**2015 İNGİLİZCE ÖABT SORULARI**

1. “I’m having my hair cut twice a month.”

**What could be the metalinguistic explanation for the error in given sentence?**

1. The verb “have” is a non-progressive verb.
2. The progressive “–ing” is in compatible with habitual interpretations.
3. The verb of the sentence is causative so “cut” should be in the –ing form.
4. There is no need to use a causative construction.
5. The second verb “cut” is misplaced in the sentence.

Cevap : B

1. I. Reflexive Pronoun

II. Relative Pronoun

III. Indefinite Pronoun

IV. Object Pronoun

V. Demonstrative Pronoun

People tend to deny their faults given that somebody warns them about faults, but if they recognize their faults themselves, it is usually easy to accept them.

**Which kinds of pronouns are used in the given sentence?**

1. I-II-III
2. I-III-IV
3. II-III-V
4. II-IV-V
5. III-IV-V

Cevap : B

1. **In which of the following options are the utterance and the mood wrongly matched?**
2. Paul nervously asked Jane why she behaved as if nothing had happened. – Interrogative
3. Come to my office as soon as you have finished your lunch. – Imperative
4. What a fine match Martha received for her wedding anniversary! – Exclamatory
5. He insisted that all employees be in the meeting hall at eight o’clock.- Subjunctive
6. The President and his guests are going to visit our city next week. – Declarative

Cevap: A

1. **Which of the following sentences denotes a state rather than an action?**
2. The car struck a lamp while I was parking it yesterday.
3. They can widen the road to deal with the increase in traffic.
4. It soon became apparent that they disagreed with each other on the issue.
5. The roof was leaking, and I had to use a bucket to catch the drops.
6. Some pieces of jewellery were stolen after the family went to bed at midnight.

Cevap: C

1. **Which of the following sentences contains both a predicative adjective and an attributive adjective?**
2. Certain facial traits may reveal vital clues to underlying hearth conditions.
3. Brisk walking after a meal can reduce the rise of fat concentration in your body by 10 to 25 percent.
4. My mother was confused because she had just heard shocking news.
5. It might be unbelievable today, but 2007, some drugs were restricted in the United States.
6. Having bad feeling in some situations prepares us to cope with similar ones in the future.

Cevap : C

1. **Which of the following dialogues does not involve an example of ellipsis I the response?**
2. Edmond: Keep him in line.

James: I’ll try to.

1. Caroles: Is it the dog doing to jump?

Laura: I hope not.

1. Albert: You tasted it before, didn’t you?

Martin: I don’t think so.

1. Ralph: I think they’re not doing very well.

Steven: it’s not as bad as you think.

1. Julia: Did he actually fall asleep?

Charles: Yes, but I don’t know why.

Cevap: D

1. The social networks of the real world are \_\_\_ masses of the data on how we interact with each other, and games that are planned to contain rules to model people’s social interests have started to \_\_\_ that data for added realism.
2. Capturing / withdraw
3. Delivering / exploit
4. Acquiring / sacrifice
5. Generating / overcome
6. Protecting / eliminating

Cevap: B

1. Dialogue journals enable students and teachers to interact \_\_\_ a one-to-one basis in any learning context, and they are also useful communicative tasks \_\_\_ the early stages of the learning to write in a new language.
2. Beyond / about
3. For / through
4. In / across
5. On / at
6. With / by

Cevap: D

1. In many universities throughout the world, a great number of subjects are taught through the medium of English; \_\_\_, students need to develop academic listening skills.
2. As a consequence
3. On the contrary
4. Nonetheless
5. Even so
6. For instance

Cevap: A

1. Some types of the short-answer test items \_\_\_ to provide information about the thinking processes \_\_\_ students’ performance.
2. Should be utilized / being highlighted
3. Would be utilized / highlighted
4. Can be utilized / highlighting
5. Must be utilized / having been highlighted
6. Could be utilized / to have highlighted

Cevap: C

1. **Which of the following sentences does not contain a misspelt word?**
2. According to many scholars, children must learn socially acceptible behaviour.
3. The weather in London famous for being changable and gloomy.
4. Tody, much of the research conducted in science includes multi-disiplinary terms.
5. Public ignorenceabout the disease is still a cause for concern.
6. The main road on the Western Coast is out of the service due to maintenance.

Cevap: E

1. **Which of the following sentences does not contain a punctuation error?**
2. Some scientists say it increases the production of the glutamate, the brain’s energy chemical.
3. Exploring the depths of the Caribbean Sea, a robotic submersible, found the deepest set of hydrothermal vents in the world.
4. The idea of the Earth, flipping over might seem ridiculous, but it is not impossible.
5. Perkin tested it soon realising, he had created an artificial dye.
6. Having a line of the means, you do not have pull the object hard to get it break.

Cevap: A

1. Compulsory attendance laws have been said to limit success and be burdensome for parents who home-school their children. Yet, we know that official reports provide statistics indicating that students who attend school a greater percentage of ties that their counterparts with lesser attendance records score higher on progress and achievement tests.

**What is the purpose of the author in the excerpt taken from an opinion essay?**

1. Elaboration
2. Citation
3. Refutation
4. Description
5. Exemplification

Cevap: C

1. Chinese students have recently become the largest single ethnic group of overseas students enrolled in Australian institutions dealing with services. Due to cultural differences in communication styles. These students find it difficult to adjust to local communication norms that encourage students to speak out in class and in Interaction with academic staff. Cindy Galiols and her associates studied this phenomenon in 1992. They prepared twenty-four carefully scripted videotapes of communication between a student and a lecturer. In which the student adopted a submissive, assertive or aggressive communication style to ask for help with an assignment or to complain about the grade. Galiois and her associates had Australian students, ethnic Chinese students and lecturers view the videos and rate the students on a number of behavioural dimensions and on the effectiveness of their communication style. All participants agreed that the aggressive style was inappropriate and atypical of students of any ethnic background. Consistent with stereotypes, submissiveness was considered more typical of Chinese than Australian students. And assertiveness more typical at Australian than Chinese students. Chinese students felt that the submissive style was more effective than the assertive style. However, lecturers and Australian students interpreted the submissive style as being less effective and as indicating less need for assistance.

Soru kökü (ÖSYM yayınlamadı)

1. The research conducted by Gasllois and her associates could not yield reliable results associated with communication styles.
2. A certain communication style might be considered inconvenient for interaction irrespective of any ethnic background.
3. The more assertive a student’s communication style is, the less willing he or she is to ask for help
4. Communication norms in Australia lead both students and lecturers to adopt a submissive style
5. Interaction between Australian and Chinese students is dramatically influenced by the community style chosen by lecturers.

Cevap: B

1. Soru kökü (ÖSYM yayınlamadı)
2. Interaction patterns of Chinese students were partly ignored in the research performed by Gallois and her associated
3. Although communication styles may differ in an academic setting, students are expected to demonstrate similar behaviours
4. Chinese students are more eligible to work in the Australian services industry than other overseas students since they can easily adjust themselves to Australian communication norms
5. The assertive communication style of Australian students makes it easier to interact with academic staff and peers
6. The language barrier can be major obstacle to effective communication in an academic setting even though students are highly motivated by lecturers to interact with each other

Cevap : D

1. Soru kökü (ÖSYM yayınlamadı)
2. Reveal that the submissive style is closely linked to cultural background while the assertive style can be taken into consideration regardless of ethnic factors
3. Nourish a view that Chinese students are more talented than their Australian counterparts with respect to interactive activities
4. Explain why the interpretations of Australian students and lecturers different completely on the effectiveness of the assertive style
5. Draw attention on the sharp increase in the number of Chinese students working at Australian institutions although they have various communication problems
6. Underlie the essential role played by communication style to enable effective communication and facilitates interaction

Cevap : E

1. **William**: Are you familiar with any important research dealing with early child development?

**Patrick**: Yes, I am. I’m currently reading the work of Vygotsky and his famous contributions on the “Zone of Proximal Development.”

**William**: I’ve read that also. It suggests that children learn best from other children who are closely in age and ability to learner’s current level.

**Patrick**: -------------------

**William**: In a supportive interactive environment, children are able to advance a higher level of knowledge and performance. So, interactions among children contribute a lot to the learning process.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

1. That’s exactly right. Basically, the idea is children having contact with other children who are just a little more advanced than them learn best.
2. I disagree with your interpretation. It seems to me that children learn best from their parents.
3. Reading and writing are the skills that develop with the help of teacher not through interactions with fellow students.
4. Jean Piaget is also another important figure in early child psychology and cognitive development.
5. It isn’t so much about the learners, as it’s about the teachers acting provides of comprehension input.

Cevap : A

1. Andrew: --------

Lisa: Well, unless they’re instructed explicitly, they’ll never learn the differences. You need to train them for this skill separately or integrate it into your instruction of writing. By the way, could you give me an example from your students?

Andrew: They usually write incomplete sentences or single words, thinking that they’d be understood as in speaking, but as you know, communication environment provides us with rich context for including meaning even from the incomplete forms.

Lisa: Interesting! This might be due to too much focus on speaking activities in the classroom.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

1. More and more young people use a language known as the “internet jargon” in their everyday conversations rather than proper language.
2. The context in which the language is used and their knowledge of the world hep students to understand he spoken language.
3. There are students in my classroom who speak English with too many words and sentences that are non-supposed to be used in colloquial language.
4. Some students assume that they can write as if they were speaking. They never thin that written language has unique characteristics.
5. Students should be encouraged to be well aware of the formal and functional differences between speaking and writing.

Cevap: D

1. Trainee teacher: Do you think that young children learn faster than any other age groups?

Teacher: -------------

Trainee teacher: One of the most common beliefs about age and language learning is that young children are known to be good imitators, and thus they can achieve native-like pronunciation.

Teacher: Yes, however, apart from pronunciation ability, it appears that adults and teenagers outperform young learners in my aspects.

**Which of the following completes the dialogue?**

1. We should consider all learners in the same way regardless of their age.
2. In my opinion, young children respond to meaning even if they don’t understand individual words.
3. Unfortunately, the older age groups already have their own patterns of learning.
4. I believe that, unlike young children, older learners have a clear understanding of what they’re learning.
5. I think it depends heavily on what you’re teaching and which technique and principles you promote.

Cevap : E

1. It is extremely striking that human beings have been communicating so efficiently that the number of times communication in a monolingual community breaks down is remarkably low.

**Which of the following is a restatement of given sentence?**

1. It is very astonishing to see how well human beings can communicate without any failure in communication provided that they all come from the same monolingual community.
2. Even if the members of a particular community all speak the same language, significant breakdowns in communication can be relatively frequent.
3. What is quite amazing about people’s ability to communicate so well is the fact that they are very few communication problems among those who speak the same language.
4. People in a monolingual community have an incredible ability to communicate successfully even when there is little opportunity to do so.
5. The amount of miscommunication among people who speak efficiently clear shows those human beings can communicate very well in a monolingual community.

Cevap: C

1. Since the mid-1980s, momentum has grown to develop educational standards whose aim is to have common goals for instruction and criteria for performance to which all schools and students are held.

**Which of the following is a restatement of the given sentence?**

1. Educational standards have received considerable attention since mid-1980s, and the result is that all schools and students share the same instructional goals and performance criteria.
2. The mid-1980s was a time of educational development, particularly in the area of standards which would determine how students are taught and how their performances should be measured in all schools.
3. Since the mid-1980s, there has been an increased recognition of the need to have educational standards based on common goals for teaching and performance criteria applicable to all schools and students.
4. The development of educational standards in the mid-1980s has led to adoption of common instructional goals for many schools in which student performance is measured.
5. The momentum that was established in the mid-1980s has triggered the improvement of educational standards, widely accepted by schools in terms of instructional goals and criteria for performance of each student.

Cevap: C

1. On remarkable think about first language acquisition is the high degree of similarity in the early language of children all over the world. Researchers have described developmental sequences for many aspects of the first language acquisition. The earliest vocalizations are simply the involuntary crying that babies do when they are hungry or uncomfortable. Even though they have little control over the sounds they make in these early weeks of life, infants are able to hear very subtle differences between the sounds of human languages. ----- And yet, it may be many months to reflect before their own vocalizations (babbling) begin to reflect the characteristics of the language or languages they hear.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

1. Among these developmental sequences, babbling stage is the preparatory stage for the next major stage of language development: “one-word stage.”
2. In cleverly designed experiments, Peter Eimas and his colleagues demonstated that tiny babies can hear the difference between “pa” and “ba”.
3. Language acquisition is one of the most impressive fascinating aspects of human development, and scientists always struggle to find out how children accomplish this.
4. Extensive research has been done on what pushed children to go on developing complex grammatical language although their early simple communication is successful.
5. By the age of two, most children reliably produce at least fifty difference words, and some produce many more.

Cevap :B

1. Focused on the student has led to the development of learner training and self-directed learning program. ---- if students make the most of their own decisions about what to do next and how best to study, so the argument goes, their learning is better and they achieve more. Ideally, therefore, a language program would be a mixture of class work and self-study. Gibling and Spalding described a course where their aim was to encourage self-directed learning. As the weeks went by, they decreased the number of “input” classes where they taught in the conventional way and increased sessions where students could opt out of the regular class and work on their own )under teacher supervision). Students were finally observed to develop self-confidence and learn more efficiently.

**Which of the following completes the paragraph?**

1. Coupled with this are exercises an advices on how to approach learning tasks such as reading and writing reports.
2. Despite the controlling role of the teacher in most methodologies, they have all been called humanistic in some circles.
3. Conversely, in a method called “total physical response”, students simply have to carry out the teacher’s commands.
4. There are, however, a number of disadvantages for students and weakness in the knowledge constructed in such a way.
5. Methodologists have turned their attention not just to the teaching of the language but also to training students how to be good learners.

Cevap: E

1. (I) Teachers have always known that their students have different strengths. (II) In language teaching field, some of the differences among students have been attributed to students’ having different learning or cognitive styles. (III) For instance, some students are better visual learners than aural learners. (IV) Teachers who recognizer the multiple intelligences of their students acknowledge that students bring with them several characteristics that influence the way they learn. (V) They learn better when they are able to read new material rather than simply listen to it though many learners can learn equally well either way.

**Which of the sentences in the given paragraph is irrelevant, violating its unity and coherence?**

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

Cevap : D

1. (I) Deciding on how many members of a group should include in problematic for some teachers. (II) In general, it is safe to say that groups of more than seven students can be unmanageable since the amount of student participation obviously falls and disintegration may occur. (III) Group work offers enormous potential especially for listening tasks, joint reading and cooperative writing. (IV) But this is not always the case, and a lot depends on how the activity being performed. (V) Where decisions have to be taken as a result of the activity, it is good idea to have an odd number in each group, but in general tasks, this may not be reasonable.

**Which of the sentences in the given paragraph is irrelevant, violating its unity and coherence?**

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV
5. V

Cevap: C

1. Stories can begin somewhere in the middle of action or, to uses the Latin term, in media res (literally, the middle of things). In such plots, --- is often used to present events that occurred before the story’s opening.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Flashback
2. Remembrance
3. Anachronism
4. Foreshadowing
5. Hint

Cevap: A

1. In ---, --- wrote a savagely powerful novel depicting a totalitarian future, where the government systematically destroys the human spirit. The author portrays a state in which the government monitors and controls every aspect of human life to the extent that even having a disloyal thought is against the law.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. A modest proposal / Jonathan Swift
2. Moll Flanders / Daniel Defoe
3. Utopia / Thomas More
4. Great Expectations / Charles Dickens
5. Nineteen Eighty-Four / George Orwell

Cevap: E

1. “Living death”, “dear enemy”, “sweet sorrow” and “wise fool” are examples of ---- which mean a short self-contradictory phrase.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Hyperbole
2. Smile
3. Metonym
4. Metaphor
5. Oxymoron

Cevap: E

1. ---- is a fourteen-line lyric poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter, and expresses a single theme or idea. William Shakespeare is known to have produced 154 works in this type of poem (not including those that appear in his plays).

**Choose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Ode
2. Hymn
3. Sonnet
4. Haiku
5. Elegy

Cevap: C

1. ---- is a term that denotes a kind of play in which one or more characters feel that they are threatened by an obscure and frightening force power, and personality. Thus, the fear becomes a source of comedy.

**Chose the option completes the sentence.**

1. Comedy of menace
2. Comedy of morals
3. Comedy of manners
4. Comedy of ideas
5. Comedy of humours

Cevap: A

1. **Which of the following is a philosophy that emphasizes the role of the reason rather than of sensory experience and faith in answering basic questions of human existence?**
2. Naturalism
3. Romanticism
4. Rationalism
5. Realism
6. Neoclassicism

Cevap: C

1. Usually in an autobiography, a writer uses the ---- pronoun to write about his or her experiences, so you come into contact with the writer’s story through his or her eyes.

**Chose the best option that completes the sentence.**

1. Second-person plural
2. First-person singular
3. Second-person singular
4. Third-person plural
5. Third-person singular

Cevap:B

1. Language learners use variety of strategies to compensate for missing knowledge. They can describe or exemplify for target object of action (e.g., the thing you open bottles for corkscrew) and use an alternative term which expresses the meaning of the target lexical items as closely as possible (e.g., ship for sailboat).

**Which compensatory strategies are mentioned in the paragraph above?**

1. Time-gaining – Inferencing
2. Using all-purpose words – Code-Switching
3. Circumlocution – Approximation
4. Literal translation – Foreignzing
5. Using non-linguistic signals – word coinage

Cevap: C

1. **Which of the following words ends with a “labio-dental” sound?**
2. Thorough
3. Though
4. Through
5. Tough
6. Throng

Cevap: D

* Editor – to edit
* Babysitter – to babysit
* Enthusiasm – to enthuse

**What is the name of the word-formation process in the example above?**

1. Gentrification
2. Orthographic abbreviation
3. Metaphorical extension
4. Back-formation
5. Clipping

Cevap: D

1. **Which of the following refers to the marking of the person, number and sometimes gender or class of arguments on the verb?**
2. Tense
3. Aspect
4. Voice
5. Mood
6. Agreement

Cevap:E

1. **What is the term for using a word or phrase having a neutral or positive meaning instead of a taboo word having a negative meaning, such as “funeral directors” for “morticians” or “pass away” for “die”?**
2. Hypercorrection
3. Vulgar
4. Argot
5. Epithet
6. Euphemism

Cevap: E

1. **Which of the following refers to the variety of a language whose grammar differs in systematic ways from other mutually intelligible varieties in terms of lexical, phonological, synthetic and semantic aspects?**

1. Slang
2. Idiolect
3. Accent
4. Dialect
5. Jargon

Cevap: D

Alisson: That’s the telephone.

Richard: I’m in bath.

Allison: OK.

**Which of the following statements can be made about the dialogue above?**

1. It is incoherent because there are not any cohesive devices.
2. The utterances violate both coherence and cohesion.
3. The utterances relate coherently to each other, but they lack cohesive devices.
4. Cohesive devices make the utterances coherent.
5. It is coherent event though there are too few cohesive devices.

Cevap: C

1. **Which of the following statement is not a characteristic of Boraca’s aphasia?**
2. Patients’ utterances convey the mining they wish to communicate.
3. Patients have great difficulty in comprehending speech.
4. Patients reveal speech production breakdown and phonological deficits.
5. Patients’ poor articulation results from the injuries of the front (anterior) part of the left side of the brain.
6. Patients’ speech is telegraphic because they omit function words and grammatical morphemes.

Cevap: B

1. In ----, students’ success is often measured in terms of their ability to do something with a language, such as creating a school newspaper, rather than their accuracy in using certain grammatical features.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. The Audio-Lingual method
2. The Task-based language teaching
3. The direct method
4. The grammar-translation method
5. The silent way

Cevap: B

1. **Which of the following is the most appropriate vocabulary presentation technique for words such as “unrealistic” and “dependence”?**
2. Word-building
3. Using realia and visuals
4. Restoring to pictograms
5. Contrasting with L1
6. Reminding learners of familiar words

Cevap: A

1. **Which of the following cannot be regarded as a correct explanation for the deductive presentation?**
2. If a teacher first gives a sentence structure explicitly before introducing learners to text or dialogue, he or she has chosen a deductive approach.
3. It reinforces the idea that language is rule-driven rather than meaning-driven, and the use of grammatical terminology may be difficult for some.
4. The deductive presentation is favoured in the “Audio-Lingual Method” and “Communicative Language Teaching” due to the amount of interaction it fosters.
5. When students have a particular cognitive style that is not suitable for language analysis, it may make more sense to present a grammar construction deductively.
6. In a deductive activity, the students are given the rules, and they apply it to examples, so there is a movement from a generalization to specific instances.

Cevap : C

1. For --- learners, there is a need to add a physical action to the learning process. They prefer to learning by doing. They learn better when they experience doing something themselves.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Auditory
2. Visual
3. Detail-oriented
4. Kinaesthetic
5. Field-intensive

Cevap: D

1. When we interpret scores from language tests as indicators of test-takers’ language ability, a crucial question is, “To what extend can we justify these interpretations?” The --- refers to the extent to which performance on test is consistent with the interpretations we make on the basis of theory of abilities like proficiency, fluency and communicative competence. The ---, on the other hand, concerns whether a test actually samples the subject matter about which conclusions are to be drawn. If a course has ten objectives but only two are covered in a test, then this type of validity suffers.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Construct validity / criterion-related validity
2. Predicative validity / face validity
3. Concurrent validity / content validity
4. Predicative validity / criterion-related validity
5. Construct validity / content validity

Cevap: E

1. The --- syllabus will tend to promote activities which serve to internalize the formal properties of language. The danger of this syllabus is that learners may not be able to use their linguistic knowledge in actual communication. However, the ---- syllabus is organized around the communicative proposes, for which people uses language (e.g., to obtain information or to apologize). Classroom activities thus become “dress rehearsal” for real-life encounters.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Structural / functional-notional
2. Product-based / grammatical
3. Content-based / negotiated
4. Structural / lexical
5. Content-based / functional-notional

Cevap: A

1. Because children, up to the age of 11, are still at an intellectual stage of what Jean Piaget called --- stage, the metalanguage used to describe and explain linguistic concepts should be avoided in instruction. Intelligence is increasingly demonstrated through logical and organized ways of relating to objects. Children at this stage are less egocentric and take multiple perspectives into account.

**Chose the option that completes the sentence.**

1. Abstract operational
2. Preoperational
3. Formal operational
4. Sensorimotor
5. Concrete operational

Cevap: E

1. **Which of the following cognitive operations is difficult for young learners of English to perform?**
2. Analysing the structure of a sentence
3. Segmenting words into syllable like “din-ner”
4. Matching pictures to spoken words in games
5. Initiating simple statements in areas immediate need
6. Following short instructions and directions

Cevap: A

1. **I.** Human beings are born with mental structures that are designed specifically for the acquisition of language, and therefore they are biologically predisposed to learn language.

**II.** When learners imitate and repeat the language they hear in their surrounding environment and are positively reinforced for doing so, habit formation (learning) occurs.

**III.** Language is a system of units that become intertwined in the mind. Language acquisition is a process of associating words with elements of external reality.

**Which of the following matches is correct relating to the theories proposed about first language acquisition?**

1. Innatist - Interactionist - Cognitivist
2. Cognitivist – Behaviourist - Connectionist
3. Behaviourist – Connectionist – Interactionist
4. Innatist – Behaviourist – Connectionist
5. Behaviourist – Cognitivist – Interactionist

Cevap: D

1. --- claims that there are biological mechanisms specifically designated for language acquisition and these ceases to be available at or even before a puppetry. Thus, an older learner has to use general mechanisms that are not affective for language acquisition.

**Chose the option completes the sentence.**

1. The Monitor Hypostasis
2. The Critical Period Hypothesis
3. The Natural Order Hypothesis
4. The Effective Filter Hypothesis
5. The Input Hypothesis

Cevap : B