

A

A

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

(From 1 to 8)

Planetary Artistry By Johanna Kieniewicz

For me, the highlight of this past week's science news was the images (1) ..... back from the Curiosity rover, providing (2) ..... geologic evidence that water flowed on Mars. Of course, this wasn't exactly a surprise; for decades, planetary scientists have suggested the channel networks visible in spacecraft imagery couldn't have been made by anything else. The evidence has been (3) ..... as well, as various clay minerals and iron oxides have been identified through hyperspectral imagery.

Nonetheless, I suspect that the image of definitely water-lain (4) ..... made the heart of more than one geologist (5) ..... a beat. Ground truth. You could argue that the scientific exploration of the extra-terrestrial is, at least (6) ..... part, a search for meaning: to position us within a larger cosmology. But our fascination with, and connection to, what we see in the night sky comes not just through science, but also through art. So it should come as no surprise that scientific images of planetary surfaces have (7) ..... inspiration to a range of artists from Galileo - whose first sketches of the moon through a telescope are (8) ..... beautiful - to Barbara Hepworth - whose interpretations of the lunar surface are far less literal.

1 1. ....

- A) fired
- B) thrown
- C) beamed
- D) shot
- E) put

2 2. ....

- A) guaranteed
- B) dubious
- C) proven
- D) conclusive
- E) sure

3 3. ....

- A) increasing
- B) mounting
- C) expanding
- D) swelling
- E) climbing

4 4. ....

- A) matter
- B) sediments
- C) grounds
- D) dross
- E) substance

5 5. ....

- A) lose
- B) slip
- C) skip
- D) jump
- E) tremble

A

6 6.....

- A) in
- B) with
- C) at
- D) for
- E) without

7 7.....

- A) made
- B) provided
- C) offered
- D) given
- E) been

8 8.....

- A) doubtlessly
- B) totally
- C) truly
- D) surely
- E) indeed

A

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

(From 9 to 24)

### The Body Clock

Scientists used to believe that our 24-hour cycle of sleeping and waking was 9.\_\_\_\_\_ entirely by external factors. The most notable of these, they thought, were the rising and 10.\_\_\_\_\_ of the sun. But they have now 11.\_\_\_\_\_ that there is a daily rhythm to a 12.\_\_\_\_\_ range of biological functions - including temperature, digestion and mental 13.\_\_\_\_\_ - which are regulated internally by a special time- keeping mechanism within the brain.

The main function of this 'body clock' is to anticipate and 14.\_\_\_\_\_ for external changes so that, for example, our body temperature starts to rise 15. \_\_\_\_\_ dawn, gearing us up for the day, and begins to 16.\_\_\_\_\_ in the early evening, winding us down for sleep.

Some people's body clocks 17.\_\_\_\_\_ poorer time than others, which can greatly disturb their lives and even 18.\_\_\_\_\_ their health. Insomnia, depression, fatigue, poor work performance and even accident can all be 19.\_\_\_\_\_ or aggravated by inaccurate body clocks.

20.\_\_\_\_\_ severe problems can result from the difficulties of 21.\_\_\_\_\_ to different time zones and working by night instead of by day. Shift workers are known to run a higher-than-average 22. \_\_\_\_\_ of having a number of health problems and the disruption of 23.\_\_\_\_\_ body rhythms is one possible 24.\_\_\_\_\_ for this.

9 9. ....

- A) managed
- B) governed
- C) conducted
- D) steered
- E) acted

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
Yarışma Sınavı

A

A

10 10. ....

- A) diving
- B) setting
- C) plunging
- D) descending
- E) reporting

11 11. ....

- A) established
- B) fixed
- C) assured
- D) settled
- E) reassured

12 12. ....

- A) grand
- B) wide
- C) various
- D) far
- E) narrow

13 13. ....

- A) process
- B) occupation
- C) activity
- D) operation
- E) procedure

14 14. ....

- A) scheme
- B) prepare
- C) steady
- D) dispose
- E) getting

15 15. ....

- A) approximately
- B) around
- C) nearly
- D) beside
- E) in

16 16. ....

- A) reduce
- B) fall
- C) lessen
- D) subtract
- E) less

17 17. ....

- A) tighten
- B) preserve
- C) support
- D) hold
- E) deserve

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ  
Yarışma Sınavı

A

18 18 .....

- A) risk
- B) threaten
- C) spoil
- D) injure
- E) kill

19 19 .....

- A) put
- B) caused
- C) made
- D) formed
- E) reasoned

20 20 .....

- A) Parallel
- B) Compared
- C) Equally
- D) Alike
- E) So

21 21 .....

- A) adjusting
- B) suiting
- C) fitting
- D) altering
- E) fixing

A

22 22. ....

- A) danger
- B) threat
- C) risk
- D) hazard
- E) risky

23 23 .....

- A) conditional
- B) used
- C) normal
- D) common
- E) initial

24 24 .....

- A) source
- B) explanation
- C) account
- D) solution
- E) informative

A

Read about the settlement at Skara Brae and answer the questions by choosing the best option.  
(From 25 to 33)

Skara Brae

Off the Northern tip of Scotland, where the Atlantic Ocean meets the North Sea, lies a group of 70 or so islands called the Orkneys. These largely treeless isles are frequently battered by Atlantic storms, gales and rain. It was during one such storm in the winter of 1850, when the combination of wind and high tides stripped away the grass from the top of a small hill called Skerrabra on the west side of the largest island known simply as 'The Mainland'. This revealed a number of stone dwellings.

The local landowner started excavations on the site, and within twenty years the remains of four ancient houses were unearthed. However, work was later abandoned until 1925 when another storm damaged some of the excavated buildings. A sea wall was proposed to protect the site, and, during construction, yet more buildings were discovered.

It was first believed that the village was an Iron Age settlement, dating from around 1500 years ago. However, radiocarbon dating proved that it was in fact much older. It was a Neolithic village and dated back to 3000 B.C. The village had been inhabited for a period of about 600 years. The Neolithic village of Skara Brae now consists of eight dwellings, connected by low, covered passages. The stone buildings are extremely well-preserved, thanks to the layer of sand that protected the settlement. The interior fittings, furniture and household objects also survive to this day.

The houses were partly built into a mound of waste material known as 'midden', which would have provided both stability and a thick layer of thick insulation against the harsh climate. From the outside, the village would have looked like a low, round mound, from which the rooves emerge. Nothing remains of these, so it is assumed that driftwood or whalebone beams supported a roof made of turf, skins, seaweed or straw. The dwellings were all

A

connected by a series of passageways covered by stone slabs. This allowed the villagers to travel from one house to another without stepping outside - not a bad idea, considering the harsh climate. There was only one main passageway leading outside the village, which could be sealed from the inside.

Evidence suggests that there were never more than eight dwellings, suggesting a total population of no more than 100 people. The houses are all very similar in design, consisting of a large square room with a central fireplace. The furnishings were all made of stone, given the shortage of wood on the islands. Two stone-edged compartments on either side of the fireplace appear to be beds. Every house also had a distinctive shelved, stone dresser. Its position, opposite the doorway and illuminated by the fire, indicating that this piece of furniture was not just a useful storage space, but had special significance. There was a sunken floor tank in each dwelling, possibly to supply shell fish. The village also had a remarkably sophisticated drainage system.

One of the buildings, now known as 'house seven', is intriguingly different from the others. This building is detached from the others, and has a door which could only be secured from the outside, suggesting that the house may have served as a type of jail - an unusual necessity in a village of less than a hundred people. 'House eight' is also unique, having none of the furnishings of the other houses. Excavators have found that the floor of the building is littered with fragments from the manufacture of tools, suggesting that the room was a workshop.

The standardised house design has led some to believe that there was no hierarchy of rank within the settlement at Skara Brae, and that all villagers were equal. Whether or not this is true is debatable. However, it is likely that life here was probably quite comfortable for the Neolithic people. The villagers kept sheep and cattle, and grew wheat and barley. They probably traded these commodities for pottery. They would have hunted red deer and boar for their meat and skins. They would also have consumed fish, seal and whale meat, and the eggs of sea birds. The skin and bones of these animals would have provided tools such as needles and knives. Flint for cutting

A

tools would have been traded or gathered from the shore. Fuel probably came from seaweed, making the inside of the dwellings smoky and probably smelly. Driftwood was probably too valuable to burn.

Why Skara Brae was deserted is still unknown. For some time it was thought that the people met with disaster. This theory came about when beads from a necklace were found abandoned on the floor. It was thought that the woman who dropped them was in too much of a panic to pick them up. However, it is more likely that environmental and social factors forced people to leave. Firstly, the encroachment of sand and salt water would have made farming increasingly difficult. Second, there may have been changes in Neolithic society. Construction of large henge monuments in other parts of the island suggests that an elite ruling body, with the power to control other people, was emerging. Tight-knit communities like the one at Skara Brae were being replaced by larger, organised civilizations.

**25 The village of Skara Brae is located on an island called**

- A) The Mainland
- B) Skerrabra
- C) Orkney
- D) Neolithic Village
- E) Drift Wood

**26 In 1925, ...**

- A) a storm revealed more buildings.
- B) excavations resumed after a storm
- C) more constructions were placed
- D) excavations at Skara Brae stopped
- E) the site was protected

A

**27 The village is about...**

- A) 5000 years old.
- B) 1500 years old.
- C) 2500 years old.
- D) 3000 years old.
- E) 600 years old.

**28 What preserved the village for such a long time?**

- A) wood
- B) dung
- C) sand
- D) pottery
- E) midden

**29 What surrounded the walls and kept the buildings warm?**

- A) pottery
- B) seaweed
- C) wood
- D) midden
- E) animal skins

**30 What building material did the villagers lack?**

- A) seaweed
- B) stone
- C) pottery
- D) wood
- E) animal skins

A

31 What did villagers obtain from other settlements, by exchanging goods?

- A) pottery
- B) stone
- C) dungs
- D) wood
- E) seaweed

32 What did villagers burn for warmth and cooking?

- A) dungs
- B) pottery
- C) stone
- D) wood
- E) seaweed

33 What were the passage roofs made of?

- A) dungs
- B) stone
- C) pottery
- D) wood
- E) seaweed

Choose the best answer.

34 Officer Russel Donrough got seriously injured after.....twice in the face in the early morning hours of July 9.

- A) having shot
- B) being shot
- C) shooting
- D) had been shot
- E) to shoot

A

35 While I ..... for my aunt outside the shop, someone ..... my purse.

- A) was waiting / grabbed
- B) had to wait / had grabbed
- C) waited / had been grabbing
- D) had waited / was grabbing
- E) have been waiting / would have grabbed

36 Only 30 new students .... into the Department of Economics last term.

- A) were being admitted
- B) were admitted
- C) has admitted
- D) admitted
- E) should have admitted

37 Most anthropologists think man ..... in South America around 12,000 years ago, although some..... it much earlier.

- A) was settling / had put
- B) has settled / may have put
- C) had settled / were putting
- D) settles / are putting
- E) settled / have put

A

38 One professor who ..... on the development of robots ..... us that robots could take over the world.

- A) has worked / will have warned
- B) was working / would warn
- C) worked / will warn
- D) is working / has warned
- E) had worked / warns

39 ..... that refers to structures and processes used for temporarily storing and manipulating information.

- A) In order to overcome the limitation of short-term memory
- B) Whether the information held in short-term memory is
- C) Working memory might also just as well be
- D) Working memory is a theoretical framework
- E) As long as the ability to recall words in order depends

40 Not once .....offer to help me.

- A) I have
- B) did he
- C) had his
- D) from him to
- E) was he

A

41 The loud applause ..... how deeply the music ..... the audience.

- A) would have shown / have affected
- B) had shown / could affect
- C) shows / would affect
- D) showed / affected
- E) may show / had affected

42 By the time the boss ....., his secretary ..... typing the report.

- A) has arrived / is finishing
- B) had arrived / finished
- C) is arriving / finishes
- D) arrives / has finished
- E) arrived / had finished

43 Film directors may place objects or actors in the foreground in order to \_\_\_\_\_ their narrative significance.

- A) spoil
- B) threaten
- C) overcome
- D) relieve
- E) highlight

44 The boys ran out of the old man's garden when he .....his fist and shook his stick at them.

- A) scrunched
- B) gritted
- C) clenched
- D) clasped
- E) grinned

A

45 James never really broke the rules but he did ..... them a little bit when it suited him.

- A) curve
- B) twist
- C) bend
- D) move
- E) spend

46 All sides have to accept that the arbitrator's decision will be .....

- A) fixing
- B) binding
- C) tying
- D) compelling
- E) stretching

47 Leaders with different political styles have launched daring projects to take Japan out of the economic recession, but in the long run, they may ..... colliding with each other.

- A) make out
- B) fight off
- C) act out
- D) give in
- E) end up

A

48 The ..... collected from real estate taxes helped to balance the town budget.

- A) remainder
- B) domain
- C) assessment
- D) revenue
- E) receptive

49 The teacher put the crayons on the bottom shelf to make them ..... to the young children.

- A) eloquent
- B) ambiguous
- C) receptive
- D) accessible
- E) current

50 Every year many small companies get .....up by large multinationals.

- A) drowned
- B) burnt
- C) digested
- D) swallowed
- E) squeezed

51 The ..... data supports the belief that there has been an increase in population in the country.

- A) practical
- B) demographic
- C) nocturnal
- D) nominal
- E) nominee

A

**52 Prescriptive grammar is**

- A) mechanical drills
- B) language functions for communicating and solving tasks
- C) a way of telling people what they ought to say, rather than reporting what they do say
- D) a way of unveiling the student's own personality
- E) discussion of controversial topics

**53 English as Lingua Franca refers to**

- A) a short constructed piece of conversation used as a model of language.
- B) people's personalities.
- C) the choice by parents of bringing up children through two languages.
- D) the name for the kind of English that is used globally by non-native speakers for many kinds of international purposes.
- E) chronologically the first language that a child learns.

**54 Zone of proximal development (ZPD) is proposed by**

- A) Chomsky
- B) Vygotsky
- C) Harmer
- D) Cook
- E) Krashen

A

**55 Schema is**

- A) starting from the sentence as a whole and working down to its smallest parts.
- B) the background knowledge on which the interpretation of a text depends.
- C) the process that assists the learner in getting to the next point in development.
- D) a predetermined stereotyped sequence of actions that define a well-known situation.
- E) the knowledge of more than one language in the same mind.

**56 Motherese is**

- A) a form of language specially designed for listeners without full competence in a language.
- B) is the second language acquired by a person in addition to his mother tongue.
- C) the name for the kind of English that is used globally by non-native speakers.
- D) going from one language to the other in mid-speech when both speakers know the same two language.
- E) the language faculty built into the human mind consisting of principles and parameters.

**57 How many phonemes are there in the word *sat*?**

- A) three
- B) four
- C) two
- D) one
- E) none

A

58 What is an accent?

- A) Forms of language specially designed for listeners without full competence in a language
- B) The whole system characteristic of a particular group including grammar and vocabulary as well as pronunciation
- C) The grammatical system in which two elements in the sentence show they go together by having appropriate word inflections
- D) A way of pronouncing a language that is typical of a particular group, whether regional or social
- E) A major grammatical system in many languages in which words show their grammatical function

59 A cognitive style is

- A) a mental process depending on contrasting descriptions of two languages.
- B) a way of filling vocabulary gaps in the first or second language.
- C) a person's typical ways of thinking.
- D) a mutual attempt to solve L2 communication problems.
- E) processing language to the 'message'.

A

Choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

60 The hostages are spread out among the village houses, and none of the international committee of Cross observers has seen them all.

- A) Uluslararası Haç komitesi gözlemcilerinin gördüğü rehineler küçük köy evleri arasındaydı.
- B) Küçük evler arasına dağılmış rehineleri uluslararası Haç komitesi gözlemcileri gördü.
- C) Küçük köy evleri arasına dağılan rehinelerin hiçbirini Uluslararası Haç Komitesi üyeleri görmedi.
- D) Rehinerler küçük köy evleri arasında dağıtıldığı için Uluslararası Haç örgütü gözlemcileri onların hiçbirini görmedi.
- E) Rehinerler küçük köy evleri arasında dağılmış durumdadır; Uluslararası Haç Örgütü gözlemcilerinin hiçbirisi onların tümünü görmedi.

A

- 61 **Politics and economics were primary concerns of writers and intellectuals in America during the 1930s, because the stock market crash in October 1929 had precipitated a total collapse in the economy.**
- A) Ekim 1929'da borsanın yere çakılması sonucu, ekonomi tam bir çöküş yaşadığı için, 1930'lar boyunca Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok üzerinde durduğu konular, siyaset ve iktisattı.
- B) Ekim 1929'da borsa yere çakılınca, ekonomide tam bir çöküş yaşandı ve bu nedenle, siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en başta gelen ilgi alanları idi.
- C) 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok ilgilendiği konular siyaset ve iktisat oldu, çünkü borsa Ekim 1929'da yere çakılmış ve dolayısıyla ekonomi tamamen çökmüştü.
- D) Siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazarların ve aydınların öncelikli konuları idi, çünkü borsanın Ekim 1929'da yere çakılması, ekonomide tam bir çöküşe yol açmıştı.
- E) Ekim 1929'da borsa tamamen yere çakılınca, ekonomide görülmemiş bir çöküş olmuş ve bu nedenle siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınlarca en çok ele alınan konular arasında olmuştur.

A

- 62 **Unless international cooperation is ensured to ban the non-essential uses of some chemicals the depletion of the ozone layer will continue to pose a serious threat to human health.**
- A) Ozon tabakasının incelmesi insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehlikeye attığı için bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımları uluslararası işbirliği sağlanarak yasaklanmalıdır.
- B) Ozon tabakasının incelmesi insan sağlığı için büyük bir tehlike oluşturmaktadır, çünkü birtakım kimyasalların kullanımlarını yasaklayacak uluslararası işbirliği henüz sağlanamamıştır.
- C) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını yasaklamak için uluslararası işbirliği sağlanmazsa ozon tabakasının incelmeye, insan sağlığı için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaya devam edecektir.
- D) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını engellemek için uluslararası bir ortaklık kurulsa bile ozon tabakasının incelmeye, insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehdit etmeye devam edecektir.
- E) Çeşitli kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını azaltmak için uluslararası işbirliği sağlanmadığı sürece ozon tabakasının incelmeye, insan sağlığı için önemli bir tehdit oluşturmaya sürdürecektir.

A

63 Coğrafi koşullar, topluluklar arasındaki kültürel etkileşim üzerinde çoğu zaman etki sahibidir.

- A) There can only be cultural interactions among communities when the geographical conditions are suitable.
- B) Geographical conditions are seldom suitable for on cultural interactions among communities.
- C) Cultural reactions among communities depend largely on geographical conditions.
- D) Geographical conditions frequently have an impact on cultural interactions among communities.
- E) The geographical conditions make for cultural reactions among communities.

64 Aynı ağırlıkta bir elma ve patates karşılaştırıldığında; patates, kan şekeri üzerinde belirgin bir şekilde daha fazla etkilidir ki bu, onun daha şişmanlatıcı olduğunun düşünülmesi gerektiğini gösterir.

- A) If we compare an apple and a potato of the same weight, only the potato will affect our blood sugar and we will therefore put on more weight.
- B) An apple and a potato of the same weight have a great effect on blood sugar but only the potato will fatten people.
- C) A potato is considered to be more fattening because it has a greater effect on blood sugar when compared to an apple.
- D) When we are given an apple and a potato of the same weight, the potato will have an effect on blood sugar so it is considered to be more fattening.
- E) When an apple and a potato of the same weight are compared, the potato will have a significantly greater effect on blood sugar, which shows that it should be considered more fattening.

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65 Beş Kuzey ülkesi; kadınların iş gücüne, erkeklerin de ailelerine katılımını destekleyen politikalar yoluyla hem işte hem de evde daha iyi bir iş bölümüne sahip olmayı mümkün kılmıştır.

- A) Five Nordic countries have changed the roles of women and men in society by developing policies to encourage them to participate in the labour force.
- B) All women and men in five Nordic countries demanded new laws that encourage radical changes in their roles within their families, and the governments have made this possible.
- C) Five Nordic countries had a better division of labour of women at home and men at work by amendments of different laws to encourage the participation of both men and women in the labour force.
- D) Five Nordic countries have made it possible to have a better division of labour both at work and at home through policies that encourage the participation of women in the labour force and men in their families.
- E) Through policies, five Nordic countries have a better division of labour at work and at home provided that all family members participate in the labour force.

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ