Sevgili Öğrenciler,


Örnek soru: Where ___________ you from?

A) are  B) is  C) am  D) was

1.  A  B  C  D


Başarılar dileriz.
GENERAL INFORMATION

Dear Students,

English Proficiency Exam determines whether you will start your education in Preparatory Class or 1st Grade. Therefore, please leave the questions unanswered if you do not know certain answer. Please check the given box below to answer the question. You cannot choose more than one option for the same question. Questions which are answered more than once will be considered invalid.

Example Question: Where ________ you from?

A) are  B) is  C) am  D) was

IMPORTANT: It is a must for the questions to be remained in confidentiality. It is strictly forbidden to replicate questions illegally. It is compulsory to turn off your electronic devices such as mobile phone, camera etc. during the exam.

We wish you success for the exam.
TEXT COMPREHENSION

In this part, there are two reading passages. Each passage has 5 multiple choice questions. You are supposed to choose the best option according to the reading passages. (2 X 10= 20 Pts.)

PASSAGE 1

Turkey’s economy uses an important source in terms of labor force in agriculture. With 5.254 million persons, the agricultural sector covers 24.7% of the total employment as of 2009. The steady decrease in the employees of the agricultural sector, as of 1923, is directly related to the increasing mechanization in the sector and decreasing average land sizes. However, in Turkey, there are reasons for migration from rural areas to the urban, one of the most important pushing factors of the social demography. Comparisons made with the western countries put forth that Turkey has still a crowded population in the rural areas and the migrations to urban would continue in the following years. Even if the rural population is held down by social measures, the dynamics of the growth would progress towards the cities. In this perspective, it would be correct that the one of the most important problems in our economy is on-site employment of the rural population efficiently. However, the combined data which we formed by using the new and former employment series published by the Turkish Statistics Institute (“TUİK”) indicate a significant fall in the agricultural employment after 2001. As for 2008-2009, the crisis years, it was noticed that the agricultural employment increased. Since we could not notice in our data any attempt for opening the lands to agriculture, any investment run-up or any technical revolution, we are of the opinion that this increase, arisen in each crisis period, is not a voluntary but an “obligatory” employment and that this increase is not useful for agricultural productivity and would possibly cause more corruption in income distribution either.

1. According to Turkish Statistics Institute
   a) After 2008 employment for agricultural sector declined
   b) There was a big crisis for the agricultural sector in 1923
   c) After 2001 the decrease of the agricultural employment was striking
   d) People don’t deal with agriculture

   A  B  C  D
2. In the paragraph it is emphasized that
a) Since 1923 the employees of the agricultural sector has been falling
b) People are aware of the fact that agricultural sector is very important
c) People want to live in rural areas
d) The farmers want to work with volunteer people.

A  B  C  D

3. Because of falling arable land sizes.
a) People can get significant harvest
b) People are moving to urban areas
c) The crisis is passing away
d) Income distribution cannot be solved

A  B  C  D

4. **Obligatory** means
a) Plug  b) conceal  c) dissuade  d) compulsory

A  B  C  D

5. One of the most important problems in Turkey’s economy is that _________.
a) people in rural areas cannot take place in agricultural sector actively
b) people in the rustic areas don’t want to take responsibilities about agriculture
c) the dynamics of the growth would progress towards the cities.
d) Turkey’s economy is coming down due to insufficient investment.

A  B  C  D
PASSAGE 2

The aims of virtually all the human sciences are the same: to explain human behaviour, formulate theories to predict it, and then develop remedies for the problems identified by those predictions. A more cynical way of looking at it would be to say that human scientists try to manipulate the behaviour of others for their own benefit; an even darker outlook – as portrayed in novels such as Brave New World and 1984 – would be the view that human scientists try to modify and control the way we are. Perhaps such views are not always so far-fetched: one only needs to watch a presidential election to see how speech writers and political advisors seek to persuade their audiences, and there are many examples from history (if not the contemporary world) of regimes whose laws amount to a set of rules for the way people can and cannot behave and even think.

Perhaps we should try not to be so cynical yet. There are few people who begin a study of sociology with the intention of taking over the world. The first objective is to explain human behaviour, and just as in natural sciences, the first way of doing this is to ask the question why? What causes us to behave in the way we do, and what causes human phenomena to occur?

6. According to the passage,
   a) People are not aware of the facts what happened in the world
   b) Natural sciences don’t take the attention of the scientists any more
   c) In the political life all writers try to persuade each other
   d) The goals of the sciences which deal with human are common

   A   B   C   D

7. According to the passage
   a) For natural sciences all the questions are acceptable to explain the unknown
   b) Natural science and human science have a common goal to explain the human behaviour
   c) Scientists hate the cynical ways to explain the human sciences
   d) Brave New world should be read by the scientists

   A   B   C   D

8. According to passage,
   a) Human science wonders how the people are persuaded during the election time
   b) Natural scientists are trying to find the reasons how the people are persuaded
   c) In the contemporary world you are free to do whatever you want
   d) Speech writers and political advisors have difficulty in persuading the people for elections
9. In the paragraph what does “the first way of doing this” mean?
   a) Finding the reasons of the human behaviours
   b) Modifying and controlling the people
   c) Why cannot people behave however they want?
   d) Why don’t people study sociology?

10. In the paragraph it is emphasized that
    a) There are some scientists who want to take the control of the world
    b) Human scientists try to keep the world calm
    c) There are some novels which are about the manipulation of the human behaviour.
    d) No one knows the real reasons of the human behaviour.
PART I

Ghana has become a success story in Africa in the recent years. After more than 20 years' steady economic growth and significant poverty reduction, Ghana is aiming to become a middle income country in next 10 years. Outcome of transformation in many Asian countries is often characterized by a declined share of agriculture in GDP and _____ (1) important role of manufacturing in leading growth in the transformation process. Will it also be the case for Ghana when Ghana is becoming a middle income country? What will be the role of agriculture in Ghana's new development process in the future? _____ (2) these questions, in this report we adopt a forward looking approach by applying a dynamic CGE model to a series of possible growth scenarios ______(3), the role of agriculture for poverty reduction is analyzed both for the past and the future. We focus ______ (4) the relationship between poverty and income generation, based on the three runs of national representative household surveys, to understand the role of agriculture in the past poverty reduction. By linking the economywide CGE model with a micro simulation model, we ______ (5) the poverty outcome of accelerated agricultural growth in the future.

1. a) increasingly  b) namely  c) suddenly  d) hopefully
   A  B  C  D

2. a) Answering  b) Answered  c) To answer  d) Being answered
   A  B  C  D

3. a) Moreover  b) So  c) Because  d) Though
   A  B  C  D

4. a) in  b) to  c) for  d) on
   A  B  C  D

5. a) improve  b) simulate  c) become  d)suggest
   A  B  C  D
PART II

Since the conclusion of World War II in 1945, international trade has greatly been facilitated (6) by agreement among trading countries on a set of rules for international trade, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These rules were developed through a series of eight “rounds” of international trade negotiations between 1947 and 1994. Through (7) these negotiations, export subsidies were banned on everything but agricultural products, and import tariffs on manufactured goods were reduced to extreme (8) levels. As a result (9), trade in manufactured goods has grown (10) rapidly, achieving an unprecedented level of specialization and exchange among countries. Developments in ocean shipping have facilitated (11) the latest wave of globalization, e.g., larger and faster vessels and containerization of their cargoes. These developments, as (12) state-of-the-art logistics, have significantly lowered the cost of (13) international transactions. Multinational firms now engage in just-in-time sourcing through global supply chains. Despite (14) and increasing competition have further reduced costs of international transportation and telecommunications. Overbuilding of fiber optics capacity among countries during the dot-com boom in the 1990s also contributed to today’s historically low prices of international telecommunications. At the end of World War II, most countries imposed barriers to free movement of capital across their international borders. These barriers have been largely eliminated among high-income countries and have been significantly lowered in middle-income countries, too. Billions of dollars of funds can move among countries at the touch of a computer key.

6)  a) is / facilitated  b) has / facilitating  c) has / facilitated  d) has been / facilitated

A  B  C  D

7)  a) In spite of  b) Through  c) Both  d) In case

A  B  C  D

8)  a) supreme  b) destitute  c) inconsequential  d) extreme

A  B  C  D

9)  a) As a result  b) However  c) While  d) Despite

A  B  C  D

10) a) have grown  b) has grown  c) was grown  d) were grown

A  B  C  D

11) a) never  b) also  c) rarely  d) nowise

A  B  C  D
PART III

Genetic engineering may be used for direct treatments of diseases or genetic _________(16) through various means, including the production of possible vaccines for AIDS, treatment for various cancers, synthesis of biopharmaceuticals for a variety of metabolic, growth and development diseases, etc. _________ (17), biosynthesis is a process _________ (18) gene coding for a particular product is isolated, _________ (19) into another organism (mostly bacteria), and later expressed in that organism (host). _________ (20) cultivating host organism, large quantities of the gene products can be harvested and purified. A few examples _________ (21) the useful features of biosynthesis. Insulin is essential for the treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes, the most severe form of diabetes. Historically, insulin _________ (22) from a beef or pig pancreas. Two problems exist for the traditional supply of insulin. First, large quantities of the pancreas are needed to extract enough insulin for continuous treatment of one patient. Second, insulin so obtained is not chemically identical to human insulin, _________ (23) some patients may produce antibodies which can seriously _________ (24) the treatment. Human insulin produced through genetic engineering is quite effective yet without any side-effects. It _________ (25) commercially and made available to patients since 1982.
18) a) when  b) which  c) where  d) whose
   A    B    C    D

19) a) cut  b) looked  c) fitted  d) cloned
   A    B    C    D

20) a) By  b) Due to  c) In spite of  d) Though
   A    B    C    D

21) a) has illustrated  b) must illustrate  c) will illustrate  d) had illustrated
   A    B    C    D

22) a) is obtained  b) obtains  c) obtained  d) was obtained
   A    B    C    D

23) a) when  b) hence  c) although  d) while
   A    B    C    D

24) a) interfere with  b) regulate of  c) lead off  d) coincide with
   A    B    C    D

25) a) has produced  b) has been produced  c) is produced  d) had produced
   A    B    C    D
PART IV

Agriculture helps to meet the basic needs of human and their civilization by providing food, clothing, shelters, medicine and recreation. ______ (71), agriculture is the most important enterprise in the world. It is a productive unit ______(72) the free gifts of nature namely land, light, air, temperature and rain water etc., are integrated ______(73) single primary unit indispensable for human beings. Secondary productive units namely animals including livestock, birds and insects, feed on these primary units and provide concentrated products ______(74) meat, milk, wool, eggs, honey, silk and lac. Agriculture provides food, feed, fibre, fuel, furniture, raw materials and materials for and from factories; ______ (75) a free fare and fresh environment, abundant food for driving out famine; favours friendship by eliminating fights. Satisfactory agricultural production brings peace, prosperity, harmony, health and wealth to individuals of a nation by driving away distrust, discord and anarchy. It helps to elevate the community _______ (76) different castes and clauses, _______ (77) it leads ______ (78) a better social, cultural, political and economic life. Agricultural development is multidirectional having galloping speed and rapid spread with respect to time and space. After green revolution, farmers ______ (79) using improved cultural practices and agricultural inputs in intensive cropping systems with labourer intensive programs to enhance the production potential per unit land, time and input. It provided suitable environment to all these improved genotypes to foster and manifest their yield potential in newer areas and seasons. Agriculture consists of growing plants and rearing animals_______ (80) yield, produce and thus it helps to maintain a biological equilibrium in nature.

26) a) However b) Despite c) In contrast d) Hence

27) a) where b) how c) which d) that

28) a) to b) by c) into d) through

29) a) but b) with c) such as d) as

30) a) takes b) provides c) disseminate d) apply
31) a) despite of  b) in spite of  c) consisting of  d) by
    A  B  C  D

32) a) thus  b) since  c) but  d) thereby
    A  B  C  D

33) a) to  b) with  c) by  d) of
    A  B  C  D

34) a) have started  b) start  c) will start  d) started
    A  B  C  D

35) a) due to  b) in order to  c) thanks to  d) so as
    A  B  C  D
ANSWER KEY

READING

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. A

LANGUAGE USE

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. D
23. B
24. A
25. B
26. D
27. A
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. C
32. A
33. A
34. D
35. B