


DEĞERLİ ÖĞRENCİLERİMİZ,

AŞAĞIDA İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM VE TERCÜMANLIK ÖĞRENCİLERİNE İNGİLİZCE HAZIRLIK MUAFİYETİ OLARAK UYGULANAN SINAVA BİR ÖRNEK GÖRMEKTESİNİZ.

AŞAĞIDA ÖRNEĞİNİ GÖRMÜŞ OLDUĞUNUZ İNGİLİZCE HAZIRLIK MUAFİYET SINAVININ YAZILI AŞAMASINDA DİNLEME, OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA VE YAZMA BÖLÜMLERİ BULUNMAKTADIR. SINAVDA BİRDEN FAZLA DİNLEME VE OKUMA PARÇASI BULUNABİLİR.

 KTO KARATAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	KTO KARATAY UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC YEAR			Duration:
	PLACEMENT TEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING STUDIES			
	Name (FIRST, LAST)	STUDENT ID	CLASS	DATE

PART I. LISTENING

LISTENING I

LISTEN TO A LECTURE ABOUT A PROGRAM CALLED THE BOOT CAMP FOR THE BRAIN. YOU HAVE TWO MINUTES TO STUDY THE QUESTIONS. LISTEN TWICE.

Questions 1-8

1. Memory loss is _____.

- A. experienced during one's thirties
- B. accepted normal as people get older
- C. what the older people worry about
- D. a sign of something serious and uncommon
- E. the most dangerous health problem

2. Which is NOT among the areas covered in "the Boot Camp for the Brain"?

- A. Daily physical exercise
- B. Exercises on the memory
- C. Regular check-ups
- D. Special diet
- E. Stress relieving exercises

3. Michelle Rubins _____.

- A. is in her mid-forties and a mother of three teenagers with average memory for her age
- B. had a memory level slightly lower than her age at the start of the program
- C. improved her memory condition as equal to a thirty-year old person after the program
- D. was complaining about serious memory loss problems when she applied for the camp
- E. suffered from Alzheimer since she was a twenty-year old university student

4. _____ is **NOT** one of the contributing factors that Rubins has used to improve her memory.
- A. doing crossword puzzles
 - B. helping the kids with math
 - C. doing more exercise
 - D. reading fiction books
 - E. improving diet
5. It can be inferred from Michelle Rubin's case that _____ .
- A. Doctor Small's approach works very well with only middle-aged people
 - B. it's possible to double memory capacity with the help of some techniques
 - C. this example was used by many researchers dealing with this issue
 - D. during the program Doctor Small used heavy psychological techniques
 - E. the participant in the study had serious psychological problems in the past
6. Which one is **TRUE** about the study of Dr. Small?
- A. The research participants had mild memory complaints.
 - B. Fifteen people have participated in Dr. Small's study.
 - C. Some of the participants had serious memory problems.
 - D. Scientists did brain scans on eight of the participants.
 - E. The front part of the brains of all the participants developed.
7. The people who participated in Dr Small's study said that they felt _____.
- A. no change in their memories
 - B. less forgetful after the program
 - C. confident after the study
 - D. free in choosing memory activities
 - E. more anxious before brain exercises
8. The other scientists feel that the program _____ .
- A. definitely works for people having similar problems
 - B. doesn't work and doesn't cover many other issues
 - C. might work but there needs to be more research
 - D. can avoid memory loss problems of old people
 - E. is a success story in today's medical environment

TEXT I

Questions 16 - 22

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term in that it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. This is, in fact, these definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling, which creates the difference between education and schooling.

16. The author probably mean that _____ by using the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" (line 2).

- A. going to several different schools is educationally beneficial
- B. school vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year
- C. summer school makes the school year too long
- D. all life is an education being different than schooling
- E. schools may not be the right places for some children

17. The word "bounds" in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. rules
- B. experiences
- C. perceptions
- D. exceptions
- E. limits

18. The word "chance" in line 10 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. unplanned
- B. unusual
- C. lengthy
- D. lively
- E. tremendous

19. Which one is FALSE about education?

- A. Educators are restricted to school staff.
- B. A conversation may even lead to education.
- C. Education can take place anywhere.
- D. Education is not a predictable process.
- E. Schooling is covered by the term "education".

20. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____ .

- A. schools
- B. subject
- C. textbooks
- D. boundaries
- E. seats

21. The phrase "For example," in the last paragraph introduces a sentence that gives examples of _____.

- A. similar textbooks used at different schools
- B. the results of schooling and education
- C. the workings of a bad government
- D. the boundaries of classroom subjects
- E. teachers who are stuck with traditions

22. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?

- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
- B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
- C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- D. Education involves many years of professional training.
- E. Children should start school at an earlier age.

PART III. WRITING

Write an **OPINION ESSAY** that consists of **FOUR** paragraphs on **ONE** of the following topics.

Your essay should include the following:

- A title for your essay
 - An introductory paragraph
 - 2 supporting paragraphs (with details and examples)
 - A concluding paragraph
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- **Vocabulary range : 180 - no upper limit**
 - **Words below 180 : -25 %**
 - **Words below 50 : - Task not fulfilled – 01 point**
 - **Off the topic : 01 point**

OPINION ESSAY TOPICS:

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers.
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Living in an extended family is a good thing.
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Face-to-face communication is better than all other types of communication (e.g. phone calls, e-mail or video calls).

Please count and write your word range. _____

SPEAKING TOPICS

1. EATING HABITS

- Do you think you lead a healthy lifestyle?
- What do you include in your diet?
- Why do you prefer such kind of food?

2. FREETIME

- What do you prefer doing in your free time?
- Explain the reason why you prefer such activity.
- Who do you like to spend your time with?

3. BOOKS

- Do you like reading books?
- What kind of books do you read? Why?

4. HOLIDAYS

- Where do you like to travel for your holiday?
- Who do you like to go on a holiday with? Why?

5. ENVIRONMENT

- Do you think human activity is the reason to environmental pollution?
- What should be done to prevent pollution?

6. EDUCATION

- Do you think there is a traditional or creative way of education in Turkey? How?
- What are the benefits / drawbacks of the education system in Turkey?

7. TECHNOLOGY

- How do you think technology has an effect on our lives?
- What is the best technological improvement in today's world?

8. FRIENDS

- What kind of people do you prefer to be friends with?
- What is your best / supportive act of one of your friends?
- How did you feel?

9. FILMS

- What kind of films do you usually watch?
- Whose films do you watch the most / Who is the best film director in Turkey?