

ANADOLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ
YABANCI DİLLER YÜKSEKOKULU
YABANCI DİL SINAVI
(Uluslararası deęişim programları için)

Uluslararası deęişim programları için Yabancı Dil Sınavı Anadolu Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu tarafından yapılmaktadır. Yabancı Dil sınavının bölümleri ve ağırlık yüzdeleri şu şekildedir: 3 ana bölümden oluşmaktadır:

1. Çoktan Seçmeli Sınav
2. Yazma Becerileri Sınavı
3. Konuşma Becerileri Sınavı

Çoktan seçmeli sınavının süresi, yaklaşık 30 dakika süren Dinleme Anlama Bölümünden sonra, 60 dakikadır. Yazma becerileri sınavının uygulaması 60 dakika (minimum), konuşma becerileri sınavı ise iki öğrenci için yaklaşık 15 dakika sürmektedir.

1. Çoktan Seçmeli Sınav

Bu sınav *Dinleme Anlama*, *Dil Kullanımı* ve *Okuma Anlama* olarak üç alt bölümden oluşmaktadır. Her bir bölümde 20'şer soru olup toplam soru sayısı 60'dır. Bu kitapçıkta sorulan sorular Global Scale of English (GSE) öğrenim çıktıları cetvelinde 51-66 aralığına denk gelen öğrenim çıktıları temel alınarak hazırlanmıştır. Öğrenme çıktılarının tamamının olduğu belgeye www.english.com/gse adresinden ulaşılabilir.

Her bölümde sorulan soruların içerikleri ve örnek sorular aşağıda verilmiştir:

A. Dinleme Anlama Bölümü (Listening Comprehension):

Sınavı alanların dinlediğini anlama becerilerini ölçmeyi amaçlayan bu bölüm kendi içerisinde 3 alt bölüme ayrılmıştır.

İlk alt bölümde (Part A) bir set üzerinden toplam 4 soru sorulmaktadır. Bu sette belli bir konu hakkında 4 farklı konuşma verilmektedir. Burada sınavı alanlardan konuşmaları dinleyip konuşmacıları soruda verilen cümle veya fikirlerle eşleştirmeleri beklenmektedir. Örnek bir soru seti aşağıdaki gibidir.

PART A: Short extract (Monologue)-Multiple matching

You will hear four career advisers talking to young people who are preparing for their first interview for a job. Decide which piece of advice each speaker gives. You will listen to the recording TWICE.

Speaker 1:

When the company invites you to attend an interview, it means that the company is interested in you, because they've looked at all the information you've given them about yourself, and they probably think you've got a number of strong points ... so now it's your turn to show an interest in them ... So, if the organization is ... say a car manufacturer, you need to ask yourself what kind of cars it makes, how they differ from the rest ... Read the newspapers for details about their expansion plans, new products and developments. And keep a record of all the important points.

Speaker 2:

Well, employers are, of course, looking for ability, for useful skills ... Think carefully of every corner of your daily life for examples of initiative, teamwork, verbal and written communication skills. Remember, for example, when you organized an event at school. Employers want people who get things done, so it's useful to note these down and keep them handy. What I mean is, don't concentrate on the things you feel you're not so good at. If, say, your computer skills are not top of the range, chances are the job will be offered to you anyway, on condition that you do some training to upgrade those skills ...

Speaker 3:

You'll have to answer a lot of questions. Interviewers almost always want to know why! Why you did that course. Why you decided not to go to university next year. What kind of leisure activities you like and why. You'll have no trouble answering such questions. Now, it's advisable to be realistic when it comes to talking about your problem areas, maybe skills you haven't quite mastered. Your family and friends may tell you not to worry, but the truth is you need to be able to show what action you are taking to reach the standard the company requires. You need to be prepared for that.

Speaker 4:

When you are going to an interview, it's important to look serious and interested. Employers would be impressed when they see an interviewee wearing a suit looking good on them. Before entering the interview room, it's a good idea to have a last quick look at yourself and check if something doesn't look okay. Employers wouldn't like it when you turn up at the interview with a t-shirt and short on you. That would mean you don't really care about the interview and employers.

(Önemli not: Dinleme kaydının metni soru kitapçığında yer almamaktadır.)

What advice does each speaker give?					
		<u>Question 1</u> Speaker 1	<u>Question 2</u> Speaker 2	<u>Question 3</u> Speaker 3	<u>Question 4</u> Speaker 4
A.	Think about how to improve your weak points.			<u>X</u>	
B.	Find out all you can about the company.	<u>X</u>			
C.	Make a list of all your strengths.		<u>X</u>		
D.	Be careful about what to wear.				<u>X</u>

İkinci alt bölümde (Part B) mülakat, radyo programı gibi karşılıklı konuşmalar dinletilerek onlarla ilgili anlamaya yönelik 3-5 tane soru sorulmaktadır. Bu alt bölümde toplam iki set ve iki sette toplam 8 soru bulunmaktadır. Örnek bir dinleme metni ve metinle ilgili örnek sorular aşağıdaki gibidir.

PART B: Conversation Texts Text (Interview, Dialogue, Radio Program etc.) Multiple choice

In this part, you will hear long conversations between two or more speakers. You will listen to the recording TWICE. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

M: You mentioned at the start of last class that you are a fan of live music. I guess I don't have to tell you about the concert at the campus pub on Saturday. It's supposed to be the best show of the year.

W: I know. I wish I could be there but I already promised professor Mathers that I'd have all of the quizzes graded by Monday. I'm afraid I'm going to be stuck in my dorm all weekend because I look after three tutorial classes including yours.

M: Why did you offer to do that? Did you forget about the concert, or do you really need the money?

W: Actually, I really need to concentrate on academics this year. If I want to get into the education program I have to prove that I am serious about being a tutorial leader. It's not about the money. We don't get paid much considering all of the hours we put in.

M: Have you applied at other schools besides this one. I've heard it's really hard to get into the Education program here, but my cousin got accepted at one in a different state, and her grades aren't that good.

W: That was my original plan, but Professor Mathers asked me to help her out this year and she also promised to write me a reference letter. I didn't think I could get into the program here, but now I do. My marks are higher than they have ever been and once I'm done my masters I hope to do my PHD.

M: Well, I can see that you are really dedicated. You're going to make an excellent teacher.

W: Professor you mean.

M: Right. Well, I'm sorry you're going to miss the band.

W: Me too. I can't help feeling a bit jealous. Sometimes I wish I was still in my first year of studies.

M: Well, I'll tell you all about it on Monday. Oh, and thanks for the homework tips.

W: Sure, anytime.

(Önemli not: Dinleme kaydının metni soru kitapçığında yer almamaktadır.)

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A. Their plans for next semester
 - B. Why the woman can't go to the concert**
 - C. Their favorite band
 - D. Finding a tutor
2. What will the woman be doing on Saturday?
 - A. Teaching a class
 - B. Marking tests**
 - C. Visiting her cousin
 - D. Going to a concert
3. How does the male student feel about the woman's weekend plans?
 - A. He feels sorry for her.**
 - B. He is excited for her.
 - C. He is worried about her.
 - D. He is jealous of her.

Üçüncü alt bölüm ise ders anlatımı benzeri daha uzunca bir konuşmayı ve onunla ilgili 3-5 tane dinleme anlama sorularını içerir. Bu bölüm iki setten oluşmaktadır ve toplamda 8 tane soru bulunmaktadır. Örnek bir dinleme metni ve metinle ilgili sorular aşağıdaki gibidir.

PART C: Longer Texts (Lecture/Talk – monologue)-Multiple choice

In this part, you will hear long talks/lectures by a speaker.. You will listen to the recording TWICE. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

Lecturer: Hello class, so today we're going to be looking at facial recognition, and to the different sorts of technology that go into facial recognition. Now before we start, can any of you tell me where we can see facial recognition in action? yes, you at the back?

Student: In the TV show Las Vegas?

Lecturer: Yes, well you're right. In this popular TV show, the security team pull images of the individuals from their surveillance system and run the image through a data base to identify the person. In that way, all the card counters and blacklisted gamblers can be escorted from the poker tables. It looks easy on TV, but in the real world, facial recognition is a tricky business. So let's start with the more traditional methods of facial recognition. Every face has peaks and valleys, and these can be translated into what is termed as nodal points. Each face has about 80 of these, and they include distance between the eyes, the length of the jaw, the width of the nose, things like that. These measurements can be used to create a numerical code, and this is called a faceprint. This system is good, because it can compare two dimensional images, such as photographs. The problem is that the images have to be controlled. The person has to be staring straight at the camera, there must be no variance in facial expression or lighting, because any variance in these parameters reduces the effectiveness of the system. So they had to come up with another way.

So the new way of recognizing faces is by using a 3D model. It has better accuracy, allegedly. 3D imagery detects distinctive features in the face, such as the curves of the eyes, nose and chin – features which do not change over time. These are measured at the sub-millimeter level. Interestingly, a 3D image can be taken not only from a live scan but also from a 2D photograph. And another good thing about the 3D system is that it can recognise a person from a range of angles, the person doesn't have to be directly facing the camera, as in 2D technology. Once again, the system gives each individual a unique code – a set of numbers that represents the face.

It's easy to match a 3D image to another 3D image, if you already have a 3D image in your database. It's less easy to match 3D images to 2D images. But what they can do is pull certain measurements from the 3D image, such as size of the eye and so forth, and use this to convert the 3D image into a 2D image, and this image can be more easily compared to the 2D images in the database.

But it's not just the measurements which can be used to recognise faces. There's also a new development called Skin Biometrics. This uses the uniqueness of skin texture to get its results. The process takes a picture of a patch of skin, and the system will then identify any pores, lines, moles, blemishes and other features of skin texture. This method can be used to identify identical twins, something that cannot be done with the 3D technology. Its other advantages over 3D imagery are that it's insensitive to changes in expression, blinking, smiling and so forth, and can compensate for changes in facial features – such as the growth of a beard, or wearing glasses. It's not perfect, though, as it is sensitive to lighting conditions and poor camera resolution, and if there is glare from the sun.

So, now we've covered the main types of facial recognition, we'll move on to its uses. Now, has anybody here ...

(Önemli not: Dinleme kaydının metni soru kitapçığında yer almamaktadır.)

1. Where does the TV show 'Las Vegas' take place?
- A. In a shopping mall
B. In a police department
C. **In a casino**
D. In a crime lab
2. What is a face print?
- A. **a code which identifies a face**
B. distinctive curves in the face
C. a 2D image of the face
- D. the number of nodal points on the face
3. What is the problem with the 3D technology?
- A. It can only be used when the individual is directly facing the camera
B. The image might change over time
C. It's impossible to match a 3D image to a 2D image
D. **It cannot distinguish between identical twins**

Dinleme anlama bölümünün uygulanması yaklaşık 25-30 dakika sürmektedir.

B. Dil Kullanımı Bölümü (Language Use):

Adayların İngilizce dilbilgisi ve kelime bilgilerini ölçmeyi amaçlayan bu bölüm 20 sorudan oluşmaktadır. Cümle bazında ya da bağlam oluşturan bir paragraf içerisinde boşluklara gelmesi gereken doğru gramer yapısı ya da kelime çoktan seçmeli olarak sorulmaktadır. Aşağıda örnek sorular yer almaktadır.

There are some distinguished journals in the field of history. 1. _____ in 1952, the World History Society runs a journal called *World History*, has its own book series, sponsors conferences, and appoints two postdoctoral fellows every year. *World History* is 2. _____ acknowledged to be the liveliest and most stimulating historical journal in the English-speaking world. The journal's contents reflect the Society's mission that history 3. _____ be accessible and interesting to a wide range of readers, and its articles are intended to 4. _____ non-specialists as well as to experts. Since its inception in 1952, the mark of an article to be published in the journal 5. _____ that it should be a properly researched study which showed an awareness of the wider 6. _____ of that research.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Founded | B. Founding | C. Being founded | D. Having founded |
| 2. A. relatively | B. widely | C. critically | D. intentionally |
| 3. A. to being | B. have been | C. to be | D. being |
| 4. A. appeal to | B. persist in | C. communicate with | D. deal with |
| 5. A. had been | B. would be | C. was | D. has been |
| 6. A. implications | B. constraints | C. Discussions | D. publications |

7. _____ all the difficulties, my brother left the school.

- A. In spite of
B. **Because of**
C. As if
D. Unless

8. According to the new law, customers can apply for a (an) _____ within 30 days if they are not satisfied with the product they buy.

- A. loan
B. interest
C. mortgage
D. **refund**

C. Okuma Anlama Bölümü:

Sınavı alanların okuma ve okuduğunu anlama becerilerinin ölçüldüğü bu bölümde toplam 20 soru sorulmaktadır. Metnin ana fikrini bulma, en uygun başlığı bulma, kelimenin anlamını tahmin etme, detay bilgileri bulma, çıkarım yapma, paragraf ve konu eşleştirme, metnin alınmış olabileceği kaynağı tahmin etme ve yazarın amacı gibi becerilerle ilgili sorular bulunmaktadır. Metinler makale, anekdot, broşür, infografik gibi türlerden oluşabilir. Metinlerle ilgili soruların sayısına göre sınavda 3-4 arası metin sorulmaktadır. Okuma Anlama bölümü için örnek bir set aşağıda yer almaktadır.

1 Television commercials have a long reputation of being the main advertisement channel to the masses. Therefore, it is no wonder that companies are willing to spend a lot of money to create a high-quality television commercial. **Apart from** the visual and verbal content of a commercial, the third important feature is the music accompanying the visual and verbal parts. Music playing in a TV commercial usually affects us subconsciously, but it has a great impact on how we perceive the product that is advertised and the commercial in general.

2 There are different kinds of background music in advertisements, such as jingles, original music pieces that are written especially for the commercial and even popular hit songs. Whereas famous jingles can induce brand repetition because the viewer has most likely heard the jingle before and associates **it** directly with the brand, instrumental music generally affects the viewer more indirectly, influencing the viewers' mood and emotions towards the advertisement.

3 Research on this topic has revealed that the effect of music on the formation of attitudes is determined by various factors, such as musical congruity (including timbre congruity, genre congruity etc.), type of commercial music (e.g. jingles, instrumental, pop songs), musical mode (minor or major), tempo of the song (e.g. fast or slow) and the general mood the music **conveys** to the audience, among **others**.

- The best title for the text is _____.
 - The Effect of TV Commercials on Masses
 - The Visual and Verbal Content in TV Commercials
 - The Role of Music in TV Commercials**
 - TV Commercials in Music Industry
- Which of the following is not mentioned as a component of TV commercials?
 - The scenario used
 - Photographs and videos used
 - The song used
 - The players**
- The advantage of using instrumental music in TV commercials is that it _____.
 - involves repetition
 - is associated with the product
 - affects the mood of viewers**
 - directly affects viewers
- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - the jingle**
 - brand repetition
 - instrumental music
 - the product
- The word "others" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 - jingles
 - various factors**
 - pop songs
 - musical moods
- The phrase "Apart from" can be replaced by _____.
 - In addition to**
 - Similar to
 - Because of
 - As a result of

2. Yazma Becerileri Sınavı

Ayrı bir oturum olarak yapılan Yazma Becerileri Sınavı iki türlü yapılabilir:

- A. Farklı türlerde yazılması gereken iki soru sorulup öğrencilerden ikisini de cevaplamaları istenebilir.

Örnek:

1. Write an email to the host university why you would like to study there. (120 words)
2. What could governments do to stop animal extinction? (250 words)

- B. Öğrencilere iki soru alternatifi verilerek konulardan biri hakkında bir metin yazmaları istenebilir. Bu sınavda sorular deneme, sebep-sonuç, karşılaştırma, kronolojik süreçler gibi yazı türlerini içerebilir. Sınavı alanlar tarafından yazılan metinler konunun ne ölçüde açıklandığı ve detaylandırıldığı, takip edilen mantıksal sıralama ve kullanılan bağlaçlar, kullanılan kelimelerin ve dilbilgisi yapılarının niteliği ve noktalama işaretleri kullanımı açısından değerlendirilir.

Örnek:

Write an Essay answering one of the questions below. (min 250 words).

A. "Parents should decide on their children's future career." Do you agree or disagree?

B. "Government should spend more money on education." Do you agree or disagree?

Soru türüne göre sınav süresi değişebilir.

3. Konuşma Becerileri Sınavı

Konuşma Becerileri Sınavında öğrencilerin hedef dilde kendilerini yeterli derecede ifade edip etmediklerini ölçmek amaçlanmaktadır. Öğrenciler sınava ikili gruplar halinde alınmakta ve her bir grup için sınav yaklaşık 15 dakika sürmektedir. Sınava geç kalınmaması çok önemlidir. Sınav süresi kısa olduğundan geç kalan öğrenci sınava alınmamaktadır. Tüm öğrencilerin mülakat süreci kamera ile kayıt altına alınmaktadır. Bu sınavda öğrencilerden sorulan sorulara açıklayıcı cevaplar vermeleri, görüşlerini doğru ve akıcı bir şekilde aktarmaları beklenmektedir. Sınava ilişkin örnek sorular aşağıdaki gibidir:

Part 1 (Individual Talk) Section 1: (51-66 aralığına göre hazırlanmış sorulardan oluşmaktadır ve öğrencilerden Erasmus+ programıyla ilgili sorular sorulmakta ve öğrencilerden bu sorulara ilişkin görüşlerini aktarmaları beklenmektedir.)

Örnek: *Why is this program called Erasmus? Explain.*

Part 2 (Paired Discussion) Bu bölümdeki sorular yine 59-66 aralığındaki öğrenme çıktılarına göre öğrencilerin karşılıklı konuşmalarda fikirlerini ifade edebilme ve destekleyebilme becerilerini ölçmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bölümdeki sorular ülkemiz ve dünyamızdaki güncel olaylar, kavramlar ve sorunlarla alakalıdır.

Örnek: *Animals should be used in scientific experiments. Do you agree or disagree?*