



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI  
ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ  
YABANCI DİL (İNGİLİZCE) ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
12 TEMMUZ 2015 PAZAR**

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta **Alan Bilgisi** ve **Alan Eğitimi Testi** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır (1 saat, 15 dakika)**.
3. Bu kitapçıkta testlerde yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu testler puanlanırken her bölümde doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı o bölümle ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 50 soru vardır.

1. "I'm having my hair cut twice a month."

**What could be the metalinguistic explanation for the error in the given sentence?**

- A) The verb 'have' is a non-progressive verb.
- B) The progressive *-ing* is incompatible with a habitual interpretation.
- C) The verb of the sentence is causative, so 'cut' should be in the *-ing* form.
- D) There is no need to use a causative construction.
- E) The second verb 'cut' is misplaced in this sentence.

2. I. Reflexive Pronoun  
II. Relative Pronoun  
III. Indefinite Pronoun  
IV. Object Pronoun  
V. Demonstrative Pronoun

People tend to deny their faults given that somebody warns them about faults, but if they recognize their faults themselves, it is usually easier to accept them.

**Which kinds of pronouns are used in the given sentence?**

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

3. **In which of the following options are the utterance and the mood wrongly matched?**

- A) Paul nervously asked Jane why she behaved as if nothing had happened. – *Interrogative*
- B) Come to my office as soon as you have finished your lunch. – *Imperative*
- C) What a fine watch Martha received for her wedding anniversary! – *Exclamatory*
- D) He insisted that all employees be in the meeting hall at eight o'clock. – *Subjunctive*
- E) The President and his guests are going to visit our city next week. – *Declarative*

4. **Which of the following sentences denotes a state rather than an action?**

- A) The car struck a lamp post while I was parking it yesterday.
- B) They can widen the road to deal with the increase in traffic.
- C) It soon became apparent that they disagreed with each other on the issue.
- D) The roof was leaking, and I had to use a bucket to catch the drops.
- E) Some pieces of jewellery were stolen after the family went to bed at midnight.

5. Which of the following sentences contains both a predicative adjective and an attributive adjective?

- A) Certain facial traits may reveal vital clues to underlying health conditions.
- B) Brisk walking after a meal can reduce the rise of fat concentration in your blood by 10 to 25 percent.
- C) My mother was confused because she had just heard shocking news.
- D) It might be unbelievable today, but in 2007, some drugs were restricted in the United States.
- E) Having bad feelings in some situations prepares us to cope with similar ones in the future.

6. Bu soru iptal edilmiştir.

7. - 10. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. The social networks of the real world are ---- masses of new data on how we interact with each other, and games that are planned to contain rules to model people's social interactions have started to ---- that data for added realism.

- A) capturing / withdraw
- B) delivering / exploit
- C) acquiring / sacrifice
- D) generating / overcome
- E) protecting / eliminate

8. Dialogue journals enable students and teachers to interact ---- a one-to-one basis in any learning context, and they are also useful communicative tasks ---- the early stages of learning to write in a new language.

- A) beyond / about
- B) for / through
- C) in / across
- D) on / at
- E) with / by

9. In many universities throughout the world, a great number of subjects are taught through the medium of English; ----, students need to develop academic listening skills.

- A) as a consequence
- B) on the contrary
- C) nonetheless
- D) even so
- E) for instance

10. Some types of short-answer test items ---- to provide information about the thinking processes ---- students' performance.

- A) should be utilized / being highlighted
- B) would be utilized / highlighted
- C) can be utilized / highlighting
- D) must be utilized / having been highlighted
- E) could be utilized / to have highlighted

11. Which of the following sentences **does not** contain a misspelt word?

- A) According to many scholars, children must learn socially acceptable behaviour.
- B) The weather in London is famous for being changable and gloomy.
- C) Today, much of the research conducted in science includes multi-disiplinary teams.
- D) Public ignorance about the disease is still a cause for concern.
- E) The main road on the Western Coast is out of service due to maintenance.

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

- A) Some scientists say it increases the production of glutamate, the brain's energy chemical.
- B) Exploring the depths of the Caribbean Sea, a robotic submersible, found the deepest set of hydrothermal vents in the world.
- C) The idea of Earth, flipping over might seem ridiculous, but it is not impossible.
- D) Perkin tested it soon realising, he had created an artificial dye.
- E) Having a line of holes means, you do not have to pull the object hard to get it to break.

13. Compulsory attendance laws have been said to limit success and be burdensome for parents who homeschool their children. Yet, we know that official reports provide statistics indicating that students who attend school a greater percentage of time than their counterparts with lesser attendance records score higher on progress and achievement tests.

**What is the purpose of the author in this excerpt taken from an opinion essay?**

- A) Elaboration
- B) Citation
- C) Refutation
- D) Description
- E) Exemplification

**14. - 16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Chinese students have recently become the largest single ethnic group of overseas students enrolled in Australian institutions dealing with services. Due to cultural differences in communication styles, these students find it difficult to adjust to local communication norms that encourage students to speak out in class and in interaction with academic staff. Cindy Gallois and her associates studied this phenomenon in 1992. They prepared twenty-four carefully scripted videotapes of communication between a student and a lecturer, in which the student adopted a submissive, assertive or aggressive communication style to ask for help with an assignment or to complain about a grade. Gallois and her associates had Australian students, ethnic Chinese students and lecturers view the videos and rate the students on a number of behavioural dimensions and on the effectiveness of their communication style. All participants agreed that the aggressive style was inappropriate and atypical of students of any ethnic background. Consistent with stereotypes, submissiveness was considered more typical of Chinese than Australian students, and assertiveness more typical of Australian than Chinese students. Chinese students felt that the submissive style was more effective than the assertive style. However, lecturers and Australian students interpreted the submissive style as being less effective and as indicating less need for assistance.

**14. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) the research conducted by Gallois and her associates could not yield reliable results associated with communication styles
- B) a certain communication style might be considered inconvenient for interaction irrespective of any ethnic background
- C) the more assertive a student's communication style is, the less willing he or she is to ask for help
- D) communication norms in Australia lead both students and lecturers to adopt a submissive style
- E) interaction between Australian and Chinese students is dramatically influenced by the communication style chosen by the lecturers

**15. One can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) interaction patterns of Chinese students were partly ignored in the research performed by Gallois and her associates
- B) although communication styles may differ, in an academic setting, students are expected to demonstrate similar behaviours
- C) Chinese students are more eligible to work in the Australian service industry than other overseas students since they can easily adjust themselves to Australian communication norms
- D) the assertive communication style of Australian students makes it easier to interact with academic staff and their peers
- E) the language barrier can be a major obstacle to effective communication in an academic setting even though students are highly motivated by the lecturers to interact with each other

**16. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.**

- A) reveal that the submissive style is closely linked to cultural background while the assertive style can be taken into consideration regardless of ethnic factors
- B) nourish a view that Chinese students are more talented than their Australian counterparts with respect to interactive activities
- C) explain why the interpretations of Australian students and lecturers differed completely on the effectiveness of the assertive style
- D) draw attention to the sharp increase in the number of Chinese students working at Australian institutions although they have various communication problems
- E) underline the essential role played by communication styles to enable effective communication and facilitate interaction

**17. William:**

– Are you familiar with any important research dealing with early child development and education?

**Patrick:**

– Yes, I am. I'm currently reading the work of Vygotsky and his most famous contributions on the 'Zone of Proximal Development'.

**William:**

– I've read that also. It suggests that children learn best from other children who are close in age and ability to the learner's current level.

**Patrick:**

– ----

**William:**

– In a supportive interactive environment, children are able to advance to a higher level of knowledge and performance. So, interactions among children contribute a lot to the learning process.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) That's exactly right. Basically, the idea is children having contact with other children who are just a little more advanced than them learn best.
- B) I disagree with your interpretation. It seems to me that children learn best from their parents.
- C) Reading and writing are skills that develop with the help of teachers not through interactions with fellow students.
- D) Jean Piaget is also another important figure in early child psychology and cognitive development.
- E) It isn't so much about the learners, as it's about the teachers acting as providers of comprehensible input.

**18. Andrew:**

– ----

**Lisa:**

– Well, unless they're instructed explicitly, they'll never learn the differences. You need to train them for this skill separately or integrate it into your instruction of writing. By the way, could you give me an example from your students?

**Andrew:**

– They usually write incomplete sentences or single words, thinking that they'd be understood as in speaking, but as you know, communication environment provides us with rich context for inducing meaning even from the incomplete forms.

**Lisa:**

– Interesting! This might be due to too much focus on speaking activities in the classroom.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) More and more young people use a language known as the 'Internet jargon' in their everyday conversations rather than the proper language.
- B) The context in which the language is used and their knowledge of the world help students to understand the spoken language.
- C) There are students in my classroom who speak English with too many words and sentences that are not supposed to be used in colloquial language.
- D) Some students assume that they can write as if they were speaking. They never think that written language has unique characteristics.
- E) Students should be encouraged to be well aware of the formal and functional differences between speaking and writing.

**19. Trainee teacher:**

- Do you think that young children learn faster than any other age groups?

**Teacher:**

– ----

**Trainee Teacher:**

- One of the most common beliefs about age and language learning is that young children are known to be good imitators, and thus they can achieve native-like pronunciation.

**Teacher:**

- Yes, however, apart from pronunciation ability, it appears that adults and teenagers outperform young learners in many aspects.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

- A) We should consider all learners in the same way regardless of their age.
- B) In my opinion, young children respond to meaning even if they don't understand individual words.
- C) Unfortunately, the older age groups already have their own patterns of learning.
- D) I believe that, unlike younger children, older learners have a clear understanding of what they're learning.
- E) I think it depends heavily on what you're teaching and which techniques and principles you promote.

- 20.** It is extremely striking that human beings have been communicating so efficiently that the number of times communication in a monolingual community breaks down is remarkably low.

**Which of the following is a restatement of the given sentence?**

- A) It is very astonishing to see how well human beings can communicate without any failure in communication provided that they all come from the same monolingual community.
- B) Even if the members of a particular community all speak the same language, significant breakdowns in communication can be relatively frequent.
- C) What is quite amazing about people's ability to communicate so well is the fact that there are very few communication problems among those who all speak the same language.
- D) People in a monolingual community have an incredible ability to communicate successfully even when there is little opportunity to do so.
- E) The amount of miscommunication among people who speak efficiently clearly shows that human beings can communicate very well in a monolingual community.

21. Since the mid-1980s, momentum has grown to develop educational standards whose aim is to have common goals for instruction and criteria for performance to which all schools and students are held.

**Which of the following is a restatement of the given sentence?**

- A) Educational standards have received considerable attention since the mid-1980s, and the result is that all schools and students share the same instructional goals and performance criteria.
- B) The mid-1980s was a time of educational development, particularly in the area of standards which would determine how students are taught and how their performance should be measured in all schools.
- C) Since the mid-1980s, there has been an increased recognition of the need to have educational standards based on common goals for teaching and performance criteria applicable to all schools and students.
- D) The development of educational standards in the mid-1980s has led to the adoption of common instructional goals for many schools in which student performance is measured.
- E) The momentum that was established in the mid-1980s has triggered the improvement of educational standards, widely accepted by schools in terms of instructional goals and criteria for performance of each student.

22. One remarkable thing about first language acquisition is the high degree of similarity in the early language of children all over the world. Researchers have described developmental sequences for many aspects of first language acquisition. The earliest vocalizations are simply the involuntary crying that babies do when they are hungry or uncomfortable. Even though they have little control over the sounds they make in these early weeks of life, infants are able to hear very subtle differences between the sounds of human languages. --- And yet, it may be many months before their own vocalizations (babbling) begin to reflect the characteristics of the language or languages they hear.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

- A) Among these developmental sequences, babbling stage is the preparatory stage for the next major stage of language development: 'one-word stage'.
- B) In cleverly designed experiments, Peter Eimas and his colleagues demonstrated that tiny babies can hear the difference between 'pa' and 'ba'.
- C) Language acquisition is one of the most impressive and fascinating aspects of human development, and scientists always struggle to find out how children accomplish this.
- D) Extensive research has been done on what pushes children to go on developing complex grammatical language although their early simple communication is successful.
- E) By the age of two, most children reliably produce at least fifty different words, and some produce many more.

23. Focus on the student has led to the development of learner training and self-directed learning program. ---- If students make the most of their own decisions about what to do next and how best to study, so the argument goes, their learning is better and they achieve more. Ideally, therefore, a language program would be a mixture of class work and self-study. Gibling and Spalding describe a course where their aim was to encourage self-directed learning. As the weeks went by, they decreased the number of 'input' classes where they taught in the conventional way and increased sessions where students could opt out of the regular class and work on their own (under teacher supervision). Students were finally observed to develop self-confidence and learn more efficiently.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

- A) Coupled with this are exercises and advice on how to approach learning tasks such as reading and writing reports.
- B) Despite the controlling role of the teacher in most methodologies, they have all been called humanistic in some circles.
- C) Conversely, in a method called 'Total Physical Response', the students simply have to carry out the teacher's commands.
- D) There are, however, a number of disadvantages for students and weakness in the knowledge constructed in such a way.
- E) Methodologists have turned their attention not just to the teaching of the language but also to training students how to be good learners.

24. (I) Teachers have always known that their students have different strengths. (II) In language teaching field, some of the differences among students have been attributed to students' having different learning or cognitive styles. (III) For instance, some students are better visual learners than aural learners. (IV) Teachers who recognize the multiple intelligences of their students acknowledge that students bring with them several characteristics that influence the way they learn. (V) They learn better when they are able to read new material rather than simply listen to it, though many learners can learn equally well either way.

**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

25. (I) Deciding on how many members a group should include is problematic for some teachers. (II) In general, it is safe to say that groups of more than seven students can be unmanageable since the amount of student participation obviously falls and disintegration may occur. (III) Groupwork offers enormous potential especially for listening tasks, joint reading and cooperative writing. (IV) But this is not always the case, and a lot depends on the activity being performed. (V) Where decisions have to be taken as a result of the activity, it is a good idea to have an odd number in each group, but in general tasks, this may not be reasonable.

**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

26. Stories can begin somewhere in the middle of the action or, to use the Latin term, *in medias res* (literally, the middle of things). In such plots, ---- is often used to present events that occurred before the story's opening.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) flashback      B) remembrance  
C) anachronism      D) foreshadowing  
E) hint

27. In ----, ---- wrote a savagely powerful novel depicting a totalitarian future, where the government systematically destroys the human spirit. The author portrays a state in which the government monitors and controls every aspect of human life to the extent that even having a disloyal thought is against the law.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) *A Modest Proposal* / Jonathan Swift  
B) *Moll Flanders* / Daniel Defoe  
C) *Utopia* / Thomas More  
D) *Great Expectations* / Charles Dickens  
E) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* / George Orwell

28. 'Living death', 'dear enemy', 'sweet sorrow' and 'wise fool' are all examples of ----, which means a short self-contradictory phrase.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) hyperbole                      B) simile  
C) metaphor                      D) metonymy  
E) oxymoron

29. ---- is a fourteen-line lyric poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter, and expresses a single theme or idea. William Shakespeare is known to have produced 154 works in this type of poem (not including those that appear in his plays).

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) Ode                              B) Hymn  
C) Sonnet                        D) Haiku  
E) Elegy

30. ---- is a term that denotes a kind of play in which one or more characters feel that they are threatened by an obscure and frightening force, power, and personality. Thus, the fear becomes a source of comedy.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) Comedy of Menace  
B) Comedy of Morals  
C) Comedy of Manners  
D) Comedy of Ideas  
E) Comedy of Humours

31. Which of the following is a philosophy that emphasizes the role of reason rather than of sensory experience and faith in answering basic questions of human existence?

- A) Naturalism                      B) Romanticism  
C) Rationalism                    D) Realism  
E) Neoclassicism

32. Usually in an autobiography, a writer uses the ---- pronoun to write about his or her experiences, so you come into contact with the writer's story through his or her eyes.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) second-person plural  
B) first-person singular  
C) second-person singular  
D) third-person plural  
E) third-person singular

33. Language learners use a variety of strategies to compensate for missing knowledge. They can describe or exemplify the target object of action (e.g., *the thing you open bottles for corkscrew*) and use an alternative term which expresses the meaning of the target lexical item as closely as possible (e.g., *ship for sailboat*).

**Which compensatory strategies are mentioned in the paragraph above?**

- A) Time-gaining – Inferencing  
B) Using all-purpose words – Code-switching  
C) Circumlocution – Approximation  
D) Literal translation – Foreignizing  
E) Using non-linguistic signals – Word coinage

34. Which of the following words ends with a 'labio-dental' sound?

- A) thorough                      B) though  
C) through                        D) tough  
E) throng

35. • *editor* → *to edit*  
• *babysitter* → *to babysit*  
• *enthusiasm* → *to enthuse*

What is the name of the word-formation process in the examples above?

- A) Generification  
B) Orthographic abbreviation  
C) Metaphorical extension  
D) Back-formation  
E) Clipping

36. Which of the following refers to the marking of the person, number and sometimes gender or class of arguments on the verb?

- A) Tense                              B) Aspect  
C) Voice                              D) Mood  
E) Agreement

37. What is the term for using a word or phrase having a neutral or positive meaning instead of a taboo word having a negative meaning, such as 'funeral directors' for 'morticians' or 'pass away' for 'die'?

- A) Hypercorrection              B) Vulgar  
C) Argot                              D) Epithet  
E) Euphemism

38. Which of the following refers to the variety of a language whose grammar differs in systematic ways from other mutually intelligible varieties in terms of lexical, phonological, syntactic and semantic aspects?

- A) Slang                              B) Idiolect  
C) Accent                            D) Dialect  
E) Jargon

39. *Allison:*  
– That's the telephone.

*Richard:*  
– I'm in the bath.

*Allison:*  
– OK.

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

- A) It is incoherent because there are not any cohesive devices.  
B) The utterances violate both coherence and cohesion.  
C) The utterances relate coherently to each other, but they lack cohesive devices.  
D) Cohesive devices make the utterances coherent.  
E) It is coherent even though there are too few cohesive devices.

40. Which of the following statements is not a characteristic of Broca's aphasia?

- A) Patients' utterances convey the meaning they wish to communicate.
- B) Patients have great difficulty in comprehending speech.
- C) Patients reveal speech production breakdown and phonological deficits.
- D) Patients' poor articulation results from the injuries of the front (anterior) part of the left side of the brain.
- E) Patients' speech is telegraphic because they omit function words and grammatical morphemes.

41. In ----, students' success is often measured in terms of their ability to do something with a language, such as creating a school newspaper, rather than their accuracy in using certain grammatical features.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) the Audio-Lingual Method
- B) the Task-based Language Teaching
- C) the Direct Method
- D) the Grammar-Translation Method
- E) the Silent Way

42. Which of the following is the most appropriate vocabulary presentation technique for words such as 'unrealistic' and 'dependence'?

- A) Word-building
- B) Using realia and visuals
- C) Resorting to pictograms
- D) Contrasting with L1
- E) Reminding learners of familiar words

43. Which of the following cannot be regarded as a correct explanation for the deductive presentation?

- A) If a teacher first gives a sentence structure explicitly before introducing learners to a text or dialogue, he or she has chosen a deductive approach.
- B) It reinforces the idea that language is rule-driven rather than meaning-driven, and the use of grammatical terminology may be difficult for some.
- C) The deductive presentation is favoured in the 'Audio-Lingual Method' and 'Communicative Language Teaching' due to the amount of interaction it fosters.
- D) When students have a particular cognitive style that is not suitable for language analysis, it may make more sense to present a grammar construction deductively.
- E) In a deductive activity, the students are given the rule, and they apply it to examples, so there is a movement from a generalization to specific instances.

44. For ---- learners, there is a need to add a physical action to the learning process. They prefer learning by doing. They learn better when they experience doing something themselves.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) auditory
- B) visual
- C) detail-oriented
- D) kinesthetic
- E) field-insensitive

45. When we interpret scores from language tests as indicators of test-takers' language ability, a crucial question is, 'To what extent can we justify these interpretations?' The ---- refers to the extent to which performance on tests is consistent with the interpretations we make on the basis of a theory of abilities like proficiency, fluency and communicative competence. The ----, on the other hand, concerns whether a test actually samples the subject matter about which conclusions are to be drawn. If a course has ten objectives but only two are covered in a test, then this type of validity suffers.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) construct validity / criterion-related validity
- B) predictive validity / face validity
- C) concurrent validity / content validity
- D) predictive validity / criterion-related validity
- E) construct validity / content validity

46. The ---- syllabus will tend to promote activities which serve to internalize the formal properties of language. The danger of this type of syllabus is that learners may not be able to use their linguistic knowledge in actual communication. However, the ---- syllabus is organized around the communicative purposes, for which people use language (e.g., to obtain information or to apologize). Classroom activities thus become a 'dress rehearsal' for real-life encounters.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) structural / functional-notional
- B) product-based / grammatical
- C) content-based / negotiated
- D) structural / lexical
- E) content-based / functional-notional

47. Because children, up to the age of 11, are still at an intellectual stage of what Jean Piaget called ---- stage, the metalanguage used to describe and explain linguistic concepts should be avoided in instruction. Intelligence is increasingly demonstrated through logical and organized ways of relating to objects. Children at this stage are less egocentric and take multiple perspectives into account.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) abstract operational
- B) preoperational
- C) formal operational
- D) sensorimotor
- E) concrete operational

48. Which of the following cognitive operations is difficult for young learners of English to perform?

- A) Analyzing the structure of a sentence
- B) Segmenting words into syllables like 'din-ner'
- C) Matching pictures to spoken words in games
- D) Initiating simple statements in areas of immediate need
- E) Following short instructions and directions

49. I. Human beings are born with mental structures that are designed specifically for the acquisition of language, and therefore they are biologically predisposed to learn language.
- II. When learners imitate and repeat the language they hear in their surrounding environment and are positively reinforced for doing so, habit formation (learning) occurs.
- III. Language is a system of units that become intertwined in the mind. Language acquisition is a process of associating words with elements of external reality.

**Which of the following matches is correct relating to the theories proposed about first language acquisition?**

- | <u>I</u>        | <u>II</u>      | <u>III</u>     |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) Innatist     | Interactionist | Cognitivist    |
| B) Cognitivist  | Behaviourist   | Connectionist  |
| C) Behaviourist | Connectionist  | Interactionist |
| D) Innatist     | Behaviourist   | Connectionist  |
| E) Behaviourist | Cognitivist    | Interactionist |

50. ---- claims that there are biological mechanisms specifically designed for language acquisition and these cease to be available at or even before puberty. Thus, an older learner has to use general mechanisms that are not effective for language acquisition.

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

- A) The Monitor Hypothesis
- B) The Critical Period Hypothesis
- C) The Natural Order Hypothesis
- D) The Affective Filter Hypothesis
- E) The Input Hypothesis

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayar, her türlü saat ile; kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılöçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Adayların sınava kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı, ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **75 dakikadır (1 saat, 15 dakika). Sınav başladıktan sonra adayın sınav sonuna kadar sınav salonundan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurmanız. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan alanları doldurmanız. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurmanız.  
**Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ  
YABANCI DİL (İNGİLİZCE) ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
12.07.2015

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. B     | 26. A |
| 2. B     | 27. E |
| 3. A     | 28. E |
| 4. C     | 29. C |
| 5. C     | 30. A |
| 6. İptal | 31. C |
| 7. B     | 32. B |
| 8. D     | 33. C |
| 9. A     | 34. D |
| 10. C    | 35. D |
| 11. E    | 36. E |
| 12. A    | 37. E |
| 13. C    | 38. D |
| 14. B    | 39. C |
| 15. D    | 40. B |
| 16. E    | 41. B |
| 17. A    | 42. A |
| 18. D    | 43. C |
| 19. E    | 44. D |
| 20. C    | 45. E |
| 21. C    | 46. A |
| 22. B    | 47. E |
| 23. E    | 48. A |
| 24. D    | 49. D |
| 25. C    | 50. B |