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Read the passage below carefully and choose the right answer. (1-8)

SAVING LANGUAGE

For the first time, linguists have put a price on language. To save a language from extinction isn't cheap - but more and more people are arguing that the alternative is the death of communities.

There is nothing unusual about a single language dying. Communities have come and gone throughout history, and with them their language. But what is happening today is extraordinary, judged by the standards of the past. It is language extinction on a massive scale. According to the best estimates, there are some 6,000 languages in the world. Of these, about half are going to die out in the course of the next century: that's 3,000 languages in 1,200 months. On average, there is a language dying out somewhere in the world every two weeks or so.

How do we know? In the course of the past two or three decades, linguists all over the world have been gathering comparative data. If they find a language with just a few speakers left, and nobody is bothering to pass the language on to the children, they conclude that language is bound to die out soon. And we have to draw the same conclusion if a language has less than 100 speakers. It is not likely to last very long. A 1999 survey shows that 97 per cent of the world's languages are spoken by just four per cent of the people.

It is too late to do anything to help many languages, where the speakers are too few or too old, and where the community is too busy just trying to survive to care about their language. But many languages are not in such a serious position. Often, where languages are seriously endangered, there are things that can be done to give new life to them. It is called revitalisation.

Once a community realises that its language is in danger, it can start to introduce measures which can genuinely revitalise. The community itself must want to save its language. The culture of which it is a part

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must need to have a respect for minority languages. There needs to be funding, to support courses, materials, and teachers. And there need to be linguists . to get on with the basic task of putting the language down on paper. That's the bottom line: getting the language documented - recorded, analysed, written down. People must be able to read and write if they and their language are to have a future in an increasingly computer-literate civilisation.

But can we save a few thousand languages, just like that? Yes, if the will and funding were available. It is not cheap, getting linguists into the field, training local analysts, supporting the community with language resources and teachers, compiling grammars and dictionaries, writing materials for use in schools. It takes time, lots of it, to revitalise an endangered language. Conditions vary so much that it is difficult to generalise, but a figure of \$100,000 a year per language cannot be far from the truth. If we devoted that amount of effort over three years for each of 3,000 languages, we would be talking about some \$900 million.

There are some famous cases which illustrate what can be done. Welsh, alone among the Celtic languages, it not only stopping its steady decline towards extinction but showing signs of real growth. Two Language Acts protect the status of Welsh now, and its presence is increasingly in evidence wherever you travel in Wales.

On the other side of the world, Maori in New Zealand has been maintained by a system of so-called 'language nests', first introduced in 1982. These are organisations which provide children under five with a domestic setting in which they are intensively exposed to the language. The staff are all Maori speakers from the local community. The hope is that the children will keep their Maori skills alive after leaving the nests, and that as they grow older they will in turn become role models to a new generation of young children. There are cases like this all over the world. And when the reviving language is associated with a degree of political autonomy, the growth can be especially striking, as shown by Faroese, spoken in the Faroe Islands, after the islanders received a measure of autonomy from

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Denmark.

In Switzerland, Romansch was facing a difficult situation, spoken in five very different dialects, with small and diminishing numbers, as young people left their community for work in the German-speaking cities. The solution here was the creation in the 1980s of a unified written language for all these dialects. Romansch Grischun, as it is now called, has official status in parts of Switzerland, and is being increasingly used in spoken form on radio and television.

A language can be brought back from the very brink of extinction. The Ainu language of Japan, after many years of neglect and repression, had reached a stage where there were only eight fluent speakers left, all elderly. However, new government policies brought fresh attitudes and a positive interest in survival. Several -'semi-speakers' - people who had become unwilling to speak Ainu because of the negative attitudes by Japanese speakers - were prompted to become active speakers again. There is fresh interest now and the language is more publicly available than it has been for years.

If good descriptions and materials are available, even extinct languages can be resurrected. Kaurna, from South Australia, is an example. This language had been extinct, for about a century, but had been quite well documented. So, when a strong movement grew for its revival, it was possible to reconstruct it. The revised language is not the same as the original, of course. It lacks the range that the original had, and much of the old vocabulary. But it can nonetheless act as a badge of present-day identity for its people. And as long as people continue to value it as a true marker of their identity, and are prepared to keep using it, it will develop new functions and new vocabulary, as any other living language would do.

It is too soon to predict the future of these revived languages, but in some parts of the world they are attracting precisely the range of positive attitudes and grass roots support which are the preconditions for language survival. In such unexpected but heart-warming ways might we see the grand total of languages in the world minimally increased.

1 Which three of the following factors that are necessary to assist the revitalisation of a language within a community are mentioned in the passage?

- I. the existence of related languages
- II. support from the indigenous population
- III. books tracing the historical development of the language
- IV. on-the-spot help from language experts
- V. a range of speakers of different ages
- VI. formal education procedures
- VII. a common purpose for which the language is required

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

2 The statement 'Research on the subject of language extinction began in the 1990s.'

- A) contradicts the writer's views.
- B) does not really mean anything.
- C) sometimes contradicts and sometimes agrees the writer's views.
- D) agrees with the writer's views.
- E) None of the above.

3 In order to survive, a language by more than 100 people.

- A) needs to be written
- B) needs to be spoken
- C) has to be heard
- D) has to be revitalised
- E) none of the above

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4 Which of the following information is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) It is early to predict the future of revived languages.
- B) Saving language should be the major concern of any small community whose language is under threat.
- C) It is usual for a language to die.
- D) Romansch faced a difficult situation because of the variety of dialects.
- E) Certain parts of the world are more vulnerable than others to language extinction.

5 Which language does this statement refer to? 'Language immersion programmes were set up for sectors of the population.'

- A) Romansch
- B) Welsch
- C) Maori
- D) Ainu
- E) Kurna

6 Which of the following statements does the writer agree?

- A) Languages are approached with prejudice.
- B) It's not very important if the languages become extinct.
- C) Linguists all over the world are not collecting comparative data.
- D) Languages gain independence increasingly.
- E) The rate at which languages are becoming extinct has increased.

7 The region in which was spoken gained increased independence

- A) Romansch
- B) Maori
- C) Faroese
- D) Welsch
- E) Kurna

8 Which language does this statement refer to? 'People were encouraged to view the language with less prejudice.'

- A) Ainu
- B) Welsch
- C) Maori
- D) Romansch
- E) Kurna

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For questions 9-24, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, D or E best fits each space.

HORSES AND LANGUAGE

Dr Kiley Worthington has been (9).....research into the behaviour of horses for over twenty-five years. Her latest book on the subject has a chapter which describes certain experiments that she has (10) out recently to see how much human language horses are able to understand.

Dr Worthington has devised a series of tests over the (11)..... five years, aimed at measuring her horses language-learning ability. The (12)....., she says, have been remarkable. The horses appear to have learnt a whole (13)..... of words including verbs and adjectives as well as nouns. They have also (14).....signs that they can understand emotional terms like 'scared' and 'happy'.

The horses are (15)..... in family groups and begin their training from (16).....
Each week, for fifteen minutes, they (17).....a special school, where they are paired with human volunteers who (18).....them to learn. They are taught to (19)..... words with objects like buckets and blankets, and are shown a gestures (20)..... at the same time hearing the words for actions. The gestures are later dropped so that the horse must respond to the word (21).....
Clearly, the horses are not going to learn to speak, but Dr Worthington (22).....that her pupils are able to select blue, red or yellow buckets and will perform actions, (23)..... a football or picking (24)..... a blanket, on command.

9 (9)

- A) joining
- B) doing
- C) making
- D) passing
- E) working

10 (10)

- A) played
- B) carried
- C) checked
- D) turned
- E) timed

11 (11)

- A) latter
- B) former
- C) past
- D) previous
- E) passed

12 (12)

- A) answers
- B) solutions
- C) replies
- D) results
- E) reasons

13 (13)

- A) number
- B) choice
- C) count
- D) range
- E) amount

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENİ (G.O.Ö.D.-M.T.Ö.D)
Yarışma Sınavı

A

14 (14)

- A) proved
- B) played
- C) brought
- D) shown
- E) responded

15 (15)

- A) stayed
- B) grabbed
- C) formed
- D) kept
- E) held

16 (16)

- A) start
- B) birth
- C) once
- D) child
- E) select

17 (17)

- A) taught
- B) study
- C) assist
- D) arrive
- E) attend

A

18 (18)

- A) aim
- B) let
- C) help
- D) lead
- E) allow

19 (19)

- A) arrange
- B) regard
- C) associate
- D) represent
- E) disappear

20 (20)

- A) during
- B) while
- C) unless
- D) despite
- E) as if

21 (21)

- A) left
- B) apart
- C) singly
- D) alone
- E) single

A

22 (22)

- A) appears
- B) wants
- C) plans
- D) claims
- E) selects

23 (23)

- A) such as
- B) so that
- C) as for
- D) instead of
- E) like

24 (24)

- A) up
- B) on
- C) off
- D) over
- E) of

25 Rarely last longer than an hour.

- A) tornados do
- B) tornados
- C) do tornados
- D) tornados that
- E) does tornados

A

26 I'll their cat while they are away on holiday.

- A) be looking over
- B) be looking after
- C) be looking at
- D) be looking into
- E) be looked up

27 Because of its warm tropical climate, Hawaii subzero temperatures.

- A) almost never experiences
- B) experiences never almost
- C) experiences almost never
- D) almost experiences never
- E) never does experiences

28 many improvements made to highways during the nineteenth century, but Americans continued to depend on water routes for transportation.

- A) However
- B) Despite the
- C) Though there were
- D) There were
- E) Because there were

A

29 Complete the second sentence so that it is similar in meaning to the first.

You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.

Helmets must be worn when riding a motorcycle.

- A) all times
- B) at all times
- C) all the times
- D) all
- E) all time

30 Complete the second sentence so that it is similar in meaning to the first.

Tom understood immediately.

Tom understood first.

- A) the very first time
- B) the first
- C) first of all
- D) first and last
- E) the very first

31 The small, farms of New England were not appropriate for the Midwest.

- A) they supported themselves
- B) self-supporting
- C) self-support
- D) supporting themselves
- E) self-supported

A

32 Fiction writer Zona Gale wrote about the small Wisconsin town she grew up, showing both its positive and negative qualities.

- A) which in
- B) which
- C) where
- D) in which
- E) what

33 The Duncan sofa, is highly valued in today's antique furniture market.

- A) a colonial masterpiece,
- B) it is a colonial masterpiece that
- C) a colonial masterpiece which
- D) whose colonial masterpiece
- E) which colonial masterpiece

34 the climate of the other islands of Hawaii, that of Kona contains 54 different temperate zones.

- A) Alike
- B) Not alike
- C) Unlike
- D) Like
- E) As of

A

- 35 Unfortunately, I might have to leave for Boston _____.
- A) at short notice
B) under short notice
C) for short notice to
D) short notice
E) of short notice
- 36 Those customers are _____ the most demanding we've ever had.
- A) so far
B) from far
C) by far
D) since far
E) such far
- 37 It'll cost \$500 _____.
- A) to most
B) under most
C) at most
D) for most
E) from most
- 38 Most people like basketball, but _____ my opinion it's too chaotic.
- A) off
B) at
C) of
D) in
E) from

A

- 39 You can trust John to have everything _____.
- A) over control
B) for control
C) under control
D) through control
E) above control
- 40 _____, you're just going to have to try and get along with your new boss.
- A) For better or worse
B) To better or worse
C) Through better or worse
D) From better or worse
E) By good virtue
- 41 Interactive listening is
- A) listening, responding and giving feedback.
B) listening for pronunciation.
C) listening for detail, mood and attitude.
D) listening and identifying word stress and linking.
E) listening for detail only.
- 42 One of the most prominent modern theories in the field of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) is the Comprehensible Input Hypothesis, developed by This theory was originally called the *Input Hypothesis*.
- A) Jeremy Harmer
B) Vivian Cook
C) Noam Chomsky
D) Stephen Krashen
E) Rod Ellis

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43 In a good lesson plan, the first step is to identify

- A) objectives
- B) strategies
- C) concepts
- D) evaluation
- E) practice

44 refers to theories about the nature of language and language learning that serve as the source of practices and principles in language.

- A) Technique
- B) Method
- C) Approach
- D) Procedure
- E) Strategy

45 Writing and speaking are

- A) learning skills.
- B) researching skills.
- C) receptive skills.
- D) productive skills.
- E) cooperative skills.

46 What document is written (in part) due to 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind'?

- A) Gettysburg Address
- B) Washington's Inaugural Speech
- C) Declaration of Independence
- D) Speech by Jefferson Davis upon becoming President of the Confederacy
- E) None of the above

A

47 In a famous short story, a motive for murder is described as follows: 'Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man.' What story is this?

- A) The Lottery
- B) The Open Boat
- C) The Killers
- D) The Tell-Tale Heart
- E) Suicide

48 In which of his plays did Shakespeare observe that 'there are more things in heaven and earth ... than are dreamt of in your philosophy'?

- A) The Tempest
- B) Macbeth
- C) A Midsummer Night's Dream
- D) Hamlet
- E) None of the above

49 To what destination are the pilgrims headed?

- A) Canterbury
- B) London
- C) Nottingham
- D) Essex
- E) Norwich

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50 Thomas Hardy's novel, 'the Mayor of Casterbridge', deals with the theme of retribution. What sin was the protagonist guilty of committing?

- A) Adultery
- B) Rape
- C) Selling his wife
- D) Having an affair with a married woman
- E) Murder

51 Beni cezbeden evin kendisi değil, çiçeklerle dolu kocaman bahçesiydi.

- A) That the house had a huge garden full of flowers attracted me most.
- B) The huge garden full of flowers attracted me more than the house itself.
- C) What attracted me was not the house itself, but its huge garden full of flowers.
- D) It was the huge garden full of flowers that made the house so attractive for me.
- E) I was attracted by the huge garden with all its flowers rather than by the house itself.

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52 Ağlama, yalnızca insana özgü olan gülmenin tersine, insanın başka birçok hayvanla paylaştığı bir özelliktir.

- A) Animals and humans can cry, but it is only humans, who laugh.
- B) Humans, like many other animals, cry, but laughing seems to be reserved for them alone.
- C) In common with many other animals, human beings laugh but do not cry.
- D) Crying, as opposed to laughing which is uniquely human, is a characteristics that humans share with many other animals.
- E) The ability to cry is shared by humans and all other animal, but no laughter; that is uniquely human.

53 Kuveyt'teki en parlak gelişme, Körfezde özellikle Dubai'de yaygın bir uygulama olan serbest bölgenin yaratılmasıdır.

- A) The creation of a free zone in Kuwait is a very hopeful sign; the practice is common in the Gulf, especially in Dubai.
- B) In imitation of the Gulf and of Dubai, in particular, Kuwait now has a free zone, which is a most promising development.
- C) The most striking development in Kuwait is the creation of a free zone, as found commonly in the Gulf and especially in Dubai.
- D) The brightest development in Kuwait is the creation of a free zone, the practice that is common in the Gulf, especially in Dubai.
- E) The creation of a free zone in Kuwait on the lines of those in the Gulf and especially in Dubai, is regarded as a very hopeful sign.

A

54 Özel okulların devlet okullarına kıyasla daha üstün bir eğitim verdiğiğine inandıkları için, karşılayabilen aileler çocuklarını özel okullara göndermektedir.

- A) Since they believe private schools offer superior education in comparison to public schools, families who can afford it send their children to private schools.
- B) The reason why the families send their children to private schools is the belief that private ones are better in the success rate when compared to public schools.
- C) It is believed that some private schools offer superior education over public schools and those families who can afford their fees send their children to these schools.
- D) Generally the standard of education is higher in private schools in comparison to public schools so rich families prefer to send their children to private schools.
- E) Families are willing to pay for their children to attend private schools instead of public schools because they believe that the former offers a superior education.

55 Rahatlamış bir şekilde ahizeyi henüz yerine koymuştu ki telefon yeniden çaldı.

- A) He felt relieved when he heard the telephone ringing just after he had put down the receiver.
- B) Soon the phone rang again and he sighed with relief while picking up the receiver.
- C) He picked up the receiver with relief the moment he heard the phone ringing.
- D) Hardly had he put down the receiver with relief when the telephone rang again.
- E) The telephone rang again and he reached to the receiver rather relieved.

A

56 Thanks to the recent developments in medicine, many diseases can either be cured or prevented today.

- A) İlaç sanayindeki gelişmelerle birlikte birçok hastalık ya tedavi edilmiş ya da önlenmiştir.
- B) Günümüzde tedavi edilebilen ya da önlenebilen birçok hastalık tıptaki son gelişmeler sayesinde.
- C) Günümüzde birçok hastalık tedavi edilebildiğinden ya da önlenemediğinden insanlar tıbbi müteşekkirdir.
- D) Tıptaki son gelişmeler sayesinde günümüzde birçok hastalık tedavi edilebilmektedir ya da önlenmektedir.
- E) Bugün birçok hastalığın tedavi edilebilmesi ya da önlenbilmesi tıptaki gelişmelere bağlıdır.

57 One of the issues covered by the Maastricht Treaty, which took effect on 1 November 1993, is the European Union's decision-making process.

- A) Avrupa Birliği'nin karar alma sürecine ilişkin sorunların, 1 Kasım 1993'te yürürlüğe giren Maastricht Antlaşması'yla çözülmesi amaçlanmıştır.
- B) Avrupa Birliği'nin karar alma süreciyle ilgili konuları kapsayan Maastricht Antlaşması, 1 Kasım 1993'te yürürlüğe girmiştir.
- C) 1 Kasım 1993'te yürürlüğe giren Maastricht Antlaşması, Avrupa Birliği'nin karar alma sürecinin konu edildiği düzenlemelerden biridir.
- D) 1 Kasım 1993'te yürürlüğe giren Maastricht Antlaşması ile Avrupa Birliği'nin karar alma sürecine ilişkin sorunlarından biri çözülmüştür.
- E) 1 Kasım 1993'te yürürlüğe giren Maastricht Antlaşması'nda kapsanan konulardan biri, Avrupa Birliği'nin karar alma sürecidir.

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58 Pluto, which is the outermost planet of the solar system, has a mass ten times smaller than hitherto supposed.

- A) Güneş sisteminin en uzak gezegeni olan Plüton, bugüne kadar sanıldığından on kat daha az bir kütleyle sahiptir.
- B) Daha önce kabul edilenden on kat daha az bir kütlesi bulunan Plüton gezegeni, Güneş sisteminin en dış noktasındadır.
- C) Güneş sisteminin en uç noktasında bulunan Plüton, şimdiye kadar düşünülen on kat daha bir kütlede oluşan bir gezegendir.
- D) Güneş sisteminin en uç noktasında bulunan Plüton gezegeninin kütlesi, daha önce bilinenden daha azdır.
- E) Bugüne kadar bilinenden on kat daha az bir kütleyle sahip olan Plüton, güneş sisteminin en uç gezegenidir.

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59 Under a new resolution passed by the Security Council, Iraq will once more have to place all its oil earnings under UN control.

- A) Güvenlik Konseyinin almış olduğu bir karara göre Irak, petrol gelirlerinin tümünü BM'nin denetimine bırakmaya zorlanacaktır.
- B) Güvenlik Konseyince kabul edilen yeni bir karar gereğince, Irak, yine tüm petrol gelirlerini BM denetimine bırakmak zorunda kalacaktır.
- C) Güvenlik Konseyinin aldığı yeni bir karar uyarınca, BM, Irak'ın petrol gelirlerinin tümünü denetim altına alacaktır.
- D) Güvenlik Konseyince kabul edilen yeni bir karara göre, Irak'ın tüm petrol gelirleri BM denetimine bırakılmak zorundadır.
- E) Irak'ın tüm petrol gelirlerinin BM tarafından denetim altına alınacak olması, Güvenlik Konseyince kabul edilen yeni bir karara dayanmaktadır.

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60 "Project Skylab" was designed to demonstrate that men can live and work inspace for prolonged periods without ill effects.

- A) İnsanların uzayda uzun süre yaşabileceklerini ve çalışabileceklerini ortaya koymak için tasarlanan "Skylab Projesi", hiçbir kötü sonuçla karşılaşılmeden tamamlanmıştır.
- B) "Skylab Projesi"nin amacı, insanların herhangi bir olumsuzluk olmadan uzayda uzun süre yaşamlarının ve çalışmalarının mümkün olup olmadığını araştırmaktır.
- C) İnsanların, hiçbir kötü etki olmadan uzun süre uzayda yaşayarak çalışabilecekleri, "Skylab Projesi" ile ortaya konmuştur.
- D) "Skylab Projesi", insanların kötü sonuçlarla karşılaşmadan uzayda uzunsüre yaşayabileceklerini ve çalışabileceklerini göstermek için tasarlanmıştır.
- E) "Skylab Projesi" tasarlanırken, insanların hiçbir olumsuz sonuç olmadan uzayda uzun süre yaşama ve çalışma olanağına sahip olduklarını ispat etmek amaçlanmıştır.

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ