

B2 KURU (FİLOLOJİ GRUBU) YETERLİK SINAVI ÖRNEĞİ

Amaç:

B2 kuru (Filoloji Grubu) Yeterlik Sınavı üç aşamadan oluşmakta olup, İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı ve Amerikan Kültürü ve Edebiyatı bölüm öğrencilerinin bölümde alacakları eğitim doğrultusunda dil seviyelerini ölçmek için hazırlanmıştır. Sınav, öğrencilerin özellikle derslerini takip edebilmek için ihtiyaç duyduğu edebi ve akademik metinleri okuma ve anlama, okuduğu metinleri yorumlama, dersleri İngilizce takip etme, farklı uzunluklardaki konuşmalardan dinlediğini anlama, not alma ve yorum yapma ve yine farklı uzunluklarda akademik yazı yazma konusundaki becerilerini ölçmek amacı ile hazırlanmıştır.

Sınavdaki tüm sorular ve çeldiriciler sorumlu okutmanlar tarafından özgün olarak hazırlanır.

SINAVIN İÇERİĞİ:

Sözlü Sınav:

Sözlü Sınav öğrencilerin sözlü olarak kendilerini ifade etme, karşısındaki ile iletişime geçme ve fikirlerini tartışma becerilerini ölçmektedir. Öğrenciler sınav salonuna tek tek alınırlar ve kendilerine iki okutman tarafından sorular verilir. Sınav süresince öğrencilerin sesi kayıt alınır. Öğrencilerin ilk bölümde kendilerini tanıtmaları istenir, ikinci bölümde ise verilen sorular üzerine fikirlerini açıklaması beklenir. Öğrenciler bu aşamada not alabilirler. Son aşamada ise öğrencilerin, konu veya durumla ilgili sorulara cevap vermesi ve fikirlerini savunması beklenir. Sözlü sınav, Yeterlik Sınavının toplam %20'sini oluşturmaktadır.

Örnek Sorular:

1. Bölüm:

Can you describe yourself?

Let's talk about your hometown.

What is it famous for?

What are the disadvantages of living in your hometown?

2. Bölüm:

Describe a person you admire. You should say:

- why you admire
- what is s/he famous for
- what makes him/her special
- how s/he became successful or famous

3. Bölüm:

Free Time

- What do you do in your free time?
- How long have you been doing these activities?
- Do you think people have enough free time in your country? (Why / Why not?)

Yazılı Sınav:

Sınav iki oturumdan oluşmaktadır. Sınav Yeterlik Sınavının **toplam %80'nini** oluşturmaktadır. Sınavın konu, puan dağılımı ve süresi aşağıdaki gibidir:

I. OTURUM:

Listening Skills & Note-taking (Dinlediğini Anlama+ Not Tutma)+ **Reading Skills** (Okuduğunu Anlama)

Soru Sayısı: 45 soru (1 x45= 45 puan)

Süre: 90 dakika

II. OTURUM:

Use of English (Dil Kullanımı)+**Integrated Writing** (Dinleme+Okuma+Yazma)+ **Independent Writing** (Bağımsız Yazma)

Use of English Soru Sayısı: 50 soru

Puan: 55 puan (Grammar: 0,5x 40= 20 puan; Vocabulary: 1x 10= 10 puan, Integrated Writing: 10 puan, Independent Writing: 15 puan)

Süre: 120 dakika

Yazılı Sınava Genel Bakış:

B2 KURU YETERLİK SINAVI

I. OTURUM

Listening (Dinlediğini Anlama)

- Dialogue (Diyalog)
- Short Talk (Söyleşi)
- Lecture & Note-taking
(Uzun Konuşma & Not-Tutma)

Reading (Okuduğunu Anlama)

- Reading Comprehension (Okuduğunu Anlama)

II. OTURUM

Use of English (Dil Kullanımı)

- Cloze Text (Boşluk Doldurma)
- Restatement (Yeniden İfade Etme)
- Vocabulary Cloze (Kelime Doldurma)

Integrated Wri.

- Listening
- Reading
- Writing

Independent Writ.

I. OTURUM:

Toplam 90 dakikadır. Her soru 1 puandır ve çoktan seçmelidir.

LISTENING SKILLS

Her bir soru dört çeldiriciden oluşur. Adaylar üç bölümden sorumludur. İlk iki bölümün soru kâğıtları önceden dağıtılır ve adaylar dinlerken soruları yanıtlarlar. Üçüncü bölümde not alma becerisi ölçülür ve soru kâğıtları adaylara dinleme sonunda dağıtılır.

A- Diyalog:

Hedef: Adayların günlük konuşmalarda geçen sözcük, dilbilgisi ve deyimsele ifadeleri anlama becerisini ölçmek.

Adaylar bir diyalog dinlerler ve konuşma ile ilgili toplam **5 sorudan** sorumlu olurlar.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Adaylar iki kişi arasında geçen bir konuşmayı iki kez dinlerler ve aşağıdaki soruları cevaplarlar.

Speaker A: Excuse me, professor? I was hoping you had a second to talk about class.

Speaker B: Hi Gracie. I'm happy that you came. I've been curious about the [...]

1. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A) What the woman must do in order to pass the course

B) Why the woman is not interested in the lectures

C) How the professor can improve his teaching style

D) The student's feelings about a recent lecture

B- Söyleşi:

Hedef: Adayların belli konular üzerine yapılan söyleşileri takip etme ve yorum yapma becerisini ölçmek.

Adaylar bir söyleşi dinlerler ve toplam **5 sorudan** sorumlu olurlar.

ÖRNEK SORU:

[..... **(Speaker A)** On this edition of Q&A, we'll be focusing on SARS. The continuing spread of SARS has all of Asia — and much of the rest of the world — on edge. What do we know about this mysterious disease? And how can we protect ourselves against it? Our guest today is Doctor Miller. He is going to answer the questions most frequently asked by the audience about SARS. First of all, what is SARS, Doctor Miller?

(Speaker B) Well, according to the World Health Organization, SARS is a disease caused by a virus that affects the lungs. It leads to a dry cough, shortness of breath, stiffness, fever and loss of appetite. The symptoms are very similar to those associated with the flu, except that SARS can appear as pneumonia in chest x-rays.....]

21. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of SARS?

- A) Stiff muscles B) Cough C) Drop in body temperature D) Difficulty in breathing

C- Uzun Konuşma:

Hedef: Adayların, uzun akademik bir konuşmayı takip etme, bilgileri ayırt etme ve dinlerken not alma becerisini ölçmek.

Adaylar iki tane uzun konuşma dinlerler ve bu bölüm toplam **14 sorudan** oluşur.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Adaylar çeşitli konularda uzun bir akademik konuşma dinlerler ve aşağıdaki soruları cevaplarlar.

[..... **(Speaker)** ... The tomato has been grown since prehistoric times. We believe that it first originated in South America and was cultivated by Indians in the Andes Mountains. More than 3,000 years ago, it moved from South America to Mexico. The tomato was first introduced to Europe in the 16th century, but it was not until the 19th century that it became popular in Europe. This is most probably because Europeans considered the tomato poisonous and therefore inedible]

1. The tomato was _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) first grown in Mexico | B) not known in Europe till the 19th century |
| C) first cultivated during prehistoric times | D) brought to South America by Indians |

READING SKILLS

Her bir soru dört çeldiriciden oluşur. Adaylar üç bölümden sorumludur.

A- Kısa Okuma Parçası:

Hedef: Adayların kısa metinleri anlama, ana fikre ulaşma, parçanın amacını ve yazarın tavrını belirleme becerisini ölçmek.

Adaylar toplam **3 kısa okuma** parçasından sorumlu olurlar. Her bir okuma parçası **3 sorudan** oluşur. Bu bölümde toplam **9 soru** vardır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

According to the Freudian theory and many others, dreams do not reveal anything about the future. Instead, they tell us something about our present unresolved and unconscious complexes and may lead us back to the early days of our lives, when, according to psychoanalytic theory, the ground was being prepared for these later defects. There are three main hypotheses in this general theory, the first one of which is that the dream is not a meaningless jumble of images and ideas, accidentally thrown together, but rather that the dreams as a whole and every element in it are meaningful. The second point that Freud makes is that dreams are always in some sense a wish fulfillment; in other words, they have a purpose, and this purpose is the satisfaction of some desire or drive, usually of an unconscious character. Thirdly, Freud believes that these desires and wishes having been repressed from consciousness because they are unacceptable to the socialized mind of the dreamer, are not allowed to emerge into the dream without disguise. A censor or superego watches over them and ensures that they can only emerge into the dream in a disguise so heavy that they are unrecognizable.

1. The Freudian theory of dreams suggest that dreams_____.

- A) may foretell what the future will be like
- B) have little to do with our past experiences
- C) are nothing but fragments of images with little meaning
- D) bring out one's inner conflicts in the past and at present

C- Uzun Okuma Parçası:

Hedef: Adayların uzun okuma parçalarını anlama, özel bilgileri ayırt etme, yazarın tavrını yorumlama, kelimelerin anlamını parçadan çıkarma ve genel yorum yapma becerilerini ölçmek.

Adaylar **iki uzun** parçadan sorumlu olurlar. Bu bölümde toplam **12 soru** vardır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

1) Some people must have been surprised when they read in the newspaper that euthanasia had just been legalized in the Netherlands. Is it not the case that euthanasia has been legal in the Netherlands for decades? The answer to this question is: yes and no. In the strictest sense, the answer is no. But, in practice, the answer is yes, as euthanasia has been tolerated for about twenty years in the Netherlands. Doctors who have acted according to certain standards or rules have not been prosecuted for euthanizing their patients. Such a practice has been sanctioned if carried out in response to a patient's request (although Dutch statistics show that in actuality thousands of patients have been euthanized even without a request that their lives be ended).

(2) So what has changed? In one sense, nothing much. However, by formally recognizing euthanasia as a legal practice, and thereby acknowledging patients' rights to be killed with the help of a doctor, the Netherlands is making an alarming public statement before the world at large. It is saying that euthanasia is not only to be tolerated, but that it is a good thing and even a right.

(3) Of course, in a country which has accepted the Nietzschean claim that God is dead, anything is possible. And I do mean anything. For when people know that they are subject to an order instituted only by themselves, not by God, then they will take the law into their own hands and decide for themselves what is good and evil. In this land east of Eden, where humanity assumes the role of supreme power, there is in the end a real risk of moral anarchy. Only a social agreement arrangement or public contract to minimize the resultant damage can then help people to live in some sort of peace with their neighbours.

(4) The legal recognition of the right to euthanasia is based on the assumption that patients should be free to choose what they desire is right for them and should therefore the right to die should be granted without question. This is the ultimate in human arrogant pride, so typical of our times. It goes hand in hand with a demand for control. Present-day citizens living in the Western world are used to pressing buttons to get what they want – be it a certain TV program, instant cash, or some other desired commodity. The society in which they live is a society of technological triumph and consumerism.

(5) Not surprisingly, the arrogant pride that has accompanied our technological advance and the consumerist **ethos** which has led to an increased demand for all sorts of goods and services has affected the health-care profession as well. In many parts of the world, patients now see themselves as "customers" or "clients," and doctors view themselves as mere "providers" of services. Given this understanding, it is little wonder that patients believe they have the "right" to purchase or ask for what they want – and that such a right should encompass euthanasia.

(6) For patients and families in despair, euthanasia provides the illusion of control in a technological society in which the dying process is all too often extended unnecessarily and in which hospital wards can become places of pain. The desire for euthanasia signifies a growing distrust on the part of patients in their doctors. Perhaps it is not surprising that this distrust should surface, as is the case in the Netherlands, where people typically do not have access to hospice programs. The hospice culture, which has been **nurtured** by Christian thinking, is a life-affirming alternative to euthanasia and does not insist on the promotion or preservation of life at all costs. It rejects the idea of killing, while recognizing that there is a time to die. If such programs were widely available in the Netherlands, the response to the increasing technologization of medicine might not have been the sanctioning of euthanasia.

(7) Some are saying that the legalisation of euthanasia in a country that has tolerated the practice for a couple of decades is no big deal. However, such legalisation is a big deal because of what is at stake. People have real needs and concerns at the end of life, and the Dutch legalisation puts forward an example of how to respond to them. The example is a poor one that must be regarded as such. There must be a better way to help people in the midst of the dying process.

1. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A) the underlying reason for legalising euthanasia in the Netherlands
- B) legalisation of doctor-assisted suicide in the Netherlands
- C) standards or rules that doctors have to observe in the Netherlands
- D) the conditions that allow for practicing euthanasia in the Netherlands

2. According to the writer, which one of the following may lead to moral anarchy?

- A) Living in accordance with a social agreement
- B) Being subject to a supreme order
- C) Having to reach a kind of agreement in the society
- D) People's taking the law into their own hands

II. OTURUM:

Toplam 120 dakikadır. Bu oturumda verilen sınav toplam 55 puandan oluşur ve tamamen klasiktir.

USE OF ENGLISH

Toplam 3 bölümden oluşur. Her bir bölüm klasik sınav formatındadır. Bu bölüm toplam 15 puandır.

A- Cloze Text: Toplam **30 sözcük çıkartılmış üç paragraftan** oluşur. Adaylardan paragrafları anlam bütünlüğünü bozmayacak şekilde sadece bir kelime ile doldurmaları beklenir. Bu bölümde adayların ileri seviyede İngilizce dilbilgisi ve kelime bilgileri test edilir. Her bir soru **0,5 puandır.**

Hedef: Adayların ileri seviyede okuma parçalarını anlama, eksik metinleri tamamlama ve yorumlama becerilerini, ilgili dilbilgisi ve kelime bilgisini ölçmek.

ÖRNEK SORU:

For questions 1-16, read the texts below and write the word which best fits in each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

The term Renaissance man was coined to describe the genius of Leonardo da Vinci. He was a man of so many accomplishments in almost all areas of human effort _____¹ a person like him has rarely been seen in human history. Casual patrons of the arts know him as the painter of “La Gioconda” –more commonly called the “Mona Lisa” - and of the wonderful “Last Supper”, _____² was painted on a wall in a monastery in Milan. These paintings alone provided him with long-term fame as an artist, _____³ there is also the fact that he was also a sculptor, an architect, and a man of science who carried out serious investigations into the natural and physical sciences, mathematics and engineering. More than 300 years before flying machines were perfected, Leonardo _____⁴ devised plans for prototypes of an airplane and a helicopter. His extensive studies of human anatomy _____⁵ portrayed in anatomical drawings, which were among the most significant achievements of Renaissance science. His remarkable illustrations of the human body elevated drawing into a means of scientific investigation and exposition, and provided the basic principles for modern scientific illustration....

B- Yeniden İfade Etme:

Hedef: Adayların parantez içerisinde verilen dilbilgisine dayalı belirli ifadeleri, anlam bütünlüğünü bozmadan yeniden ifade etme becerisini ölçmek.

Toplam **10 sorudan** oluşur. Her bir soru **0,5 puandır**.

ÖRNEK SORU: Rewrite the sentence below, using the prompts in parenthesis.

1. The praise she received from the large audience made her tremendously pleased (**HAVING**).

_____.

C- Kelime Doldurma: Toplam **10 kelime** çıkartılmış olan bir paragraftan oluşur. Adayların paragraftaki boşlukları yukarıdaki tablodan doldurmaları istenir. Her bir soru **1 puandır**.

Hedef: Adayların bir paragrafın genelinden çıkarım yaparak, ileri seviyede İngilizce kelime, deyim ve edat kullanımını ölçmek.

ÖRNEK SORU:

CHALLENGING	MENTAL	INVOLVE	OUTCOME
RELEASE	SETTLEMENT	DEVOTE	EVOLVE
MASSIVE	COMPELLED	REPUTATION	REQUIRE

Why aren't some people satisfied with traditional sports such as tennis, basketball, and skiing? Why do they feel the need to push their limits and do extreme sports like white water rafting or canyoning, which _____⁴³ a lot of danger? One answer may be that life today is much easier than it was in the past. Day-to-day survival used to be much more physical than it is nowadays. Our ancestors used to _____⁴⁴ most of their time to physical activities such as hunting and farming, that is chasing down animals and labouring to raise crops. Nowadays, the food-gathering workout for the average person is nothing more than pushing a shopping cart down a supermarket aisle, which is not really a/an _____⁴⁵ experience. Many people today work at jobs that _____⁴⁶ them to use their brains, but not their bodies [...]

INTEGRATED WRITING (DİNLEME+OKUMA+YAZMA)

Bu bölümde bir kısa okuma parçası verilir. Ardından adaylara aynı konu ile ilgili bir kısa akademik konuşma dinletilir. Dinleme bölümünde not tutan adaylar bu iki bölümle ilgili bir paragraf yazarlar. Bu bölüm **10 puandır**.

Hedef: Adayların ezber kalıplar kullanmadan, okuma parçasını ve akademik bir konuşmayı analiz ederek, kendi fikirlerini konu bütünlüğünü bozmayacak şekilde ifade etme becerisini ölçmek. Adayların yazdığı paragrafta o konu ile ilgili görüşünü ifade etmesinin yanı sıra, okuma parçası ve dinlediği konuşmaya gönderme yapması ve uygun bağlaçları, dilbilgisi yapılarını ve kelimeleri kullanması beklenir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

A- Reading:

Read the text below and then you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. While listening, take notes. You will then write a response to a prompt related to the relationship between the lecture and the reading text.

Wind power has been suggested as a renewable energy source that could one day be used to power homes and business. By using large fan blades that rotate in the wind, entire towns may one day be powered without the need for other power sources such as fossil fuels. [...]

B- Listening:

Now listen to a lecture and take notes.

Speaker:

There are plenty of suggestions out there about how we can solve this energy crisis that the world is facing. One such solution is wind power. Now, it certainly sounds like an attractive solution.

However, wind power simply does not live up to its potential. Unfortunately, with all of the promise that wind power has, there are a number of problems with wind power that make it an inadequate solution to the energy crisis. [...]

C- Writing: Summarise the points made in the lecture, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading. Write a paragraph of about **150 words**.

INDEPENDENT WRITING (BAĞIMSIZ YAZMA)

Bu bölümde adaylara üç konu verilir ve konulardan birini seçmesi istenir. Bu bölüm **15 puandır**.

Hedef: Adayların, doğru ve uygun dil yapılarını, sözcük ve söylem biçimlerini kullanma, standart İngilizce kurallarına uyma ve tutarlı bir bütünlük içerisinde deneme (essay) yazma becerilerini ölçmek.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Choose ONE of the topics below and discuss it in a well-developed essay of about 300 words.

- Some people believe that artists are just as important to society as scientists are.
- Some people believe that first impressions are very accurate. Others get to know someone before forming an opinion about them. What do you think?