

A

A

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

(From 1 to 13)

How to have perfect posture

Next time you take a look in the mirror, try standing sideways on. Do you see a long elegant back or are your shoulders as rounded as the hump of a camel? Bad posture normally starts in our teenage years when we slouch around with our (1)..... trying to look cool. But (2)..... up those who now while away their days sitting in front of a computer where it's (3)..... too easy to neglect something as essential as good posture?

As we grow older these poor (4)..... are exacerbated, but by taking (5)..... immediately we can not only look and feel better but protect our body for the future. Make sure you sleep on a firm mattress at night. (6)..... lying flat on your back; instead try sleeping in a curled position on your side. The (7)..... revival in platform shoes doesn't help and wearing shoes with heels more than (8)..... centimetres high is just asking for (9)..... Don't load everything into a bag that you wear on one shoulder or you'll end up lopsided. (10)..... the weight evenly by wearing a rucksack or even a bag around your waist. When you get home from a day's studying or work it's all too (11)..... to slump on the sofa in front of the telly. Sitting in this way (12)..... feel comfortable but it prevents you from breathing properly. Try to sit (13)..... with the stomach pulled firmly in.

1 (1)

- A) counterparts
- B) mates
- C) colleagues
- D) acquaintances
- E) familiar

2 (2)

- A) hands
- B) eyes
- C) head
- D) feet
- E) foot

3 (3)

- A) rather
- B) all
- C) quite
- D) so
- E) quiet

4 (4)

- A) rituals
- B) habits
- C) customs
- D) practices
- E) tradition

5 (5)

- A) action
- B) moves
- C) something
- D) course
- E) nothing

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENİ
Yarışma Sınavı

A

6 (6)

- A) Evade
- B) Restrain
- C) Avoid
- D) Prevent
- E) Stand

7 (7)

- A) contemporary
- B) topical
- C) current
- D) existing
- E) final

8 (8)

- A) considerable
- B) various
- C) numerous
- D) several
- E) variety

9 (9)

- A) trouble
- B) fuss
- C) concern
- D) problem
- E) begging

A

10 (10)

- A) Disseminate
- B) Circulate
- C) Distribute
- D) Scatter
- E) Deliver

11 (11)

- A) tempting
- B) enticing
- C) attractive
- D) irresistible
- E) various

12 (12)

- A) should
- B) could
- C) will
- D) may
- E) must

13 (13)

- A) vertical
- B) upright
- C) level
- D) erect
- E) steep

A

A

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

(From 14 to 26)

A Great Composer

The classical composer Ernst Hoffsberger, who passed (14)_____earlier this week, truly (15) _____ the world of contemporary classical music and was a great (16)_____ of inspiration to a whole generation of (17)_____ young artists in various fields. In many ways his three symphonies completely (18)_____ the achievements of all other composers of the late twentieth century and by (19)_____ the classical genre with jazz, rock and latterly hip-hop, his work at times bore little (20) _____ to what is commonly considered to be a classical sound.

Born in California just after the Second World War, Hoffsberger had a strict religious (21)_____ during which he was taught classical piano by his father. He first found work as a(n) (22)_____ journalist, playing and composing music in his free time. During the late sixties, he worked together in (23)_____ with a number of other amateur musicians before finally (24)_____ professional with the first public performance of his inspirational Tenor Sax Concerto in 1971.

From then on, throughout the seventies and eighties, each new work seemed to (25)_____ the limits of the orchestral medium and also helped to bring classical music to a wider audience. What many people consider Hoffsberger's defining quality that kept his music fresh and original was that he never lost the human (26)_____ which gave him the ability to sit down and jam with musicians and artists from all walks of life.

14 (14)

- A) up
- B) away
- C) over
- D) down
- E) off

15 (15)

- A) refurbished
- B) renovated
- C) revolutionised
- D) restored
- E) sacrificed

16 (16)

- A) source
- B) kind
- C) form
- D) outlet
- E) let out

17 (17)

- A) budding
- B) bursting
- C) blooming
- D) branching
- E) exploding

18 (18)

- A) overshadowed
- B) overwhelmed
- C) overcame
- D) overturned
- E) overcome

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENİ
Yarışma Sınavı

A

19 (19)

- A) adjoining
- B) co-joining
- C) attaching
- D) fusing
- E) regarding

20 (20)

- A) familiarity
- B) identification
- C) resemblance
- D) similarity
- E) confusion

21 (21)

- A) upbringing
- B) family
- C) background
- D) childhood
- E) uprising

22 (22)

- A) odd-job
- B) freelance
- C) non-contract
- D) off-the-books
- E) confirming

A

23 (23)

- A) combination
- B) collaboration
- C) contribution
- D) coordination
- E) confirmation

24 (24)

- A) getting
- B) taking
- C) making
- D) turning
- E) providing

25 (25)

- A) encompass
- B) bypass
- C) overpass
- D) surpass
- E) realise

26 (26)

- A) feeling
- B) touch
- C) contact
- D) aspect
- E) ability

A

Read the text below carefully and choose the right answer.

(From 27 to 31)

A Neuroscientist reveals how to think differently

In the last decade a revolution has occurred in the way that scientist think about the brain. We now know that the decisions humans make can be traced to the firing patterns of neurons in specific parts of the brain. These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors. A brain that can do this is an iconoclastic one. Briefly, an iconoclast is a person who does something that others say can't be done.

This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. Each of these three functions utilizes a different circuit in the brain. Naysayers might suggest that the brain is irrelevant, that thinking in an original, even revolutionary, way is more a matter personality than brain function. But the field of neuroeconomics was born out of the realization that the physical workings of the brain place limitations on the way we make decisions. By understanding these constraints, we begin to understand why some people march to a different drumbeat.

The first thing to realize is that the brain suffers from limited resources. It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40 watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible. This is where most people are impeded from being an iconoclast. For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what other people say, to make sense of what it is seeing. This happens all the time. The brain takes shortcuts that work so well we are hardly ever aware of them. We think our perceptions of the world are real, but they are only biological and

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electrical rumblings. Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to your brain. More than the physical reality of photons or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.

Perception is central to iconoclasm. Iconoclasts see things differently to other people. Their brains do not fall into efficiency pitfalls as much as the average person's brain. Iconoclasts, either because they were born that way or through learning, have found ways to work around the perceptual shortcuts that plague most people. Perception is not something that is hardwired into the brain. It is a learned process, which is both a curse and an opportunity for change. The brain faces the fundamental problem of interpreting physical stimuli from the senses. Everything the brain sees, hears, or touches has multiple interpretations. The one that is ultimately chosen is simply the brain's best theory. In technical terms, these conjectures have their basis in the statistical likelihood of one interpretation over another and are heavily influenced by past experience and, importantly for potential iconoclasts, what other people say.

The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before. Novelty releases the perceptual process from the chains of past experience and forces the brain to make new judgments. Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to what is fresh and different.

The problem with novelty, however, is that it tends to trigger the brain's fear system. Fear is a major impediment to thinking like an iconoclast and stops the average person in his tracks. There are many types of fear, but the two that inhibit iconoclastic thinking and people generally find difficult to deal with are fear of uncertainty and fear of public ridicule. These many seem like trivial phobias. But fear of public speaking, which everyone must do from time to time, afflicts one-third of the population. This makes it too common to be considered a mental disorder. It is simply a common variant of human nature, one which iconoclasts do not let inhibit their reactions.

Finally, to be successful iconoclasts, individuals must sell their ideas to other people. This is where social

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intelligence comes in. Social intelligence is the ability to understand and manage people in a business setting. In the last decade there has been an explosion of knowledge about the social brain and how the brain works when groups coordinate decision-making. Neuroscience has revealed which brain circuits are responsible for functions like understanding what other people think, empathy, fairness, and social identity. These brain regions play key roles in whether people convince others of their ideas. These brain regions paly key roles in whether people convince others of their ideas. Perception is important in social cognition too. The perception of someone's enthusiasm, or reputation, can make or break a deal. Understanding how perception becomes intertwined with social decision-making shows why successful iconoclasts are so rare.

Iconoclasts create new opportunities in every area from artistic expression to technology to business. They supply creativity and innovation not easily accomplished by committees. Rules aren't important to them. Iconoclasts face alienation and failure, but can also be a major asset to any organization. It is crucial for success in any field to understand how the iconoclastic mind works.

27 Neuroeconomics is a field of study which seeks to

- A) understand how the brain is linked to achievement in competitive fields.
- B) trace the specific firing patterns of neurons in different areas of the brain.
- C) understand how good decisions are made in the brain.
- D) cause a change in how scientists understand brain chemistry.
- E) find solutions to people's problems.

A

28 According to the writer, iconoclasts are distinctive because

- A) they make decisions easily.
- B) their brains function differently.
- C) they create unusual brain circuits.
- D) their personalities are distinctive.
- E) they have phobias.

29 According to the writer, the brain works efficiently because

- A) it uses they eyes quickly.
- B) it interprets data logically.
- C) it generates its own energy.
- D) it relies on previous events.
- E) it uses its coordination skills.

30 The writer says that perception is

- A) a process we are usually conscious of
- B) a reliable product of what your senses transmit.
- C) a result of brain processes.
- D) a combination of photons and sound waves.
- E) aclassification skill.

31 According to the writer, an iconoclastic thinker

- A) has more opportunities than the average person.
- B) avoids cognitive traps.
- C) has a brain that is hardwired for learning.
- D) centralizes perceptual thinking in one part of the brain.
- E) has more supply of creativity and innovation.

A

Choose the best answer.

32 **Men and women differ in so many ways that it's difficult for many of us to really grasp..... to get inside the mind of the opposite sex.**

- A) how
- B) which
- C) wherever
- D) whether
- E) that

33 **The modern era of Shakespeare scholarship has been markedan enormous amount of investigation the authorship, text, and chronology of his plays.**

- A) by / into
- B) down / over
- C) out / of
- D) from / at
- E) in / for

34 **I'm quite sure that Nigel wants to help you, but that doesn't mean he able to do so.**

- A) would have been
- B) has been
- C) will be
- D) had been
- E) was

A

35 **Drivers to change the oil at regular intervals in order to prevent undue engine wear.**

- A) should advise
- B) will have advised
- C) are supposed to advise
- D) have advised
- E) are advised

36 **I a computer game until I FIFA with my nephew last week.**

- A) never played / am playing
- B) never play / played
- C) have never played / play
- D) had never played / played
- E) had never played / has played

37 **Diesel is produced from petroleum, and is sometimes called petrodiesel when there is a need to distinguish it from diesel obtained from other sourcesbiodiesel, biomass to liquid (BTL) or gas to liquid (GTL).**

- A) in spite
- B) now that
- C) to illustrate
- D) such as
- E) as for

A

38 I have two radios,

- A) and so do I
- B) both of which are old
- C) and I do too
- D) all of them broken
- E) either of this are old

39 When Queen Victoria in 1901, she
for 63 years.

- A) has died / reigned
- B) died / was reigning
- C) had died / reigned
- D) died / had been reigning
- E) died / has reigned

40 The sense of smell, which has not been fully
understood yet, is much more than the
sense of taste.

- A) attainable
- B) sophisticated
- C) dedicated
- D) suitable
- E) endurable

41 The princess' nanny's autobiography really give
the on life among the royals.

- A) show - down
- B) look - out
- C) low - down
- D) know - how
- E) break - down

A

42 After the football match the crowds _____
out of the stadium into the nearest bars and cafes.

- A) dripped
- B) leaked
- C) poured
- D) trickled
- E) flashed

43 A great deal can be about the
composer's state of mind from his works at this
period.

- A) deduced
- B) inferred
- C) implied
- D) comprised
- E) qualified

44 Companies must utilize key capabilities wherever
they exist, including direct investments to
operations in locations where rare opportunities
can be developed.

- A) set up
- B) hand in
- C) get through
- D) leave off
- E) take over

A

45 There is rarely any doubt that the unconscious reasons practising a custom or sharing a belief are remote the reasons given to justify them.

- A) of / against
- B) in / through
- C) to / with
- D) for / from
- E) beyond / at

46 composing countless large-scale stage works, Carl Orff's fame rests almost entirely on just one, the hugely successful *Carmina Burana*.

- A) As well
- B) In case of
- C) In spite of
- D) Owing to
- E) Instead of

47 English is Greg's native language. In fifth grade, his family moves to another country, where Spanish is spoken. He learns Spanish, becoming fluent. What phenomenon is Greg exhibiting?

- A) successive bilingualism
- B) simultaneous bilingualism
- C) mixed speech
- D) discrimination
- E) overgeneralization

A

48 'humans acquire language in only one way - by understanding messages by receiving 'comprehensible input'

The above sentence best describes a component of

- A) Ellis' Instructed Second Language Acquisition
- B) Krashen's Affective Filter Hypothesis
- C) Chomsky's Universal Grammar
- D) John Langshaw's Theory of Speech Acts
- E) David Crystal's Internet Linguistics Theory

49 A person who speaks three languages fluently is most properly referred to by which of these terms?

- A) extralingual
- B) magnalingual
- C) multilingual
- D) plylingua
- E) bilingual

50 Which theorist hypothesized that children are born with a language acquisition device?

- A) Vygostky
- B) Piaget
- C) Chomsky
- D) Skinner
- E) None of the above

A

51 Which of the following is NOT true about comprehension?

- A) Comprehension depends only on the reader's decoding knowledge and skills.
- B) Comprehension is an active process in which the reader works to construct a meaningful message from the text.
- C) Comprehension depends on the reader's ability to use syntactic, semantic and pragmatic information to understand text.
- D) Comprehension is gained through prior knowledge of a subject, and attitudes or feelings towards characters.
- E) Comprehension is closely related with the reader's prior knowledge.

52 Regardless of culture, children begin to learn language around the same time all over the world. At about what age is this?

- A) between 2 and 4 years
- B) between 6 and 8 months
- C) between 8 and 28 months
- D) between 5 and 7 years
- E) between 16 and 28 months

A

53 Metalinguistics awareness is

- A) the ability to think and talk about language
- B) understanding of the mapping principles between sounds and meaning
- C) the ability to connect the distinctive sounds in words to letters
- D) the ability to recognize writing from other visual marks
- E) understanding of rules

54 When young children begin to learn standard grammar, they tend to over regularize it. What does this mean?

- A) They consistently use correct grammar in virtually every sentence.
- B) They learn grammar rules better than adults.
- C) They assume that common syntax rules apply in all situations.
- D) They excessively regulate or control what they say to the point that they become inhibited.
- E) None of the above

A

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

- 55 **One may argue that successful novels depend not so on their plots as they do on the characters they portray.**
- A) Denilebilir ki başarılı romanlarda konular kadar çizilen karakterler de önem taşır.
- B) Başarılı romanların hem konularına hem de çizdikleri karakterlere önem verdiği ileri sürülebilir.
- C) Başarılı romanların aslında sadece konularına değil aynı zamanda çizdikleri karakterlere de dayandığı düşünülebilir.
- D) Başarılı romanların konularından çok çizdikleri karakterlere dayandığı ileri sürülebilir.
- E) Başarılı romanların temelini hem konularının hem de çizdikleri karakterlerin oluşturduğu görüşü ileri sürülebilir.

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- 56 **NASA has launched a new observing satellite designed to collect more data about solar energy and improve our understanding of how tiny atmospheric particles call aerosols affect the Earth's climate.**

- A) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- B) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamayı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmeyi amaçlayarak yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- C) NASA, yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve bu bizim güneş enerjisi ile ilgili bilgimizi artırmak ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlandı.
- D) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplayan ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl değiştirdiği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştiren yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- E) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirdi.

A

57 While the US and the European Union have enacted legislation designed to prevent the importation of products obtained for endangered plants and animals, this legislation has had little impact in the Third World Countries that are home to many of these species.

- A) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önleyecek yasayı hazırlamış ancak birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde de bu yasayı yürürlüğe koyamamıştır.
- B) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvan türlerini korumak için tasarlanan bir yasayı yürürlüğe koyarken, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde tam tersine, bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatında artış görülmüştür.
- C) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için bir yasa tasarlanmasını ve bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde de bu yasanın yürürlüğe girmesini sağlamıştır.
- D) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını durdurmak için bir yasa tasarısı hazırlamış ancak bu yasa birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde bu etkili olamamıştır.
- E) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için tasarlanan yasayı yürürlüğe koymasına rağmen, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde de bu yasanın yürürlüğe girmesine etkisi az olmuştur.

A

58 Dünyadaki yağmur ormanları, özellikle Amazon ve Kongo Irmağı havzalarında olanlar, insanlık tarihinde görülmemiş bir hızla yok edilmekte ve yakılmaktadır.

- A) In human history, there has never been so much destruction and burning of rain forests as can be seen in the Amazon and Congo River basins.
- B) The world's rain forests, including those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have been destroyed and burned so extensively that there is no other example of it in human history.
- C) In the world today, especially the rain forests of the Amazon and Congo River basins have been destroyed and burned to the extent that there is no precedence in human history.
- D) Rain forests in the world, particularly those in the Amazon and Congo Rivers basins, are being destroyed and burned at a rate unprecedented in human history.
- E) Human history does not record the kind of destruction and burning that the world's rain forests, especially those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have undergone so far.

A

59 Özellikle ekonominin 2010'da %9.3'lük bir büyüme kaydetmesinden bu yana, Filistin'deki yabancı yatırım ciddi artış göstermektedir.

- A) As of 2010 when the economy recorded a substantial growth rate of 9.3%, foreign investment in Palestine has seriously grown.
- B) Especially after the economy recorded a substantial growth rate of 9.3% in 2010, serious foreign investment has grown in Palestine.
- C) With the Palestinian economy recording a growth rate of 9.3% in 2010, the direct foreign investment has grown substantially.
- D) Foreign investment in Palestine has been growing substantially, especially since the economy recorded a growth rate of 9.3% in 2010.
- E) Especially following a record growth rate of 9.3% in 2010, foreign investment in Palestine has seen substantial increases.

60 Hükümet hayvancılığı desteklemediği takdirde, ciddi bir et sıkıntısının olması kaçınılmazdır.

- A) Despite the government's decision to subsidize cattle farming, meat is still in short supply.
- B) A shortage of meat will unavoidably force the government to subsidize cattle farming.
- C) Even if the government decides to subsidize cattle farming, a meat shortage cannot be avoided.
- D) Unless the government subsidizes cattle farming, a serious meat shortage is inevitable.
- E) The cattle farming subsidies decided upon by the government have not overcome the meat shortage.

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ