



AYDIN
ADNAN MENDERES
ÜNİVERSİTESİ
YABANCI DİLLER
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(İNGİLİZCE)
YETERLİK SINAVI
11919



Sınav Gözetmeni Parafı*

ADI : _____
SOYADI : _____
ENSTİTÜ / FAKÜLTE / MYO : _____
ÖĞRENCİ NO : _____

GENEL AÇIKLAMALAR VE SINAVLA İLGİLİ KURALLAR

1. Bu soru kitapçığının kodu **11919**'dur. Bunu cevap kâğıdınızdaki "**Kitapçık Kodu**" alanındaki ilgili alanı doldurarak kodlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 SAAT)**. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığı üzerinde ayrılan yere adınızı, soyadınızı, öğrenci numaranızı ve okulunuzu yazınız.
3. Sınav **60** çoktan seçmeli sorudan oluşmaktadır ve her bir sorunun değeri **1** puandır. Writing bölümü **20** puandır. **20** puanlık Speaking bölümü daha sonra yapılacaktır.
4. Sınav başarı notu lisansüstü öğrencileri için **80**, lisans öğrencileri için **70**, ön lisans öğrencileri için **50**'dir.
5. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
6. Test kitapçığındaki her sorunun yalnızca **bir doğru cevabı** vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru **yanlış** cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
7. **Cevap kâğıdındaki** ilgili alanları doldurmanız gerekmektedir. **Cevap kâğıdına** yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde **kurşun kalem** kullanılacaktır. Tükenmez kalem veya dolma kalem kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.
8. Cevapların **cevap kâğıdına** işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. **Sadece soru kitapçığına** işaretlenen cevaplar **geçersiz sayılacaktır**.
9. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi **doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır**. Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olacaktır.
10. Sınavın ilk **30** dakikası içinde öğrencinin sınavdan çıkmasına izin verilmeyecektir.
11. Sınav süresince öğretim elemanlarıyla konuşmak ve soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde öğretim elemanlarının da öğrencilerle yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları; ayrıca, öğrencilerin birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
12. Öğrencilerin sınava öğrenci kimlik kartlarıyla/belgeleriyle ve kimlik kartı/ehliyet/pasaporttan birisiyle gelmeleri **zorunludur**.
13. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım eden öğrencilerin sınavları **geçersiz sayılacaktır**. Öğretim elemanları kopya çekmeye veya vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.
14. Öğrenciler, öğretim elemanlarının her türlü uyarısını dikkate almak zorundadır. Öğretim elemanları, gerektiğinde oturduğunuz yerleri de değiştirebilir. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarıları dikkate almayanların kimlikleri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları **geçersiz** sayılacaktır.
15. **Soru kitapçığının** sayfalarının eksik olup olmadığını, **kitapçıkta** basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını Sınav Gözetmeni söylediği zaman kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalı ise değiştirilmesi için derhal öğretim elemanına başvurunuz.
16. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle **yasaktır**.
17. Öğrencilerin çanta, ateşli silahlar, kesici-delici aletler ve elektronik aletler/cep telefonu ile sınava girmesi **yasaktır**.
18. **Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden öğrenci her ne sebeple olursa olsun tekrar sınava devam edemez**.
19. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı öğretim elemanına teslim ediniz.

* Bu alan, sınav gözetmeni tarafından soru kitapçığı ve cevap kâğıdı kontrol edilerek paraflanacaktır.

LISTENING**(15 PTS.)**

1.-8. soruları, dinlediğiniz parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Bu dinleme parçasını **İKİ KEZ** dinleyeceksiniz. (8 pts.)

Questions 1-8 : Answer the questions according to the listening track. You are going to listen to the track **TWICE**. (8 pts.)

1. George uses Facebook to ----.

- A) keep in touch with people instead of phoning
- B) meet with his friends during exam week
- C) save money without paying the phone bills
- D) not carry his mobile phone all the time

2. Which is FALSE about Beth?

- A) She doesn't spend much time online.
- B) She likes being friends with people she doesn't know.
- C) She meets her teammates almost every day.
- D) She doesn't want to read what other people had for breakfast.

3. Caitlin uses Facebook to ----.

- A) chat with people who she doesn't know very well
- B) learn other people's plans for the weekend
- C) keep in touch with friends who don't live near
- D) show everyone how a fantastic life she has

4. Caitlin thinks that ----.

- A) everything people share on Facebook is real
- B) people use Facebook to make themselves more popular
- C) people who post photos of themselves on Facebook never sit at home
- D) people who share photos on Facebook always have fantastic time

5. When Ned started to use Facebook, he ----.

- A) communicated with his friends abroad
- B) didn't add his high school friends
- C) communicated with his close friends and family
- D) wasn't interested in what his friends were doing

6. Which is FALSE about Ned?

- A) He added his friends' friends.
- B) Too many people wrote messages on his wall.
- C) It took Ned thirty minutes to delete most of his friends on Facebook.
- D) He deleted his old school friends last month.

7. ---- DOESN'T use social networking sites.

- A) Ned
- B) Caitlin
- C) George
- D) Beth

8. ---- has over a thousand friends now.

- A) Ned
- B) Caitlin
- C) George
- D) Beth

9.-15. soruları, dinlediğiniz parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Bu dinleme parçasını **İKİ KEZ** dinleyeceksiniz. (7 pts.)

Questions 9-15: Answer the questions according to the listening track. You are going to listen to the track **TWICE**. (7 pts.)

9. William James Sidis ----.

- A) **isn't as famous as Einstein**
- B) was born in 1889
- C) was a child of an American family living in New York
- D) studied with Charles Darwin

10. Which is FALSE about Sidis' parents?

- A) They were Russian-Jewish immigrants.
- B) **His mother used to read traditional Jewish stories before Sidis slept.**
- C) His father was teaching at Harvard as a psychologist.
- D) Both Boris and Sarah gave great importance to education.

11. Which of the following did Sidis do last during his childhood?

- A) He made newspaper headlines.
- B) **He began attending Harvard University.**
- C) He learnt to speak four languages.
- D) He gave a lecture on maths at Harvard.

12. After becoming well-known, ----.

- A) Sidis made an experiment in a zoo
- B) everything started to be fascinating
- C) the media wanted Sidis to write about young geniuses
- D) **articles were written about Sidis**

13. Which is FALSE about Sidis?

- A) He didn't want to be famous.
- B) He preferred a quiet and private life.
- C) **He was interested in becoming an academic.**
- D) He did many different jobs.

14. Which IS NOT one of the stories that was told after his death?

- A) Sidis learnt all the languages in the world.
- B) Sidis' IQ was between 250 and 300.
- C) **Sidis wrote thousands of articles on Math.**
- D) Sidis was able to learn a language in one day.

15. One thing Sidis' life teaches us is ----.

- A) **geniuses don't need fame but peace**
- B) all childhood geniuses produce great things when they grow up
- C) geniuses should accept that they are as famous as Hollywood stars
- D) geniuses can't find happiness if they do normal jobs

USE OF ENGLISH

(30 PTS.)

16. – 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralandırılmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz. (5 pts.)

Questions 16–20: Choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage. (5 pts.)

Bob Marley, **(16)** ---- music and message of peace continue to inspire millions, is still regarded as one of the greatest reggae artists of all time. With his distinctive voice, powerful lyrics, and charismatic presence, he brought reggae to a global audience. Even though decades have passed since his death, he **(17)** ---- as an icon, spreading a message of love and unity. His passion for music started in his youth when he learned **(18)** ---- the guitar and wrote songs about life, freedom, and justice. That early dedication **(19)** ---- to a career that changed the face of music forever. **(20)** ---- achieving worldwide fame, his deep political and spiritual beliefs made him one of the most influential and talked-about figures in history.

16.

- A) who
C) which

- B) whose
D) that

17.

- A) is recognised
C) recognised

- B) recognises
D) was recognised

18.

- A) to playing
C) playing

- B) to play
D) play

19.

- A) leads
C) will lead

- B) are leading
D) led

20.

- A) However
C) Instead of

- B) During
D) In addition to

21.-30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz. (10 pts.)

Questions 21-30: Complete the sentences with the best option possible. (10 pts.)

**21. "Do you know that I moved to his house after the engagement?"
She asked them ----.**

- A) if they knew that she had moved to his house after the engagement
- B) if you knew that she moved to his house after the engagement
- C) if they know that I moved to his house after the engagement
- D) if she knew that I had moved to his house after the engagement

22. Jim refuses to remove his beard. He ---- better if he ---- it off.

- A) will look / shaves
- B) would look / shaved
- C) would have looked / had shaved
- D) looks / shaves

23. It is well-known that ---- giraffes are ---- tallest land animals on Earth.

- A) the / the
- B) the / —
- C) — / a
- D) — / the

24. Jane has been learning French for a year. She ---- significant progress since she ---- the course.

- A) made / has started
- B) had made / was starting
- C) will make / starts
- D) has made / started

25. My wife finally agreed on ---- her old bike ---- it with a new one.

- A) to sell / to change
- B) selling / to change
- C) to sell / changing
- D) selling / changing

26. Our restaurants, ---- you can find in five different countries, have three Michelin stars.

- A) which
- B) that
- C) whose
- D) where

27. After Brian joined the meeting, he ---- that he ---- the wrong files to the meeting.

- A) has noticed / brings
- B) noticed / had brought
- C) notices / has brought
- D) had noticed / brought

28. The infected patients ---- every half an hour to observe their health progress. If not, the virus ---- to the other organs in their body.

- A) have to be checked / may spread
- B) are checked / has spread
- C) have to check / will spread
- D) check / spreads

29. Everyone should drink ---- bottle of water every day since ---- water is essential to human life.

- A) a / the
C) a / —
B) the / a
D) — / —

30. He didn't check the weather, so he got wet. If he ---- the weather forecast, he ---- an umbrella with him.

- A) knows / will take
C) knew / would take
B) knows / takes
D) had known / would have taken

31.- 40. sorularda, cümleyi ***anlamca en uygun*** kelime ile tamamlayınız. (10 pts.)

Questions 31-40: Complete the sentences with ***the most suitable word*** possible. (10 pts.)

31. In order to build a new community center, the local residents organized several events to ---- money throughout the year.

- A) save
B) support
C) lend
D) raise

32. I ---- find the time to exercise during the week, but I make sure to stay active on weekends.

- A) absolutely
B) rarely
C) completely
D) accurately

33. That book turned out to be a real ----. I wasn't expecting to cry so much, especially at the end.

- A) cliffhanger
B) rom-com
C) tearjerker
D) prodigy

34. Jason wasn't ---- the consequences of his actions until it was too late, so the situation worsened.

- A) come up with
B) aware of
C) deal with
D) proud of

35. Her speech was so ---- that it motivated everyone in the audience to take action and pursue their dreams.

- A) inspiring
B) boring
C) annoying
D) engaging

36. Lelia ---- not accepting the job offer at the time, but now it is too late to do anything about it.

- A) amused
B) regretted
C) quit
D) avoided

37. The company's ---- for quality products has made it one of the leading brands in the industry.

- A) imagination
B) reaction
C) attention
D) reputation

38. David: Did you see the headline this evening?

Nicola: Yes – the Prime Minister was ---- to resign today.

- A) charged
B) argued
C) forced
D) struggled

39. We're ---- sorry for the inconvenience caused by the delayed delivery, and we're working to fix it as soon as possible.

- A) **terribly** B) exactly C) fluently D) surprisingly

40. The museum offers a/an ---- collection of ancient artifacts that cannot be found anywhere else.

- A) **unique** B) practical C) sensible D) catchy

41. – 45. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralandırılmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz. (5 pts.)

Questions 41–45: Choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage. (5 pts.)

In today's world, many people want to find a job that is not only well-paid but also personally rewarding. They don't just work for money—they also look for meaning in their work. People want to feel that what they do every day has value and makes a difference. For this reason, more **(41)** ---- now demand work-life balance than ever before. Technology **(42)** ---- people to work from home, which can be very **(43)** ---- for those with families or long commutes. It helps them save time and avoid stressful traffic. However, remote work also has its challenges. Some people find it hard to stay **(44)** ---- when they are not in an office environment. They may get distracted by housework, family members, or even social media. That's why, some companies organize online meetings and regular check-ins to help workers feel more connected and **(45)** ---- involved in their teams. These small efforts can improve teamwork and motivation. In the end, feeling satisfied and supported at work leads to higher productivity and better mental health.

41.

- A) **employees** B) employers C) colleagues D) bosses

42.

- A) persuades B) prevents C) **allows** D) lets

43.

- A) private B) similar C) nervous D) **convenient**

44.

- A) confused B) traditional C) **focused** D) generous

45.

- A) legally B) **actively** C) poorly D) suddenly

READING

(15 PTS.)

46.-50. soruları, aşağıdaki okuma parçasına göre cevaplayınız.

(5 pts.)

Questions 46-50: Choose the best answer according to the passage below.

(5 pts.)

Tourism and Local Life

Tourism is a major source of income for many countries, helping small towns and cities grow. In places like Bora Bora, the rise in luxury tourism has created jobs and improved infrastructure like roads and hospitals. Also, tourism helps people experience different cultures and traditions. A good example of this is Japan, where visitors participate in tea ceremonies and learn about traditional crafts like calligraphy. This brings global awareness to local culture and heritage. However, the rise in tourism can have negative effects on local communities. In cities including Venice or Barcelona, overcrowding from tourists often ruins daily life. Venice, with its narrow streets and canals, becomes nearly impossible to get around during peak tourist seasons. Beyond overcrowding, mass tourism uses up local resources, such as water and electricity. Additionally, tourism can lead to the "Disneyfication" of local culture. This means traditions are used to make money from tourists, and real culture becomes something just for shows. For example, local festivals might shift focus from their cultural roots to selling souvenirs. To end these challenges, sustainable tourism is important. It encourages travellers to respect the environment and local customs while visiting. In New Zealand, for example, tourists are motivated to follow guidelines that help protect local wildlife and respect native Maori traditions. This plan helps tourism be helpful for visitors and local people, without making things too difficult for both sides. In conclusion, while tourism brings many opportunities, it must be handled carefully to protect the authentic character of local life and minimize its negative impacts.

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Tourism is an indispensable source of income for small towns.
- B) Cultural exchange is one of the most significant benefits of tourism.
- C) While tourism has benefits, careful management is necessary to reduce its negative effects.
- D) Sustainable tourism models are the only solution for the future of tourism.

47. The example of Japan in the passage is given to raise awareness about ----.

- A) the financial benefits that tourism brings to a country's economy
- B) the contribution of tourism to experiencing different customs and ways of living
- C) how the number of tourists can affect the popularity of cultural events
- D) the preservation of historical buildings through tourism

48. According to the passage, the term "Disneyfication" means ----.

- A) the preservation of historical sites and cultural landmarks
- B) changing real culture into something made only to entertain visitors
- C) the development of theme parks and resorts in tourist areas
- D) the effort to make tourist destinations more appealing to children

49. The main goal of the sustainable tourism is to ----.

- A) maintain a specific number of tourists
- B) encourage tourists to spend more money
- C) ensure that tourism benefits both visitors and protects local communities
- D) help local people get a larger portion of the money tourism brings in

50. Which of the following effects of tourism is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) The creation of new job opportunities in local communities
- B) The development of local roads and hospitals
- C) The opportunity for tourists to see local culture
- D) The rise in house prices making it difficult for locals to afford housing

51.-55. soruları, aşağıdaki okuma parçasına göre cevaplayınız. (5 pts.)

Questions 51-55: Choose the best answer according to the passage below. (5 pts.)

Graffiti

Graffiti is an art form that can be found on walls, buildings, bridges, and even trains in cities all over the world. For some, it is a powerful expression of creativity and a voice for the people. For others, it's viewed as vandalism — the act of damaging property without permission. This ongoing debate has created a divide, with strong opinions on both sides. Supporters of graffiti argue that it is more than just random marks on a wall. It is a form of art that allows individuals to share their emotions, ideas, and social messages with the public. Many artists use graffiti to raise awareness about political issues, such as poverty, inequality, and human rights. One example of this is the Berlin Wall, which, after the fall of the wall, became a canvas for graffiti artists to express messages of freedom and unity. In recent years, graffiti has evolved into street art, with large, colourful paintings brightening up boring city walls. These pieces often transform entire neighbourhoods, turning them into open-air galleries that attract tourists and celebrate creativity. However, critics of graffiti argue that it often appears on private or public property without permission. Removing graffiti can be expensive and take a lot of time, which many cities find hard to manage. Additionally, some people think that graffiti makes places look messy and unsafe. In response to these concerns, many cities have set up legal walls where artists can paint without breaking the law. These areas allow people to express their art and also help reduce illegal graffiti in other places. So, is graffiti art or vandalism? Perhaps, it depends on the intent, location, and quality of the work. While illegal graffiti is still a challenge in many places, street art has undeniably become an important part of modern city culture.

51. The passage is about ----.

- A) the quality of materials used by graffiti artists
- B) the time it takes to complete graffiti artworks
- C) the educational impact of graffiti on young people
- D) the different views on whether graffiti is art or vandalism

52. The example of the Berlin Wall is used in the passage to support ----.

- A) graffiti's power to express political messages like freedom and unity
- B) graffiti's ability to increase a city's tourist appeal
- C) the lasting impact of graffiti on popular structures
- D) the international recognition of graffiti artists

53. The reason why some people criticize graffiti is that ----.

- A) it conveys messages supporting violence
- B) graffiti artists are not skilled in general
- C) the areas that contain graffiti look boring
- D) it is mostly done without getting approval

54. Many cities are trying to solve the issue of graffiti by ----.

- A) imposing fines on graffiti artists
- B) constantly cleaning graffiti from public spaces
- C) banning the sale of graffiti materials
- D) creating designated legal walls for artists to paint freely

55. Which positive impact of graffiti is NOT included in the passage?

- A) It can turn whole parts of a city into outdoor art spaces that bring in visitors.
- B) It acts as a strong way for people to show what they feel, think, and want to say about society.
- C) It increases the property value of buildings that has high-quality street art.
- D) It can make dull city walls more colourful with big artwork.

56.-60. soruları, aşağıdaki okuma parçasına göre cevaplayınız. (5 pts.)

Questions 56-60: Choose the best answer according to the passage below. (5 pts.)

Generation Gap

The generation gap is a term used to describe the differences between older and younger generations, especially in terms of opinions, values, and behaviours. Every generation grows up with unique influences, and as a result, they see the world a bit differently. While it can sometimes feel like a huge divide, it's really just a fun and natural part of life! One of the biggest reasons for the generation gap is technology. Think about it — many grandparents grew up without computers, smartphones, or even colour TV! Now, kids can't imagine life without Wi-Fi, social media, and apps like TikTok. For example, imagine explaining to your grandma that you can "order food with a few taps on your phone" — she might still be trying to figure out how to use her mobile phone! But, in the end, older generations often admire the digital skills of younger people. Another difference is music. Younger generations may like pop hits like Billie Eilish or BTS, while older generations are more likely to turn up the volume on The Beatles or Elvis Presley. But rather than arguing over which music is "better," these differences can lead to great conversations. Imagine your parents trying to introduce you to a classic rock album — and you introducing them to the latest viral dance challenge! Of course, values and lifestyle also show difference. Older generations might focus more on traditional career paths and family roles, while younger generations give importance to freedom, social causes, and environmental responsibility. While this can create some tension, it also offers a chance to learn from one another and understand why each generation gives more importance to certain values. In the end, the generation gap is a part of life that makes family meetings interesting and gives us a chance to see the world from different angles. With a bit of humour, respect, and curiosity, the generation gap can be a bridge, not a barrier!

56. A reason why older and younger people see things differently is that ----.

- A) younger generations don't give value to the life experiences of their elders
- B) older generations often misunderstand the actions of younger generations
- C) younger people grew up with computers and phones that older people didn't have
- D) older generations are typically more intelligent or capable than the other

57. Differences in music taste between generations can lead to ----.

- A) opportunities for interesting talks and sharing their music tastes
- B) having arguments about which music genre is superior
- C) giving up their old music preferences
- D) spending less time with each other

58. One of the things older people might care more in life compared to younger people is ----.

- A) individual freedom and being aware of social problems
- B) conventional job choices and the part each person plays in a family
- C) political issues and financial growth
- D) national values and common history

59. The opinion of the writer on the generation gap is that ----.

- A) it is a big problem that needs to be fixed fast
- B) it is a temporary thing that will disappear as technology develops
- C) it is normal and can be a chance to learn from each other
- D) it is mostly the fault of young people not respecting old traditions

60. Which of the following topics is NOT included in the passage?

- A) How technology makes older and younger people see things differently
- B) How different values can cause problems between age groups
- C) How big events in the past affect what different age groups think
- D) How older generations appreciate young people's tech skills

WRITING**(20 PTS.)**

Aşağıdaki konulardan **BİRİNİ** seçiniz ve seçtiğiniz konuyla ilgili **200-250 kelimelik** bir kompozisyon yazınız.

Choose **ONE** of the topics below and write an essay in 200 – 250 words.

TOPIC 1:

Traffic congestion is a common problem in many big cities around the world. To solve this issue, it is important to understand why it happens. Write **a Cause Essay** explaining the main causes of traffic congestion in cities.

OUTLINE:**Introduction Paragraph**

- Provide general background information about the topic to help the reader understand the issue.
- Write **a thesis statement** that clearly presents the main causes that will be explored in the essay.

Body Paragraph 1

- Begin the paragraph with a topic sentence that presents the first main cause.
- Support your topic sentence by providing a detailed explanation of the cause.
- Provide specific examples and additional details.

Body Paragraph 2

- Begin the paragraph with a topic sentence that presents the second main cause.
- Support your topic sentence by providing a detailed explanation of the cause.
- Provide specific examples and additional details.

Concluding Paragraph

- Restate the significance of the issue.
- Summarize the main causes discussed in the essay.
- End your essay with a final comment on the topic.

TOPIC 2:

Governments must use public money to help improve the lives of people in the country. There are many important areas that need money, such as schools, hospitals, roads, nature, or the military. Because of this, people often ask: What is the most important thing for the government to spend money on? Choose **ONE** area that you think is the most important. Write **an Opinion Essay** that states your ideas about the most important thing governments should spend money on.

OUTLINE:**Introduction Paragraph**

- Provide general background information about the topic to help the reader understand the issue.
- Write **a thesis statement** clearly stating your opinion on the topic.

Body Paragraph 1

- Begin the paragraph with a topic sentence that presents the first main reason to support your opinion.
- Explain how this reason supports your thesis.
- Provide specific examples and additional details.

Body Paragraph 2

- Begin the paragraph with a topic sentence that presents the second main reason to support your opinion.
- Explain how this reason supports your thesis.
- Provide specific examples and additional details.

Concluding Paragraph

- Restate the significance of the issue.
- Summarize the main ideas discussed in the essay.
- End your essay with a final comment on the topic.

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Compiled by ADU YDYO Testing Unit

ESSAY RUBRIC		GRADE
Introduction Paragraph - gives background information. - has a clear thesis statement. - moves from general to specific.		___ / 2
Body Paragraphs - include a topic sentence that is relevant to the thesis statement. - present a number of well-developed supporting ideas. - include details, examples, or explanations.		___ / 4
Conclusion Paragraph - moves from general to specific smoothly. - presents an overview of the main points. - ends the essay with a message such as a warning, a prediction, a suggestion, etc.		___ / 2
Coherence & Cohesion The essay - follows a logical sequence. - has a clear and meaningful content. - includes a variety of linking devices.		___ / 2
Use of Language - Sentences are well-constructed and have varied structures. - Grammar tenses are used correctly.		___ / 3
Vocabulary Choice - The essay has a precise and powerful word choice. - Word choices are accurate, appropriate and varied.		___ / 3
Format - The essay has an appropriate title. - Handwriting can be read easily. - It is written in essay form, separated by paragraphs. - The first sentences of each paragraph are indented.		___ / 2
Spelling – Punctuation - Punctuation, capitalization and spelling are proper.		___ / 2
TOTAL:		___ / 20
ATTENTION! OFF TOPIC ESSAYS WILL NOT BE EVALUATED.		
OUT OF TOTAL POINT - 150-199 words: 2 Points Deducted (-2 pts) - 100-149 words: 3 Points Deducted (-3 pts) - 50-99 words: 4 Points Deducted (-4 pts) - Below 50 words: 5 Points Deducted (-5 pts)		OUT OF TOTAL POINT - 251-299 words: 2 Points Deducted (-2 pts) - 300-349 words: 3 Points Deducted (-3 pts) - 350-399 words: 4 Points Deducted (-4 pts) - Above 400 words: 5 Points Deducted (-5 pts)