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.
This pack consists of the Integrated Writing section.

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DURATION: 80 minutes
INTEGRATED WRITING (30 pts)

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

READING TEXT:

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Nuclear energy is a clean, safe, reliable and competitive energy source. It is the only source of energy that can replace a significant part of the fossil fuels which massively pollute the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. Nuclear energy produces almost no carbon dioxide, and no sulphur dioxide or nitrogen oxides whatsoever. These gases are produced in vast quantities when fossil fuels are burned. As it is fifty years old, nuclear energy is a relatively mature technology with the assurance of great improvement in the next generation. Worldwide about 440 plants now generate 16 percent of the planet’s electric power, and some countries have invested heavily in nuclear energy. France, for instance, gets 78 percent of its electricity from nuclear power. China has started to build one or two new plants a year, and Japan and India have also begun to utilize nuclear energy on a large scale.

On the other hand, many people have concerns about nuclear energy. Firstly, it is a known fact that nuclear energy is generated through nuclear fission of radioactive materials in a nuclear reactor. The radiation from these reactions is highly hazardous. For instance, people who are exposed to this radiation may experience physical, mental and even genetic changes. Some people also argue that the cost of nuclear power production is extremely high. Building a nuclear plant is an enormously expensive task.

Though there are still concerns about the safety of nuclear power, many now believe it may be one of the future’s greenest energy alternatives.

IMPORTANT:
- THE READING TEXT WILL BE COLLECTED BEFORE THE LISTENING SECTION OF THIS SESSION.
- THE DURATION OF THE READING PART IS ONLY 5 MINUTES.
B. Now listen to the recordings and take notes in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} column of the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How energy is produced</th>
<th>Reading Text 1 (NUCLEAR)</th>
<th>Track 1 (SOLAR)</th>
<th>Track 2 (WIND)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The countries which prefer this type of energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>How many plants/panels there are around the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advantages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disadvantages/Concerns</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
C. Using your ideas and the notes you have taken in the table above, do the task below using your own words (275 words minimum, 350 words maximum).

Using the notes you have taken, explain how each of the three sources of energy works, and say what the advantages and disadvantages of each source are. Which one do you think is the most beneficial? Support your choice with your own ideas.

Write your essay here:

______________________________________________________________________________
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This pack consists of the Listening and Reading sections.

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DURATION: 105 minutes
READING & LISTENING (45 pts)

SECTION A: LISTENING (15 pts)

There are three parts in this section. After part 3, copy your answers to the optical form.

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

(5 x 1 = 5 pts)

You have one minute to look at the sentences, then you will hear the recording twice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF LOCAL CAMPAIGN</th>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HOMES FOR ALL</td>
<td>A) If the plan goes ahead, it will spoil the look of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VILLAGE PROTEST</td>
<td>B) People in the area are not aware of the problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NEW YOUTH CLUB</td>
<td>C) Local businesses won’t be affected by the new route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SAVE LEA VALLEY</td>
<td>D) People are disturbing some species of wildlife near the seaside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. SAVE OUR BEACH-NESTING BIRDS</td>
<td>E) The campaign cannot raise enough money on its own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F) The problem affects all age groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2: For questions 6 to 10, listen to the lecture and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)

You have one minute to look at the sentences, then you will hear the recording twice.

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 that there were different colours.  
   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 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. (5 x 1 = 5 pts)

You have one minute to look at the sentences, then you will hear each conversation twice.

Conversation 1:

11. What can be inferred about the man?
   A) He usually has difficulty in following the 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 the 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 the Mona Lisa?
   A) He has never heard of the 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.

NOW, 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 TO THE OPTICAL FORM.

PART 1: Read the car-hire websites below. For questions 16 to 21, decide which statement (16 to 21) matches car-hire websites (A-H). There are TWO extra websites. Mark your answers on the optical form. (6 x 1 = 6 pts)

16. _______ You will get 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 to 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.
Hiring a Car Online

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A) Autos.com</th>
<th>E) Hot.org</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>B) Cash.com.uk</th>
<th>F) Cars.net</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<th>C) Expeed.org.uk</th>
<th>G) Cover.org</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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 most give you). Graphically complex but an impressive booking system.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>D) Cutprice.com</th>
<th>H) Cheapandcheerful.net.uk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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</table>
PART 2: Read the text below about modeling. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences (A-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)

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 modeling 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 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 we had 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. The 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
PART 3: Read the text below. For questions 27 to 34, choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the optical form. (8 x 1 = 8 pts)

Industrialized Nations

1 Industrialized nations are typically divided into three main groups: the US, Western Europe, and East Asia. The group defined as Western Europe includes such countries as England, France, and Germany while East Asia includes highly developed Asian countries such as South Korea and Japan. Other nations around the world do not fit so easily into these three groups. For example, one might expand “the US” group to become North America, and thus include Canada in industrialized countries of that region. However, what should one do with Australia? One idea is to group it with other industrialized countries of East Asia. However, grouping Australia together with the other industrialized countries of East Asia seems to be odd. It is Australia’s social similarity with the countries of Western Europe, which makes it different from East Asian countries. Therefore, another idea is to group Australia with the industrialized countries of Western Europe. This is a much better idea of course. When viewed collectively by groups, the societies of these three groupings of industrialized countries differ markedly in many respects.

27. Which group of industrialized nations does the writer think Australia should be included in?
   A) the U.S.  C) Western Europe
   B) East Asia                  D) Third World countries

28. Which of the following means most nearly the same as “markedly” as used in paragraph 1?
   A) accidentally  B) vaguely  C) surprisingly  D) considerably

Consider, for instance, the role of women in society within each of the three groups: the US, Western Europe, and East Asia. East Asia has the highest rate of gender integration in the workforce, meaning women can be found working alongside men in more types of occupations. This is attributed to a tradition from the past of women in East Asian societies participating in manual labor. The US falls in the middle. The rate of gender integration in the workforce is higher than Europe’s rate but lower than East Asia’s rate. In general, Female LFP (Labor Force Participation) has been on the rise in all industrialized countries for quite some time, while male LFP has been declining. One factor to account for this change would be the improvement in social support for working women in industrialized countries. Women receive the best system of social support in Western Europe, led by Sweden where they receive one year of maternity leave with 75% pay. By comparison, working women in the US typically receive twelve weeks of maternity leave with no pay. It should be noted, however, that the greater social support for women in Western Europe may also be linked to the lower rate of workforce integration of women. This is due to the fact that social security nets for maternity often affect women’s chances of employment or career advancement. Many companies are less likely to hire a female for an important position since they may be forced to replace her and give her extended paid leave if she becomes pregnant.

29. What is the reason why there is a greater workforce integration in the East Asia group?
   A) A reaction to European policies  C) A strong women’s right movement
   B) A tradition of integration                  D) A gap in the labor market
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) 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

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 hard 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 word “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) phloem                                                  C) vascular cambium
   B) inner bark     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. The phrase “both parts” in paragraph 3 refer to ________________.
   A) roots and trunk      C) branches and leaves
   B) leaves and needles    D) the top and the roots
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 the 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.    C) It is green.
   B) It causes water loss by transpiration.  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  C) how well the tree was cut
   B) the strength of the tree trunk  D) the age of the tree

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 the 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.
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 produces 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

The fun never stops in the plant's circulatory system. Most plants have green leaves, where the 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?
   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.

NOW, COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO YOUR OPTICAL FORM.
This pack consists of the Use of English section.

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DURATION: 60 minutes
USE OF ENGLISH (25 pts.)

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

I.
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) that 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) to continue this struggle with our earth. If the population were smaller, our damage (3) wouldn’t have been 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) If we continue to abuse our world, we will almost certainly destroy it.

So, is there anything the individual can do? There are many (5) who believe that it is impossible for an individual to have an effect on the world situation. 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  

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 is not 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.
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.
SESSION I: INTEGRATED WRITING SECTION

TAPESCRIPT: SOLAR ENERGY

Today’s topic is solar energy. Solar energy derived from the sun is so abundant that one hour of light at high noon contains more energy than what the entire world consumes in a year. If we could capture one hundredth of a percent (.01%) of this energy the world would never have to use oil, gas or anything else.

Solar panels catch energy directly from the sun and convert it into electricity. There are many countries that use solar energy. Germany is presently a large developer of solar energy along with Australia, Algeria, the US, Canada, the United Kingdom and many other countries. For example, one of the world’s largest solar power stations is located near Leipzig, Germany, where more than 33,000 solar panels generate enough energy to power about 1,800 homes. But unlike the burning of fossil fuels, the process used to create all that solar energy produces no emissions. This means that solar power generation releases no water or air pollution, because there is no chemical reaction from the combustion of fuels. So this is one advantage.

Another advantage is that solar power is a renewable resource, so as long as the Sun exists, its energy will reach Earth. Finally, solar energy can be used very easily and efficiently for practical uses such as heating and lighting. The benefits of solar power are seen frequently in pools, spas, and water tanks all over the world.

Today, however, solar power provides less than one percent of the world’s energy, primarily because the cost of the panels is still very high. In fact, solar power stations can be very expensive to build. And price is only one issue. Another disadvantage is that solar power does not produce energy if the sun is not shining. Nighttime and cloudy days seriously limit the amount of energy produced. Therefore, you may need to consider additional energy sources such as batteries or generators.

Some scientists think the solution to this problem can be found in space – which they say is the ideal place to gather energy from the sun. With no clouds and no nighttime, a space-based solar power station could operate constantly. These stations would send the power back to Earth, which could then be turned into electricity for consumption.

Supporters of solar space stations say this technology would require a lot of money initially, but eventually it could provide continuous, clean energy that would be cheaper than other fuels. Also, unlike other energy sources, solar power from space will last as long as the sun shines, and will be able to guarantee everyone on Earth all the energy they need.
WIND ENERGY

Wind – the fastest growing alternative energy source – is another way of collecting energy from nature. Wind power is the conversion of wind energy into a useful form of energy. The most common way of doing this is by using wind turbines to make electricity. Let me explain the process more clearly. Wind energy controls the power of the wind to activate the blades of wind turbines. The rotation of turbine blades is converted into electrical current by means of an electrical generator.

In the older windmills, wind energy was used to turn mechanical machinery to do physical work, like crushing grain or pumping water. Today wind towers are usually built together on wind farms. Now, electrical currents are controlled by large scale wind farms and they provide electricity to isolated locations or individual homes with the help of electricity companies.

All over Europe, efforts to decrease the dependence on oil and coal have led to a steep increase in wind-powered energy. Today, Europe leads the world in wind power, with almost 35,000 megawatts, the equivalent of 35 large coal-powered plants. North America remains a distant second, with just over 7,000 megawatts.

Let me inform you about the benefits. First of all, wind power produces no pollution that can contaminate the environment. Since no chemical processes take place in wind power generation, there are no harmful by-products left over. Another advantage is that like solar energy, wind generation is a renewable source of energy, so we will never run out of it.

Despite its successes, some oppose wind-power development, saying the turbines are both noisy and ugly. In other words, large wind farms can have a negative effect on the scenery. Just outside England’s Lake District, a protected national park, 27 wind towers are planned, each about 40 meters tall. Many locals are protesting. “This is a high-quality landscape,” says one local home owner. “They shouldn’t be putting those things in here.”

There are other challenges too. Wind power is not continuous. Consistent wind is needed for continuous power generation. If the wind doesn’t blow, the turbines don’t have the capacity to produce sufficient energy. As a result, less or sometimes no electricity is generated. So, other power sources are needed. In contrast, a strong wind can create too much power. In cases like this, the energy company must sell the extra power at a much-reduced rate, which is not good for business.
SESSION II
LISTENING TAPESCRPT

PART 1:
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 from Village Protest.

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 Adam Ross from the New Youth Club.

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 Sheila Wilson is here from Save Lea Valley.

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 our last guest is Beverly Wilson. She’s going to tell us about saving beach-nesting birds.

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 damage caused by visitors to 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:

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 center 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 looked into 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 that 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, 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 revolve around the Earth. 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 center 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 center of the universe. It’s not even the center of our own solar system. And our sun is not the center 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?
PART 3:  
CONVERSATION 1

Tapescript:

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 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.

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.
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 have an eyebrow ring!