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GLUE

### YETERLİLİK SINAV ÖRNEĞİ **CEVAP ANAHTARI**

G L U Е

	SCORING		Grade	First Check	Second Check
PAPER I – LISTENING	PART 1	7 PTS			
	PART 2	18 PTS			
PAPER II – READING	PART 1	13 PTS			
	PART 2	12 PTS			
PAPER III – USE OF ENGLISH	PART 1	10 PTS			
ENGLISH	PART 2	10 PTS			
	PART 3	5 PTS			
PAPER IV – WRITING		25 PTS			
	TOTAL	100 PTS			

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### **PAPER I - LISTENING**

There are TWO PARTS in this Listening Paper.

### PART 1 (7 x 1 pts: 7 pts)

Listen to a presentation about the colour and light inside buildings and answer the questions. You will hear the recording twice.

1.	1. Colours which reflect nature, such as, make people feel more relaxed.			
	A cream and light brown			
	B blue and brown			
	C green and blue			
2.	can make us think of	of danger.		
	A Bright colours	B Colours of nature	C Neutral colours	
3.	rooms can make pe	ople feel more tired and mak	e them sleep.	
	A Blue and green	<b>B</b> Red and yellow	C Cream and light brown	
4.	The amount of natural light	outside in winter is around	lux.	
	<b>A</b> 100,000	<u>B 3,000 – 5,000</u>	<b>C</b> 500 – 1,000	
5.	If we don't get natural light,	we may		
	A feel tired and hungry			
	B get sick more often			
	C both A and B			
6.	Why are researchers workir	ng with architects?		
	A to help them design be	<u>uildings</u>		
	<b>B</b> to find the best colour for	r bedrooms		
	<b>C</b> to change people's idea	s about colours		
7.	Researchers say that it's a	good idea to		
	A cycle or walk to work			
	B put more windows in ou	r buildings		
	C change our body clocks			

PART 1: \_\_\_\_\_ / 7 pts

### PART 2 (12 x 1,5 pt: 18 pts)

Listen to the interview with a travel writer and answer the questions below. You will hear the recording twice.

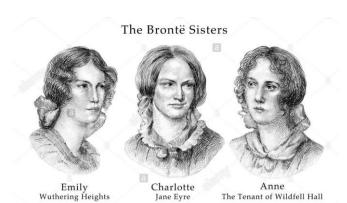
1.	How many books has Ben w	vritten?		
	A three	B four	<u>C five</u>	
2.	His book 'A World of Differe	nces' is about of d	ifferent countries.	
	A rules and laws	B customs and foods	C traditions and rules	
3.	His book has got some usef	ul information and		
	A photographs	B funny stories	C statistics	
4.	He says that there are some	e countries where	·	
	A nobody should wear sho	orts.		
	B women should wear sho	rts.		
	C women shouldn't wear	<u>shorts.</u>		
5.	In some countries you shou	ldn't		
	A eat everything on your	plate.		
	B eat anything on your plat	e.		
	<b>C</b> wear shorts when eating.		A World of Difference	
6.	Ben has never been to	·	A Wond of Difference	
	<u>A Egypt</u>	B Ireland	<b>C</b> England	
7.	He says that he			
	A doesn't think he's going	to like Egyptian food.		
	<b>B</b> doesn't know anything about Egyptian food.			
	C has heard about Egypti	<u>an food.</u>		
8.	Which of the following is NC	T one of the ingredients of K	ushary?	
	<u>A lamb</u>	B pasta	C rice	
9.	You must be careful	because they drive very fas	t in Egypt.	
	A driving a car	B riding a bicycle	C crossing the road	
10	<b>10.</b> He was surprised because the Pyramids are			
	A near Cairo	<b>B</b> in Egypt	C in the middle of the desert	
11	<b>11.</b> His next book is going to be about			
	A food	<u>B Britain</u>	<b>C</b> his wife	
12	Which of the following is FA	LSE?		
	A He has never written abo	ut Britain yet.		
	B He hasn't been to Britain before.			
	<b>C</b> He hasn't seen all of Britain yet.			

## **PAPER II - READING**

There are TWO PARTS in this Reading Paper.

PART 1 (13 x 1 pt: 13 pts) Read the article carefully.

# THE FIGHT TO WRITE



1 In the past, it was difficult for women to become successful writers because people did not think that women should write books. Women who wanted to publish books did not usually use their own names. In some cases, only the title of the book appeared on its cover; other female authors preferred to use a pen name or pseudonym. This is exactly what the Brontë sisters chose to do.

2 Charlotte Brontë was born on 21 April 1816. She was the third of the six Brontë children, but <u>her</u> mother died when she was only five. Her two older sisters died, so Charlotte was responsible for the three younger children: her brother Branwell and her two sisters Emily and Anne. Their father was a strict man and the four children had to be very quiet when he was at home. To entertain themselves, they invented an imaginary world and wrote stories and poems about <u>it</u>.

3 In 1846, the Brontë sisters paid a publisher to print a collection of their poems under the pseudonyms of Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. They chose men's names. They continued using these pseudonyms when they published novels individually. *Jane Eyre* by Currer Bell, *Wuthering Heights* by Ellis Bell and *Agnes Grey* by Acton Bell were all published the following year. Charlotte's novel *Jane Eyre* was an instant success and <u>it</u> received excellent reviews until the critics began to doubt that it was written by a man. Once <u>they</u> realized that the writer was a woman, they began to find fault with the novel. But by then it was too late and people continued buying it.

Despite the problems facing women writers in the nineteenth century, the Brontë sisters became quite famous. Sadly, all three of them died in their thirties, so they could never really enjoy their fame. Today, people read their novels all over the world and they are classic works of English literature.

#### Task A: Answer the following questions (1 – 6) according to the text.

- 1. Women writers usually tried to \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.
  - A hide their identity
- ty C publish many books
  - B make a lot of money D find a good husband
- 2. Charlotte Brontë had to look after her brothers and sisters because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A her mother was very busy C she was the oldest girl
  - **B** her father was dead **D** the family was poor

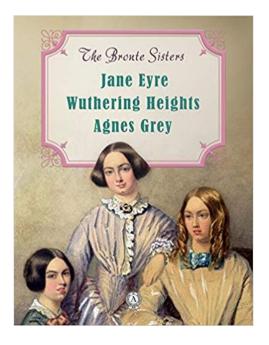
3.	3. The Brontë children started writing stories because				
	Α	they were very imaginative			
	В	they wanted to publish a book			
	С	they needed some money			
	D	they had to be quiet at home			
4.		published the poems in 1846.			
	Α	All four Brontë children	С	Two of the children	
	B	Three of the children	D	One of the children	
5.	W	nen experts started criticizing Jan	еE	yre,	
	Α	shops stopped selling it	С	men didn't read it any more	
	B	readers didn't listen to them	D	the author stopped writing	
6.	Nc	one of the Brontë sisters			
	Α	wanted to be famous	<u>C</u>	lived more than 40 years	
	В	was popular in the 1800s	D	read novels by other women	

#### Task B: What do the following words refer to?

7. Paragraph 2; 'her' : <u>Charlotte's</u>
8. Paragraph 2; 'it' : <u>an imaginary world</u>
9. Paragraph 3; 'it' : <u>Charlotte's novel/Jane Eyre</u>
10. Paragraph 3; 'they' : <u>the critics</u>

#### Task C: Find the words for the definitions.

- **11.** <u>**pseudonym/pen name**</u>: (n. prg.1) an invented name that a writer / artist uses instead of their real name.
- 12. <u>instant</u>: (adj. prg.3) happening immediately
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_: (n. prg.3) a mistake or an error



PART 1:	/ 13 pts
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#### <u> PART 2</u>

#### Task A: Read the article carefully.

#### PAINTINGS

1 According to research, people all over the world prefer the same kind of paintings. In a recent survey, researchers asked people in ten different countries about their favourite kind of paintings. They were shown different types of paintings including paintings of people, paintings of objects – such as flowers and fruit – and paintings of cities. But the researchers found that everyone in the study preferred paintings of the countryside with geographical features such as mountains, beaches, lakes, waterfalls and rivers.

2 Experts have different ideas about the reasons why people prefer paintings of the countryside. One idea is that because the countryside has been part of human life for many thousands of years, it is natural for people to want to feel part of the world around them.

3 Another possible reason is that **they** are usually painted in different colours or shades of green. Research shows that colour can change people's moods. According to studies, people find the colour green more relaxing than other colours. Because modern life can be very busy, people find it calming to take a break from their daily routine for a minute or two and look at a painting of a beautiful forest or some green fields.

4 Another idea is that paintings of nature and the countryside give us a feeling of space. Many people in the world live in small houses or flats in cities and they don't have much personal space around them. Perhaps this feeling of space helps them to feel more relaxed.

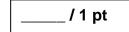
5 An interesting fact is that people didn't like paintings of the countryside that showed extreme weather conditions, such as snow and ice, or very hot, dry environments. Psychologists believe this could be because people don't like to think about situations that could be dangerous for them in real life.

6 Researchers are now planning to study more about why these paintings are so popular worldwide. **They** are also going to research whether men and women and young and old people have different opinions.

Task A: What do the following words refer to? (2 x 0,5 pt: 1 pts)

Paragraph 3; 'they': <u>paintings</u>
 Paragraph 6; 'They': <u>researchers</u>





# Task B: Mark the sentences TRUE or FALSE according to the text. (9 x 1 pt: 9 pts)

- 1. The main purpose of the text is to give information about different kinds of paintings. TRUE 1 FALSE 2. The researchers showed people the same type of paintings in the survey. TRUE 1 FALSE 3. The survey found the most popular type of painting is of the countryside. FALSE TRUE 1 4. Experts don't have any ideas about the reasons for people's choices. TRUE 1 FALSE 5. Colour cannot affect our mood. TRUE 1 FALSE 6. People feel calm if they take a break to look at a painting of the countryside. TRUE 1 FALSE 7. People find feeling of space in paintings of nature relaxing. FALSE TRUE 1
- 8. The studies showed that people like paintings that make them think of dangerous situations.

TRUE / <u>FALSE</u>

9. Researchers intend to study more to see the possible effect of gender and age on ideas.

<u>TRUE</u> / FALSE

\_/9 pts

#### Task C: Find the words for the definitions. (4 x 0,5 pt: 2 pts)

- 1. <u>features</u>: (n. prg.1) parts of the land, especially a part that you can see.
- 2. <u>shades</u>: (n. prg.3) a particular type of a specific colour.
- **3.** <u>routine</u>: (n. prg.3) the things you regularly do.
- 4. <u>extreme</u>: (adj. prg.5) very unusual and severe or serious.

\_\_\_/ 2 pts

PART 2:	/ 12 pts
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### PAPER III – USE OF ENGLISH

#### There are THREE PARTS in this Use of English Paper.

#### PART 1 (20 x 0,5 pt: 10 pts) Circle the correct answer A, B, C or D. 1. Mustafa \_\_\_\_\_ buy the house he liked, because it was too expensive. **B** could A was able to C couldn't **D** may not **2.** Güliz 25 essays so far. A has checked B checked C was checking **D** had checked **3.** You \_\_\_\_\_ pay for lunch. It's my treat. **B** mustn't **D** couldn't A can't C needn't **4.** Unfortunately, his second movie is \_\_\_\_\_ as his first one. A bad B as bad **C** worse **D** the worst **5.** There's traffic today than yesterday in the city centre. **B** much A many **C** the most D more **6.** Tümay came up with \_\_\_\_\_ a brilliant idea yesterday at the meeting! B so A such C what **D** how 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone during take-off. **A** don't have to **B** needn't **C** mustn't **D** don't need to **8.** The gift I yesterday by Oya. A received / sent **B** was received / was sent C was received / sent D received / was sent **9.** If the baby cries, \_\_\_\_\_ him some milk. C can give A will give B give **D** gives **10.** Please call me \_\_\_\_\_ your plane lands. **D** whether A while **B** if C when **11.** Aslı is busy marking exam papers so she join us. A couldn't **B** shouldn't **C** mustn't D might not **12.** İrem the house as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ ready. B leaves / will get C will leave / gets D will leave / will get A leaves / gets **13.** Yesterday the thieves \_\_\_\_\_ escape through the open window. A could **B** must **C** should D were able to **14.** I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ over tomorrow. <u>B 'll come</u> A come **C** 've come **D** 'm coming **15.** Ulas isn't to go rock climbing on his own. A too inexperienced B enough experience C too experienced D experienced enough **16.** In the past, the Bosphorus was \_\_\_\_\_ polluted than it is today. A most B less **C** much D verv **17.** Before online education, Erol \_\_\_\_\_ English in a classroom. **B** was taught **C** taught A used to teach **D** didn't use to teach **18.** Selma has finished writing the report. **C** ever A so far **B** vet D already **19.** The Empire State Building is a famous landmark \_\_\_\_\_\_ stands out in New York City. B which С--**D** who A where **20.** Senay TV when suddenly the lights went out. A was watching B watched **C** has watched **D** is watching

/ 10 pts

#### PART 2 (10 x 1 pt: 10 pts)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use between 2-5 words including the word given.

1. Don't be late because the boss will be angry. (better)

You <u>had better not be late / had better be early / had better be on time</u> because the boss will be angry.

- Gizem finished school. Then she went to university. (had)
   After Gizem \_had finished school, she went\_\_ to university.
- If you start saving money, you'll manage to buy a computer in 6 months. (able)
  If you start saving money, you <u>will be able to buy</u> a computer in 6 months.
- 4. Sinem will probably apply for a part time job at the university library. (may)

**Sinem may apply for** a part time job at the university library.

- Be honest with me and I'll help you. (If)
   <u>If you are honest</u> with me, I'll help you.
- 6. Have you seen the cake? I baked it for Roger. (which)
   Have you seen <u>the cake which I baked</u> for Roger?
- It's not necessary for Zehra to come to school. (have)
   Zehra <u>doesn't have to come</u> to school.
- 8. Hotels are more expensive than campsites. (as)
   Campsites <u>aren't as expensive as</u> hotels.
- 9. We don't have much time to rest. (only)
  - We <u>have only a little / only have a little</u> time to rest.
- **10.** Seran became a teacher 28 years ago. (has)

Seran <u>has been a teacher / has been teaching</u> for 28 years.

\_/ 10 pts

#### PART 3 (5 x 1 pt: 5 pts)

Complete with the correct form (noun, verb, adjective or adverb) of the words in capitals. No points will be given for the misspelled words.

e.g. "A green company" means it produces environmentally friendly products. (ENVIRONMENT)

- 1. Jeff's promotion was quite <u>unexpected</u> as he was new in the office. (EXPECTED)
- 2. This is a harmless bacteria. In fact, it's good for you. (HARM)
- 3. You may find this book <u>helpful</u>. It contains all the information about ecology. (HELP)
- 4. Sometimes it can be difficult to make a <u>decision</u> about your future. (DECIDE)
- 5. Skydiving is definitely an <u>unforgettable</u> experience. (FORGET)

\_\_\_/ 5 pts