

Ad Soyad:

Bölüm:

Numara:

Program:

1. Sınav süresince yanınızda **cep telefonu, bilgisayar, tablet vb.** tüm iletişim araçlarınızı bulundurmadığınızdan emin olunuz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk tamamen kendinize aittir.
2. Sınav kâğıdınızın değerlendirilmesi için soru ve cevap kâğıtlarındaki kişisel bilgilerinizin (Ad, Soyad, Öğrenci No, Bölüm/Program) tam olması gerekmektedir. **İmzası olmayan sınav kâğıtları geçersizdir.**
3. Kopya çekmek ve vermek, kopyaya teşebbüs etmek, sınav sırasında her ne sebeple olursa olsun arkadaşınızla diyaloga girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu konuda herhangi bir tolerans gösterilmeyecektir. Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliğinin ilgili maddelerine göre işlem yapılacaktır. (-**Kınama cezası gerektiren disiplin suçları** MADDE 5/D: “Sınavlarda kopyaya teşebbüs etmek” ve -**Yükseköğretim kurumundan bir yarıyıl için uzaklaştırma cezasını gerektiren disiplin suçları**, MADDE 7/E: “Sınavlarda kopya çekmek veya çektirmek”). Sınavınız iptal edilecektir.
4. Size verilen zamandan başka herhangi bir ilave zaman için talepte bulunmayınız. Sınavın ilk 20 dakikasında dışarı çıkmak yasaktır.

Yukarıda belirtilen sınav kurallarını okudum.

LISTENING PART

Part 1

You will hear a man called Dan Pearman talking on the radio about pedal power a UK charity which sells bicycles to people in developing countries. First, you have some time to look at questions from 1 to 5. You will hear the conversation two times.(x2)

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1.In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador

- A. as a tourist guide
- B. as part of his studies
- C. as a voluntary worker

2.Dan’s neighbor was successful in business because he

- A. employed carpenters from the area
- B. was the most skilled craftsman in the town
- C. found easy to reach customers.

3.Dan says the charity relies on

- A. getting enough bicycles to send regularly
- B. finding new areas which need the bicycles
- C. charging for the bicycles it sends abroad

VOCABULARY PART

Choose the correct option (A,B,C, or D)

1. In court, the.....stated that she had seen the man leave the house at 6.00 pm.

- A) watcher B) spectator C) viewer D) witness

2. My cousin wants to study.....because he cares passionately about the environment.

- A) mathematics B) astronomy C) ecology D) physics

3. Sweatshirts are often made out of manmade materials like....rather than natural ones.

- A) cotton B) silk C) wool D) polyester

4. The radiator in the living room is leaking, so I'll have to get a.....to come round.

- A) plumber B) electrician C) decorator D) builder

GRAMMAR PART

Choose the best option.

1. Many parts of rural America ---- to reflect the values and traditions of the European immigrants who ---- in the country during the nineteenth century..

- A. continued / have arrived
B. have continued / would have arrived
C. continue / arrived
D. would have continued / were arriving
E. will continue / would arrive

2. With few exceptions, most totalitarian governments ---- more liberal since 1989 when the Berlin Wall ----

- A. became / falls
B. are becoming / would fall
C. were becoming / has fallen
D. had become / was falling
E. have become / fell

3. Investigations by modern doctors ---- that Catherine the Great of Russia ---- from syphilis..

- A. have suggested / has suffered
B. suggest / suffered
C. had suggested / was suffering
D. may have suggested / would have suffered
E. suggested / suffers

READING PART

Read the following text and answer the questions.

Many road signs are bizarre when thought about logically. Just what is one meant to do if there is a danger of falling rocks? And if the road is slippery, will your car tyres really cross like the alarming skid marks seen on the sign?

But even if some symbols do not stand up to scrutiny, they convey a message that is quickly recognised. Or at least, that's the hope. Out of 500 drivers surveyed last year, none was able to correctly identify 12 road signs and only one sign - the speed camera - was known to them all. A review of signs has been launched by the Department for Transport, looking at ways to reduce the number of signs and introduce more technology. So what makes a good sign? "The most important thing is that it works," says Michael Wolff, chairman of The Sign Design Society.

Not only do modern drivers travel faster than before, they are also listening to the radio, chatting on their hands-free phone and trying to get children in the back under control. Distractions are everywhere. With so much competition for a driver's attention, a good sign must be clear and simple so that it can be seen, read and understood in an instant. The red no-entry sign is one that, even without words or pictures, conveys its message.

But others don't. Many drivers are unable to recognise the "no stopping" sign. And former police driving instructor Chris Walker says the "give way to oncoming traffic" sign is hotly debated at driving school because it is illogical and takes too long to work out.

The symbols on signs should not be interpreted too literally - the roadworks warning is often compared to a man opening an umbrella, while some of the most recognisable signs evoke memories

of the pre-motoring age. A 19th century-style bellows camera is used, with great success, to warn of the imminent danger of racking up a speeding fine and rail enthusiasts' hearts must race at the symbol of a steam train before level crossings

"Symbols don't have to be accurate; they are there to convey an idea and be understood," Mr Wolff says. Some widely used signs have attracted criticism for being outdated. The image of stooped elderly people crossing a road has been branded as "insulting" by Help the Aged. It originates from a children's competition in 1981.

Different colours provoke very different reactions in the human mind, says Dr David Cowell, who specialises in the psychology of colour. The brain is very sensitive to the level of energy in the light that passes through your eyes, with different colours of light carrying different amounts of energy. "Blue [the colour of motorway signage] suggests harmony and relaxation," says Dr Cowell. "It is the colour of nature in relaxed form. It encourages social communication and consideration of others." Orange and yellow "suggest a positive future", he says, the point being that the colour of signs surrounding roadworks is clearly meant to encourage frustrated drivers to think beyond the current delays.

Different shaped signs also create different psychological reactions, suggests Dr Cowell. "A triangular sign has points and represents danger," which is why the shape is used for warning signs. "Rectangular signs are the same shape as a book and therefore give information. Round signs are instructional. They look like the end of a pointing finger giving you an instruction."

While the fundamental design of the country's road signs has remained unchanged for almost half a century, the number of signs seems to be multiplying. Today British roads can seem crammed with symbols warning drivers of every foreseeable danger, from falling rocks to passing deer. As well as fuelling fears, the streetscape is being damaged, and the proliferation of signs reduces their effectiveness. "Drivers now face a system overload," says Mr Walker. "Signs are duplicated, in some cases triplicated, leaving little time for the information to be seen and processed."

Even the most well-designed road sign will be of little use if nobody can make it out.

Adapted from © Dominic Koole, BBC News 2008

<p>1.What is important about road signs is that they should be.....</p> <p>A.small size B. visible, readable and understandable C. realistic representations.</p>	<p>5. The colours around roadworks are intended to.....</p> <p>A.attract attention. B.encourage patience. C.indicate them clearly.</p>
<p>2.A recent survey has shown that.....</p> <p>A.drivers should go to course. B.the sign system is good. C.the sign system has to be improved</p>	<p>6. According to Dr Cowell, the shapes of road signs are meant to.....</p> <p>A.create different reactions. B.awake the attention. C.not to represent different risks</p>
<p>3.Today it is more necessary than ever that....</p> <p>A.distractions be avoided. B.drivers pay attention on the roads. C.signs are well designed.</p>	<p>7.The number of signs on British roads.....</p> <p>A.is cause for concern. B.makes drivers feel fear. C.prevents every possible danger</p>
<p>4.As Mr. Wolff.....</p> <p>A.Signals aren't important in daily life. B.Symbols have to be faultless. C.it is more important to convey message than correctness of the symbols.</p>	

WRITING PART

You have been asked to write about ONE of the following topics.

Choose one and circle.(A or B)

A.It is generally accepted that families are not as close as they used to be.

Give some reasons why this change has happened and suggest how families could be brought closer together

Include any relevant examples from your experience.

(You should write at least 180-200 words)

B. Millions of people every year move to English-speaking countries such as Australia, Britain or America, in order to study at school, college or university.

Why do so many people want to study in English?

Why is English such an important international language?

Give reasons for your answer.

(You should write at least 180-200 words)

GELİŞİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ