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Reading 1(Read the passage about and choose the right answer(1-8)

The Montessori Method

When Maria Montessori was born in Italy in 1870, her future seemed certain. Women did not have careers in those days, nor did they attend college. People generally believed that women were not very intelligent and not capable of complex thought, so Maria, it seemed, had little choice. Like her mother and most women of her day, she would become a mother and a housewife.

She did. In fact, become a mother, but otherwise. Her life took a very different course. She became a doctor - the first woman doctor in Italy. With her brilliant medical studies and research, she proved that women could indeed think and work as well as men. Later, she became internationally famous as the inventor of the Montessori Method of teaching. To this day, Montessori schools around the world follow her method.

The first of these schools, opened on January 6, 1907, was called "La Casa dei Bambini", the Children's House where Maria Montessori tried out new ideas in education of children. In order for the children to be free in their learning, she felt they needed to become more independent. She had noticed that they liked to get out the toys and books by themselves. She encouraged them to do this all the time. And she taught them to put things away, too.

The eagerness of the children to do things themselves led Maria to teach them many everyday tasks. They learned how to wash, dress, and eat by themselves. Soon they were helping to prepare and serve the noon meal at school and were cleaning up the classroom. These "exercises in practical life" became an important part of Maria's teaching method.

In April of 1907, a second Children's House was opened, organized, and run like the first one. Here, too, the children started out unhappy and confused, but again, they soon changed. As news of the schools spread around Rome, visitors began to appear. They were all impressed. In those days, no one expected to see children so involved and happy, especially not children from poor families.

That first year Maria did not try to reach the children to read or write. She thought, as most people did them, that children were not ready for reading or

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writing until they were at least six. However, the children wanted to learn, and their parents encouraged Maria to try. Many of the parents could not read or write themselves, and they saw how easily the children learned with Maria.

Thus, she began to experiment with writing. She cut pieces of paper and sandpaper into the shapes of large letters. The children felt the shapes, learned to copy them on paper, and practiced the sounds for each letter. Gradually, they learned to put the letters together and combine sounds. Then one day, some of the children were suddenly reading and writing whole words. Their excitement was extraordinary. They wanted to write all the time. They wrote everywhere - on the walls, the floor, and even on loaves of bread. For Christmas that year, two four-year-old children wrote a thank-you letter to the bankers who had started the schools.

By this time, the Children's Houses were well known all over Italy. In 1908, another, was opened in Milan and two more in Rome. Maria could not direct all these schools herself so she began to train other teachers in her approach. Her theories and the experience of these years began to take a more definite shape, which she put into words in her book, The Montessori Method, published in 1909.

This small book had an enormous influence on teachers and schools, not just in Italy, but in many other countries as well. Not everyone was ready to agree with her, of course, and even today, some of her ideas are considered too radical for most schools. Other aspects of her teaching, however, have become standard practice in schools everywhere.

1 **Maria thought that children should**

_____.

- A) learn to count.
- B) get lots of exercise.
- C) be clean.
- D) be independent.
- E) learn to run

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2 People generally thought that children

_____.

- A) could not learn to read and write until age six.
- B) were ready to read and write at home.
- C) could not learn to read and write in school.
- D) were ready to read and write in nursery school
- E) could learn to read and write themselves

3 To teach children to read and write, Maria

- A) asked the mothers to help
- B) used colored blocks.
- C) used large letter shapes.
- D) sent the children to school.
- E) used colorful pictures

4 When the children started to read and write, they

_____.

- A) stopped talking.
- B) were unhappy.
- C) wanted to eat bread.
- D) were confused.
- E) were very excited.

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5 This article is about _____.

- A) how Maria opened more Children's Houses
- B) how Maria started exercises in practical life
- C) how Maria developed her ideas about teaching
- D) what Maria thought about education in Italy.
- E) what Maria liked when she was in Italy.

6 Maria wrote a book _____.

- A) to thank the bankers.
- B) about the children she had known.
- C) to explain her teaching methods.
- D) about how to teach reading and writing.
- E) about her life as a school teacher.

7 You can infer from this passage that Italian children _____.

- A) usually learned how to serve their meals.
- B) were not usually very clean.
- C) were not usually happy and quiet in schools
- D) were usually much happier at school.
- E) were cheerful and noisy in schools

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8 The "exercises in practical life" taught children how to _____.

- A) repair their toys.
- B) play with blocks.
- C) brush their hair.
- D) read and write.
- E) do daily tasks.

Vocabulary - Choose the right answer (9-18)

9 He has _____ huge debts and may have to close his shop.

- A) run out
- B) run through
- C) run up
- D) run over
- E) run to

10 Simon is mean, whereas his friend Alex is quite _____.

- A) hardworking
- B) generous
- C) selfish
- D) ambitious
- E) gregarious

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11 She lives on the fourth _____ of a very modern block of flats.

- A) balcony
- B) floor
- C) room
- D) stair
- E) door

12 George _____ some excuse for being late, but I didn't believe him.

- A) made up
- B) made of
- C) made out
- D) made for
- E) made off

13 When he went into the room they were all _____ the latest news.

- A) telling
- B) speculating
- C) asking
- D) talking
- E) discussing

14 Teachers who make rules for their pupils in the classroom believe in _____.

- A) education
- B) punishment
- C) fees
- D) qualifications
- E) discipline

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15 The book she bought was torn. She's says she's going to the manager of the book shop to

_____ .

- A) make a fuss
- B) do a complaint
- C) make a problem
- D) make a complaint
- E) cause a fuss

16 'Take it for granted' means:

- A) accept
- B) hope
- C) assume
- D) decide
- E) attempt

17 I like your new hairstyle. It _____ you really well.

- A) matches
- B) suits
- C) looks
- D) makes
- E) shows

18 The name of the shop is on the tip of my _____ , but I just can't remember it now.

- A) list
- B) brain
- C) finger
- D) tongue
- E) mind

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Grammar and Usage - Choose the right answer (19-28)

19 Many children _____ after their grandparents.

- A) be named
- B) are named
- C) named
- D) have named
- E) has named

20

Doctors hope that a cure for AIDS _____ by the end of this century.

- A) will have been found
- B) will find
- C) will have found
- D) is finding
- E) is going to find

21

The teacher told _____ of us to do the exercises but _____ of us were able to do them because they were very difficult.

- A) every / a few
- B) both / a few
- C) all / a few
- D) every / few
- E) all / few

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22 I am going to the beach _____.

- A) whether cold it is or not
- B) whether or not it is cold
- C) it is cold whether or not
- D) whether is cold
- E) weather cold or not

23

He wanted to learn German so much that he went to Germany to study the language. _____, when he came back, he still couldn't communicate.

- A) On the contrary
- B) Although
- C) However
- D) In contrast
- E) Despite

24 Most clothing styles _____ greatly over the centuries.

- A) changing
- B) have changed
- C) they change
- D) is changed
- E) has changed

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_____ several solutions to the problem have been proposed, the most appropriate one hasn't been chosen yet.

- A) Even though
- B) Since
- C) In spite of
- D) Even if
- E) For instance

26 Last winter was _____ that we decided to put a fireplace in the living room.

- A) very coldly and damply
- B) very cold and damp
- C) so coldly and damply
- D) so cold and damp
- E) so coldest and dampest

27 George is at the cinema but he has forgotten his wallet. He says to himself:

- A) "I wish I will have some money."
- B) "I wish I have some money."
- C) "I wish I had some money."
- D) "I wish I have had some money."
- E) "I wish I won't have any money."

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28 If we _____ blue with yellow, we will get green.

- A) mix
- B) mixed
- C) had mixed
- D) will mix
- E) will have to mix

Sentence Transformation (29-39)

29 Her sister is a better cook than Mary.
Mary _____ cook as her sister.

- A) isn't as well a
- B) isn't too good a
- C) isn't as good a
- D) isn't as good
- E) isn't very good a

30 I have never seen such an expensive painting before.
This is _____ seen such an expensive painting.

- A) the first time I will have
- B) the first time I had
- C) the first time I
- D) the first time I have
- E) the first time I would have

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31 The match was postponed due to bad weather conditions.

The match _____ due to bad weather conditions.

- A) was put out
- B) put out
- C) was put off
- D) put off
- E) put forward

32 Tom isn't responsible enough to take over his father's firm.

Tom is _____ his father's firm.

- A) very irresponsible to take over
- B) irresponsible to take over
- C) too irresponsible for taking over
- D) very irresponsible for taking over
- E) too irresponsible to take over

33 "How about travelling abroad this summer?" he said.

He _____ abroad this summer.

- A) suggests we travel
- B) suggested we travelled
- C) is suggesting we travel
- D) had suggested we travel
- E) suggested we travel

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34 "You forged the cheque!" he told me.
He _____ the cheque.

- A) accused me with forging
- B) had accused me with forging
- C) is accusing me of forging
- D) had accused me of forging
- E) accused me of forging

35 "Don't smoke in here."
You _____ in here.

- A) are being advised not to smoke
- B) are not advised to smoke
- C) have been advised not to smoke
- D) are advised not to smoke
- E) are not being advised to smoke

36 The reason for why he was late was a huge traffic jam.
The reason _____ time was a huge traffic jam.

- A) for him not having been on
- B) for his being not on
- C) for him being not on
- D) for him not being on
- E) for his not having been on

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37 "Did you have lunch with Jon?" she asked.
She asked him _____ with Jon.

- A) if he would have lunch
- B) if he had lunch
- C) if he has had lunch
- D) if he had had lunch
- E) if he could have lunch

38 It took George a long time to overcome his illness.
It took George a long time _____ his illness.

- A) to get on
- B) to get by
- C) getting over
- D) getting on
- E) to get over

39 Life would be easier if we didn't compete with each other.
Life would _____ if we didn't compete with each other.

- A) be less difficult
- B) be as less difficult
- C) be lesser difficult
- D) not as difficult
- E) less difficult

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Transformation from English to Turkish (40-42)

40 **The museum where 300 types of natural stones will be exhibited in the first stage, will be decorated with Turkish marbles.**

- A) İlk aşamada müzede 300 tip doğal taşın sergilenecek, ve Türk mermerleriyle dekore edilecek.
- B) İlk aşamada 300 doğal taşın sergileneceği müze, Türk mermerleriyle dekore edilecek.
- C) İlk aşamada 300 tip doğal taşın sergileneceği müze, Türk mermerleriyle dekore edilecek.
- D) Birinci sahnede 300 tip doğal taşın sergileneceği müze, Türk mermerleriyle süslenilecek.
- E) İlk aşamada 300 tip doğal taşın sergilendiği müze, Türk mermerleriyle dekore edilecek.

41 **She wants to have children of her own and teach them to lead useful lives and to assume responsibility as human beings.**

- A) Kendi çocukları olmasını ve onlara faydalı hayat sürmeyi ve insan olarak sorumluluk üstlenmeyi öğretmek istiyor.
- B) Kendi çocukları olmasını ve onlara faydalı bir şekilde yaşamayı ve insan olarak sorumluluk üstlenmeyi öğretmek istiyor.
- C) Kendi çocukları olmasını ve onların faydalı hayat sürmesini ve insan olarak sorumluluk üstlenmesini istiyor.
- D) Kendi çocuğu olmasını ve ona faydalı hayat sürmeyi ve insan olarak sorumluluk üstlenmeyi öğretmek istiyor.
- E) Kendi çocuklarına faydalı hayat sürmeyi ve insan olarak sorumluluk üstlenmeyi öğretmek istiyor.

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42 **We do not all learn from our failures, nor are we quick to perceive the errors we commit so that they are not repeated.**

- A) Hiçbirimiz hatalarımızdan ders çıkarmayız; işlediğimiz hataları çabuk fark edemeyiz, bu yüzden onları tekrarlarız.
- B) Hepimiz başarısızlıklarımızdan ders çıkarmadığımız gibi, tekrarlanmamaları için, işlediğimiz hataları fark etmede de hızlı değiliz.
- C) Hepimiz hatalarımızdan ders çıkarmadığımız gibi, tekrarlanmamaları için, işlediğimiz hataları fark etmede de hızlı değiliz.
- D) Ne başarısızlıklarımızdan bir şey öğreniriz ne de tekrar tekrar işlediğimiz hataların farkına varırız.
- E) Hepimiz başarısızlıklarımızdan ders çıkarmadığımız gibi, tekrarlandıkları halde, işlediğimiz hataları fark etmede de hızlı değiliz.

Transformation from Turkish to English (43-45)

43 **Kusursuz dişlere sahip olmanın gerçekten çok büyük bir ayrıcalık olduğunu hiç düşündünüz mü?**

- A) Has it ever occurred to you that it is really a great privilege to have perfect teeth?
- B) Would you agree that it is a really great pleasure to have perfect teeth?
- C) Do you realise how lucky you are to have such perfect teeth?
- D) Have you ever happened to meet anyone with really perfect teeth?
- E) Do you think that people with perfect teeth actually realise how fortunate they are?

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44 Proteinler, her molekül tipinin emsalsiz özelliklere sahip olmasını sağlayan pek çok farklı bileşimlerdeki 20'den fazla değişik tür amino asitlerden oluşmaktadır.

- A) Though more than 20 different kinds of amino acids are present in proteins in different combinations, each type of molecule is distinct in itself.
- B) Proteins are constituted of 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in a variety of combinations, and this is effected by the distinct properties of the molecules.
- C) Proteins are made up of more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in many different combinations, allowing each type molecule to have unique properties.
- D) As there are more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in a variety of combinations in the proteins, each type of molecule has unique properties.
- E) Since each kind of molecule has distinct properties, there are 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in varying combinations, that make up the proteins.

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45 Olağanüstü açıklayıcı gücü olan bir modeli, DNA'nın yapısı için ilk önerenler James Watson ve Francis Crick olmuştur.

- A) The next model for DNA's structure which was to prove so illuminating, was produced by James Watson and Francis Crick.
- B) James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to realize how great a breakthrough, was entailed in a model for DNA's structure.
- C) James Watson and Francis Crick were the next to propose a model for DNA's structure and this was to prove immensely enlightening.
- D) It was James Watson and Francis Crick were first proposed a model for DNA's structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.
- E) A model for DNA's structure was indeed a remarkable breakthrough as James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to claim.

Literature (46-50)

46 Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London in the 18th century?

- A) Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
- B) Behn's Oroonoko
- C) Richardson's Clarissa
- D) Swift's Gulliver's Travels
- E) Pope's The Rape of the Lock

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47 A(n)is a poem that celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

- A) comedy
- B) ode
- C) ballad
- D) sonnet
- E) epic

48 Horace Walpole's 'The Castle of Otranto' initiated which literary tradition?

- A) Meta-novel
- B) Hunnish epic
- C) Epistolary novel
- D) Gothic fiction
- E) Medieval romance

49 Which Austen novel begins 'It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.'

- A) Persuasion
- B) The Sanditons
- C) Pride and Prejudice
- D) Mansfield Park
- E) Sense and Sensibility

50 Which of the following plays was NOT authored by Shakespeare?

- A) King Lear
- B) Othello
- C) The Tempest
- D) Volpone
- E) Antony and Cleopatra

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ