre
2. Oturum 13.00 & 14.00	Dil Kullanımı (Dilbilgisi ve Kelime)	Çoktan Seçmeli	50	%40	60 dk.

2. OTURUM DİL KULLANIMI SINAV ÖRNEĞİ

Use of English and Vocabulary

- I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.
a) save b) afford c) cost d) spend
- We're having a wonderful time in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find _____ nice little hotel and relax after _____ journey. _____ hotel is in _____ city centre, but it's not too noisy.
a) a / a / the / the b) a / the / the / a c) a / the / the / the d) a / a / the / a
- Selling of cigarette under 18 has been _____ by the government.
a) banned b) prepared c) provided d) consumed
- I'm short of money. Do you think you could do me a _____?
a) goodness b) help c) support d) favour
- Hello, this is an important message for John. Please call me _____ you get home.
a) as soon as b) if c) unless d) while
- Although we didn't have _____ in Margaret, we assigned the project to her.
a) belief b) problems c) security d) confidence
- In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win.
a) fast b) bossy c) competitive d) reliable
- I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market.
a) win b) do c) pay d) make
- Is there anything that you're really afraid _____?
a) from b) to c) about d) of
- A:** Is Steven in his office? **B:** I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.
a) might b) must c) can't d) will

11. My home-made clothes are selling well since I _____ a website.
 a) applied b) set up c) worked d) opened
12. The finding of something natural for the first time is _____.
 a) invention b) research c) discovery d) operation
13. The company are expanding _____ increase their market share.
 a) for b) so that c) in order to d) in case of
14. _____ it being pretty cold, we decided to have a picnic on the beach!
 a) In spite of b) Although c) Even though d) However
15. Could you give me _____ advice on what kind of bike I should buy?
 a) an b) some c) some pieces of d) many
16. Your _____ amazes me sometimes – you know so little about the world.
 a) incorrectness b) ignorance c) increment d) including
17. I was surprised by Jeff's _____ – he must work out at the gym a lot.
 a) stage b) strength c) strength d) strong
18. The societies meetings are biannual, i.e. we hold them _____ a year.
 a) once b) twice c) three times d) two
19. Some _____ students doing PhDs teach classes to get some extra money while they are studying.
 a) postgraduate b) undergraduate c) ex-graduate d) graduation
20. I've got a really good _____ coat so I don't mind if it rains. You never get wet
 a) waterlogged b) waterless c) anti-water d) waterproof
21. The judge _____ each member of the gang to three years in prison.
 a) sentenced b) committed c) punished d) charged
22. We had an argument with my boss because he has refused _____ me have the day off for my birthday.
 a) letting b) to let c) let d) lets
23. Most people don't think criminals should _____ shorter sentences for pleading guilty.
 a) given b) give c) be giving d) be given
24. A peaceful protest _____ when the police broke it up with tear gas.
 a) is being held b) was being held c) was held d) being held
25. You _____ spent so long in the sun. You look as if you've got sunburn.
 a) might not have b) couldn't have c) shouldn't have d) may not
26. This duvet _____! It makes me want to have a sleep now!
 a) feels like so soft b) feels as if so soft c) feels so soft d) feeling soft
27. If you had listened to me and brought the map, we _____ lost in this jungle now.
 a) will be b) wouldn't be c) aren't d) won't be
28. Had I known I was going to win the lottery, I _____ stopped working sooner!
 a) would have b) had c) 'm d) have

29. I advise you _____ to your teacher about the problems you're having.
 a) would talk b) should talk c) talk d) to talk
30. I remember my mother _____ me bedtime stories when I was a child.
 a) reads b) reading c) to read d) had read
31. As an _____, I expect the company I work for to treat me with respect.
 a) employee b) employer c) employed d) employment
32. When we went to Spain, Eric spent the _____ time in our hotel room.
 a) all b) much c) some d) whole
33. After the attack on the city, all of the shops were _____ and almost everything was stolen.
 a) overthrown b) declared c) looted d) locked
34. I've forgotten my PIN number again – I'm getting quite _____ these days.
 a) restless b) forgettable c) memorisable d) absent-minded
35. I need this shirt in a bigger size – it's too _____.
 a) loose b) tight c) wide d) large

The next time you ___(36)___ a job, you might be asked to take a personality test. Even though the companies that make the tests are not keen ___(37)___ them actually being used to select staff during the interview process, the business of personality is big and growing. But do the tests work? A few years back, my niece was ___(38)___ a summer job. She heard the tips were good in a restaurant in Chicago, and decided to apply. But before the interview, she had to fill out an online application including a psychometric test – a test which would reveal a lot about her personality. She explained that there was a whole section on ethics and how you'd react in a particular ___(39)___, like dealing with a difficult customer, for example. And apparently the message was ___(40)___ clear – if you're easily annoyed, don't be a waitress.

36. a) find b) do c) look d) apply for
 37. a) on b) in c) up d) for
 38. a) looking for b) finding c) doing d) looking
 39. a) place b) situation c) language d) culture
 40. a) too b) much c) enough d) pretty

It was claimed that 500,000 people went to the Women's March last January. ___(41)___, there was a disagreement over this number. A digital services company ___(42)___ that there were 440,000 marchers. Yet, it is known that it was the biggest US protest since the Vietnam War protests. The New York Times said the Women's March was ___(43)___ bigger than President Donald Trump's inauguration. The Women's March was also a global protest for women's rights. Five million people ___(44)___ marches around the world. Marchers focused ___(45)___ immigration, healthcare, the environment, racial equality, freedom of religion and workers' rights.

41. a) therefore b) Otherwise c) However d) In addition
 42. a) published b) estimated c) increased d) improved
 43. a) very b) much c) by far d) so
 44. a) joins b) had joined c) will join d) joined
 45. a) on b) about c) to d) into

Starbucks boss Howard Schultz said that his company ___(46)___ 10,000 refugees over the next five years. Mr Schultz is the CEO of the international coffee shop chain. He is very unhappy with President of US's new ban ___(47)___ the citizens of seven Middle Eastern and North African countries. Schultz said his promise was, "a concerted effort to welcome and seek opportunities for those ___(48)___ from war, violence, and discrimination." He added: "There are more than 65 million citizens of the world recognized as refugees by the United Nations, and we are developing plans ___(49)___ hire 10,000 of them over five years in the 75 countries around the world ___(50)___ Starbucks does business and earns a lot."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 46. a) would employ | b) employ | c) may have employed | d) will employ |
| 47. a) on | b) to | c) with | d) by |
| 48. a) to escape | b) escaping | c) to have been escaping | d) being escaped |
| 49. a) on behalf of | b) in addition to | c) in order to | d) irrespective of |
| 50. a) which | b) where | c) who | d) whose |

*****End of Session Two*****

İNGİLİZCE YETERLİK SINAV İÇERİĞİ

4. OTURUM

Tablo 7: İkinci Aşama / 4. Oturum (Üretimsel Beceriler: Konuşma)

İkinci Aşama			
Sınav Saati	İçerik	Soru Tipi	Süre
4. Oturum 13.00	Konuşma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Giriş• Konu Odaklı• Karşılıklı konuşma	5-10 dk.

4. OTURUM KONUŞMA SINAV ÖRNEĞİ

Part One: Introduction / Warm-up

This first part of the Oral Exam lasts about 1 – 2 minutes and gives the examiner the chance to find out a little about you through some simple “getting – to – know – you” questions. These will be questions that you’ll have something to talk about such as your family, where you come from and what your interests are. This is also YOUR chance to get off to a good start!

Example Questions:

- Q: My name is _____. Can you tell me your full name please?
- Q: Tell me a little about where you come from?
- Q: Do you enjoy studying English?
- Q: Have you got any interests or hobbies?
- (...)

Part Two: Topic Based

In the second part, you have to speak for between 2 – 3 minutes on a set topic based on information on a card the examiner will give you. You’ll be given a minute to prepare what you want to say – just enough time to jot down some ideas to help your structure and interest.

Example topics:

Example 1: Describe a teacher you have fond memories of.

You should say:

- Where & when you met
- What subjects they taught you
- Why they were special
- How they influenced you

Example 2: Describe an item of technology you use that you couldn’t do without.

You should say:

- What this technology is
- When you first started using it
- How you use it
- Why it is so essential for you

Part Three: Two-Way Discussion

In the third part, which lasts 4 - 5 minutes, you will participate in a discussion with the examiner based on the topic in Part 2. The examiner is likely to ask you questions based on your experience or opinion of the subject. The examiner will help you and move the conversation along.

Example Questions:

Possible Topics:

Development in Education

- Describe developments in education in your country
- Compare the experience of your parents
- What changes are coming?

Styles of Teaching

- Describe different styles of teaching
- What is your preferred method of learning?
- Should learners be grouped by ability?

*****End of Session Four*****