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2022

KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI
ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ (ÖABT)

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ

Deneme Sınavı • 2

yargı yayınevi

DİKKAT!

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1. - 3. soruyu aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Schools and families respond to political pressures to favor one or the other language. Some students in the United States attend bilingual programs where they develop full literacy in two languages. Most students develop literacy in English with the heritage language only used initially in the case of transitional bilingual education programs. Some families promote heritage language literacy at home and others do not. However, research has shown that regardless of the efforts that families or schools may carry out to support heritage languages, the attitudes and practices of the larger environment prevail in children's bilingual development. Thus, children in the United States are more likely to develop English to a higher level. Moreover, writing in the heritage language is often strongly influenced by English. Code-switching to English is common and text structure of genres follows the English norms.

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1. It is clearly stated in the passage that heritage languages_____.

A) manage to survive and thrive despite several setbacks from the environment.
B) are used by some students at the beginning of transitional bilingual education programs
C) has caused a great debate on language education.
D) are the main reason as to why people are becoming bilingual or multilingual
E) brings forth many different types of bilingual education.

2. We can understand from the passage that_____.

A) not all families have the same attitude towards heritage languages
B) the decision of what languages are spoken and recognized in a country lies in the economic, political, and social concepts of power
C) the pupils do not always have the same level of understanding or even speak the same language when they enter the school system
D) heritage languages are losing significance due to the increasing amount of immigration because of job opportunities and political situations
E) the determination of minority versus majority languages is not always mathematical

3. It can be inferred from the passage that____.

A) language is the key to culture because it allows people to interact with and learn from other people
B) the ability to communicate with a broader range of people in a variety of contexts is becoming more valuable in the political sphere
C) the needs of children should carefully be monitored and considered when creating a school system that will give all children a quality education
D) heritage languages are somehow exposed to disturbance as the larger environment interferes in children's bilinguality
E) The reason for the choice of language to be symbolic is that it gives the language, and the attached culture, a recognized status and more visibility

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4. - 6. soruyu aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1 It is in the nature of communication itself that much of the total signification of utterances is communicated in the form of implicit meaning. One cannot make one's utterances entirely explicit. **2** We can imagine the dullness and drabness such explicitness would result in. **3** Implicitness is thus an essential feature of communication. **4** It is this feature that makes communication both an interesting and a challenging enterprise. In a conversational interaction implicitness results from a number of sources. **5** Entailments, presuppositions and implicatures are some of the most significant inference generating mechanisms involved in the generation and transfer of implicit meaning.

4. **Where in the passage can this sentence be inserted: 'It is common knowledge for us that in any kind of verbal interaction speakers convey most of the communicational content by way of implication rather than by making overt statements.'?**

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

5. **The author of the passage seems to_____.**

A) favor explicitness in conversations
B) regards implicitness in conversations as an indispensable part
C) consider entailment to be the most central truth relation in semantics
D) think implicitness provides a broad framework for studying language variability
E) say entailments are obtained by substituting indefinite phrases for the constituents

6. **The passage states that entailments, presuppositions and implicatures____.**

A) are important factors in the production and transmission of implicit meanings.
B) do not reflect a fixed truth relation between sentences which holds regardless of empirical truth of the sentences
C) are beyond linguistic structures
D) generate confusion and eliminate clarity in a given discourse
E) make it possible to generate multiple meanings out of a sentence

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7. - 9. soruyu aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Societies in which two languages are used regularly, or in which more than one language has official status or a recurrent function, can be called bilingual. For example, Canada is a bilingual country because French and English are both official languages, even though many citizens of Canada are monolingual English speakers. Saudi Arabia is also a bilingual society, as most Saudis speak both Arabic and English, though English has no official status. The nature of individual bilingualism is quite different in different communities–there are those where bilingualism is the norm for all educated citizens those where bilingualism is the norm for the minority language speakers but not those with the greatest political or economic power in the society and those where bilingualism is the norm for the upper classes and better educated but not the relatively powerless. It must be noted that the United States and other traditionally English-speaking countries observe a norm of monolingualism that is possible only for speakers of a 'language of wider communication' living in an economy that is globally highly influential.

7. Which of the following can precede the paragraph?

A) Obviously, the major positive consequence of bilingualism is knowing two languages–and thus being able to converse with a larger array of individuals, as well as having access to two cultures, two bodies of literature, and two worldviews

B) For children in language-minority communities, maintaining their ancestral language preserves ties to their grandparents and keeps open the option of experiences that build ethnic identification and pride, as well as cultural continuity.

C) Speaking other languages has economic advantages, as bilinguals are in demand in the new global economy.

D) Given the relatively poor outcomes of foreign language teaching in the United States, this trajectory reflects the forfeiture of linguistic resources that might well be conserved with educational policies more focused on maintaining and developing immigrants' language skills in L1 as well as L2.

E) Bilingualism is a feature not just of individuals, but also of societies.

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8. Which of the following includes the essential information given in the passage?

A) Research has made clear that early bilingualism may well bring cognitive advantages, particularly in domains such as helping children understand the arbitrary nature of language systems and literacy systems.

B) The major challenge of education for language minority children in the U.S. is to ensure adequate literacy development

C) Bilingualism may assume different forms and functions in different countries, usually depending on the financial and political power of a given country.

D) Both theory and meta-analyses suggest that bilingual education is the best approach to ensuring educational achievement and reducing the risk of reading failure for many language-minority children.

E) Children growing up with parents who speak a minority language (within the larger societal context) may also be natively bilingual, if visitors, neighbors, television, regular caretakers, and other sources make the majority language available.

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A) While some countries are officially bilingual, some others are bilingual only in practice.

B) Bilingualism is often the product of second language (L2) learning after the first language (L1) has been acquired–either through nontutored exposure or through instruction.

C) Individuals can become bilingual at any age, depending on when the need to learn the L2 emerges or when instruction becomes available.

D) Children growing up in bilingual households–where both parents speak two languages regularly, or where each parent speaks a different language–are typically bilingual from the very beginning of language acquisitioN.

E) There are high expectations for second/foreign language proficiency in countries where English is the official language.

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10. - 12. soruyu aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The community college is largely a phenomenon of twentieth-century American higher education. The label applies to an array of institutions that offer six-month vocational diplomas; one- and two-year vocational, technical, and pre-professional certificates; and two-year programs of general and liberal education leading to an associate degree. Two-year colleges may be public, private, proprietary, or special purpose, although public institutions represent the majority of community colleges in the twentieth-first century. States, counties, municipalities, school districts, universities, and religious denominations have all organized community colleges. Some were designed for specific racial and ethnic groups, for women, or for specific purposes such as business, art, or military training. At the close of the twentieth century, two-year colleges enrolled 5,743,000 students, 96 percent of whom attended public community colleges. Nearly 40 percent of all undergraduate students attended community and junior colleges. Between 1900 and 2000 the significance of this sector of higher education grew enormously as its predominantly public character evolved from a much wider variety of origins.

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10. It is stated in the passage that the community college_____.

A) often develops special agreements for the transfer of credits and degrees between the institutions
B) can be highly beneficial for international students as they adjust to the pace of U.S. academic life and practice their English-language skills
C) offers a variety of support services and cross-cultural programs, including tutoring, advising, career planning, study skills, and counseling
D) is an umbrella term that involves institutions offering different certificates and diplomas
E) is designed specifically for international students

11. It is understood from the passage that_____.

A) an associate degree usually takes two years to complete and can be a stepping stone to earning a bachelor's degree at a four-year college or university.
B) admissions requirements are more flexible at community colleges than at four-year institutions, and many have rolling deadlines for admissions
C) community colleges have been organized by several entities ranging from states to religious bodies.
D) students should design their programs of study with a college counselor and pay close attention to agreements among institutions
E) the majority of community colleges are comprised by private institutions

12. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph?

A) Groups such as racial or ethnic minorities or women are within the scope of community colleges.
B) Community colleges first appeared in the 19th century.
C) Towards the end of the 20th century, nearly all students in the US attended colleges.
D) The origin of higher education was religious education.
E) All community colleges served the same purpose: the empowerment of the marginalized groups.

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13. - 15. soruyu aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The detrimental effects of poverty on children's academic outcomes and general well being are well documented. Children who grow up in poverty suffer higher incidences of adverse physical health, developmental delays, and emotional and behavioral problems than children from more affluent families. In school, children and adolescents living in poverty are more likely to repeat a grade, to be expelled or suspended, to achieve low test scores, and to drop out of high school. Though more research is needed to understand many of the dynamics and general effects of poverty, there is also evidence suggesting that the depth, duration, and timing of poverty are important considerations. Specifically, children who live in extreme poverty or who live below the poverty line for multiple years seem to suffer the worst outcomes. The impact of poverty during the preschool and early school years also appears to be more deleterious than the effects of poverty in later years.

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13. It is clearly stated in the passage that_____.

A) there is a negative correlation between poverty and children's academic achievement
B) the period when a child undergoes poverty does not have much effect on achievement.
C) good nutrition is essential for children from preschool years onwards.
D) children cannot alter family conditions by themselves, at least until they approach adulthood
E) how poverty affects academic outcomes is wholly known.

14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A) The passage includes all the effects poverty can have on children.
B) Poor families are more likely to be headed by a parent who is single, has low educational attainment and is unemployed
C) duration of poverty is not an important factor in the lower scores of poor children on measures of cognitive ability.
D) Poverty should be taken into consideration together with its depth, duration, and timing.
E) The effects of short term poverty on children are a lot worse than long term poverty.

15. Which of the following is false according to the passage?

A) More research is required to be able to understand the general effects of poverty.
B) Poverty affects children in various ways.
C) Understanding poverty is the key to designing effective policies to ameliorate the lower academic achievement of children in extreme poverty.
D) The effect of poverty on early school years is more drastic than its effects in late years of schooling.
E) Research has evidenced that poverty affects children negatively in many ways, ranging from developmental delays to lower academic scores.

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16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Children develop writing in the second language **(16)....** different situations. The context of situation affects writing development of bilingual learners on four levels: societal, school, home, and specific writing task. Countries **(17)....** in their support for the various languages their **(18)....**speak. Social, political, cultural, and economic factors impact the attitude **(19)....** languages. Bilingual children in the United States learn to write in a context where their bilingualism encounters limited social and political support. Lack of support for heritage languages influences school and home practices. In addition to attitude toward bilingualism, writing development in schools is influenced by the pressure to learn academic English and **(20)....** high-stakes tests.

16. A) as a means of
B) instead of
C) on behalf of
D) in need of
E) in the context of

17. A) estimate
B) vary
C) dilate
D) permeate
E) support

18. A) inhabitants
B) advocates
C) opponents
D) traitors
E) scholars

19. A) in
B) without
C) via
D) off
E) towards

20. A) pick up
B) succeed in
C) bring forth
D) make up for
E) set out

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21. The period when the brain is most ready to receive and learn a particular language is called the.....period.

Which of the following completes the sentence above?

A) interlanguage
B) lateralization
C) critical
D) socialization
E) localization

22. If a student constantly says 'I writed a letter' despite his/her teacher's corrections, this may be explained through.....

Which of the following completes the sentence above?

A) habit formation
B) positive transfer
C) negotiated input
D) fossilization
E) foreigner talk

23. German "tochter" means "daughter" in English. Then these two words can be said to be.....

Which of the following completes the sentence above?

A) reversives
B) cognates
C) antonyms
D) false cognates
E) metathesis

24. Prescriptive grammar describes how language.....

Which of the following completes the sentence above?

A) should be used
B) is used
C) evolves
D) varies socially
E) varies regionally

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25. Which one of the following presupposes that Linda used to smoke?

A) Linda thinks smoking is a bad and harmful habit.
B) Linda consulted an expert about how to quit smoking.
C) Linda regrets that she gave up smoking.
D) Linda decreased the amount of smoking in a day.
E) Linda has been taken to hospital due to heavy smoking.

26. Which one of the sentence pairs has got the same underlying structure?

A) The bear was chased by the lion.The lion chased the bear.
B) I can't see well nowadays. I need to see my doctor.
C) She is tired. Most possibly, she will want to have a rest.
D) She studies Chemistry. She knows a lot about detergents.
E) It is hard to baby-sit. It requires energy and patience.

27. Which of the following is not a semantic feature of the word daughter?

A) [+human] B) [+animate]
C) [+female] D) [-animate]
E) [- male]

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28. Zip your shoes.

Which word formation process is observed in the underlined word?

A) coinage
B) derivation
C) backformation
D) conversion
E) acronym

29. Which sentence contains allomorphs of the same morpheme?

A) She wrote me a letter and I replied back.
B) I write articles for a magazine.
C) She is both a teacher and a consultant.
D) I have not heard anything about the accident.
E) He is working now.

30. VP → V(NP)(NP)(AdvP)

Which of the following cannot be generated using the rule above?

A) go
B) go alone
C) She went there alone.
D) go fast
E) speak aloud

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31. **Which of the following lexical items includes only one derivative affix?**

A) commercialized
B) disillusionment
C) disapproval
D) childish
E) unplugged

32. **Which of the following <u>does not</u> include deixis?**

A) Today's headlines
B) Her books
C) She and my sister
D) Shakespeare
E) A year ago

33. A: She is a pean merson.
B: Mean person?
What type of speech error is there in the dialogue above?

A) Wernicke's Aphasia
B) Broca's Aphasia
C) Slip-of-the-tongue
D) Tip-of-the-tongue
E) Slip-of-the-ear

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34. Book.....open....here...day ...mistake...road...heater
What type of speaking disorder would a speaker suffer if he/she spoke as shown above?

A) Broca's Aphasia
B) Wernicke's Aphasia
C) Conduction Aphasia
D) Anomia
E) Spoonerism

35. **In which of the following words does 'uni-' <u>not</u> occur as a bound/derivational morpheme?**

A) Unilateral
B) Unintellectual
C) Unisex
D) Unicode
E) Unidirectional

36. How they clang, and clash, and roar!
In the jangling,
In the clamor and the clangor of the bells!
Which of the following is <u>not</u> an example of onomatopoeia in the poem *The Bells* by Edgar Allen Poe?

A) clang B) clash C) roar
D) bells E) clangor

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37. It is a genre or mode of literature that combines fiction with horror, death, and at times romance. Its origin is attributed to English author Horace Walpole, with his 1764 work *The Castle of Otranto*.

The definition above can be associated with ----.

A) the fantastic
B) science fiction
C) magic realism
D) legends
E) the gothic novel

38. **Which of the following is the part of plot in which the tension lessens, and the story begins to move towards its close?**

A) Falling action
B) Rising action
C) Climax
D) Resolution
E) Denouement

39. **Which of the following types of poem is characterized by subjective thoughts, feelings, and attitude of a poet and generally deals with the themes of love, war, peace, nature, and loss?**

A) Ballad
B) Lyric poem
C) Epistle
D) Elegy
E) Pastoral poem

40. --- tells the story of an orphaned boy who starts his life in a workhouse and is then sold into apprenticeship with an undertaker. He escapes from there and travels to London, where he meets the Artful Dodger, a member of a gang of juvenile pickpockets led by the elderly criminal Fagin.

Choose the option which <u>best</u> completes the statement.

A) *Great Expectations*
B) *Oliver Twist*
C) *Wuthering Heights*
D) *Hard Times*
E) *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

41. ---- refers to a theatrical movement arising in the early to mid-20th century from the theories and practice of a number of theatre practitioners who responded to the political climate of the time through the creation of a new political theatre, such as Erwin Piscator, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Vsevolod Meyerhold, and, most famously, Bertolt Brecht.

Choose the option which <u>best</u> completes the statement.

A) Absurd Theatre
B) Existentialism
C) Realism
D) Epic Theatre
E) Performance Theatre

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42. In writing or speech, the deliberate repetition of usually the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect is known as *anaphora*. Elizabethan and Romantic writers brought this device into practice. It is common for us to use anaphora in our everyday speech to lay emphasis on the idea we want to convey or for self-affirmation.

Which of the following is <u>not</u> an example of anaphora?

A) "Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better."
B) "My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration."
C) "Buying nappies for the baby, feeding the baby, playing with the baby: This is what your life is when you have a baby."
D) "I want my money right now, right here, all right?"
E) "I want to have a more relaxed life. I wish I were a rich person."

43. Mrs. Wilson intends to use the following poem in one of his language classes:

Collections
Look at my collection!
Stickers everywhere
This one's of a penguin
That one's of a bear
Here's a red tomato
With funny wobbly eyes.
I've got lots of stickers
In every different size!

Which of the following may <u>not</u> be true of the use of this poem in the classroom?

A) The poem should be particularly used with adult EFL learners.
B) The poem could be used to teach some animals.
C) The poem is a first-person narrative.
D) The poem could be supported with graphics for better comprehension.
E) The poem contains lexical items that could be used to recount a hobby.

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44. An EFL teacher asks students to read a short story and provides them with the following prompts and questions for an in-class discussion:

- Tell me what you liked about this story.
- Tell me whom you admired most in the story.
- Did any of the characters remind you of anyone you know?

Which of the following can reflect the teacher's main purpose in this activity?

A) To check the difficulty level of the story for students
B) To make students notice the features of the genre they read
C) To help students analyse the turning points in the story
D) To enable students to focus on the grammatical structures in the story
E) To initiate students' personal response to characters and the plot

45. An EFL student is asked to comment on the following excerpt from a short a story by Kate Chopin, but he is rather baffled and cannot say much:

"Her mouth was a fountain of delight. And when he possessed her, they seemed to swoon together at the very borderland of life's mystery."

Which of the following might be the reason why the student was not able to comprehend the excerpt given above?

A) Lack of cohesive devices
B) Metaphorical language
C) Non-figurative expressions
D) Rare grammatical structures
E) Similes and metalanguage

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46. – Vocabulary is strictly limited and learned in provided dialogues.
– Grammar is taught inductively again through dialogues.
– A situational syllabus is employed to provide the dialogues.
– Great importance is attached to pronunciation.

The principles above can be associated with ----.

A) the Direct Method
B) the Audio-Lingual Method
C) Eclecticism
D) Post-Methodism
E) the Grammar Translation Method

47. Learners of this type prefer using images, pictures, colours, and maps to organise information and communicate with others.

Which learner type can be associated with the given statement?

A) Visual Learners
B) Auditory Learners
C) Analytic Learners
D) Kinaesthetic Learners
E) Existential Learners

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48. **Which of the following is <u>not</u> correct regarding the given type of reading?**

A) Interactive reading can require students to read several paragraphs to one page of text or more, and psycho-linguistically interact with the text to identify relevant features and retain information that is conceptually processed.
B) Perceptive reading requires students to process separate letters, words, punctuation, and other graphemic symbols of larger stretches of discourse.
C) Intensive reading often takes place in the classroom for language practice and teaching, and aims at teaching and practicing language use.
D) Strategic reading is the extraction and construction of meaning from text by teachers and students individually or by teachers and students jointly through the skilful and situational use of a repertoire of cognitive strategies.
E) Extensive reading involves learners reading texts for practicing the usage of language, usually with the help of an instructor or another native speaker of the target language.

49. It is the sub-skill used to understand what the writer implicitly states in the reading text.

Which of the following sub-skills can be associated with the given explanation?

A) Scanning
B) Scamming
C) Inferencing
D) Semantic mapping
E) Interpreting

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50. Which of the following cannot be associated with young learners?

A) They generally show reluctance towards learning a new language because they fear making mistakes.

B) Brightly-coloured objects, toys, and puppets will get their attention and keep them focused.

C) Since they do not have access to metalanguage, abstract concepts are difficult to understand for them.

D) They have a short attention span; they can easily get bored after 5-10 minutes.

E) A multi-sensory environment is necessary for them since they understand mostly when they see, hear, touch and interact.

51. "My friends very hardworking."

Which of the following explains the type of error that the native speaker of Turkish makes in the given sentence?

A) Hypercorrection B) Underextension

C) Overextension D) Addition

E) Omission

52. ---- syllabi are designed to teach certain groups of words in each unit often in accordance with specific themes. The basic concept on which this syllabus type rests is the idea that a significant part of learning a language consists of being able to comprehend and produce word-based phrases as chunks.

Which of the following syllabus types best completes the sentence?

A) Functional-notional B) Lexical

C) Structural D) Product-based

E) Situational

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53.
- They are more sociable because interaction and communication are very important for them.
- They feel comfortable with communicative activities.
- They often work well in teams as they tend to be better at interpersonal relationships.
- They prefer to view a pattern in its entirety rather than constituent parts.
- Activities that connect different parts of a lesson are useful for them.

The features given above can be associated with ---- learners.

A) impulsive B) field-independent

C) field-dependent D) reflective

E) communicative

54. ----- are tests that are designed to categorize students into groups, usually by establishing their relative language levels to group students with the same proficiency level.

Which of the following best completes the sentence?

A) Selection tests B) Prognostic tests

C) Attainment tests D) Placement tests

E) Diagnostic tests

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55. Overextension is an error in early word use in which a child uses a single word to label multiple different things in a manner that is inconsistent with adult usage. In other words, it is extending the use of a word or concept for the other objects which are similar.

Which of the following is not an example of overextension?

A) Saying 'daddy' for all older men.
B) Saying 'dog' for horses and other quadrupeds.
C) Saying 'airball' for balloon.
D) Saying 'truck' for bus.
E) Saying 'apple' for oranges.

56. According to the ----, learners with high motivation, high self-confidence, and low anxiety can better acquire language. However, high anxiety, low self-confidence, or low motivation can act as a screen which will block the input from being absorbed.

Choose the option which best completes the sentence.

A) Input Hypothesis
B) Affective Filter Hypothesis
C) Natural Order Hypothesis
D) Monitor Hypothesis
E) Acquisition/Learning Hypothesis

57. **Student:** I want read.

Teacher: Oh! What do you want to read?

What kind of corrective feedback does the teacher use in the given case?

A) Recast
B) Elicitation
C) Repetition
D) Clarification request
E) Metalinguistic Feedback

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58. I. It gives importance to emotional and spiritual needs of an individual. Emotions, and attitudes of the learners, their needs, interests, beliefs, and motivations are the core concerns.

II. Learning is automatic habit formation occurring through reinforcement. Learners are considered to be tabula-rasa, and passive imitators.

III. It is based on internal and mental processes in language learning (interaction between language and cognition).

IV. Collaborative construction of knowledge through social negotiation, and not competition among learners is emphasized.

Which of the following gives the correct order of the given theories about first language acquisition?

	I	II	III	IV
A)	Cognitivist	Behaviourist	Constructivist	Humanist
B)	Humanist	Constructivist	Behaviourist	Cognitivist
C)	Behaviourist	Humanist	Cognitivist	Constructivist
D)	Humanist	Behaviourist	Cognitivist	Constructivist
E)	Humanist	Behaviourist	Constructivist	Cognitivist

59. They are gifted at nurturing and growing things in addition to their ability to care for and interact with animals. They can easily distinguish patterns in nature. They are good at outdoor experiences, plants, pets, classifying natural objects, environmental topics, and field trips.

The statement above can be associated with ---- learners.

A) existentialist
B) visual
C) auditory
D) kinaesthetic
E) naturalist

Telegram @kpsslisanspdf @kpssegitimpdf @kpssonlisanspdf @kpssoabtpdf

60. Talking to children has always been fundamental to language development, but new research reveals that the way we talk to children is key to building their ability to understand and create sentences of their own. Part of creating comprehensible input for children consists of using strategies for making the message understood by using a caretaker speech. This caretaker speech is also called ---- .

Choose the option which best completes the definition above.

A) Scaffolding
B) Motherese
C) Inner Speech
D) Casual Speech
E) Transactional Speech

61. ---- are based on specific events where language is used. Teaching units are based on topics or certain events, such as "at the shopping centre" or "at the airport". Grammar and vocabulary are taught in a manner that will allow students to operate within those.

Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

A) Structural Syllabi
B) Notional-functional Syllabi
C) Lexical Syllabi
D) Situational Syllabi
E) Grammatical Syllabi

62. **Student**: Uhm, the, the elephant. The elephant growls.

Teacher: Do we say the elephant here?

What kind of corrective feedback is used by the teacher in the given dialogue?

A) Recast
B) Elicitation
C) Repetition
D) Clarification request
E) Metalinguistic feedback

YARGI YAYINEVİ

63. I. It simply means that a test seems valid on the surface of it. This is often the only type of validity that is checked on in-class exams. It is important for teachers to know if a test "looks like" it is going to measure what it is supposed to measure.

II. If one test is considered valid, the validity of the other test is strengthened.

III. It refers to the fact that a test accurately foretells future performance of learners.

Which of the following is the correct order of the above definitions related to validity?

A) Concurrent – Predictive – Face
B) Face – Predictive – Concurrent
C) Predictive – Concurrent – Face
D) Predictive – Face – Concurrent
E) Face – Concurrent – Predictive

64. **Which of the following statements can be associated with appreciative listening?**

A) It simply requires valuating the aesthetic nature of speech and the way it is delivered.
B) It entails the students' distinguishing of sounds, words and phrases.
C) It requires detailed understanding the message of the spoken text by means of vocabulary and grammar knowledge.
D) It requires evaluating the message by critically answering to the arguments in the spoken text.
E) It necessitates judging and evaluating of the truth value of what the speakers have said.

65. I. They respond although they do not understand.

II. They have an extended attention span.

III. Abstract concepts are difficult to deal with for them.

IV. They learn indirectly rather than directly.

Which ones of the given statements can be associated with young learners?

A) I, II, and III
B) II, III and IV
C) I, II and IV
D) I and II
E) I, III and IV

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66. Which of the following cannot be associated with Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL)?

A) CALL is an approach to language teaching and learning in which computer-based resources are employed as a vehicle to present, enhance, and evaluate the materials to be learned.

B) Its primary purpose is to integrate technology, internet, computer, and software programs with face-to-face language education.

C) CALL's chief purpose in the long run is to dispose of face-to-face teaching and learning through the internet.

D) CALL supports and develops learner-autonomy and increases student motivation.

E) CALL is a tutor for language drills or skill practice, and a tool for writing, presenting, and researching.

67. I. It provides general statements about the rationale about language, language learning and language teaching, detailed specification of aims, objectives and targets learning purpose, and implementation of a program.

II. It is a specification of what takes place in the classroom, which usually includes contents, activities, skills, to be taught and the sequence of these contents.

III. It includes objectives, activities, materials, student profile, and the procedure for what is to be done throughout a lesson.

Which of the following is the correct order of the definitions given above?

	I	II	III
A)	Syllabus	Lesson plan	Curriculum
B)	Curriculum	Lesson plan	Syllabus
C)	Curriculum	Syllabus	Lesson plan
D)	Lesson plan	Curriculum	Syllabus
E)	Lesson plan	Syllabus	Curriculum

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68. Which of the following can be associated with "abridging" as a material adaptation technique?

A) When there is a lack of information, task, content, or item, the teacher decides to increase the number of materials.

B) The teacher makes changes to the approach or focus of an exercise.

C) The teacher make changes in the grammar and vocabulary choice of the material to better suit it to the level of the students.

D) The teacher removes some considerable parts of the material and alters the overall methodology.

E) The teacher leaves out the available activity or text, and put a new one instead.

69. I. It is a kind of learning which enables learners to learn features of language that are not targeted in the type of the activity they are involved in.

II. It can occur when learners do extensive reading for pleasure. They are observed to promote their lexical knowledge as a result of the systematic extensive reading.

The two principles given above are closely related to ---- learning in vocabulary teaching.

A) incidental B) multi-level
C) informal D) problem-based
E) simulation-based

70. When the length of a text or activity is not found by the teacher to be sufficient for internalizing the language content, and if the style and the content needs changing, the teacher adds to the material but also changes the overall style. When this technique is used in material adaptation, the addition has to be both qualitative and quantitative.

Which of the following material adaptation techniques is described above?

A) Adaptation B) Simplifying
C) Modifying D) Extension
E) Expansion

71. ---- is a structurally intermediate status between L1 and L2 because learners gradually and tediously accomplish a closer approximation to the L2 system.

Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

A) Negotiation B) Interaction
C) Intake D) Uptake
E) Interlanguage

72. When a student does not do his homework, the teacher does not give chocolate to the student who loves chocolate.

According to behaviourism, what kind of feedback does the teacher use in the given example?

A) Negative transfer
B) Positive reinforcement
C) Negative reinforcement
D) Positive punishment
E) Negative punishment

73. **Which of the following cannot be a consideration in program evaluation?**

A) Learners' needs
B) Learners' motivation
C) Classroom methodology
D) Teacher training and induction
E) Materials used

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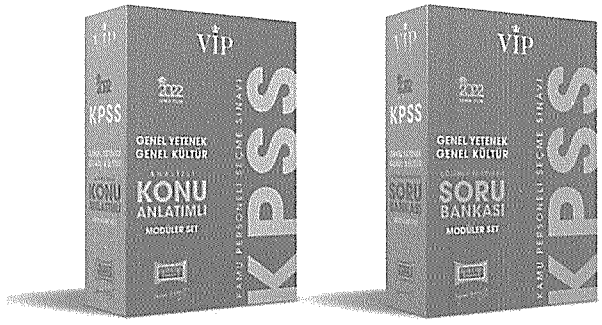
74. **Which of the following statements cannot be associated with formative assessment in language teaching?**

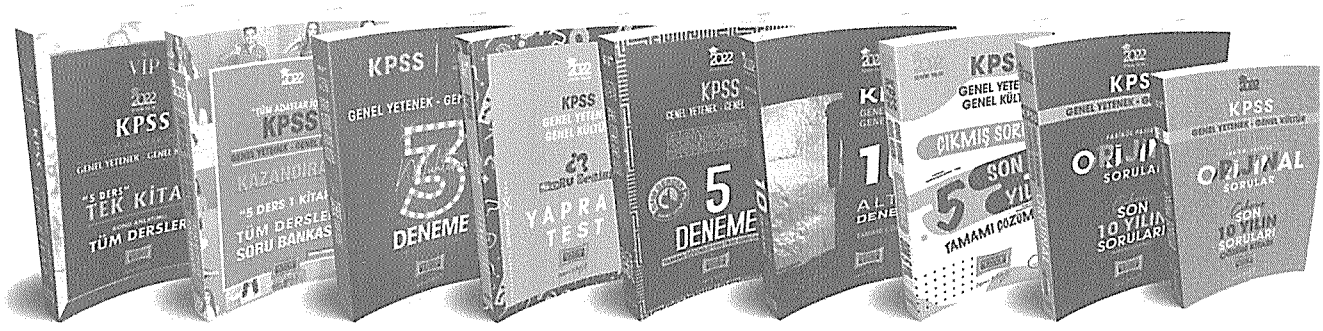
A) An extended essay and a project scored with a rubric can be given as examples to formative assessment.
B) This occurs in the short term as learners are in the process of making meaning of new content and of integrating it into what they already know.
C) Feedback to the learner is immediate (or nearly so), to enable the learner to change his/her behaviour and understandings right away.
D) It enables the teacher to "turn on a dime" and rethink instructional strategies, activities, and content based on student understanding and performance.
E) It can be as informal as observing the learner's work or as formal as a written test.

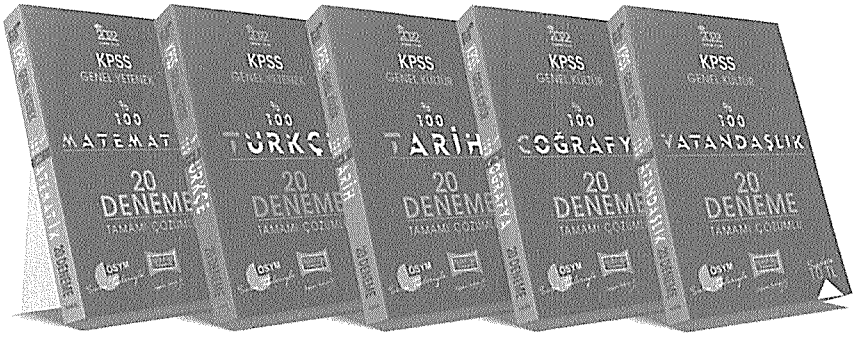
75. ---- occurs passively and unconsciously through implicit, informal, or natural learning; it refers to the an attained competence of language. ----, on the other hand, occurs actively and consciously through an explicit and formal process of instruction.

Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

A) Acquisition / Learning
B) Error / Mistake
C) Learning / Acquisition
D) Acquisition / Error
E) Learning / Mistake







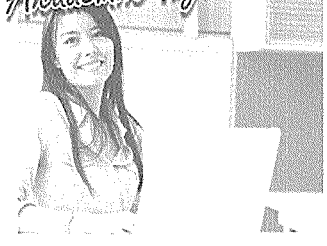
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2022

KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI
ÖĞRETMENLİK ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİ (ÖABT)

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ

Deneme Sınavı • 2

KONU ANALİZLİ SORU ÇÖZÜMLEME TEKNİĞİ KİTAPÇIĞI

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1. Metnin özellikle üçüncü cümlesine bakarsak heritage(miras dil/ata dili) dillerinin bazı okullarda bilingual programlara geçişte okutulduğunu görebiliriz.

CEVAP: B

2. Metinde verilen 'Some families promote heritage language literacy at home and others do not.'yargısından yola çıkarak A şıkkındaki cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: A

3. Metinde verilen'...research has shown that regardless of the efforts that families or schools may carry out to support heritage languages, the attitudes and practices of the larger environment prevail in children's bilingual development.' yargısından yola çıkarak D şıkkındaki cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: D

4. Soru kökünde verieln cümle insanların çoğu zaman ima yoluyla bir şey ifade ettiği yönündedir ve bu cümle metnin giriş cümlesi olmak için uygundur ve 1 numaralı yere getirilebilir.

CEVAP: A

5. Metnin ilk üç cümlesine bakarsak implicitness olgusunun konuşma dilinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu yargısına ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: B

6. Metindeki son cümleden yola çıkarsak **'entailments, presuppositions and implicatures'** unsurlarının implicit anlamların üretimesinde ve aktarılmasında önemli oldukları yargısına ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: A

7. Bu soruda metni başlatacak cümle sorulmuştur; bu cümle de sadece bireylerin değil toplumların da bilingual olabileceğini anlatan E şıkkıdır. Zaten devamındaki cümlede de hangi toplumların bilingual olarak tanımlanabileceği anlatılmıştır.

CEVAP: E

8. Metinde verilen 'The nature of individual bilingualism is quite different in different communities–there are those where bilingualism is the norm for all educated citizens those where bilingualism is the norm for the minority language speakers but not those with the greatest political or economic power in the society and those where bilingualism is the norm for the upper classes and better educated but not the relatively powerless.'yargısından yola çıkarak C şıkkındaki cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: C

9. Metnin genelinden yola çıkarak bazı ülkelerde bilingualism resmi bir statüye sahipken diğerlerinde sadece uygulamada görülmekte olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

CEVAP: A

10. Metinde verilen 'The label applies to an array of institutions that offer six-month vocational diplomas; one- and two-year vocational, technical, and pre-professional certificates; and two-year programs of general and liberal education leading to an associate degree'yargısından yola çıkarak' D şıkkındaki cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: D

11. Metinde verilen 'States, counties, municipalities, school districts, universities, and religious denominations have all organized community college' yargısından yola çıkarak C şıkkındaki yargıya ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: C

12. Metinde verilen 'Some were designed for specific racial and ethnic groups, for women, or for specific purposes such as business, art, or military training.'yargısından yola çıkarak A şıkkında belirtilen cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: A

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13. Metinde yer alan 'The detrimental effects of poverty on children's academic outcomes ...' yargısından yola çıkarak fakirlik ve akademik başarı arasında negatif bir korelasyon olduğunu görebiliriz.

CEVAP: A

14. Metinde yer alan 'Though more research is needed to understand many of the dynamics and general effects of poverty, there is also evidence suggesting that the depth, duration, and timing of poverty are important considerations'yargısından yola çıkarak D şıkkındaki cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

CEVAP: D

15. Metinden yola çıkarak C şıkkındaki yargıya ulaşamayız. Zaten metnin hiçbir yerinde bu problemin giderilmesine ilişkin çözüm sunulmamıştır.

CEVAP: C

16. Farklı durumlar bağlamında çocukların dil edinimi söz konusu olduğundan 'in the context of' ifadesi kullanılmalıdır.

CEVAP: E

17. Ülkelerin verdiği destek değişiklik gösterdiği için 'vary' fiili kullanılmalıdır.

CEVAP: B

18. O ülkede yaşayan kişiler anlamında 'inhabitants' kullanılmalıdır.

CEVAP: A

19. Dillere karşı olan tavır anlamını vermek için 'towards' edatı kullanılmalıdır.

CEVAP: E

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20. Bahsedilen testte başarılı olma anlamı söz konusu olduğundan 'suceed in' kullanılmalıdır.

CEVAP: B

21. Bahsedilen kavram kritik dönem olarak adlandırılan kavramdır.

The critical period hypothesis says that there is a period of growth in which full native competence is possible when acquiring a language. This period is from early childhood to adolescence.

CEVAP: C

22. Düzeltmelere rağmen bir hatanın tekrar etmesi fosilleşme olarak adlandırılmaktadır.

CEVAP: D

23. Bu kelimeler ortak bir atadan gelmekte ve birbirilerine sessel ve anlamsal olarak benzemektedirler. Bu sebeple bu kelimeler cognate olarak adlandırılır.

CEVAP: B

24. Prescriptive kelime anlamı itibariyle kural koyan demektir. Bu sebeple de prescriptive grammar dilin nasıl kullanılması gerektiğini anlatmaktadır.

CEVAP: A

25. Linda sigarayı bıraktığına pişman cümlesi, Linda'nın eskiden sigara içtiğine işaret etmektedir.

CEVAP: C

26. Aynı underlying yapıya sahip olan cümlelerde anlam da aynıdır. Aslında soru bir anlamda da deep structure'ın aynı olduğu cümleleri sormaktadır. Bu durum da A şıkkında mevcuttur.

CEVAP: A

27. Daughter kelimesi [-animate] olarak alınamaz; çünkü canlı bir varlığa işaret etmektedir.

CEVAP: D

ÖABT • İNGİLİZCE DENEME SINAVI ÇÖZÜMLERİ ■ 2

28. Altı çizili kelime isim olduğu halde hiçbir yapım eki almadan fiil olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu duruma zero-derivation ya da conversion adı verilir.

CEVAP: D

29. Allomorph eş görevli eklere verilen addır. Evde, okulda,sınıfta kelimelerinde -de, -da, -ta bulunma ekinin allomorphlarıdır. Verilen soruda ise wrote ve replied kelimelerinde geçmiş zamana ait allomorflar kullanılmıştır. -d,-ed,-ied'in yanı sıra düzensiz fiillerin past simple halleri de bu zamana ait allomorf olarak alınmaktadır.

CEVAP: A

30. Soru kökünde fiil kalıbına(verb phrase) ait kural verilmiştir. Buna göre fiil kalıbı yanına isim ve zarf alabilecektir. Ancak C cümlesinde özne de bulunmaktadır ve verilen phrase structure'a uymamaktadır.

CEVAP: C

31. Verilen kelimelerde sadece 'childish' kelimesi bir tane türeme eki almış, diğerleri ise birden fazla ek almıştır.

CEVAP: D

32. Deixis, her defasında başka bir şeye işaret eden zamansal, yersel ve kişisel kelimeleri ifade etmektedir. Ör. 'I' öznesinin işaret ettiği kişi kurulan her cümleyle değişiklik gösterecektir. Ancak Shakespeare'da böyle bir durum söz konusu değildir.

CEVAP: D

33. Verilen cümlede dil sürçmesi diye ifade ettiğimiz slip-of-the-tongue söz konusu olmuştur.

CEVAP: C

34. Verilen konuşma akıcı olmayan, birbiriyle bağlantısız ve dilbilgisi içermeyen kelimelerden oluşmaktadır. Bu da bizi Broca afazisinin varlığını gösterir.

Broca's aphasia is characterized by nonfluent speech. However, by and large, speech perception is not affected, and language comprehension is normal. Broca's aphasics have a halted speech pattern and have difficulty speaking sentences.

In Wernicke's aphasia, speech is, by and large, fluent, but it may appear to not make sense to listeners, as the patients themselves cannot understand what they are saying. "You know that smoodle pinkered and that I want to get him round and take care of him like you want before" is a good example to this type of aphasia, also known as fluent aphasia.

CEVAP: A

35. 'Uni', unntellectual kelimesinde bir türetme eki olarak karşımıza çıkmamaktadır. Söz konusu kelime morfolojik olarak Un-intellectual şeklinde parçalanabilir.

CEVAP: B

36. Doğadaki seslerin yansıması olan sesler "onomatopoeia" olarak adlandırılır. Verilen şiirde, "clang" (çınlatmak), "clash" (gümbürdemek), "roar" (gürlemek) ve "clangor" (şakırdamak) kelimeleri yansıma sesleri ifade eden kelimelerdir. Ancak "bells" (ziller) kelimesi somut bir isimdir ve yansıma bir sesi ifade etmez.

CEVAP: D

37. Verilen açıklamalar Gotik romana aittir. Hem kurguyu hem de ürkütücü, ürpertici olguları birleştiren bir tür olan gotik romanın İngiliz Edebiyatındaki ilk örneği Horace Walpole tarafından yazılmış olan *The Castle of Otranto*'dur.

CEVAP: E

38. Bir hikayenin "rising action" bölümünde heyecan artar ve "climax" bölümünde zirveye ulaşır. "Climax" sonrasında ise gerilimin yavaş yavaş düşmeye başladığı bölüm olan "falling action" başlar ve hikaye sonuna doğru ilerler.

CEVAP: A

39. Soru kökünde de tanımlandığı üzere, "lyric" (lirik) şiir şairin öznel düşüncelerini, hislerini ve konulara yaklaşımını içeren ve genellikle aşk, savaş, barış, doğa ve kayıpları tema olarak işleyen türdür.

CEVAP: B

40. Charles Dickens'ın *Oliver Twist* romanında, Oliver bir yetimhanede dünyaya gelir ve 9 yaşına geldiğinde başka bir yetimhaneye gönderilir. Böylece, bir yetimhanede büyüyen Oliver Twist ve diğer çocuklar, açlık çekmektedir. Yetimhane kurulu Oliver'ı alacak kişiye para verileceğini duyurur ve tabut işleri yapan birinin yanına çırak olarak vermeye karar verir. Şehrin kenar mahallelerinden birinde aç ve yorgun dolaşırken kurnaz Dodger ile tanışır. Dodger ona Londra'da kalacak bir yer önerir. Londra'nın karışık yeraltından ve yaptıkları işin mahiyetinden habersiz olan Oliver, kendini Fagin'in yönettiği yankesici çocuklar çetesinin içinde bulur.

CEVAP: B

41. Yirminci yüzyılın başlarında ortaya çıkan bir tiyatro akımı olan Epik Tiyatro yeni bir politik tiyatro yaratmıştır. Bu tiyatronun en önemli isimlerinden biri de Bertolt Brecht'tir.

CEVAP: D

42. "Anaphora" söz sanatı, artistik bir etki yaratmak için bir metin boyunca birbirini izleyen cümlelerin aynı kelimeyi tekrar tekrar kullanmasıdır. A şıkkında "every" kelimesinin, B şıkkında "my life" ifadesi ya da "my" kelimesinin, C şıkkında "baby" kelimesinin ve D şıkkında ise "right" kelimesinin tekrarlandığını görüyoruz. E şıkkında tekrar eden bir kelime yoktur. E şıkkında daha ziyade "alliteration" yani sessiz tekrarı olduğunu söylemek doğru olur.

CEVAP: E

43. Verilen şiir "adult learner"lar için değil, "young learner"lar için uygun bir aktivite olacaktır.

CEVAP: A

44. Öğrenciler bir kısa hikayeyi okuduktan sonra, öğretmen sınıf içi bir tartışma başlatmak üzere, öğrencilerin cevaplayabileceği sorular veriyor. Öğretmenin bu faaliyeti ile öğrenciler, E şıkkında belirtildiği gibi, olay örgüsü ve karakterler ile ilgili kendi düşüncelerini sorgulamaya başlayacaklardır.

CEVAP: E

45. Verilen durumdaki öğrencinin, "metaphorical" dili, yani dilin çağrışımsal anlamlarını kullanan mecaz dili anlayamamasından dolayı verilen metinle ilgili yorum yapmakta zorlandığı söylenebilir.

CEVAP: B

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46. Kelimelerin, dilbilgisinin diyaloglar içinde öğretildiği ve durumsal izlencenin ("situational syllabus"), diyalogları kullandırmaya yönelik hazırlandığı ve telaffuza büyük önemin verildiği yöntem, "Audio-Lingual Method"dır.

CEVAP: B

47. "Visual learners" yani görsel öğreniciler, bilgiyi organize etmek ve diğerleri ile iletişim sağlamak için imgeleri, resimleri, renkleri ve haritaları kullanmayı tercih ederler.

CEVAP: A

48. "Extensive reading" dil kurallarını pratik etmekle doğrudan ilişkili değildir. Öğrencilere okuyarak eğlenceli zaman kazandırmak ve bu sırada da genel okuma becerilerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı olmaktır.

CEVAP: E

49. "Inferencing" yazarın metinde ima ettiği anlamlara dair çıkarım yapmak için kullanılan bir "sub-skill"dir.

CEVAP: C

50. "Young learners" genellikle dünya hakkında büyük meraka sahiptirler ve böylece yeni öğrenecekleri her şeye karşı isteklidirler buna yeni bir dil de dahildir.

CEVAP: A

51. Verilen hatada öğrencinin, "are" fiilini kullanmadığını görüyoruz. Gerekli bir öğenin kullanılmamasıyla oluşan hatalar "omission" ya da "deletion" hatalarıdır.

CEVAP: E

YARGI YAYINEVİ

52. Kelime ve sözcük gruplarına dayanarak bir izlence oluşturmak mümkündür. Kelime gruplarının belirli temalar etrafında toplanarak öğretildiği izlenceler "lexical" izlence olarak adlandırılır.

CEVAP: B

53. Verilen özellikler, "field-dependent" öğrenciler ile ilgilidir.

CEVAP: C

54. "Placement" yani yerleştirme testleri, öğrencileri dil seviyelerine göre gruplara ayırmak amacıyla tasarlanan testlerdir.

CEVAP: D

55. C şıkkında gördüğümüz örnek "word coinage" dediğimiz hatalarla ilgilidir. "Airball" kelimesi, öğrencinin balon kavramını karşılamak üzere ürettiği yeni bir kelimedir. Başka bir örnek ise akvaryum yerine "fish zoo" denmesi olabilir.

CEVAP: C

56. "Affective Filter" hipotezinde yüksek motivasyona sahip, yüksek özgüvene sahip ve daha düşük kaygı düzeyleri olan öğrencilerin dil edinimlerinin daha iyi olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Ancak, yüksek endişe, düşük öz güven veya düşük motivasyon durumu, öğrenmeyi engelleyen birer filtre olarak çalışacaktır.

CEVAP: B

57. Verilen diyalogda öğretmen, öğrencinin dilbilgisi hatasını aynı cümleyi doğru bir biçimde tekrar kurarak, öğrencinin hatasını düzeltmesine yardımcı olmaya çalışıyor. Yani öğretmen öğrencinin cümlesini yeniden formüle ederek doğru formatında öğrenciye yeniden sunuyor. "Recast" yöntemi ile öğretmenin amacı öğrencinin hatasını fark etmesini sağlamak ve cümlesini kendisinin düzeltmesine yardımcı olmaktır.

CEVAP: A

YARGI YAYINEVİ

58. I. Bireyin duygusal ve ruhsal ihtiyaçlarına önem veren, öğrencilerin tutumları, duyguları, ihtiyaçları, ilgileri, inançları ve motivasyonlarına önem veren dil öğrenme teorisi "Humanist" teoridir.

II. "Behaviourist" (Davranışçı) yaklaşıma göre, öğrenme dönütler ile gerçekleşen otomatik bir davranış oluşturma sürecidir ve öğrenciler "tabula rasa" (boş levha) ve pasif taklitçilerdir.

III. Dil öğrenmeyi içsel ve zihinsel bir sürece tabi tutan yani dil ve bilinç arasındaki ilişkiye bağlı olan öğrenme teorisi "Cognitive" (Bilişsel) teoridir.

IV. Öğrenciler arasında yarışma ile değil sosyal iletişim yoluyla ve işbirliğiyle yapılanacağını vurgulayan teori "Constructivist" (Yapılandırmacı) teoridir.

Dolayısıyla doğru sıralama şu şekilde olmalıdır: Humanist, Behaviorist, Cognitivist, Constructivist.

CEVAP: D

59. "Naturalist" öğrenciler, bir şeyleri besleme ve yetiştirme konusunda yeteneklilerdir ve hayvanlar ve bitkilerle iletişimde beceriklilerdir. Dış aktivitelerde, bitkilerde, hayvanlarda, doğal objeleri sınıflandırmada, çevresel konularda ve saha gezilerinde başarılıdırlar.

CEVAP: E

60. Öğretmenler, çocuk öğrenciler ile yetişkin dilinden farklı bir biçimde, çocuk odaklı konuşma veya annece (motherese) olarak adlandırılan, farklı özelliklere sahip bir dille konuşurlar. Çocuk odaklı konuşma, nitelik olarak ritmik, vurgulu, tiz ve hayli iniş çıkışlı bir ezgi örüntüsüne sahiptir. Bir başka deyişle oldukça müzikaldir ve çocuk öğrenciler açısından ilgi çekicidir. Çocuklarla konuşurken kullandığımız dil onların kendi başlarına cümleleri anlamalarına ve üretmelerine yardımcı olur. Bu dil "Caretaker speech" veya "Motherese" olarak adlandırılır.

CEVAP: B

YARGI YAYINEVİ

61. "Situational syllabus" farklı gramer, kelime konularının veya fonksiyonlarının yerine farklı gerçek hayat durumları içerir. Konular genelde durumlara (situation) göre hazırlanmıştır. Gramer ve kelime öğretimi için belirlenen durumlarda kullanılan yapılar tercih edilir.

CEVAP: D

62. Öğretmenin öğrenciye dilsel "grammar/structure" kuralını hatırlatması ya da öğrenciyi bu kurala yönlendirecek ifadeler kullanması "metalinguistic feedback"tir.

CEVAP: E

63. Eğer bir test görsel olarak "geçerli" görünüyorsa yani ölçmek istediği konu ile görüntü olarak bağdaşıyorsa buna "Face Validity" denir. Eğer bir test halihazırda "geçerli" görülmüşse, bu "geçerlilik" diğer muadil testlerin geçerliliğini güçlendirir; buna ise "Concurrent Validity" denir. Eğer bir test öğrencilerin gelecek performansını doğru bir şekilde tahmin ediyorsa buna "Predictive Validity" denir. Bu durumda doğru sırama "Face Validity", "Concurrent Validity" ve "Predictive Validity" şeklinde olmalıdır.

CEVAP: E

64. A şıkkında belirtildiği gibi, "appreciative listening", konuşmanın estetik doğasını değerlendirmeyi kapsar ve konuşmacının söyleyişindeki ahenk dinleyici tarafından algılanır. Örneğin güzel bir müzik, sevdiğiniz bir liderin konuşması ya da sevdiğiniz bir şiiri dinlediğinizde "beğenisel dinleme" yani "appreciative listening" gerçekleştirmiş oluruz.

CEVAP: A

65. Verilen ifadeler arasında yalnızca II numaraları ifade yanlıştır. Çocukların dikkat aralığı uzun ("extended") değil, aksine oldukça kısadır.

CEVAP: E

YARGI YAYINEVİ

66. C seçeneğinde bilgisayar destekli öğrenme hakkında verilen bilgi yanlıştır çünkü CALL'un uzun vadede yüz yüze eğitim ve öğretimi ortadan kaldırmak gibi bir hedefi yoktur.

CEVAP: C

67. Doğru sıralama C seçeneğinde doğru olarak verilmiştir:

- A curriculum provides general statements about the rationale about language, language learning and language teaching, detailed specification of aims, objectives and targets learning purpose, and implementation of a program.
- A Lesson Plan is a specification of what takes place in the classroom, which usually includes contents, activities, skills, to be taught and the sequence of these contents.
- A syllabus includes objectives, activities, materials, student profile, and the procedure for what is to be done throughout a lesson.

CEVAP: B

68. D şıkkında verilen durumda, öğretmen materyalinin önemli ("considerable") bir bölümünü çıkarıyor ve genel olarak metinde kullanılan yöntemleri değiştiriyor. Bu durum "abridging" yani "kısaltma" tekniğinin doğru bir ifadesi olacaktır. Diğer yandan, A şıkkında verilen ifadeyi "addition" ile, B şıkkında verilen ifadeyi "modifying" ile, C şıkkında verilen ifadeyi "simplification" ile ve E şıkkında verilen ifadeyi ise "replacement" ile ilişkilendirmek mümkündür.

CEVAP: D

69. Rastlantısal ("incidental") öğrenme, önceden planlanıp amaç edinilmeyen bir etkinlik ya da yaşantı sonucu oluşan ve tesadüf eseri gerçekleşen bir öğrenme biçimidir. Tasarlama ve belirli bir itki söz konusu olmadan rasgele koşullar içinde gerçekleşen öğrenmeyi ifade eder.

CEVAP: A

70. Verilen metinde "expansion" (genişletme) tasvir edilmiştir. Eğer mevcut metnin uzunluğu ve aktiviteler yetersiz ise içerik genişletilebilir. Bu genişletme hem nicel hem nitel olmalıdır. (Orijinal aktivitede yer almayan bir dil becerisini de aktiviteye eklemek gibi.)

CEVAP: E

71. Soru kökünde "interlanguage" kavramının tanımı verilmiştir. Yabancı dil öğrenen ya da ikinci bir dil edinmekte olan bireylerin hedef dili öğrenmeye başlamalarının ardından dili tamamen öğreninceye ya da edininceye kadar kullandığı öğrenci dili olarak tanımlanan dildir. Öğrenme süreci boyunca sürekli olarak gelişme gösteren bir olgudur.

CEVAP: E

YARGI YAYINEVİ

72. Öğretmen bu örnekte istenmeyen bir davranışın tekrarlanmaması için öğrencinin istediği ve sevdiği bir uyarıcı ("stimulus") olan çikolatayı ortamdan çıkarmaktadır. Bu durumda söz konusu olan "negative punishment"dır. "Positive punishment" olması durumunda, ortama sokulan bir şey söz konusu olmalıdır (azar gibi).

CEVAP:E

73. Öğretmenlerin eğitimi, program değerlendirmenin dikkate alması gereken bir konu değildir.

CEVAP:D

74. B şıkkında "formative" değerlendirmenin kısa dönemli olduğu bilgisi veriliyor. C şıkkında, öğrenciye geri bildirimin hemen verildiği ve böylece öğrencinin belirli bir davranışını değiştirmesinin hedeflendiği ifade ediliyor. D şıkkında, bu değerlendirme yönteminin öğretmene de kendini değerlendirme fırsatı verdiği söyleniyor ve E şıkkında ise bu değerlendirmenin "informal" bir şekilde de yapılabileceği söyleniyor. A şıkkında verilen değerlendirme biçimleri, "interim" ya da "summative" değerlendirme ile ilişkilidir.

CEVAP: A

75. Verilen cümlenin birinci kısmında "acquisition" yani pasif ve bilinçdışında gerçekleşen "dil edinimi", ikinci kısmında ise aktif ve bilinçli bir süreci ifade eden "dil öğrenimi" tanımlanmıştır.

CEVAP: A