



## English Preparatory Program PLACEMENT EXAM SAMPLE

## İngilizce Hazırlık Programı SEVİYE TESPİT SINAV ÖRNEĞİ

\*\*\*\*\*ANSWER KEY / CEVAP ANAHTARI\*\*\*\*\*

SINAV TARİHİ:

SINAV SÜRESİ: 120 DAKİKA

A. Choose the best option to complete the sentences. (76 x 1 = 76 points)

1. A: Where's Ms. Smith?

B: She's \_\_\_\_\_ Ankara today.

- a) to
- b) on
- c) in**
- d) at

2. A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I would like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ earphones.

- a) these**
- b) this
- c) a
- d) an

3. A: Where is that fish I bought?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

- a) was**
- b) were
- c) did
- d) ate

4. A: Are we ready to go?

B: No, I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ car keys.

- a) him
- b) theirs
- c) its
- d) my**

5. A: Is Kate at school today?

B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She feels terrible.

- a) doesn't
- b) aren't
- c) isn't**
- d) don't

6. A: What do you do after class? Do you visit your grandmother?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ visit her.

- a) often
- b) just
- c) yet
- d) never**

7. A: That is a nice ring Alice. Is it new?

B: Oh no, It is my \_\_\_\_\_ wedding ring. I just wanted to try it on.

- a) mother
- b) mother's**
- c) mothers
- d) mothers'

8. A: When do you want to play tennis?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to play tomorrow.

- a) likes
- b) like
- c) 'd like**
- d) liked

9. A: I am going to the supermarket. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Could you get \_\_\_\_\_ milk?

- a) anything / some**
- b) something / any
- c) anything / a
- d) something / a

10. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ Mark come from?

B: I think, he is from the United States?

- a) does**
- b) is
- c) are
- d) do

11. A: Do you like elephants?

B: No, but there \_\_\_\_\_ lots of other animals I like.

- a) are**
- b) is
- c) was
- d) will

12. A: Are you coming to my party on Tuesday?

B: I am sorry but I \_\_\_\_\_ pick up my father from the airport?

- a) has to
- b) going to
- c) am going to**
- d) am

13. A: I would like to make an omlette. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs do we need?

B: three.

- a) How long
- b) How big
- c) How much
- d) How many**

14. A: I like your new armchair.

B: Thanks. It is \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable than the old one.

- a) more**
- b) too
- c) very
- d) much

15. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the film.

- a) good
- b) better than**
- c) better
- d) good than

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ his beard trimmed at the moment.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) had
- d) is having**

17. A: Mom, I would really like a guitar. Can I have one?

B: Okay, but if we buy one you \_\_\_\_\_ have to practice playing it.

- a) will**
- b) can
- c) could
- d) must

18. A: Why didn't you come to the birthday party last night?

B: I wanted to but I couldn't. I \_\_\_\_\_ for the test.

- a) study
- b) have studied
- c) was studying**
- d) being

19. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here a long time?

B: Yes, over forty years.

- a) Have / lived**
- b) Have / live
- c) Did / lives
- d) Did / lived

20. A: Have you seen that new film \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, I haven't.

- a) just
- b) yet**
- c) sometime
- d) soon

21. A: Did you see the weather forecast?

B: Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ be extremely hot this weekend.

- a) going to
- b) have to
- c) is going to**
- d) must

22. A: What color are you going to paint the kitchen?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ probably choose something like grey.

- a) will**
- b) can
- c) may
- d) might

23. A: Dad, my computer is broken again. I need a new one.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ buy one if I earned more money but it is not possible right now.

- a) can
- b) may
- c) will
- d) would**

24. The concert was fantastic yesterday. You \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) might have come
- b) should have come**
- c) should come
- d) ought to come

25. What would you have done if you \_\_\_\_\_ in my position?

- a) have been
- b) would be
- c) had been**
- d) are

26. A: I wish I could be with our cousins.

B: Me too. By this time tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Bodrum while we are studying for our exemption exam.

- a) will be sunbathing**
- b) sunbathing
- c) are sunbathing
- d) will sunbathing

27. When I was at highschool I \_\_\_\_\_ a member of the basketball team.  
a) use to be  
b) used to  
**c) used to be**  
d) use to
28. Why does she need \_\_\_\_\_ her hair cut? It is lovely as it is.  
**a) to have**  
b) to having  
c) to has  
d) to had
29. Before I \_\_\_\_\_ this book, I \_\_\_\_\_ about my country's history.  
a) started / have read  
**b) started / had read**  
c) had started / read  
d) starting / read
30. When John \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ really fast.  
a) feel over / was running  
b) feel over / were running  
c) fell over / was running  
**d) fell over / were running**
31. A: I love this picture but won't it cost a fortune?  
B: No. The original, \_\_\_\_\_ is a portrait of the artist sold for 6 million!  
a) whom  
b) whose  
**c) which**  
d) who
32. A: Today we learned about a tribe \_\_\_\_\_ ancestors lived in Lima.  
**a) whose**  
b) who  
c) whom  
d) which
33. We \_\_\_\_\_ pay for our meals when we were on holiday.  
a) don't  
b) hadn't  
c) don't have to  
**d) didn't have to**
34. Jack is tall, but his sister Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) the tall  
b) more tall  
c) the same tall  
**d) taller**

35. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ he will pass the exam and go to university.

- a) **wishes**
- b) wished
- c) wish
- d) wishing

36. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ explained the exercises if the students had wanted her to.

- a) will have
- b) would
- c) **would have**
- d) will be having

37. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ is the bank to the station?

B: It takes ten minutes to walk.

- a) **far**
- b) often
- c) many
- d) high

38. She explained that the information \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

- a) **was**
- b) were
- c) will be
- d) should be

39. We will walk to the station \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

- a) while
- b) if
- c) **unless**
- d) but

40. The more students study \_\_\_\_\_ results they get.

- a) **the better**
- b) better
- c) good
- d) the best

41. I \_\_\_\_\_ here since I left school.

- a) worked
- b) am working
- c) **have been working**
- d) been working

42. I don't know where \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) I can have found a used car
- b) **I can find a used car**
- c) I could have found a used car
- d) I was able to find a used car

43. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ that large stack of papers over there?  
a) to hand to me  
**b) handing me**  
c) to hand me  
d) hand me
44. Before anyone could photograph the strange looking bird, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) it was flying away  
b) it has flown away  
c) it had been flying away  
**d) it flew away**
45. He has been in London since June, but he \_\_\_\_\_ even a single letter to me yet.  
a) didn't write  
b) doesn't write  
**c) hasn't written**  
d) isn't writing
46. \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class are foreigners.  
a) None  
**b) All of the**  
c) all of  
d) much
47. He is \_\_\_\_\_ known as an artist. Not many people know him.  
a) a few  
b) a little  
**c) little**  
d) few
48. She \_\_\_\_\_ to go there tomorrow, but now she finds that she can't go.  
a) plans  
b) will plan  
c) is planning  
**d) was planning**
49. Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.  
a) was discovered  
**b) discovered**  
c) was discovering  
d) discovers
50. After \_\_\_\_\_, it looked beautiful.  
a) the house painted  
b) the house is painted  
**c) the house was painted**  
d) the house will be painted

51. The house \_\_\_\_\_ last year looked beautiful.
- a) whose painted
  - b) which was painted**
  - c) was painted
  - d) which were painted
52. You should \_\_\_\_\_ sit down or go out.
- a) either**
  - b) neither
  - c) both
  - d) not only
53. He fell in love with her at first \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) scene
  - b) sight**
  - c) view
  - d) look
54. After the assassination of the president, the army \_\_\_\_\_ control of the country.
- a) let
  - b) made
  - c) took**
  - d) gave
55. The dentist had to \_\_\_\_\_ the tooth as it was badly decayed.
- a) pull in
  - b) pull up
  - c) pull off
  - d) pull out**
56. I have already \_\_\_\_\_ my plane ticket.
- a) made
  - b) booked**
  - c) buy
  - d) register
57. Hurry up! We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to waste.
- a) some
  - b) any**
  - c) no
  - d) little
58. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ one's bills when prices keep \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) to be paid / rising
  - b) paying / rising
  - c) to pay / rising**
  - d) pay / rising



59. Nobody is accusing you \_\_\_\_\_ the watch.  
a) to steal  
**b) of stealing**  
c) with stealing  
d) from stealing
60. The missing girl \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
a) had found  
b) has found  
c) has been found  
**d) hasn't been found**
61. How did you get your dad \_\_\_\_\_ you this car?  
a) bought  
**b) to buy**  
c) to get bought  
d) to be bought
62. Marilyn drives less carefully than John, but Paul drives \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
a) the least careful  
**b) the least carefully**  
c) less careful  
d) less carefully
63. How \_\_\_\_\_ is the Galata Tower?  
a) wide  
b) long  
**c) tall**  
d) deep
64. The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping mall and the movie theatre. The shopping mall is \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant.  
a) next to / over  
**b) between / next to**  
c) between / under  
d) in back of / on
65. Is she the tall woman or \_\_\_\_\_?  
**a) the short one**  
b) the short  
c) the short ones  
d) short one
66. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ purse was stolen was crying.  
a) which  
**b) whose**  
c) where  
d) who

67. The worm \_\_\_\_\_ by the bird before the cat came.
- a) hasn't been eaten
  - b) hasn't eaten
  - c) has eaten
  - d) had been eaten**
68. It is not certain if the concert \_\_\_\_\_ because of the virus.
- a) is cancelled
  - b) will be cancelled**
  - c) be cancelled
  - d) will cancelled
69. Jessica is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ going away with her husband for the weekend.
- a) to**
  - b) for
  - c) at
  - d) of
70. Would you mind if \_\_\_\_\_ the window? It's really hot in this room.
- a) I opened**
  - b) opening
  - c) open
  - d) you open
71. A: How much does a brand new Mercedes cost?  
B: Philip can tell you \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how much a brand new Mercedes cost does
  - b) how much a brand new Mercedes does cost
  - c) how much a brand new Mercedes cost
  - d) how much a brand new Mercedes costs**
72. A: \_\_\_\_\_ to you?  
B: I fell down while I was running.
- a) What happens
  - b) What happened**
  - c) What was happening
  - d) What is happening
73. I \_\_\_\_\_ different books since March and so far I \_\_\_\_\_ 70 books.
- a) was reading / was reading
  - b) read / read
  - c) am reading / read
  - d) have been reading / have read**
74. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?
- a) if opened
  - b) if open
  - c) opening**
  - d) open

75. Leopards \_\_\_\_\_ to be aggressive.

- a) known
- b) are known**
- c) know
- d) are knowing

76. I am at home now. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in Alaçatı.

- a) will
- b) am
- c) was
- d) were**

# READING 1

## B. Read the text and choose the correct answer. (12 x 2 = 24 points)

### Constructive Processes in Memory: Rebuilding the Past

As we have seen, although it is clear that we can have detailed recollections of significant and distinctive events, it is difficult to gauge the accuracy of such memories. In fact, it is apparent that our memories reflect, at least in part, constructive processes, processes in which memories are influenced by the meaning we give to events. When we retrieve information, then, the memory that is produced is affected not just by the direct prior experience we have had with the stimulus but also by our guesses and inferences about **its<sub>1</sub>** meaning.

The notion that memory is based on constructive processes was first put forward by Frederic Bartlett, a British psychologist. He suggested that people tend to remember information in terms of schemas, organized bodies of information stored in memory that bias the way information is interpreted, stored and recalled (Bartlett, 1932). Because we use schemas to organize information, our memories often consist of a reconstruction of previous experience. Consequently, schemas are based not only on the actual material to which people are exposed but also on **their<sub>2</sub>** understanding of the situation, their expectations about the situation, and their awareness of the motivations underlying the behaviour of others.

One of the earliest demonstrations of schemas came from a classic study that involved a procedure similar to the children's game of "telephone", in which information from memory is passed sequentially from one person to another. In this study, a **participant<sub>3</sub>** viewed a drawing in which there were a variety of people of differing racial and ethnic backgrounds on a subway car, one of whom—a white person—was shown with a razor in his hand (Allport & Postman, 1958). The first participant was asked to describe the drawing to someone else without looking back at it. Then that person was asked to describe **it<sub>4</sub>** to another person (without looking at the drawing), and then the process was repeated with still one more participant.

The report of the last person differed in significant, yet systematic, ways from the initial drawing. Specifically, many people described the drawing as depicting an African American with a knife—an incorrect recollection, given that the drawing showed a razor in the hand of a Caucasian person. The transformation of the Caucasian's razor into an African American's knife clearly indicates that the participants held a schema that included the unwarranted **prejudice<sub>5</sub>** that African Americans are more violent than Caucasians and thus more apt to be holding a knife. In short, our expectations and knowledge—and prejudices—affect the reliability of our memories (McDonald & Hirt, 1997; Newby-Clark & Ross, 2003; De Brigard et al., 2017).

Although the constructive nature of memory can result in memories that are partially or completely false, they also may be beneficial in some ways. For example, false memories may allow us to keep hold of positive self-images. In addition, **they<sub>6</sub>** may help us maintain positive relationships with others as we construct overly positive views of them (Howe, 2011).

Similarly, memory is affected by the emotional meaning of experiences. For example, in one experiment, researchers asked devoted Yankee or Red Sox fans about details of two decisive baseball championship games between the teams, one won by the Yankees and the other won by the Red Sox. Fans recalled details of the game their team won significantly more accurately than the game their team lost (see Figure 4; Breslin & Safer, 2011; Guida et al., 2013).

**Source:**  
Feldman, R. S. (2019). Chapter 7 Memory: Constructive Processes in Memory: Rebuilding the Past. In *Understanding psychology* (Fourteenth ed., pp. 218-219). New York, NY, NY: McGraw-Hill Education.

1. According to the text, which option doesn't make it difficult to gauge the accuracy of memories?

**a) People have detailed recollections of significant and distinctive events**

- b) Memories reflect constructive processes.
- c) People remember information in schemas.
- d) Experiences carry emotional meanings.

2. **its<sub>1</sub>** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) experience
- b) information
- c) stimulus

**d) memory**

3. According to the text, which of the following is not true about what schemas are based on?

- a) Awareness of the motivations underlying the behaviour of others.
- b) People's expectations about the situation.
- c) People's understanding of the situation.

**d) Only the actual material to which people are exposed.**

4. **their<sub>2</sub>** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**a) people's**

- b) the readers'
- c) Frederic Barlett's processes
- d) British psychologists' notions

5. **participant<sub>3</sub>** means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) A person who has different ethnic backgrounds.
- b) A person who has different racial backgrounds.

**c) A person who is involved in an activity or event.**

- d) A person who has a razor in his hand.

6. In the classic "telephone" study, the second person was asked to describe \_\_\_\_\_.

**a) what the first person described**

- b) what the second person saw
- c) the knife
- d) the razor

7. **it<sub>4</sub>** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) subway car

**b) drawing**

- c) razor
- d) participant

8. According to the text, the last person's report differed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) expectations and knowledge
- b) an incorrect recollection and transformation

**c) a significant and systematic way**

- d) an incorrect recollection and knowledge

9. **prejudice<sub>5</sub>** means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) preconceived opinion that is based on reasons or actual experience.

**b) preconceived opinion that is not based on reasons or actual experience.**

- c) preconceived opinion that is based on reliability
- d) preconceived opinion that is based on expectations and knowledge

10. According to the text, who is holding the knife in the drawing?

- a) A Caucasian person
- b) An African American
- c) A White person
- d) None of them**

11. **they** refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) positive self-images
- b) false memories**
- c) relationships
- d) views

12. According to the text, which game did the fans of the teams remember in more detail?

- a) the game won by the Yankees
- b) the game between the teams
- c) the game their team won**
- d) the game their team lost