



SAMPLE TEST 01

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH (PIE) TEST

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THIS SAMPLE TEST HAS BEEN PREPARED TO HELP STUDENTS PLANNING TO TAKE THE PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH TEST GIVEN BY THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES, IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS.

THE QUESTIONS IN THE SAMPLE TEST ARE SIMILAR TO THE ONES IN THE ORIGINAL TEST.

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SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE SESSION I

This is the Writing exam booklet.

Name / Last Name	
Student Number	

DURATION: 80 minutes

**THIS EXAM BOOKLET HAS 4 PAGES.
PLEASE CHECK THE PAGES.**



SESSION I: INTEGRATED WRITING

Student ID: _____

Name / Surname: _____

A. Read the short text about TRADITIONAL EDUCATION and take notes in the 1st column of the table.

READING TEXT:

TRADITIONAL EDUCATION

Traditional education is when children attend classes to study. It is the type of education that focuses more on studying, examinations, practice and experiments. In the traditional setting, rules and principles are equally important. Today, traditional education is not the only type that is available; however, it is still the best option for most parents. Let's see why.

For many parents, the luxury of deciding to stay home or go to work is not an option. Most parents send their children to school without a second thought. One of the major benefits and reasoning for traditional schooling is that children are around other children. Early socialization is a key factor in children's development. Children need to be around other children to learn how to work with others as interaction is key to communication. Parents also want to ensure that their children are learning behavioral skills and are adjusting to the world with ease and confidence. That is, children learn how to cope early in life with competition and pressure in the traditional school environment. Socializing at an early age, working with other children, and adjusting to the world around them are the benefits of traditional education.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to traditional schooling. In traditional schooling the setup of each subject means learning is limited to a certain time frame, which may or may not be enough for every child to grasp the subject taught. Finally, the ratio of teacher to students is 1 to 30, 40 or 50. This prevents the teacher from addressing the difficulties each child may have within the thirty or forty minute time given to each subject.



IMPORTANT:

- **THE READING TEXT WILL BE COLLECTED BEFORE THE LISTENING SECTION OF THIS SESSION.**
- **THE DURATION OF THE READING PART IS 5 MINUTES ONLY.**



INTEGRATED WRITING (30 pts)

B. Now listen to the recordings and take notes in the 2nd and 3rd column of the table below.

	Reading Text 1 (TRADITIONAL EDUCATION)	Track 1 (ONLINE EDUCATION) 	Track 2 (HOME-SCHOOLING) 
DEFINITION			
ADVANTAGES			
DISADVANTAGES			



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ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE

SESSION II

This is the Listening and Reading exam booklet.

Name / Last Name	
Student Number	

DURATION: 105 minutes

**THIS EXAM BOOKLET HAS 12 PAGES.
PLEASE CHECK THE PAGES.**

LISTENING & READING (45 pts)

SECTION A: LISTENING (15 pts)

**THERE ARE THREE PARTS IN THIS SECTION. AFTER PART 3,
COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE OPTICAL FORM.**

PART 1: You are going to listen to five people talking about various campaigns. For questions 1 to 5, decide which statement (A to F) matches each speaker (1 to 5). There is ONE extra statement. Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)



SPEAKERS

STATEMENTS

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Susan Evans | A) "If the plan goes ahead, it will spoil the look of the area." |
| 2. Tony Fellows | B) "People in the area are not aware of the problem." |
| 3. Sheila Wilson | C) "Local businesses won't be affected by the new route." |
| 4. Adam Ross | D) "People are disturbing some species of wildlife near the seaside." |
| 5. Beverly Wilson | E) "The campaign cannot raise enough money on its own." |
| | F) "The problem affects all age groups." |

PART 2: For questions 6 to 10, listen to the lecture and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.



Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)

6. The first discovery Galileo made with his telescope _____.
- A) happened just by chance
 - B) made many people feel very confident
 - C) showed that there were mountains and valleys on the moon
 - D) wasn't considered to be as important as Galileo anticipated
7. What was the evidence for the stars being further from the Earth than the moon?
- A) The telescope showed the different colors of light.
 - B) They moved more slowly across the sky than the moon.
 - C) They looked small even through a telescope.
 - D) More of them could be counted with the aid of a telescope.
8. Which of the beliefs below did Galileo change with the use of his telescope?
- A) Planets orbited the Sun.
 - B) Everything orbited the Earth.
 - C) There were objects circling Jupiter.
 - D) Venus and Jupiter were the only planets.
9. What aspect of the telescope does the professor mainly discuss?
- A) The inventor of the telescope, Galileo, and his books about astronomy.
 - B) The discoveries that Galileo made with the telescope.
 - C) The way the first telescope was built, and how they are built today.
 - D) Scientists in history who have made discoveries with telescopes.
10. What is the main idea of the lecture?
- A) The Church stood in the way of science.
 - B) Galileo could defend what he believed in.
 - C) The telescope changed our understanding of the universe.
 - D) The discovery of Venus's phases changed science forever.

PART 3: For questions 11 to 15, listen to the two conversations and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)

Conversation 1:



11. What can be inferred about the man?
- A) He usually has difficulty in meeting deadlines.
 - B) He knows somebody who works in the library.
 - C) He is not very good with computers.
 - D) He is not a business student.
12. How does the woman feel about the lab in Anderson Hall?
- A) She thinks it should be closed.
 - B) She is often frustrated by it.
 - C) She likes it.
 - D) She hopes to work there.
13. What will the man probably do?
- A) Use the computer lab in Anderson Hall.
 - B) Ask his professor to accept the paper a day late.
 - C) Go with the woman the next time she visits the computer lab.
 - D) Sign up for a business class so that he can use the computer lab.

Conversation 2:



14. What does the woman like about *Mona Lisa*?
- A) Her eyes are beautiful.
 - B) She has a sad look on her face.
 - C) Her smile can be understood in different ways.
 - D) Her smile is perfect.
15. What does the man imply about *Mona Lisa*?
- A) He has never heard of *Mona Lisa*.
 - B) He does not think the painting is very impressive.
 - C) He is interested in the facts the woman gives about the *Mona Lisa*.
 - D) He has read many books and articles about the painting.

COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO YOUR OPTICAL FORM.



SECTION B: READING (30 pts)

**THERE ARE FOUR PARTS IN THIS SECTION. AFTER PART 4,
COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE OPTICAL FORM.**

PART 1: Read the car hire websites below. For sentences 16 to 21, choose from the websites (A to H). There are TWO extra websites. Mark your answers on the optical form. (6 x 1 = 6 pts)

16. You will get a cheaper rate if you have hired a car from this agent before.
17. It is possible to see what the cars look like.
18. You can only hire a car in certain cities.
19. The site is suited for people with up-to-date hardware.
20. Assistance is provided with some holiday routes.
21. Attempts made by the writer to book a car were unsuccessful.

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Hiring a Car Online

*Online car hire promises to be cheap, quick and convenient.
But is it? Neil McDougall revs up his mouse.*

A) Autos.com

Just click on the reservations button, fill in your home country, destination and dates, pick a car, and you're into the booking form without any difficulty and with all the charges, fixed and optional, laid out. There are also photographs of the types of vehicles available, showing the difference between a 'premium' or 'compact' car.

B) Cash.com.uk

One to consider if you're going to the States, although after I'd worked through half the booking process, it returned an error message without telling me which element of the procedure needed adjusting. I got there in the end. There is a section with detailed directions for some of the great drives of America.

C) Expeed.org.uk

Book a flight with Expeed, and when you continue on to the car-hire section, the software already knows where you are going and when. However, you seem to be restricted to cities with airports for your car hire.

D) Cutprice.com

Is currently guaranteeing the lowest rates in town, an extra discount for former clients, and a package of free gifts to sweeten the deal. It also commits to no insurance excess on any of their rentals anywhere.

E) Hot.org

It is easy to navigate with plenty of information on rental requirements and rules of operation. It took me just a few seconds to start reserving a car, but then something happened, and the website refused all attempts to access the reservation system.

F) Cars.net

Another site offering discounts for booking online, but also special late deals (for example £35 off a Renault Megane in Majorca last week). Prices are fully inclusive of insurance, and there is a reassuringly large small-print section.

G) Cover.org

A three-step process to rent cars in 70 countries. Very flash and slick, so much so that people with older computers may have trouble getting this information. Limited selection of online tourists attractions, but that's more than what most give you. Graphically complex, but an impressive booking system.

H) Cheapandcheerful.net.uk

Enter how many miles you expect to drive and tick your insurance, driver and child-seat choices, and they will all be included in the final price. You must contact the location directly if you need a car within 3 days. And, to hire a car abroad, there's an email form to fill in, and they'll get back to you.



PART 2: Read the text below about modelling. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences (A to G) the one which fits each gap (22 to 26). There are TWO extra sentences. Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1= 5 pts)

The Modelling World

Jess Hallett used to be a booker, taking bookings for models, organizing their programs and generally running their lives. She talks about what she had to do in order to protect her girls.

While bad behavior in the modelling world evidently exists, there are many people in the fashion industry who work very hard to try and make sure it doesn't. I know this based on my experience. (22) _____. I left because I didn't have the energy to be a kind of substitute mother to another beautiful teenager. Bookers care for and protect these young models to such a point that they are often too tired at the end of the day even to go home.

We did all kinds of things for our girls. (23) _____. Sometimes, we listened to them, and sometimes, we had to talk to them and cheer them up even when they did get the job they wanted; such as the cover of Italian "Vogue" or the Chanel show in Paris. They were terrified they were going to do it badly, and the booker would reassure them and tell them that they looked fantastic.

The trend of using girls as young as 14 or 15 means a lot of responsibility. The consequences of not taking good care of them are too huge for any agency to consider. (24) _____. Backstage at any show in New York, Paris, or Milan, you see bookers from all over the world, there to support their girls and make sure that another agency doesn't try to attract them with a better contract.

One danger that we had was to protect models from was their parents. (25) _____. It was quite clear that she was humiliated by his behavior and wasn't at all interested in being a model.

There were some parents who would let their daughter go alone to fashion shoots if it meant fame and fortune. (26) _____. At the model agency where I worked, parents were usually encouraged to get involved in their daughters' careers and travelled with them whenever they could.

The fact is that the majority of girls love the lifestyle, and you don't hear many complaints. Russian model Lida Egorova told me recently how happy she was, working with creative and talented people. She was wealthy and living in Paris, and the night before she had met Madonna at a party. What more could any girl want?

- A. One father insisted that his daughter was better-looking than anyone in "Vogue" and complained because I wouldn't employ her
- B. If you don't look after them properly, then someone else will
- C. After recent news stories of drug-taking amongst teenager models, the catwalk world has once again come under public criticism
- D. Others never allowed them to go anywhere unaccompanied
- E. Whenever they had hard times, we were always ready to help them
- F. She said she was having a wonderful time and couldn't imagine doing any other job
- G. I spent almost ten years as a booker and became emotionally involved with almost every girl in my care



30. The inclusion of women in the workforce has been increasing due to _____.
- A) the decrease in the male workforce
B) the efforts made in Western Europe
C) the reforms made in social support
D) the improvement in women's wages
31. It may be more difficult for women to find higher level jobs in Western Europe because of _____.
- A) traditional social prejudices against female working ability
B) outdated laws giving preference to male job candidates
C) fewer number of jobs of this kind in general in Europe
D) the laws requiring women to get extended maternity leave
32. "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A) social security workers
B) working women
C) many companies
D) working men
33. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 2?
- A) the financial status of women
B) the occupations women choose
C) the types of companies that are less likely to hire women
D) the length of maternity leave women get in some countries
- 3 Surprisingly, the United States, in many senses the most industrialized country, has more in common with less industrialized countries (also called Third World countries) than with the industrialized nations of Western Europe and East Asia. This is attributed to such characteristics of US society as its unequal distribution of wealth, and its lack of access to health care for the poor. These conditions are also commonly found in Third World countries.
34. The U.S. is similar to less industrialized countries in terms of _____.
- A) the poor condition of the hospitals
B) the inequality between people's income
C) the salaries people get
D) the difficult working conditions



**PART 4: Read the text below. For questions 35 to 45, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.
Mark your answers on the optical form. (11 x 1 = 11 pts)**

The Circulatory System of Trees

1 Inside the tree's protective outer bark is the circulatory system, consisting of two cellular pipelines that transport water, mineral nutrients, and other organic substances to all living tissues of the tree. One pipeline, called the xylem - or sapwood – transports water and nutrients up from the roots to the leaves. The other, the phloem – inner bark – carries the downward flow of foodstuffs from the leaves to the branches, trunk, and roots. In other words, xylem and phloem make up the big transportation system of vascular plants. This system is similar to that of the human body. As your body gets bigger, it is more difficult to transport nutrients, water, and sugars around your body. You have to have a circulatory system if you want to keep growing. As plants *evolved to be larger*, they also developed their own kind of circulatory systems.

35. What are the primary components of the tree's circulatory system?

- A) water, mineral, and organic substances C) xylem and phloem
B) leaves, branches, and trunk D) roots and growth organ

36. Which of the following can replace the phrase "*evolved to be larger*" in paragraph 1?

- A) used to be larger C) found to be larger
B) stayed larger D) grew larger

2 Between these two pipelines is the vascular cambium, a single cell layer too thin to be seen by the naked eye. **This** is the tree's major growth organ, responsible for the outward widening of the trunk, branches, and roots. During each growing season, the vascular cambium produces new phloem cells on its outer surface and new xylem cells on its inner surface.

37. The word "**This**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A) the phloem C) the vascular cambium
B) the inner surface D) the naked eye

3 It all starts with a top and a bottom. Logically, it makes sense. Trees and other vascular plants have a top and a bottom. The top has a trunk, branches, leaves, or needles. The bottom is a system of roots. Each needs the other to survive. The roots hold the plant steady and grab moisture and nutrients from the soil. The top is in the light, conducting photosynthesis and helping the plant reproduce. You have to connect **both parts**. That's where xylem and phloem come in.

38. "**both parts**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A) roots and trunk C) branches and leaves
B) leaves and needles D) the top and the roots



4 Xylem cells in the roots draw water molecules into the tree, taking in hydrogen and oxygen and carrying chemical nutrients from the soil. The xylem pipeline transports this life – sustaining mixture upward as xylem sap, all the way from the roots to the leaves. Xylem sap flows upwards at rates of 15 meters per hour or faster. Xylem veins separate throughout each leaf, bringing xylem sap to thirsty cells. Leaves depend on this delivery system for their water supply because trees lose a tremendous amount of water through evaporation of water from air spaces in the leaves also known as transpiration. Unless the transpired water is replaced by water transported up from the roots, the leaves will **wilt** and eventually die. They also have a secondary function of support. When someone cuts an old tree down, they reveal a set of rings. Those rings are the remains of old xylem tissue, one ring for every year the tree was alive.

39. All of the following are functions of xylem EXCEPT _____.

- A) transporting food from the leaves to the trunk
- B) taking in chemical nutrients from the soil
- C) forming part of the tree's structural support
- D) moving water upward through the trunk

40. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about xylem sap?

- A) It is mainly fluid.
- B) It causes water loss by transpiration.
- C) It is green.
- D) It is produced in the leaves.

41. The word **wilt** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) melt
- B) grow
- C) swell
- D) dry up

42. By studying cut sections of tree trunks, you can determine _____.

- A) the amount of water lost from evaporation
- B) the strength of the tree trunk
- C) how well the tree was cut
- D) the age of the tree

5 How a tree manages to lift several litres of water so high into the air against the pull of gravity is an amazing feature of hydraulics, the science of the movement of water and other fluids. Water moves through the tree because it is driven by negative pressure – tension – in the leaves due to the physical properties of water. Transpiration creates the tension that drives long-distance transport up through the xylem pipeline. Transpiration provides the pull, and the cohesion of water due to hydrogen bonding and transmits the pull along the entire length of xylem. Within the xylem cells, water molecules stick to each other and are pulled upward through the trunk, into the branches, and toward the cells and air spaces of the leaves.

43. Why is the process of transpiration essential to a tree's circulatory system?

- A) It supplies the hydrogen and oxygen that trees need to live and grow.
- B) It produces new phloem and xylem in the trunk, branches, and roots.
- C) It causes the negative pressure that moves water through the xylem.
- D) It replaces water vapor that is lost through the leaves' air spaces.



6 Late in the growing season, xylem cells diminish in size and develop thicker skins, but they retain their capacity to carry water. Over time, the innermost xylem cells become blocked with waste products and can no longer transport or carry fluids. A similar situation occurs in the blockage of arteries in the aging human body. However, since the vascular cambium produce healthy new xylem cells each year, the death of the old cells does not mean the death of the tree. When they stop functioning as living sapwood, the dead xylem cells become part of the central column of the supportive structure of the tree.

44. Why does the author mention arteries in the aging human body in paragraph 6?

- A) To show that trees and people get the same diseases.
- B) To imply that trees might provide a solution to human problems.
- C) To compare what happens in two aging circulatory systems.
- D) To explain the cause of death in most trees.

7 The fun never stops in the plant's circulatory system. Most plants have green leaves, where photosynthesis happens. When those sugars are made, they need to be given to every cell in the plant for energy. This is where phloem cells enter the process. The phloem cells are laid out end-to-end throughout the entire plant, transporting the sugars and other molecules created by the plant. This is called translocation. Phloem is always alive. Xylem tissue dies after one year, and then develops new rings in the tree trunk.

45. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 7?

- A) Phloem cells are concerned mainly with the shipping of organic material made during photosynthesis.
- B) The transfer of cells from one tree to another is called translocation.
- C) Once the xylem cells become old and they die, the tree will die immediately after.
- D) The leaves of plants don't turn green when an excessive amount of sugar is made in the cells.

COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO YOUR OPTICAL FORM.



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SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE

SESSION III

This is the Use of English exam booklet.

Name / Last Name	
Student Number	

DURATION: 60 minutes

**THIS EXAM BOOKLET HAS 4 PAGES.
PLEASE CHECK THE PAGES.**



USE OF ENGLISH (25 pts)

PART 1: For questions 1 to 10, choose the best answer. Mark your answers on the optical form. (10 x 1 = 10 pts)

I.

Our Environment

Humans have a history of trying to control the environment. We have learned to produce a constant food supply through farming, to control our temperature through the use of clothing and heating and cooling systems, and to build shelters ___(1)___ can fight against even the greatest extremes in weather.

Our history has been in a constant struggle to survive the roughness of our environment. Because of this struggle, we damage the fragile balance of nature, and sometimes, we even destroy it. Unfortunately, there are too many people for us ___(2)___ continue this struggle with our earth. If the population were smaller, our damage ___(3)___ so significant. However, the impact of over 5 billion people is tremendous.

Today, many plants and animals are near extinction, and the all-important food chain is in danger. ___(4)___ we continue to abuse our world, we will almost certainly destroy it.

So, is there anything the individual can do? There are many ___(5)___ that it is impossible for an individual to have an effect on the current situation in the world. These people often wish that the situation were different and that our problems had never developed.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. A) what
B) that
C) whose
D) --- | 2. A) so
B) to
C) and
D) for | 3. A) wouldn't be
B) won't be
C) couldn't have been
D) won't have been |
| 4. A) Unless
B) Supposing
C) Although
D) If | 5. A) they believe
B) who believe
C) believed
D) believe | |

II.

Underground Cities

The Japanese may have found a solution to the nation's space shortage. Some of Japan's largest construction companies are planning underground cities that would ___(6)___ ease urban crowding, but also provide protection against earthquakes and increase energy efficiency. Situated on an area which is only one hundredth the size of the United States, but with nearly as many people, Japan ___(7)___ from land shortages. This has led to construction becoming too expensive. Another plus for underground construction is that the movement of earth underground ___(8)___ an earthquake is far less than on the surface. The harm caused by recent earthquakes in Japan ___(9)___ to some extent if many of the cities affected had been largely located underground. In addition, the near-constant temperature would reduce fuel costs for underground cities ___(10)___ underground areas would need much less heating in winter and much less cooling in summer.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. A) rather
B) not only
C) have
D) be | 7. A) used to suffer
B) will have suffered
C) is suffering
D) had suffered | 8. A) while
B) when
C) during
D) for |
| 9. A) could have avoided
B) could avoid
C) could be avoided
D) could have been avoided | 10. A) although
B) since
C) whereas
D) but | |



**PART 2: Read the text below. For questions 11 to 15, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.
Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)**

Color Association

Color association is a fascinating subject to explore. The basic principle is that colors directly affect people and their personalities. Some may think that this idea is not ___(11)___, but many believe that dominant color choices come from a person's childhood ___(12)___ . That is, their childhood determines their favourite colours. Even though the shades are unlimited, and therefore, there isn't a finite set of colors, most experts ___(13)___ colors and moods into a dozen or so categories. For example, green represents nature and relaxation. Because this soothing color goes with almost any other color, green is believed to offer great ___(14)___ when planning the décor of a room. In addition, some people believe that exposure to purple promotes the feeling of nobility and luxury. Finally, if one wants to create a ___(15)___, optimistic effect, it is best to fill the room with reds and yellows.

11. A) radical
B) analytical
C) rational
D) doubtful
12. A) influences
B) occasions
C) illustrations
D) forces
13. A) fold
B) look
C) convert
D) classify
14. A) flexibility
B) mobility
C) stability
D) availability
15. A) crucial
B) dynamic
C) severe
D) miserable

**PART 3: Read the text below. For questions 16 to 20, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.
Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)**

Learning an instrument

When you are only a beginner at learning an instrument, it is difficult to imagine ever becoming a professional musician. Even if you are very ___(16)___ about the piano or violin, unless you begin serious training in your childhood, you will find it difficult to achieve the level of ___(17)___ necessary for a concert performance. Not many ___(18)___ start out their career in pursuit of fame and fortune. Many are simply musical people and are able to express the ___(19)___ side of their character through the playing of music. To receive public attention, you have to have ___(20)___ to succeed and be confident in your abilities.

16. A) enthusiast
B) enthusiastic
C) enthusiasm
D) enthuse
17. A) perfectionist
B) perfect
C) perfectly
D) perfection
18. A) arty
B) art
C) artists
D) artistic
19. A) creation
B) creative
C) creativity
D) creator
20. A) determination
B) determine
C) determined
D) determinant



**PART 4: For questions 21 to 25, choose the statement which is closest in meaning to the given statement. Make sure the meaning doesn't change.
Mark your answers on the optical form. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)**

21. We all enjoyed the walk even though it rained heavily.
- A) Despite the heavy rain, we all enjoyed the walk.
 - B) The walk wasn't enjoyable as it rained heavily.
 - C) We didn't go for a walk in case it rained heavily.
 - D) I wish we hadn't gone for a walk in the heavy rain.
22. If Tom does not repair the roof, it will collapse.
- A) Tom didn't repair the roof, so it collapsed.
 - B) Tom will repair the roof when it collapses.
 - C) Unless Tom repairs the roof, it will collapse.
 - D) Although Tom repaired the roof, it collapsed.
23. Perhaps, you won't give the goods immediately. Then, I won't pay you the money.
- A) You haven't given the goods immediately, so you didn't get paid.
 - B) In order to get the goods immediately, you should pay in advance.
 - C) In spite of giving the goods immediately, he didn't get paid.
 - D) If you don't give the goods immediately, I won't pay you the money.
24. They didn't allow Jason to phone his parents.
- A) Jason couldn't find the phone to call his parents.
 - B) They didn't let Jason phone his parents.
 - C) Jason regretted phoning his parents.
 - D) Jason was forced to phone his parents.
25. "You can ask questions during my lecture," said the professor.
- A) The professor said that we could ask questions during his lecture.
 - B) The professor interrupted us while we were asking each other questions.
 - C) The professor wanted me to ask him questions during the lecture.
 - D) The professor denied asking us questions during his lecture.

COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO YOUR OPTICAL FORM.



SESSION II: INTEGRATED WRITING SECTION

LISTENING TRACK 01

ONLINE EDUCATION

Online education is also known as distance learning or e-learning. That is, it is simply a planned teaching/learning experience that uses a wide spectrum of technology to reach learners at a distance and it is designed to encourage learner interaction and certification of learning. Online education differs from traditional education because students are not required to visit an actual classroom and listen to an instructor face-to-face.

So, what are the benefits of online education? Online education is truly about student convenience. Students can check in, work on assignments, and turn them in when their schedules permit, not only when the university doors are open. What is more, online education means students can work and attend university at the same time. They also don't have to take time off from work to attend a specific course. They can learn at their own pace. So, student convenience, working and going to school at the same time, not having to take time off from work, and learning at your own pace are the advantages of online education.

Although there are many advantages of online education, there are also some disadvantages. With online education, people have to be dedicated. This is a very important question online students need to ask themselves because when people are attending a traditional class, they go to school at prearranged times. So, they are expected to be in class and they are forced to keep up with their instructor's assignment schedule otherwise they risk failing the course. With online education, there is probably no one checking the students' progress on a regular basis. They may be given some guidance along the way, but they are usually responsible for working their way through the course. In other words, although they are given some help during the course, they have to keep up with the course work on their own. Another disadvantage is lack of motivation. If you lack motivation when it comes to studying, this can have a negative impact on your education, since you have to make an effort with your school work. Finally, the students aren't in a classroom and they don't have the chance to hear questions and discuss class materials with other students. This may not always be a problem, but it could be an important factor to think about when deciding if online education is a good option for you.



LISTENING TRACK 02

HOMESCHOOLING

Homeschooling is a very simple idea. Instead of sending their children to school, parents educate them at home, perhaps themselves, or perhaps with the help of tutors – teachers who come to the house. Homeschooling has been around for a long time, but it has recently become much more popular. Today, it is a legal option in every state in the US, and in many countries around the world.

The idea of homeschooling seems very interesting to many parents. Children who are homeschooled can avoid many of the problems schools have become known for. For this reason, the environment is less threatening. Children can learn without fearing other students, aggressive teachers, and be under the constant supervision of parents. In addition, homeschooling allows parents to follow the academic course of their children. If a child is weak at multiplication and division, a parent can focus lessons on those skills in favor of another skill that the child might understand rather easily. Learning in a less threatening environment, being under the supervision of parents, and learning at their own pace are the advantages of homeschooling.

Homeschooling may sound like the perfect option, but there are many disadvantages to consider. First of all, homeschooled children are usually less socialized. While schools can sometimes result in poor social behavior, school is also a place where students learn to interact with others and build social skills. In addition, another drawback to homeschooling could be implementation of an educational plan. Many parents are not qualified as teachers and may not understand what is necessary to ensure a child has access to the proper curriculum. What I mean is parents may not have the necessary education to help their children with their studies. Finally, another disadvantage to homeschooling is the necessity for parents to take full responsibility for their child's education. If you choose to homeschool your child there is no one for you to blame if your child does poorly. The responsibility falls completely on the parent.

There are many advantages and disadvantages to homeschooling. Before you begin a homeschooling plan make sure you have evaluated your ability to properly instruct your child and provide a quality learning experience. If you do not think you can handle it, you might as well send your child to school but become more involved with his or her education.



SESSION II: LISTENING AND READING SECTION

PART 1: RADIO TALK SHOW (TAPESCRIPT 1/4)

Presenter : Hello, everyone. The topic of today's show is local campaigns. I have five important people here with me today, and they are going to tell us about their organisations and campaigns. So, let's start with Susan Evans.

Susan Evans : I'm from 'Homes for All'. The homeless will face even greater hardship this winter unless action is taken to offer shelter to those without a home. Unfortunately, the number of homeless people nationwide – from young to old – is increasing day by day. Action must be taken urgently to offer these people shelter. A nationwide demonstration to raise awareness of the problem will take place this weekend. Supporters are welcome.

Presenter : Now, let's listen to Tony Fellows.

Tony Fellows : Residents of local village, Shilden, are preparing for a night of protest later this month to save their village from government planners. Proposals for a new motorway to be built within 2 kilometres of Shilden have caused anger amongst residents. The planned route cuts across some of the most beautiful countryside in the region. Shilden welcomes thousands of tourists each year. Many of the shopkeepers depend on tourists and would almost certainly face ruin if this motorway is built. The all-night protest will take place in the fields where the building work is planned to begin.

Presenter : Now, on to Sheila Wilson.

Sheila Wilson : Local environmentalists involved in the 'Save Lea Valley' campaign claim that many native plants face extinction if the 'Lea Valley Office Complex' project goes ahead. They argue that the proposed development will also rob the country of several rare species of wildlife. Local people would be horrified if they knew of the consequences of this project. We need to start a local campaign to alert everyone to the dangers.

Presenter : And, Adam Ross is next.

Adam Ross : The 'New Youth Club', which is open to young people from the ages of 10 to 17, is being threatened with closure by Health and Safety officials who claim the building, built 30 years ago, is unsafe. City engineers estimate that thousands of pounds are needed to repair the damage. With only limited funds to spend, managers fear the club will have to close. Youngsters from the club have organised an Open Day on Tuesday in an effort to raise some of the money needed for the repairs. This won't be enough, however. So, come along and support the youngsters in the city.

Presenter : And, our last guest is Beverly Wilson.

Beverly Wilson : Tonight, a local community, 'Sunshine Key', is protesting against beach goers in their area. Several beach-nesting bird species are declining in numbers because of the damage caused by visitors to the beaches. There are areas on most beaches in Florida that are closed off to the public. These areas are home to bird eggs. Those who don't follow the sign walk around in these areas crushing the eggs or killing young chicks, which unfortunately blend in with their surroundings. So, we need to save them!



PART 2: LECTURE (TAPESCRIPT 2/4)

ASTRONOMY

The invention of the telescope had a huge impact on our understanding of not only the universe, but also of our place in it. It changed the way that people viewed our world, and our world's place in the universe. Before the telescope allowed us to get a closer look at what was up in the sky, people believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe, and everything else revolved around it. You can imagine why. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Why wouldn't people think that the sun was moving? It wasn't until the early 17th century, when Galileo invented the telescope and observed the sky, that we found this idea was wrong.

Galileo didn't just point his telescope up at the sky and say "Eureka!" He observed the sky by night and day for many years. The first discovery Galileo made with his telescope was that the moon had mountains and valleys, which may seem like a pretty ordinary discovery to us. Even little kids know that today. But, back then, it must have sounded pretty shocking. Another important thing he learned was that the stars are much further away from the Earth than the moon. And, I'm sure there were plenty of people at that time who were uncomfortable with this idea. You see, it had been presumed that the stars were simply much smaller than the moon, but they were all part of this same sphere around the Earth. Galileo proved that assumption wrong. He noticed when looking at the sky through a telescope, the moon seemed much bigger, but the stars were still tiny dots of light. How could that be if they were all part of the same sphere? Galileo concluded that the stars must be much further away. They appear smaller than the moon not because they are smaller, but because they are so far away. They don't look much bigger through a telescope because they're really far away!

His next major discovery was that Jupiter had four moons orbiting or in other words, circling it. This dispelled another misconception about objects and bodies in space. In Galileo's day, everyone thought that objects circled only the Earth. They didn't circle any other body in space. This assumption was based on the fact that everything that could be observed from Earth seemed to be revolving around it. They couldn't see anything that circled or revolved other bodies. So, the telescope not only gave people a better look at those bodies that they were familiar with, but it also allowed them to see things that they previously couldn't see at all. Galileo and other astronomers who were starting to follow his lead soon found more bodies in the solar system than anyone had thought.

Then, Galileo observed that Venus has phases, just like our moon. Through his telescope, sometimes Venus appeared as the shape of a new moon, and sometimes it appeared full. Now, by studying these phases, he concluded that Venus actually orbited the Sun. Remember, people didn't know at the time that all of the planets orbited the Sun. So, this was an important discovery leading to our current understanding of our solar system.

Galileo's discoveries and the notion that the Earth is not the centre of the universe was a very difficult concept for people to accept. In fact, Galileo faced a great deal of opposition from the Church. During the Inquisition he was arrested, threatened with torture and put under house arrest for the last nine years of his life. Today, we consider Galileo one of the most important scientists of all time. We have to remember that people felt very threatened by science in early times. Many people felt that science was in opposition to religion. In fact, some people still feel that way today. But, that's another story.

Today, we know that the Earth is not the centre of the universe. It's not even the centre of our own solar system. And, our sun is not the centre of the universe either. It's just one of the millions of stars in an infinite universe. You can see why this kind of information made some people feel a little insecure. Galileo's ideas made the Earth seem pretty insignificant in the grand scheme of things, didn't they? And, that's the end of our lecture.



PART 3: SHORT CONVERSATIONS (TAPESCRIPT 3/4)

CONVERSATION 1:

Woman : What's the matter, John?

Man : Oh, I'm just really frustrated at the moment. My midterm paper for my philosophy class is due at five o'clock, and I have to type it up, but the computer lab is always packed with people.

Woman : Which computer lab do you go to?

Man : What do you mean, which lab? The only computer lab I know of is the one in the basement of the library.

Woman : Actually, there are several. The one in the basement of the library is the biggest, but that is probably why everyone goes there. That, or, like you, they don't know about the others. Personally, I usually use the computers in Anderson Hall as it is a good place to get your work done.

Man : Anderson Hall? Isn't that for Business students only?

Woman : I don't think so. Even if they were reserved for business students, I don't think they would care. I mean, like I've said before, there are usually a couple of free computers. If there were people waiting, they might say something, but that's never happened to me.

Man : Oh! Thanks for the tip. I might actually get this paper in on time then.



PART 3: SHORT CONVERSATIONS (TAPESCRIPT 4/4)

CONVERSATION 2:

- Woman** : I really like art! Especially paintings.
- Man** : Really? Do you have a favourite one?
- Woman** : Yes, the *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.
- Man** : What do you like about it?
- Woman** : Her smile. If you look closely, it seems she is not smiling at all. Look again. She is smiling! So many artists try to copy that smile.
- Man** : It must be hard to paint something so beautiful.
- Woman** : Did you ever notice that she doesn't have any eyebrows?
- Man** : Really? No! I've never noticed. I wonder why.
- Woman** : Girls in that time shaved their eyebrows. I just read it in our art history textbook.
- Man** : Hey! That's cool. Nowadays, she'd probably have an eyebrow ring!