



**TED ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**İNGİLİZCE DİL OKULU (İDO)**

**SBS (SEVİYE BELİRLEME SINAVI) REHBERİ**

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## 1. TEDU SBS NEDİR?

TEDÜ SBS (Seviye Belirleme Sınavı), hem TED Üniversitesi'ne yeni kaydolmuş öğrencilerin hem de TEDÜ İngilizce Dil Okulu'ndaki programlarda başarılı olamamış öğrencilerin İngilizce seviyelerini değerlendirmek için hazırlanmış 120 dakikalık bir sınavdır. Öğrenciler TEDÜ Seviye Belirleme Sınavındaki performanslarına göre ya TEDÜ İYS (İngilizce Yeterlik Sınavı) ye girmeye hak kazanırlar ya da TEDÜ İngilizce Dil Okulu'nda kendileri için en uygun seviyeye yerleştirilirler. Sınav, okuma becerilerini, dilbilgisini ve kelimesini bilgisini ölçen çoktan seçmeli 100 sorudan oluşmaktadır. GSE (İngilizce Küresel Ölçeği) değerleri temel alınarak hazırlanan soruların zorluk seviyesi, sorular ilerledikçe artacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır.

## 2. ÖRNEK SBS

Örnek soru tiplerini aşağıda görebilirsiniz.

***1-4 arası sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.  
Choose the correct answer for the questions 1-4.***

1. **Lucy:** Let's meet Susie and Edward in the afternoon.  
**Jack:** No, they have other plans at 2 pm. We cannot see \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. (GSE:27)  
A) her C) them  
B) him D) us
2. In the past, not many people smiled in photos because they \_\_\_\_\_ bad teeth. (GSE:30)  
A) are having C) have  
B) had D) have had
3. The aircraft will \_\_\_\_\_ after the final preparations finish. (GSE: 22)  
A) go on C) ride out  
B) move away D) take off
4. Jack wants to study \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to help people live a healthy life. (GSE:34)  
A) administration C) engineering  
B) architecture D) medicine

**5-9 arası soruları, aşağıdaki metne uygun şekilde cevaplayınız.**  
**Read the text below and answer questions 5-9 accordingly.**

### **Pi Got Lost**

Pi is a three-year-old cat. He belongs to Charles Dawes and Jane Hansell. They live in Nelson. Their house is near Kootenay Lake.

Every morning, before its owners wake up, Pi goes outside. It likes to explore. It usually comes home after a few hours. On November 4, 2007, Pi went out, but it did not come back home. Charles and Jane looked everywhere for Pi. The couple could not find their cat for 26 days.

On November 30, a windsurfer was surfing in Kootenay Lake. He heard cries. He looked up and saw a cat. It was stuck on a tree branch. He immediately rescued it and saw its name tag with a phone number on it. He called its owners to the lake shore.

When Charles and Jane arrived, Pi was still cold and scared. It was also very thin and weak. They took it to a veterinarian and he said “Pi fell off a high hill, so he is lucky to be alive.”

**5. Which is TRUE about Pi? (GSE:32)**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) He does not go out much.  | C) He likes to see around.     |
| B) He is not a domestic cat. | D) He travels with his owners. |

**6. How long does Pi usually stay out? (GSE:35)**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A) A couple of hours  | C) Less than an hour |
| B) A couple of nights | D) More than a week  |

**7. Which of the following events happened first? (GSE:36)**

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) Pi got out the house and got lost. | C) The windsurfer saved the cat. |
| B) The windsurfer heard some noises.  | D) The windsurfer saw a cat.     |

**8. When Pi was rescued, he was \_\_\_\_\_. (GSE:30)**

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A) afraid    | C) happy   |
| B) energetic | D) thirsty |

**9. What is the text MAINLY about? (GSE:32)**

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) A windsurfing practice in a lake   | C) The life of a cat              |
| B) How a cat injured itself on a hill | D) The rescue story of a lost cat |

**10-13 arası sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**Choose the correct answer for the questions 10-13.**

- 10.** Alice: I want to go to a Chinese restaurant some time. Have you been to one?  
George: I \_\_\_\_\_ some Chinese food before, but I don't know a good restaurant in town.  
We have to search online. (GSE:42)  
A) am trying C) try  
B) have tried D) was trying
- 11.** Wallace: Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents during the school break?  
Jessica: Yes, clearly. We had a lot of fun in that old summer house. Those were the days.  
(GSE:49)  
A) to visit C) visited  
B) visit D) visiting
- 12.** The increase in the number of hurricanes affected the farmers' performance \_\_\_\_\_,  
so they could not produce enough crops. (GSE:48)  
A) badly C) slowly  
B) poorly D) well
- 13.** Maurice: Sue and Michael are getting married this week.  
Alice: Did they send us an \_\_\_\_\_?  
Maurice: Yes, they did. I found it in the postbox. (GSE:50)  
A) intention C) invitation  
B) invasion D) invention

**14-17 arası soruları, aşağıdaki metne uygun şekilde cevaplayınız.**

**Read the text below and answer questions 14-17 accordingly.**

### **Women's Suffrage**

- A** Suffrage is the right to vote. Women's suffrage means the right of women to vote in political elections. This is an **integral** part of any fair democratic system. A fair democratic system is a state of politics where everyone has equal rights.
- B** The first country to grant voting rights to women was New Zealand, in 1893. In the United States, women did not gain voting rights until 1920, and it would take a movement to achieve this.
- C** In the United States, women could not take any organized action to get their rights before the mid-1800s. They were not allowed to either vote or run for higher office. At the time, they had no voice in social, political or economic life. Women were expected to raise children and cook at home. Until the mid-1800s, women in most states could not even own property or sign contracts. Their husbands controlled their money or properties. Women who wanted to pursue higher education or to have careers were laughed at and blocked from doing so in most cases. No woman was accepted to a high school or a college.

**D** At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, women tried to get together and form organizations to fight for equality in the United States. This era is called the beginning of women's rights movement in the country. The women's rights movement grew until 1869 when the first women's suffrage associations were founded. They campaigned for federal action to allow female voting. They thought that if they could convince the Supreme Court, it would be signed into law. However, they did not succeed at that time.

**E** Some European countries, such as Denmark and Germany had granted political rights to women in the 1910s before the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was signed by the American government. This amendment eventually gave women the right to vote. It was accepted by all the states in 1920. American women used their rights to vote for the first time that year.

**14.** Which of the following is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the word “**integral**” in paragraph A? (GSE:46)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A) adequate  | C) private |
| B) essential | D) strange |

**15.** In which country did women gain political rights first? (GSE:48)

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| A) Denmark | C) New Zealand       |
| B) Germany | D) The United States |

**16.** Which of the following events happened first? (GSE:41)

- A) Women's suffrage associations were founded in the US.
- B) All states in the US signed the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment.
- C) German women gained their rights to vote.
- D) American women gained the right to vote.

**17.** Which of the following is the time when all American states allowed voting rights for women? (GSE:44)

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1800 | C) 1919 |
| B) 1893 | D) 1920 |

**18-21 arası sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**Choose the correct answer for the questions 18-21.**

**18.** This material is very poisonous; \_\_\_\_\_, you should handle it carefully. (GSE:56)

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) as        | C) though |
| B) therefore | D) yet    |

**19.** I really \_\_\_\_\_ that heavy box upstairs yesterday. Now, my back hurts. (GSE:58)

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) mustn't carry        | C) shouldn't carry        |
| B) mustn't have carried | D) shouldn't have carried |

20. Children riding a bike always \_\_\_\_\_ me of my childhood summers and how I used to enjoy my time pedaling. (GSE:56)
- A) forget  
B) memorize  
C) remember  
D) remind
21. Kelly's brother Marcus was found \_\_\_\_\_ stabbing a man to death during an argument at a party and received a 20-year prison sentence. (GSE:57)
- A) afraid of  
B) bored with  
C) guilty of  
D) jealous of

**22-25 arası soruları, aşağıdaki metne uygun şekilde cevaplayınız.**

**Read the text below and answer questions 22-25 accordingly.**

### **The Art of Constructing a Language**

- A** Constructed languages, or *conlangs* for short, are languages that have been created, so they haven't naturally developed. This means that an individual or a group of people took the time to develop, or construct, new phonology, grammar, and vocabulary to invent a new language. The first known constructed language is Lingua Ignota, which was a mystical language recorded by Hildegard of Bingen in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Although such languages were already quite popular at the time, it was not until the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries that these languages serving broader purposes really started to gain recognition.
- B** There are several reasons for creating and using a constructed language. For example, Esperanto was invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Ludovic Zamenhof, a Polish doctor, to give humanity a common language that would be simple to learn. It has become very well-known in time and today it is the most widely spoken constructed language worldwide. It is also used by many language learners as a "gateway" language because it can be learnt relatively quickly, and that learning process can then be applied to learning additional languages.
- C** Invented languages can also add a touch of reality and depth to fictional productions. For instance, if you are a science fiction or fantasy fan, then you have probably heard of Klingon – a language spoken by the aliens in Star Trek. Other famous examples of *conlangs* include Valyrian and Dothraki, created by David J. Peterson for Game of Thrones (a TV series based on books by George R. R. Martin). Peterson has studied nearly 20 languages, from Spanish to Swahili and from Esperanto to American Sign Language and written 13 languages so far. He claims that the first few languages he made were not very good but eventually, he got better when he studied the work of other language creators in the language creation community. While creating a new language, he usually begins by creating the sound system before moving onto grammar. His languages evolve from the sounds rather than alphabet or words. According to Peterson, creating a language is a long and difficult process. For instance, he had two major constraints during the development of Dothraki: the first was that it needed to fit with the words already created by Martin within the books and secondly, it needed to be learnable by the actors in the TV series. Having overcome such constraints made him one of the greatest inventors of *conlangs* which are worldwide famous.

**D** Many scientists who work in the field would agree that constructing languages is a matter of combining art and science. The process would need linguistic competence and an artistic eye. This combination can help humanity **expand** its understanding of the potential for written and spoken communication. Thanks to this, we can gain new ways of communication to be equipped to handle anything the future brings for the world.

**22.** What is the **MAIN** idea of paragraph B? (GSE:54)

- A) Esperanto was developed by Zamenhof in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) People build and use languages for various purposes.
- C) Esperanto was the first *conlang* ever invented.
- D) Many people use *conlangs* to communicate.

**23.** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to paragraph D? (GSE:54)

- A) Language developers should consult scientists more than artists.
- B) Language creation is a difficult job best left to the scientists.
- C) Creating a new language requires different fields of studies.
- D) Good eyesight can aid language construction process.

**24.** In paragraph 6, which of the following is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the word “**expand**”? (GSE:55)

- A) broaden
- B) comprehend
- C) lack
- D) limit

**25.** Which of the following can be inferred from the text? (GSE:51)

- A) Most people know at least one constructed language these days.
- B) Constructed languages have already been used to contact with aliens.
- C) There are many fans of Games of Thrones who speak Dothraki fluently.
- D) The language creation community has inspired others to create languages.

**26-29 arası sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**Choose the correct answer for the questions 26-29.**

**26.** Abil Carol was arrested in Tijuana for carrying an illegal gun in March, 2019. He then was released on a \$20 million bail \_\_\_\_\_ he would not leave his apartment. (GSE:64)

- A) even if
- B) if only
- C) on condition that
- D) so that

**27.** Analyst Ming Sam claims that many of the problems in fingerprint sensor technologies \_\_\_\_\_ by 2021 when Apple is likely \_\_\_\_\_ an ultrasonic fingerprint sensing solution. (GSE:67)

- A) will be overcome / to be using
- B) will have been overcome / to use
- C) will have overcome / to use
- D) will overcome / to be used



28. To find a solution to our dependence on petroleum fuel, in recent years, green chemists have come up with new ways to produce energy from \_\_\_\_\_ sources, such as wind and solar power. (GSE:61)
- A) automatic  
B) degradable  
C) organic  
D) renewable
29. According to their former contract, Pixar and Disney \_\_\_\_\_ costs evenly, but Pixar's demand for a bigger cut of the profits \_\_\_\_\_ the termination of their 13 year-long partnership. (GSE:64)
- A) benefited / caused by  
B) expanded / broke down  
C) put / took up  
D) split / resulted in

**30-32 arası soruları, aşağıdaki metne uygun şekilde cevaplayınız.**

**Read the text below and answer questions 30-32 accordingly.**

### **Measuring Happiness: The Bhutanese Example**

- A** Bhutan has continually been ranked as the happiest country in all of Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world according to the magazine Business Week. But it may be difficult for some people to imagine that such a small country, with a population of less than 900,000 people, tucked away in the mountains and only accessible by airplanes, is among the happiest countries in the world. Bhutan is often praised for measuring its worth by their citizen's happiness. Here is the question: How can a country calculate something so abstract such as happiness?
- B** Bhutan has a 'GNH' index, which refers to a scale that measures "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened up to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and ensures that material and spiritual development happen together. This philosophy is unique to the Bhutanese people and was introduced in 2008 by former king Jigme Singye Wangchuck. The peoples' level of happiness is assessed by using a 30-page questionnaire that is divided into eight different categories that are believed to contribute to a person's happiness: education, time use, cultural diversity, good governance, ecological diversity, living standards, and mental and physical health. Some of the questions include: How often do you recite prayers or meditate? How satisfied are you with the relationship you have with your immediate family members? How many people close to you can you count on if sick, or if having financial problems? And how free do you feel to express your ideas and opinions?
- C** Since its inception a decade ago, the census has been taken three times, with the last one in 2015. Over five months, 7,153 Bhutanese were interviewed across the country and it was concluded that GNH has grown from 0.743 in 2010 to 0.756 in 2015. However, it is important to note here that at that time Bhutan's population stood at 787,386, meaning just less than one percent of citizens were surveyed. That is considered to be a very small sample. Therefore, it raises questions on whether GNH is actually a viable philosophy or just propaganda by the government. Moreover, the government has certain restrictions of freedom of expression. Bhutan has a ban on smoking, tattoos, and the sale and consumption of alcohol on Tuesdays. Furthermore, negative statistics such as the rise in cases of AIDS and Tuberculosis are suppressed.

- D** Whether it is reliable or not, it is acknowledged that Bhutan has a system in place for measuring the happiness levels of its people. Many who analyzed the results of the Bhutanese GNH index associate the national level of happiness with the fact that Bhutan has done a good job preserving its cultural identity while opening up to globalization. Until recently, Bhutan has managed to preserve much of its culture since the 17<sup>th</sup> century by staying isolated from the world. To keep its culture intact, Bhutan allows only a certain number of foreigners into the country each year. Indeed, Bhutan is the only nation in the world where all visitors are required to pay a daily tourist fee. The restrictions on tourism and its protection of natural resources have enabled Bhutan to preserve its cultural identity. Even with globalization, Bhutan has ensured preservation of its Buddhist traditions, and thus, it remains the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the world.
- E** Globalization includes integration of western culture, loss of traditional languages, religions and ideas, and the destruction of many folk cultures worldwide. The problem is that although a developing country may benefit from the advantages of globalization, does its Gross National Happiness? In many cases, developing nations may lose their cultures, origins, and way of life, languages, as well as natural resources to globalization. The society and culture, as well as the economy, become linked to the rest of the world and the ideas of the world flow into that country, often destroying culture. Bhutan has seemingly found the perfect balance. In recent years, the internet, cable television, cell phones, as well as many other modern technologies and ideas have become a part of Bhutan, but their desire to preserve cultural values, as well as the desire to protect the environment has remained important on their list of priorities. The Bhutanese understanding of globalization and happiness is a perfect model for the other developing countries which have been trying hard to catch up with the rest of the western world.
- 30.** Which of the following is NOT a problem about the reliability of Bhutan’s GNH index? (GSE:61)
- A) The sample is not big enough to represent the population.
  - B) The government censors the results to preserve its image.
  - C) Some practices are forbidden in the country.
  - D) The census hasn’t been carried out recently.
- 31.** What could the word “Many” best refer to in paragraph D? (GSE:70)
- A) Buddhists
  - B) Citizens
  - C) Experts
  - D) Foreigners
- 32.** Which of the following is the author’s purpose? (GSE:62)
- A) To show how a perfect model of globalization is possible
  - B) To evaluate the effects of Buddhism on happiness
  - C) To consider the disadvantages of globalization
  - D) To explain why Bhutanese should trust GNH

### 3. ÖRNEK SBS – CEVAP ANAHTARI

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