



DÜZEY BELİRLEME SINAVI

Yer: Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu Gölbaşı 50. Yıl Yerleşkesi

Düzy Belirleme Sınavı 1. ve 2. Aşama olmak üzere iki aşamadan oluşur. 1. Aşama tek oturum halinde yazılı bir sınav, 2. Aşama ise biri sözlü sınav olmak üzere üç oturum halinde uygulanır.

1. AŞAMA

1. Aşama Sınavı hazırlıkta kayıtlı öğrencilerimizin **dil düzeylerini belirlemek** amacıyla tasarlanmıştır. 80 adet çoktan seçmeli sorudan oluşan yazılı sınav tek oturum olarak uygulanacaktır. Dil düzeyleri yeterli görülen öğrenciler 2. Aşama Sınavına alınacaklardır.

TEK OTURUM

(Tamamı çoktan seçmeli yazılı sınav)

Dil kullanımı, Dinlediğini Anlama, Okuduğunu anlama, Yazma Becerisi

19 Eylül 2017 Salı Saat 10.00

2. AŞAMA

2. Aşama Sınavı hazırlıkta kayıtlı öğrencilerimizin lisans öğrenimlerine geçebilmeleri için gerekli dil yeterliklerini belirlemek amacıyla tasarlanmıştır.

BİRİNCİ OTURUM

(Sözlü Sınav)

19 Eylül 2017 Salı Saat 13.00

İKİNCİ OTURUM (90 dakika)

(Yazılı Sınav)

Dil Kullanımı ve Yazma Becerisi

20 Eylül 2017 Çarşamba Saat 10.00-11.30

(60 Dakika Ara)

ÜÇÜNCÜ OTURUM (135 dakika)

(Yazılı Sınav)

Dinlediğini Anlama, Dil Kullanımı ve Okuduğunu Anlama

20 Eylül 2017 Çarşamba Saat 12.30-14.45

Düzyer Belirleme Sınavı'nda yer alan soru tiplerine ait ayrıntılı bilgi aşağıda yer almaktadır.

***** Soru tiplerine ait soru sayısı ve puan dağılımı sınavlara göre deęişiklik gösterebilir.*****

***** Öğrenciler Düzyer Belirleme Sınavı'nda bulunan tüm soruların yanıtlarını kendilerine otuımlara göre verilecek olan cevap kağıtlarına yazacaklardır ya da optik forma kodlayacaklardır. Sınavların deęerlendirilmesi sırasında yalnızca cevap kağıtlarına yazılan ya da optik forma kodlanan yanıtlar dikkate alınır.*****

2. AŞAMA BİRİNCİ OTURUM

SÖZLÜ SINAV: Konuşma Becerisi (20 PUAN)

Bu bölümde adayın verilen konu üzerinde İngilizce dilbilgisi kuralları çerçevesinde akıcı, tutarlı, konuya uygun içerikli bir konuşma yapması beklenir. Adaya konusunu gördükten sonra düşünmek ve gerekirse not almak için yaklaşık 1 dakika süre verilecektir. Deęerlendirmeyi yapan okutman, gerekli gördüğü noktada adaya sorular yöneltebilir.

2. AŞAMA İKİNCİ OTURUM

1. DİL KULLANIMI (15 Puan)

1.1. Boşluk Doldurma (10 Puan)

Sınavın bu bölümünde, 10 adet boşluk içeren bir metin yer alır. Adaylardan bu boşlukları **tek bir sözcük** ile bir dilbilgisi yapısını tamamlayacak şekilde doldurması istenir.

Örnek Soru:

- ❖ Fill in the blanks in the following passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet in CAPITAL LETTERS. Use ONLY ONE WORD in each blank.
- ❖ Aşağıdaki metindeki boşlukları doldurunuz. Yanıtlarınızı cevap kâğıdına BÜYÜK HARFLERLE yazınız. Her boşluk için SADECE BİR KELİME kullanınız.

Origami

Origami is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD at the latest and was popularized outside of Japan in the mid-1900s. It has since THEN¹ evolved into a modern art form. The goal of this art is _____² transform a flat sheet of paper into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques. The number of basic origami folds _____³ small, but they can be combined in a variety of ways to make intricate designs. The best-known origami model is probably the Japanese paper crane. In general, these designs begin with a square sheet of paper _____⁴ sides may be different colors or prints. Traditional Japanese origami, which has been practiced _____⁵ the Edo era (1603–1867), has often been less strict about these conventions, sometimes cutting the paper or using non-square shapes to start with.

There is much speculation about the origin of Origami. While Japan seems _____⁶ have had the most extensive tradition, there is evidence of an independent tradition of paperfolding in China, as well as in Germany, Italy and Spain among other places. However, because of the problems associated with preserving origami, there is very _____⁷ evidence of its age or origins. Today, the principles of origami _____⁸ also used in various engineering structures. Recently, a number of computer aids to origami, such as *TreeMaker* and *Oripa*, have _____⁹ devised. *Treemaker* allows new origami bases to be designed _____¹⁰ special purposes and *Oripa* tries to calculate the folded shape from the crease pattern.

(Kaynak: COPE Direct)

Cevap Anahtarı: 2. TO 3. IS 4. WHOSE 5. SINCE 6. TO 7. LITTLE 8. ARE 9. BEEN 10. FOR

1.2. Kelime Türetme (5 puan)

İkinci bölümde, adaylardan iki farklı metin içerisindeki toplam 10 boşluğu, kök halinde verilen sözcüklerden türetilen yeni sözcüklerle tamamlaması beklenir.

Örnek Soru:

- ❖ The word in capitals at the end of each following line can be used to form a new word that fits in the blank space in the text. Fill each blank in this way. Write your answers on your answer sheet. Spelling mistakes will NOT be graded. Use ONLY ONE WORD in each blank. Use CAPITAL LETTERS.
- ❖ Aşağıdaki metinde yer alan boşlukları, cümle sonunda büyük harflerle verilen kelimelerden türeteceğiniz yeni bir kelime ile tamamlayınız. Yanıtlarınızı cevap kâğıdına yazınız. Yazım hatalarına puan verilmeyecektir. Her boşluğu SADECE BİR KELİME ile doldurunuz. BÜYÜK HARF kullanınız.

Nanotechnology is the science of the extremely small and involves the manipulation of matter at the atomic or molecular level. Although it appears to be quite BENEFICIAL¹ to humankind, it brings along severe dangers.

Unwise use of molecular manufacturing can be _____². However, banning research and development in nanotechnology is out of question because molecular manufacturing will provide advantages that are too good to pass up, including environmental repair, medical breakthroughs, immensely _____³ computers, and easier access to space. In addition, China, Japan, and other Asian nations have already started to use nanotechnology programs. Instead of preventing the _____⁴ of nanotechnology research, organisations should be encouraged to design and promote mechanisms for safe development and effective _____⁵ of molecular manufacturing. (Kaynak: COPE Direct)

(1) BENEFIT

(2) HAZARD

(3) POWER

(4) DEVELOP

(5) ADMINISTER

Cevap Anahtarı: 2. HAZARDOUS 3. POWERFUL 4. DEVELOPMENT 5. ADMINISTRATION

2. YAZMA BECERİSİ (20 puan)

Kompozisyon Yazma

Yazma bölümünde, adayın doğru ve uygun dil yapılarını, sözcük ve söylem biçimlerini kullanma, etkin ve tutarlı yazma becerisinin ölçülmesi hedeflenir. Aday verilen iki konudan bir tanesini seçer.

Örnek soru:

“Life would be much easier if everybody spoke the same language all over the world.”

- ❖ State whether you agree or disagree with the statement above. Write an essay with specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. Stay within the limit of 180-220 words, or else you will lose points.
- ❖ Yukarıda verilen yargıya katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz. Görüşünüzü konuyla ilgili neden ve örneklerle destekleyen bir kompozisyon yazınız. 180-220 kelime aralığında olmasına dikkat ediniz. Aksi takdirde puan kırılacaktır.

2. AŞAMA ÜÇÜNCÜ OTURUM

(Sınavın tamamı çoktan seçmeli sorulardan oluşur.)

1. DİNLEDİĞİNİ ANLAMA (20 Puan)

1.1. Karşılıklı Konuşma (8 puan)

Adayın, işlevsel ifadelerle sözcük anlamlarını çıkarabilme, anahtar kelimeleri yakalayabilme ve basit çıkarımlarda bulunabilme becerilerinin ölçülmesi hedeflenir. Bu bölümde iki orta uzunlukta karşılıklı konuşma ile ilgili çoktan seçmeli sorular bulunmaktadır.

Örnek soru:

Duyacağınız konuşma:

Chris Meyers: Welcome back to “Morning Talk with Chris Meyers.” We are talking to Laura Chang, a lawyer for the Innocence Project. Laura helped Roger Brooks, a man who spent 25 years in prison, prove that he was innocent. So, Laura, tell me, why do people go to prison for crimes they didn’t commit? How’s that possible?

Laura Chang: Well, Chris. There are several reasons why innocent people go to prison. But the number one reason is mistaken identity.

C.M: Hmm... mistaken identity? Is that when an eyewitness says he or she saw a person commit the crime, but in fact is wrong?

L.C: Exactly. It happens because sometimes eyewitnesses don’t remember correctly or they weren’t able to really see well. They make a mistake because they have bad eyesight or maybe it was dark...

C.M: Aha... and they think they saw the person when in fact it was someone else?

L.C: Exactly.

C.M: So what are some other reasons why innocent people go to prison?

L.C: Another reason is false confession – when people say they did something that they didn’t in fact do.

C.M: Really? Why would people say that they committed a crime if they hadn’t?

L.C: Well... some people get scared... or don’t understand what they’re saying... or the police pressure them to say they’re guilty... That happens.

C.M: So, you’re saying police behaviour might also be a reason why innocent people go to prison?

L.C: Yes... that makes me think of another problem I wanted to talk about. The police sometimes make mistakes, too. It’s called police misconduct. In one case I worked on, the police actually destroyed some evidence – they stepped on it by accident, so the lawyers couldn’t use it to prove the man was innocent.

C.M: Wow... interesting.

L.C: Aha. But, the lawyer can also be the reason why an innocent person goes to prison.

C.M: Really? How come?

L.C: Sometimes the lawyers just don’t do a good job. They don’t work hard enough to find the evidence to prove the person is innocent. Sometimes the first time a lawyer meets the accused person is the day they come to court together!

C.M: I see. So a bad lawyer can make things worse...

L.C: Unfortunately, it does happen.

(Kaynak: North Star 2)

- ❖ Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording TWICE.
- ❖ Karşılıklı konuşmayı dinleyiniz ve doğru cevabı seçiniz. Ses kaydını İKİ KEZ dinleyeceksiniz.

1. Which of the following is NOT given as a cause of the imprisonment of an innocent person by the guest lawyer?

- A) Lawyers
B) The Police
C) Eyewitnesses
D) The real criminal

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason of "mistaken identity" in the dialogue?

- A) Eyewitnesses may remember incorrectly.
B) Eyewitnesses could have a problem with their eyesight.
C) It might have been dark when it happened.
D) Eyewitnesses might be lying on purpose.

3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the dialogue?

- A) The police may sometimes damage the evidence by accident.
B) The lawyers always have to meet the accused person before the trial.
C) Laura Chang is a lawyer who sent an innocent man to prison by mistake.
D) The most common situation in criminal cases is "false confession".

Cevap Anahtarı: 1.D 2.D 3.A

1.2 Eşleştirme(6 puan)

Adayın, anahtar kelimeleri yakalayabilme, basit çıkarımlarda bulunabilme ve konuşmacının bir konu üzerindeki genel tavrını anlayabilme becerilerinin ölçülmesi hedeflenir. Bu bölüm içinde 4 / 5 ayrı konuşma ya da konuşmacının bulunduğu, bir konu üzerindeki fikirlerin ayrı ayrı beyan edildiği bir dinleme parçası bulunmaktadır. Adaydan konuşma/konuşmacılar ile beyanlarını / konu hakkındaki fikirlerini / konuya ait yaklaşımlarını eşleştirmeleri beklenir.

Örnek Soru:

Duyacağınız Konuşma:

Perrier

Doctor Louis Perrier was a doctor and politician in the south of France. At the end of the nineteenth century he got a job with a company that made special mineral water in a bottle. The water was originally popular in the UK and the U.S., but is now available around the world.

Cappuccino

The espresso coffee with hot milk has always had the Italian name cappuccino. It is more than three hundred and fifty years old and is now famous around the world. The name comes from a group of monks in Italy the "capuchin monks."

Guinness

In seventeen fifty nine an Irishman called Alfa Guinness started making beer in a small brewery in Dublin. He eventually created a dark beer called Guinness, which became islands national beer. The Guinness Company now owns many different products. The most famous being the Guinness book of world records, first published in nineteen fifty five.

Earl Grey Tea

Charles Grey was British prime minister from eighteen thirty to eighteen thirty-four. During his time in office he received some special tea as a gift from China. The tea became very popular in Britain. And eventually people gave it the name earl grey tea.

Dom Perignon

Dom Perignon, sixteen thirty-eight to seventeen fifteen, was a blind Benedictine monk from Eparney, France. His senses of taste and smell helped him to improve the wines made at his monastery. It was Dom Perignon who put the bubbles in Champaign.

❖ Listen to five people talking about products and match the products (1-5) with the statements (A-F).

There is ONE EXTRA statement. You will hear each recording TWICE.

❖ Ürünler hakkında konuşan beş konuşmacıyı dinleyiniz ve ifadeleri (A-F) ürünlerle (1-5) eşleştiriniz. BİR ADET FAZLA ifade bulunmaktadır. Her bir ses kaydını İKİ KEZ dinleyeceksiniz.

1. Perrier
2. Cappuccino
3. Guinness
4. Earl Grey Tea
5. Dom Perignon

- A) It has become the reason for various products.
- B) It was given as a present.
- C) It has a history of more than 300 years.
- D) Its inventor worked in a different area to his actual job.
- E) It was improved thanks to his inventor's excellent senses of taste and smell.
- F) It was invented by monks in France.

Cevap anahtarı: 1.D 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.E (F is extra)

1.3. Dinleme & Not Alma (6 puan)

Adayın uzun bir konuşmayı takip edip anlama, özellikli bilgileri anlayabilme, olgu ve görüş ayrımı yapabilme, organizasyon ve içeriğini tahmin etme, kavrama, önemli bilgileri not edebilme becerileri ile konuşmacının tutumunu anlayabilme becerisinin ölçülmesi hedeflenir. Adayın aldığı notlara dayanarak dinleme aktivitesinin bitiminde göreceği çoktan seçmeli soruları cevaplaması beklenir.

Örnek soru:

Duyacağınız Konuşma:

Professor: Good morning, everybody. Today, I'd like to talk about endangered and dead languages. So ... who did the reading for today? Hmm ... I see ... some of you did.... Then, who can tell me what a dead language is?

Student 1: Um ... Is it a language that nobody speaks anymore, you know, like Latin?

Professor: Yeah, that's right. Now, how about an endangered language? Jessica, what do you think?

Student 2: An endangered language? Well, uh ... maybe it's a language that might die?

Professor: Right. An endangered language is a language that may die, or become extinct soon. There are over 6,000 languages in the world, and some linguists think that 90 percent could be extinct by the year 2100. (pause) Yes, that's a lot! So, many linguists want to preserve these dying languages.

Student 2: So, why do they want to do that? There are so many languages! Isn't it easier when people speak the same language anyway?

Professor: Well, that's a good point. Having fewer languages is more convenient for communication, but there are good reasons to save endangered languages. When a language dies, part of the culture can die, too. Now this doesn't always happen. For instance, the Manx people on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea lost their native language, but they've kept their culture and traditions as Manx. But think about what is expressed through language: stories, ceremonies, poetry, humor, a whole way of thinking and feeling. When a language dies, all of this may be lost. So, culture is lost. Also, history and knowledge are passed down through language, so when the language disappears, important history and knowledge may be lost, too. So that's why people care about language loss. All right ... moving on ... Now, how do you think languages become endangered and extinct?

Student 3: Well, I guess nobody speaks them or studies them.

Professor: Yes. And this happens for several reasons. Sometimes the government makes it illegal to teach the language in school. For example, before 1987, it was illegal to teach the Hawaiian language in Hawaii's public schools. It was difficult for children to learn Hawaiian. As a result, that language became endangered.

Starting in 1987, new programs began to teach the Hawaiian language. Today, there are more than 2,000 students enrolled in these programs. In another situation, if one community has more power than another community, the less powerful community often feels it must learn the language of the more powerful group. Two things can happen in this situation. In one case, the more powerful language replaces the other language. One example is the case of Native American languages spoken in what is now the United States. Once, there were hundreds of Native American languages. Now, more and more people speak English, and not the native languages. Many of these languages have become extinct. So, sometimes a community totally replaces their native language with another language. Or, the less powerful community can keep their native language and learn the other language, too. An example of this is in Greenland where students learn Kalaallisut and Danish. They are bilingual; they learn both languages, so they won't lose their native language. Also, Kalaallisut was made an official language in Greenland, along with Danish. This can also help save endangered languages for future generations.

Student 3: So ... Are people doing anything else to save the dying languages?

Professor: Yes, linguists help create community programs where people can study the language and learn about the culture. Also, they try to preserve as many endangered languages as they can. They make videotapes, audiotapes, and written records of language with translations. They also study the vocabulary and rules of the language, and write dictionaries and grammar books. OK, that's a lot of information for one lecture! We talked about endangered and dying languages and why it's important to save languages, how languages die, and how people can save endangered languages. Great! So for next time, please read chapter ten.

(Kaynak: North Star 2)

- ❖ Listen to the lecture about "Endangered and Dead Languages" and take notes. You will use your notes to answer the questions on another sheet which you will be given when the listening process is completed. Your notes will NOT be graded. You will hear the recording TWICE.
- ❖ "Kaybolma Tehlikesi Altındaki Diller ve Kaybolmuş Diller" ile ilgili konuşmayı dinleyiniz ve not alınız. Notlarınızı dinleme bölümü tamamlandığında dağıtılacak olan soruları cevaplamak için kullanacaksınız. Notlarınız puanlamaya dahil EDİLMEYECEKTİR. Ses kaydını İKİ KEZ dinleyeceksiniz.
- ❖ Choose the correct option using your notes.
- ❖ Notlarınızdan faydalanarak doğru şıkkı seçiniz.

1. How many languages are there in the world?

- A) 6,000 B) 2,100 C) 600 D) 8,000

2. _____ percent of the languages in the world is under danger of extinction.

- A) 9 B) 20 C) 90 D) 19

3. According to the professor, which of the following is TRUE?

- A) When a language dies, traditions, literature and history die along with it.
B) There are not many linguists who try to save the endangered languages.
C) Only the governments are responsible for resurrecting dead languages.
D) In 1985, Hawaiian students could learn their native language at public schools.

4. Which of the following is among the things that linguists try to preserve a dying language?

- I. They record native speakers while talking and translate the language.
II. They write dictionaries and grammar books of the language.
III. They create public classes so that people can learn the language.

- A) I B) II C) I and II D) I, II and III

Cevap anahtarı: 1.A 2.C 3.A 4.D

2. DİL KULLANIMI (5 puan)

Çoktan Seçmeli Boşluk Doldurma

Sınavın bu bölümünde, dilbilgisi ve kelime bilgisini ölçmeye yönelik her biri 5 boşluk içeren iki paragraf yer alır. Adaylardan bu boşlukları doğru şıkkı seçerek tamamlamaları beklenir.

Örnek Soru:

- ❖ **Mark the best choice to complete each blank in the passage below.**
- ❖ **Aşağıdaki metinde yer alan boşlukları en iyi şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz.**

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was the architect of South Africa's transformation from racial despotism to liberal democracy. He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944 and he struggled _____¹ inequalities and racism in Africa and protested against the ruling National Party's policies. Although Mandela fought for his ideas peacefully at first, later he decided to use _____² methods. He was sent to prison because of these actions for nearly three _____³, 27 years in total, and became the face of the anti-racist movement both within his country and internationally. After he _____⁴ his freedom, Nelson Mandela and the ANC had meetings with the governing National Party and various other South African political organizations to end racism and establish a multiracial government. He became one of _____⁵ significant figures of the 20th century and it is certain that he will be remembered forever for his battle against racism.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) from | B) for | C) with | D) to |
| 2. A) poisonous | B) competitive | C) protective | D) violent |
| 3. A) measures | B) decades | C) feats | D) percentages |
| 4. A) had gained | B) has gained | C) was gaining | D) gains |
| 5. A) more | B) much more | C) the most | D) most |

Cevap Anahtarı: 1.C 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C

3.OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA (20 Puan)

Adayın, metinde yer alan ana fikirleri anlayabilme, metne bağlı sorulara doğru yanıt verebilme, farklı seviyedeki bilgileri ayırt edebilme, metnin amacını tespit edebilme, yazarın bir konuya ilişkin tutumunu / bakış açısını belirleyebilme, açıkça ortaya konmayan bilgilerle ilgili çıkarım yapabilme, kelimelerin anlamlarını tahmin edebilme ve metin içindeki referansları doğru şekilde anlayabilme becerilerinin ölçülmesi hedeflenir.

Okuduğunu anlama bölümünde 1-3 okuma metni üzerinde ana fikir, detay, doğrulama, bağlamdan kelimenin anlamını tahmin etme, cümle tamamlama, tutum ve amaç, çıkarım, referans vb. sorularının olduğu çoktan seçmeli soruların yanı sıra paragraf ve başlık eşleştirme, paragraf ve ana fikir/özet eşleştirme, eksik cümleyi metine yerleştirme soruları bulunur.

Örnek Soru 1:

Getting back on the Moon

Several decades after The Apollo 11 Moon Landing, scientists want another trip.

- (1) One of the most dramatic events in human history took place in 1969. Dressed in his space suit and equipped with an oxygen backpack, a walkie-talkie, a camera and a special visor to block out the fierce light of the sun, the astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped from the Eagle lunar module out onto the Moon. He was soon joined by Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin. **O** ___ **F** ___
- (2) After several decades, the excitement surrounding mankind's first visit to another world has not decreased. _____¹ Moreover, the snapshot of a sapphire-blue Earth, as seen from the Apollo spacecraft, remains a powerful symbol of space exploration.
- (3) However, some scientists claim that, despite twelve men having walked on the Moon in six missions between 1969 and 1972, basic questions about it remain unanswered. For example, is there really water there? How did the Moon come to orbit the Earth? Now, some believe that manned missions should begin again. Human beings, they say, would be better at gathering information and samples than unmanned spacecraft.
- (4) David Heather, a lunar researcher from London, agrees that such questions could be answered more easily if people were sent up rather than robots. He thinks that people are more intelligent and useful. _____²
- (5) The researcher, who is studying data from unmanned spacecraft, believes that because scientists have got some sample material from the Moon, most people consider that it is unnecessary to go back there. He insists, however, that a lot of the material we have does not give a good idea of what all parts of the Moon are like. All the Apollo missions had to land near the Moon's equator, so the samples have come from a limited area. As a result, there are few pieces of rock from the highland regions and insufficient material from the lunar seas. _____³ That is another reason why people like David Heather would like to see more scientists up there, working with more advanced equipment. A lot more could be done today.
- (6) There are problems, however, the main one being that it is incredibly expensive to send humans to the Moon. For that reason, some people might oppose any plans for new missions. There is only so much money to go round. There would be arguments about the best use of resources between people who want to go to the Moon, people who want to build telescopes on Earth and people who want to build telescopes in space. Each group would argue that their project is the most important and urgent. There is another problem to be faced. _____⁴ For example, astronauts on the far side of the Moon, which is invisible to Earth, would be out of contact. A lot of people would oppose manned missions for that reason alone.
- (7) While the next manned lunar mission is being speculated, this does not stop some countries to get prepared for the future space travels with humans. NASA is developing and testing vehicles, spacesuits and dwellings that will be able to stand up to the Moon's harsh conditions, hoping to meet the USA's goal of sending humans back to the Moon by 2020 as they see it as the first step of getting to Mars. On the other hand, China, which became the third country to put a human being in space with its own rocket after the former Soviet Union and the United States, is planning to land the first probe ever on the dark side of the Moon and eventually aiming to land a human being on the Moon by 2036. China's space program is seen as a symbol of the country's rising global importance and technological advancement.

(Kaynak: Complete First Certificate'tan adapte edilmiştir.)

- ❖ Four sentences have been removed from the text above. For questions 1-4, choose the correct sentence for each gap from the sentences in the box below and write the correct letter (A-F) on your answer sheet. There is ONE EXTRA sentence. The first one (0) is given as an example.
- ❖ Yukarıdaki metinden dört cümle çıkarılmıştır. 1-4. sorular için aşağıdaki kutudan her bir boşluk için doğru olan cümleyi seçiniz ve doğru harfi (A-F) cevap kağıdınıza yazınız. (1-4). Cümlelerden bir tanesi kullanılmayacaktır. İlk boşluk örnek olarak verilmiştir.

A. The human footprints on the lunar surface seem as incredible now as they did in the 1960s.	Paragraph 0. <u>F</u>
B. The most mysterious areas of the Moon are probably the most dangerous.	Paragraph 1. _____
C. They can make quick decisions about what they should collect and examine.	Paragraph 2. _____
D. They are supposed to do the kind of tasks that astronauts cannot do.	Paragraph 3. _____
E. It is easy to forget, too, that the technology of the early lunar missions was the technology of the 1960s.	Paragraph 4. _____
F. The two men collected rock samples and took photographs before returning to the Apollo spacecraft.	

- ❖ For questions 5-7, choose the correct option.
- ❖ 5-7. sorular için doğru şıkkı seçiniz.

5. Some people do not think the findings of early lunar missions enough to discover the Moon _____.

- A) despite the fact that good samples have been collected thanks to advanced technology
- B) because a wider area must be researched to get materials from different parts
- C) since lunar seas and the highland regions are more important than the other parts
- D) so telescopes must be built both on Earth and in space

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned among the drawbacks of manned lunar mission?

- A) High expenses
- B) Distribution of money
- C) Unexpected dangers
- D) Physical limits of human beings

7. According to paragraph 7, what can be inferred about the countries' plans to send manned spacecraft to the Moon?

- A) These future missions are important in terms of the present and further achievements of the countries.
- B) Other countries do not support the USA and China for their attempts to send humans to the Moon.
- C) China wants to join the other countries which have already sent machines to the dark side of the Moon.
- D) China cannot send humans to the Moon until 2036 and the USA until 2020 because of the speculations.

Cevap anahtarı: 1.A 2.C 3.E 4.B 5.B 6.D 7.A

Örnek Soru 2:

(1) In 1918 a deadly flu virus killed around 50 million people around the world. The virus was known as Spanish influenza (or flu, for short) because it was first reported in Spanish newspapers. Now, after nine years of work, scientists in an American laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia, have recreated the Spanish flu virus in an attempt to understand why the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic was so devastating. In a report in the journal *Science*, a team led by Dr Jeffery Taubenberger in the USA shows that the recreated virus is extremely effective. When they injected it into mice, it acted very quickly and the mice began to lose weight rapidly, losing 13% of their original weight in two days. Within six days all the mice injected with the virus had died. "I did not expect it to be as lethal as it was," Dr Terrence Tumpey, a scientist working on the project told the journal *Nature*. In a comparison experiment, similar mice were injected with a contemporary type of flu. Although they lost weight initially, they recovered. Tests showed that the Spanish flu virus multiplied so quickly that after four days, mice contained 39,000 times more flu virus than those injected with the more common flu virus. This situation worries many researchers who fear it will be a serious security risk. The genetic sequence of the virus is also being published online, and some experts fear that this could lead other laboratories to recreate the virus, or even use it as a biological weapon.

(2) It took a long time to recreate the virus. Scientists collected fragments of the virus from preserved samples of lung tissue taken from victims of Spanish flu. Using the fragments, they carefully put the complete genetic code together before using the sequence to rebuild the virus. Researchers then investigated which of the eight genes that make up the virus were most responsible for its deadly nature. **They** discovered that all eight genes played a part, which probably means that the virus had completely adapted to cause disease in humans.

(3) In a paper, published in *Nature* last week, Taubenberger and his colleagues analysed the genetic **make-up** of the recreated virus. They were surprised to find that it had no similarities to any of the human viruses in circulation, which probably means that the Spanish flu jumped from birds to humans and did not mix with a human virus first. The finding that the Spanish flu came straight from birds has worried scientists. Previously, a pandemic was thought likely only if a bird flu virus merged with a human flu virus.

(4) According to Taubenberger, knowing what mutations caused the 1918 Spanish flu virus will help scientists check viruses to work out which might cause a pandemic. 'The H5N1 bird flu in Asia is already mutating to make it more suited to infecting humans', he said. Viruses have escaped from high-security labs before. During the recent Sars outbreak, the virus escaped at least twice, once in Taiwan and once in Singapore, when researchers became contaminated. Some scientists warned that the 1918 virus's genetic code could easily be misused. But others believe a pandemic is unlikely even if the virus escapes, because of most people's natural immunities and the availability of antiviral drugs and flu vaccines.

(Kaynak: *The Guardian Weekly* (onestopEnglish.com))

- ❖ For questions 1-4, choose the correct heading for the paragraphs (1-4) from the list of headings below and write the correct letter (A-E) on your answer sheet. There is ONE EXTRA heading.
- ❖ 1-4. sorular için kutucuk içinde yer alan başlıklarla paragrafları (1-4) eşleştirerek, doğru harfi (A-E) cevap kağıdınıza yazınız. Verilen başlıklardan biri KULLANILMAYACAKTIR.

Paragraphs	List of Headings
1. Paragraph 1: _____	A.
2. Paragraph 2: _____	B.
3. Paragraph 3: _____	C.
4. Paragraph 4: _____	D.
	E.

- ❖ For questions 5-9, choose the correct option.
- ❖ 5-9. sorular için doğru şıkkı seçiniz.

5. According to the passage, scientists have recreated the flu to _____.

- A) create a biological weapon that can cause mass destruction
- B) prove that medical facilities were insufficient in the 1910s
- C) understand how it caused the death of millions of people
- D) demonstrate the latest developments in genetic studies

6. It is understood from the passage that _____.

- A) the research on the Spanish flu was a long and challenging process
- B) bird flu is thought to be the most dangerous virus that has affected humans
- C) American scientists have finally found the cure for the Spanish flu
- D) when a bird flu virus mixes with a human flu virus, it causes a pandemic

7. The author's attitude towards the pandemics in the future can be best described as _____.

- A) hopeful
- B) pessimistic
- C) neutral
- D) critical

8. The pronoun 'they' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A) victims of the Spanish flu
- B) samples of lung tissue
- C) researchers
- D) eight genes

9. The word "make-up" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) advantage
- B) search
- C) illness
- D) structure

Cevap anahtarı: 1.C 2.E 3.D 4.A (B is extra) 5.C 6.A 7.C 8.C 9.D