

SAMPLE TEST 02

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
SAMPLE PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH TEST

IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

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ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE SESSION I

This pack consists of the Integrated Writing section.

Name / Last Name	
Student Number	

DURATION: 80 minutes

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

INTEGRATED WRITING (30 pts)

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

AIR POLLUTION

Today, we want you to think of the kinds of pollution around us: air pollution, noise pollution, and water pollution. The one you are probably most familiar with is air pollution. Air supplies us with *oxygen* which is essential for our bodies to live. Air is 99.9% nitrogen, oxygen, and water vapor. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals.

Air pollution can affect our health in many ways with both *short-term* and *long-term* effects. Different groups of individuals are affected by air pollution in different ways. Some individuals are much more sensitive to pollutants than are others. Young children and elderly people often suffer more from the effects of air pollution. People with health problems such as asthma, heart and lung disease may also suffer more when the air is polluted. Air pollution has short-term and long-term effects on human beings.

Examples of short-term effects include irritation to the eyes, nose and throat, and infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Other symptoms can include headaches, nausea, and allergic reactions. Short-term air pollution can worsen the medical conditions of individuals with asthma. For example, in the great "Smog Disaster" in London in 1952, four thousand people died in a few days due to the high concentrations of pollution.

Long-term health effects can include lung cancer, heart disease, and even damage to the brain, liver, or kidneys. When humans are exposed to air pollution for a long time, it affects the lungs of growing children and may complicate medical conditions of old people.

Research into the health effects of air pollution is continuing. Medical conditions arising from air pollution can be very expensive. Healthcare costs, lost productivity in the workplace, and human welfare impacts cost billions of dollars each year.

READING TEXT:

IMPORTANT:

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

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 (AIR POLLUTION)	Listening Track	
		(NOISE POLLUTION)	(WATER POLLUTION)
WHAT IT IS			
EFFECTS			

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 each of the three different types of pollution, and say what the effects of each type are. In your opinion, which one is the most dangerous? Support your choice with your own ideas.

Write your essay here:

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ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE

SESSION II

This pack consists of the Listening and Reading sections.

Name / Last Name	
Student Number	

DURATION: 105 minutes

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

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 their friends.

For questions 1 to 5, decide which speaker (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.

SPEAKERS

STATEMENTS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. CATHY SANDERS | A) Losing touch with people who have been your friends since childhood. |
| 2. THOMAS MORE | B) Realizing that your friendship is no longer valuable. |
| 3. AGATHA FOLD | C) Discovering the position of an individual is more important than friendship. |
| 4. RAY MCJOY | D) Socializing with people of a similar background. |
| 5. PATRICIA BOYD | E) Being bothered by someone who won't accept the friendship is over. |
| | F) Not being able to rely on some friends in times of trouble. |

**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. Which of the following is a reason why Greenpeace protests?

- A) to limit the natural resources
- B) to make living things depend on each other
- C) to preserve our environment for future generations
- D) to influence other organizations

7. Nuclear fallout _____.

- A) causes chemical explosions
- B) is a chemical liquid
- C) helps produce electricity
- D) is produced by nuclear explosions

8. Greenpeace's first action in Alaska _____.

- A) lasted two years
- B) was very successful
- C) was not very successful
- D) did not attract much attention

9. What happened in 1985?

- A) Nuclear testing was banned by the French.
- B) Nuclear testing started again.
- C) A nuclear bomb killed hundreds.
- D) A bomb caused a Greenpeace ship to sink.

10. Greenpeace tries to save baby seals from _____.

- A) being hunted by Norwegian and Canadian hunters
- B) being poisoned by chemical and nuclear waste
- C) the ships used by the hunters in the area
- D) being attacked by killer whales

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. Where are they?

- A) at a café
- B) in a hotel room
- C) in London
- D) in the car

12. What time of day is it?

- A) early in the morning
- B) noon
- C) late in the evening
- D) afternoon

13. She has agreed to _____ in the end.

- A) go to a hotel
- B) eat something
- C) continue driving
- D) sleep

Conversation 2:



14. Laura is going to help James _____.

- A) rent a house
- B) earn more cash
- C) sell pizzas
- D) sell his house

15. Laura _____.

- A) knows James' family
- B) works at a Pizza restaurant
- C) is a friend of James.
- D) is James' landlord.

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 this article about different study Web sites. For questions 16-21, decide which statement (16-21) matches the Web sites A-H. There are 2 EXTRA websites. Mark your answers on the optical form. (6 x 1 = 6 pts)

16. _____ You want to check the exact meaning of the verb “to swell”.
17. _____ You are curious to see what problems other students have had.
18. _____ You need some advice on how to prepare for your exams.
19. _____ You want to ask your questions to someone in person.
20. _____ You are 16 and your cousin is 13: you both need information about farming which is appropriate to your level.
21. _____ For geography homework, you have been told to find out the capitals of all the countries in south east Asia.

A CURRIKI

www.curriki.org

Teachers, do you need lesson plans or guidelines on how to teach a segment on *Romeo & Juliet*? Check out Curriki.org, a nonprofit site that is aimed at schools. The site is continually updated with input from educators and parents. Teachers have free access to add lesson plans and the more knowledgeable educators become involved, the more they improve each lesson plan.

B TOPMARKS

www.topmarks.co.uk

An excellent UK site offering links to sites across all subjects. Each link has a five-line description so you know exactly where you are going. You'll also find revision tips for each subject. There is an archive full of previous exams and essays for you to make good use of. The parents' area has a number of useful articles.

C HOMEWORK ELEPHANT

www.homeworkelephant.free-on-line.co.uk

A UK service with 700 links to some of the best educational sites on the Web, as well as other resources like dictionaries and search engines. There is a particularly good section on ways to research essay topics, with lots of links to help. Not to be missed.

D STUDYWEB

www.studyweb.com

Over 118,000 links across subjects as diverse as agriculture, philosophy, architecture, criminology and medicine. Each link has a US school grade to indicate its approximate age level, while the Study Buddy offers a wide range of online useful extras, including a calculator and currency converter.

E KID INFO SCHOOL SUBJECTS www.kidinfo.com/SchoolSubjects.html

An easy-to-use site offering links across the full range of subjects, as well as calendars, quotations, atlases, encyclopedias and museums.

F PITSCO'S ASK AN EXPERT www.askanexpert.com

Connects you to hundreds of real live experts, from astronomers to zoologists. You can browse to find the most likely candidate, then visit their Web site to see if your answer is already there, if not, stick it on e-mail, and wait for your reply. There are experts who may be able to give more individual help if you need it.

G ASK DR UNIVERSE www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/

An easily to follow site. It lets you ask questions to researchers at Washington State University, then follow them up by e-mail if you want to explore further. You can also look up archives of former questions, which are usually accompanied by photos of answering academics.

H COSMEO www.wirededucation.com/cosmic

Cosmeo is an online homework toolkit from the Discovery Channel for kids in grades K-12. It includes over 30,000 videos and math tutorials, close to 150,000 reference articles and educational, interactive games.

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PART 2: Read the text below about a rescue. 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)

It was just after 9.30 on a cold, wet February morning that I got a call from my 17-year-old son, Matthew. 'Mum, I'm at the hospital,' he said. Terrible thoughts started going through my head but before I really had a chance to worry, he added very quickly, 'I've just saved a baby girl from drowning.' (22) _____.

Matthew loves fishing and you'll find him by the River Medway in Maidstone in his spare time. That day the water was high and dangerous because there had been a lot of rain. Matthew was sitting by the river when he heard a woman scream, 'Somebody help! My baby, my baby, she's dying.' He looked over to see a woman and a young girl by the water's edge.

He ran up to them to see if there was anything he could do to help. In the water, he saw an upside down pushchair. (23) _____.

At the local hospital, the doctors praised Matthew for reacting so quickly. (24) _____. But it wasn't only Emily that was lucky to be alive. A few days later I was reading the local paper when I saw a danger warning for the river. It was only then that I realized I could have lost my son, too.

Soon afterwards, Matthew, myself and my two younger daughters went along to Emily's second birthday party. There, her grandmother drank a toast to Matthew. (25) _____. It made me proud of my son and it still makes me emotional thinking about it now.

(26) _____. He made the front page of the local paper and even appeared on television. I'm proud of my son. He's a caring boy who puts other people before himself. And he is obviously brave - I think I would have panicked in that situation.

A _____ Without thinking, Matthew dived in and went underwater to push the chair up towards the little girl's mum.

B _____ He was announced a hero and received a lot of attention from the media.

C _____ She thanked him for saving Emily's life and said they'd think of him on every one of her birthday's.

D _____ He was warned against going fishing again until the river water had gone down to its normal level.

E _____ What I didn't know at that stage was that he had put his own life at risk to save her.

F _____ They said that if Emily had been in the freezing water for just another three seconds, the outcome could have been horribly different.

G _____ 'It was truly catastrophic and we could only imagine the effect it had on Emily's family,' the doctors added.

**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)**

- 1 There are 130 million Americans in paid employment. Most of them work in factories, offices, shops and farms. A growing number, however, are starting to work at home. Each workday morning, millions of Americans get out of bed, grab a cup of coffee and stay home to work. Currently, 45 million people in the USA have a home and office under the same roof, up from 27 million just four years ago. This information comes from LINK Resources Inc., a New York City-based research and consultancy firm. More than half of the workers are men and one-fifth are over age 55 (a group representing only 12.5% of the population). Most of the work is in service occupations. The average workload is 11 hours per week but rising fast.

27. According to the information from LINK Resources Inc., _____.

- A) most of the people who work at home are over 55 years old
- B) the majority of American people have started to work at home
- C) the number of American people who work at home has increased
- D) there has been a decline in the number of Americans in paid employment

- 2 “The image of people who work at their homes has changed radically over the last ten years,” says David Hanania of the Home Business Institute. “Before, home-workers were hobbyists. Today they are creative professionals.” Data from the Bureau of Labor statistics shows that home-based entrepreneurs earn nearly the equivalent of self-employed business people who work the same number of hours outside the home.

28. Which of the following information about home-workers is TRUE?

- A) Their work involves receiving services.
- B) They used to work at home for pleasure.
- C) They work less than office workers.
- D) They earn more than self-employed people.

- 3 There is no place like home for independence. Also, you do not have to commute by private or public transport to get to your job. On the other hand, although they may escape the office and office politics, the home-worker has many things to take their attention away - TV, housework, friends and so on. Then there are items normally taken care of by the workplace - insurance and tax returns, which the home-worker must look after themselves. In addition, reduced income and a frequent sense of loneliness may make working from home not seem such a wonderful prospect.

29. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A) The effects of working from home
- B) The reasons for working from home
- C) The advantages and disadvantages of working from home
- D) The similarities and differences between home-workers and others

30. Which of the following might be a problem for a home-worker?

- A) office rules
- B) loneliness
- C) transportation
- D) independence

4 However, for those willing to take the risk, there is some basic advice:

- Contacts: Joining a professional association will keep you motivated and competitive. The encyclopedia of associations can guide you to one in your field.
- Insurance: Less expensive group insurance can be bought through an association. You should also consider disability insurance and think about increasing home insurance.
- Tax: Home offices are obvious targets for the U.S. tax inspectors. They have a special publication on business use of the home. It is available to anyone thinking of starting to work from their house and shows the items that will help you pay less tax.
- Staying within the law: In most states, having a home-based business is not a problem, but the rules can differ. In Chicago, for example, it is not permitted. Usually, however, officials act only when they receive a complaint.
- Discipline: Working at home means there are a lot of things to distract you, as mentioned above. Use an answering machine and voice-mail to limit the disturbances. Furthermore, it is essential that every morning you decide on the three most important goals you must reach by the end of the day. Work towards them, but avoid workaholic burnout by doing too much. Try to keep weekends free for yourself.
- Professionalism: Use premium notepaper and business cards for the professional touch. Plug in a second telephone line for business use only. Renting a post office box rather than using your home address can also create a good image.

31. What does "one" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A) a professional association
- B) the encyclopedia of associations
- C) joining a professional association
- D) keeping you motivated and competitive

32. There is a special publication on home offices which _____.

- A) helps you buy a cheap insurance
- B) guides you on how to lower your tax
- C) has been prepared by a professional association
- D) tells you about the principles of home-based business

33. What does "them" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A) the disturbances
- B) a lot of things to distract you
- C) the three most important goals
- D) an answering machine and voice-mail

34. Which of the following may harm a good professional image?

- A) using your home address
- B) renting a post office box
- C) using business cards
- D) having a separate phone line

**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)**

Skin: The Body's Canvas

- 1 If you took off your skin and laid it flat, it would cover an area of about 1.9 square meters, making it by far the body's largest organ. Covering almost the entire body, skin protects us from a variety of external forces, such as extremes of temperature, damaging sunlight, harmful chemicals, and dangerous infections. Skin is also packed with nerves, which keep the brain in touch with the outside world. The health of our skin and its ability to perform its protective functions are crucial to our well-being. However, the appearance of our skin is equally – if not more – important to many people on this planet.

35. Which of the following is **FALSE** about our skin?

- A) It is the largest organ in the body.
- B) It protects the body from harmful substances.
- C) Its nerves connect the brain with the outside world.
- D) People give less importance to its appearance than its health.

- 2 Take skin color, for example. Your genes determine your skin's color, but for centuries, humans have tried to lighten or darken their skin in an attempt to be more attractive. In the 1800s, white skin was desirable for many Europeans. White skin meant that its owner was a member of the upper class and did not have to work in the sun. Among darker-skinned people in some parts of the world, products used to lighten skin are still popular today. In other cultures during the 20th century, as cities grew and work moved indoors, attitudes toward light skin shifted in the opposite direction. Tanned skin began to indicate leisure time and health. In many places today, *sun tanning on the beach or in a salon remains popular, even though people are more aware of the dangers of UV rays.*

36. Darker skin in the 1800s meant _____.

- A) wealth
- B) working class
- C) health
- D) upper class

37. "...*sun tanning on the beach or in a salon remains popular, even though people are more aware of the dangers of UV rays.*"

In other words, _____.

- A) people who are aware of the harmful effects of UV rays no longer spend time in tanning salons
- B) people who don't use sunscreen should be warned of the dangers of tanning
- C) if people suntanned less, UV rays wouldn't be so harmful for them
- D) despite the increased awareness of the dangers of UV rays, tanning indoors or outdoors is still a popular activity

- 3 While some people have altered their skin's color to show wealth and beauty through out history, some cultures around the globe also marked their skin to indicate cultural identity or community status. Tattooing, for example, has been carried out for thousands of years. Leaders in places including ancient Egypt, Britain, and Peru wore tattoos to mark **their** status, or to show their bravery. Today, among the Maori people of New Zealand as well as in cultures in Samoa, Tahiti, and Borneo, full facial tattoos, called *moko*, are still used to identify the person as a member of a certain family and to symbolize his achievements in life.

38. "**their**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A) places'
- B) tattoos'
- C) leaders'
- D) Egypt, Britain and Peru's

39. Which of the following is one of the things that tattooing has shown?

- A) maturity
- B) failure
- C) courage
- D) history

- 4 In Japan, tattooing has been practiced since around the fifth century B.C. However, tattoos became a way to mark criminals and therefore, started to fall into disfavor. The government made tattooing illegal in 1870, and there are still laws against it today. Tattoos are still strongly associated with criminals – particularly the *yakuza*, or the Japanese mafia, who are known for their full-body tattoos. Full-body tattoos can be seen in most parts of the world as well as in Japan, but their designs vary. The complex design of a *yakuza* member's tattoo usually includes symbols of character traits that the person wants to have. The process of getting a full-body tattoo is both slow and painful and can take up to two years to complete. In some cultures, scarring – a marking caused by cutting or burning the skin – is practiced, usually among people who have darker skin on which a tattoo would be difficult to see. For men in West Africa, for instance, scarring is a ritual of passage – an act that symbolizes that a male has matured from a child into an adult. In Australia, among some native people, scars are made on the skin of both men and women when they reach 16 or 17. Without **these**, people were traditionally not permitted to trade, sing ceremonial songs, or participate in other activities.

40. Tattoos were not approved of in Japanese society because they _____.

- A) hurt
- B) were linked with crime
- C) took too long
- D) had complicated designs

41. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- A) Scarring is more painful than tattooing.
- B) Yakuza members all have similar personalities.
- C) Scarring is a significant event for West African men.
- D) Tattoos covering the whole body only belong to Japanese culture.

42. "**these**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A) scars
- B) members
- C) native people
- D) men and women

- 5 All skin markings are not permanent, however. In countries such as Morocco and India, women decorate their skin with colorful henna designs for celebrations such as weddings and important religious holidays. The henna coloring, which comes from a plant, fades and disappears over time.

43. Which of the following is **TRUE** about henna tattoos?

- A) They last forever.
- B) They are only brown in color.
- C) Indian women wear them on special occasions.
- D) They cannot be worn during religious ceremonies.

- 6 In recent years in many industrialized nations, tattooing, henna body art, and, to a lesser degree, scarring have been gaining popularity. What makes these practices appealing to those living in modern cities? According to photographer Chris Rainier, whose book *Ancient Marks* examines body markings around the globe, people are looking for a connection with the traditional world. “There is a whole sector of modern society – people in search of identity, people in search of meaning ...,” says Rainier. “Thus, there has been a huge **explosion** of body marking ... It’s mankind wanting identity, wanting a sense of place ... and a sense of culture within their community.

44. In the final paragraph, the word “**explosion**” can be replaced with _____.

- A) bombing
- B) destruction
- C) increase
- D) decrease

45. What is the **MAIN IDEA** of the 6th paragraph?

- A) Body marking means a search for identity.
- B) Scarring is the least popular body marking.
- C) There are many reasons why people have tattoos.
- D) People decorate their skins in various different ways.

NOW, COPY YOUR ANSWERS ONTO YOUR OPTICAL FORM.

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ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

PIE

SESSION III

This pack consists of the Use of English section.

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 alternative. Mark your answers on the optical form. (10 x 1 = 10 pts)

I.

The Amazon rainforest, extending over 4.1 million square kilometres and over seven countries, is one of the greatest natural resources in the world. Over one third of all species in the world can be found there ___(1)___ hundreds of mammal species, at least a million fish species and thousands of different birds. The Amazon rainforest is known as the “*lung of the world*” as it ___(2)___ 30% of the existing rainforest and about 20% of the Earth’s oxygen is produced there.

Unfortunately, increased commercial business and agricultural expansion over the past few decades has put the Amazon rainforest at great risk. Large areas ___(3)___ at an alarming rate in order to clear land for farming. Trees are cut down to make furniture or to use as building materials. Animals are captured ___(4)___ in other parts of the world. The effects of these acts have increased dramatically and more and more people around the world are becoming aware of the environmental problems caused by the enormous destruction of the Amazon rainforest. Because the problem ___(5)___ be as serious as it is now, governments failed to take the necessary steps to solve it. There should be tougher laws in order for the rainforest to be more effectively protected for future generations.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A) include
B) included
C) including
D) to include | 2. A) made up
B) makes up
C) is making up
D) has made up | 3. A) are destroying
B) were destroyed
C) have destroyed
D) are being destroyed |
| 4. A) to be sold
B) to be selling
C) to have sold
D) to have been sold | 5. A) wouldn't
B) didn't use to
C) wasn't used to
D) didn't get used to | |

II.

What is a necessary piece of modern office equipment? It is not the PC, or even the Internet or e-mail, and it certainly doesn't have a microchip ___(6)___ in it. So, what can it be? It is likely to be canary yellow and you will find it essential. You may have several of them all over your notice board at work, and ___(7)___ at home. It's the Post-It Note – small little papers stuck around to remind you of things! In the age of high-tech desk managers, its popularity can ___(8)___ as strange by many office workers. After all, you have a choice: you can put your reminder into a complicated computer programme that will alert you with bleeps and onscreen fireworks ___(9)___ you forget to do something, or you can write it on a post-it paper and stick it on your desk, gradually making your grey workstation ___(10)___ a field of sunflowers.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. A) fix
B) to fix
C) fixed
D) fixing | 7. A) little
B) a few
C) much
D) a great deal of | 8. A) perceive
B) be perceiving
C) have perceived
D) be perceived |
| 9. A) so that
B) unless
C) in case
D) in order that | 10. A) resemble
B) resembled
C) resembling
D) to resemble | |

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)

Studying abroad can be the adventure of a lifetime. In fact, it is a unique experience for several reasons. To begin with, it provides students with the ____ (11) ____ to learn a different language, and meet new people. Secondly, international study enables students to ____ (12) ____ ideas and information with people from different cultures. Thus, students develop tolerance and respect necessary to appreciate cultural differences. Especially, schools with cultural ____ (13) ____ contribute a lot both to students' personal and intellectual growth. Finally, many employers praise this kind of education experience very highly. Therefore, it is ____ (14) ____ that studying abroad has benefits for future career. Many statistics show that the great influence of studying abroad on future career goals and choices is ____ (15) ____, especially for those students in an internship while abroad.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. A) benefit
B) opportunity
C) choice
D) desire | 12. A) receive
B) provide
C) develop
D) exchange | 13. A) identity
B) environment
C) diversity
D) pressure |
| 14. A) obvious
B) vague
C) questionable
D) practical | 15. A) smart
B) valuable
C) deep
D) mysterious | |

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)

Card games go so far back in history that no one knows exactly when they were invented or where they came from. Most experts, however, believe that playing cards ____ (16) ____ came from Asia. There is a tradition that both the ancient Hindus and Muslims used to play cards for their ____ (17) _____. However, there is no concrete ____ (18) ____ of this. The Chinese claim that there were card games in China as early as the twelfth century. According to their history, cards were an ____ (19) ____ designed to amuse the people in the palace of an emperor called Suen - ho. The first records we have of card games in the west date from the fourteenth century. Towards the close of this century, cards were already very popular in France. Indeed, their ____ (20) ____ was so great that finally it was forbidden for working people to play cards except on holiday days.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 16. A) origin
B) originally
C) original
D) originated | 17. A) amusing
B) amused
C) amusement
D) amuse | 18. A) proof
B) prove
C) proving
D) proved |
| 19. A) invented
B) inventor
C) invent
D) invention | 20. A) popularity
B) popular
C) popularly
D) popularize | |

**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. It's a pity that I didn't listen to the doctor's advice.

- A) I wish I had listened to the doctor's advice.
- B) If I hadn't listened to the doctor, I would be ill now.
- C) Although I had listened to the doctor's advice, I still feel bad.
- D) I shouldn't have listened to the doctor's advice.

22. Mike told me he really thought that I should do a course on management.

- A) Mike denied doing a course on management.
- B) Mike promised to do a course on management.
- C) Mike warned me not to do a course on management.
- D) Mike encouraged me to do a course on management.

23. "How long will the performance last?" she asked.

- A) She asked how long the performance lasted.
- B) She asked how long the performance would last.
- C) She asked if the performance would last long.
- D) She asked if the performance had lasted long.

24. They did something with the treasure. It remains a mystery.

- A) They did something with the mysterious treasure.
- B) Who did something with the treasure remains a mystery.
- C) What they did with the treasure remains a mystery.
- D) Nobody knows why the treasure remains a mystery.

25. No one in the world drives as badly as you do!

- A) You are the best driver in the world.
- B) There's no one in the world who drives better than you do.
- C) How you drive cannot be compared to anything in this world.
- D) Everybody else in the world drives better than you do.

SESSION I: INTEGRATED WRITING SECTION

LISTENING TAPESCRIFT 01

NOISE POLLUTION

What about noise pollution? When talking about pollution in general, people usually refer to air and water pollution and they pay little or no attention to the global threat of noise pollution. They seem to forget or are not aware that noise pollution can be very disturbing for people and the environment.

The term “noise” is used to refer to any unwanted sound. This may range from the sound created by a rooster crowing in the middle of the night while you’re sleeping or the continuous sound of cars and trucks passing by. All day long we are exposed to various kinds of sound. However, noise pollution describes any sound created by people, animals and machines that disturbs the environment.

Let’s take a look at how people are affected by noise pollution. There are three effects. The most common effect of noise is hearing difficulties. Let me put it differently. Lots of people suffer from hearing loss or serious hearing problems because they are seriously affected by the noise that surrounds them. Research has shown that sound levels above 85 decibels can cause permanent hearing damage. Let me spell decibels for you: d-e-c-i-b-e-l-s. Unfortunately, the sound of music in a disco or night club, or the loud music you play in your house is usually more than 100 decibels. If you are continuously exposed to such high sound levels, you have a serious risk of becoming deaf. So, music that is more than 100 decibels can be dangerous for people.

Another bad effect of noise is that it can increase stress levels. Loud noises cause stress. When our stress levels increase, we become very aggressive and angry. And as a result, we want to fight or we don’t say or do nice things to the people around us. Scientists still don’t know why we become aggressive, but it probably has to do with how much noise we are used to hearing. A baby might be a good example. Babies don’t usually like noise because they are used to their parents talking to them softly. So, when there’s a lot of noise, babies cry and become very unhappy.

The final effect of noise pollution is sleepless nights. I’m sure all of you have had sleepless nights because of the noise coming from outside. Very high levels of noise can wake people from their sleep and this can be very annoying. And as a result, this could make them irritable and tired the next day.

Noise pollution is as important as water and air pollution and people are affected by noise pollution in many different ways.

WATER POLLUTION

Water is the essence of life and all the creatures on earth live by drinking water. Today we're going to see what happens when this essence of life gets polluted. What is water pollution? Let's answer this question first. Any change in the physical, chemical, and biological properties of water that has a harmful effect on living things is water pollution. It affects all the major water bodies of the world such as lakes, rivers, oceans, and groundwater. Let's see the effects of water pollution in detail.

First of all, water pollution can destroy the environment. Any animal that drinks polluted water will suffer from disease and die. This destroys their food chain as well. Let me explain how their food chain is affected. In the food chain, a snake eats a frog and a frog eats a smaller animal like a grasshopper. So if a frog drinks polluted water, it will suffer from disease and die. And of course the snake which eats that frog will suffer from the same disease and die as well.

Secondly, water pollution creates an unhealthy environment for marine life. Some marine animals can survive or adapt to living in polluted conditions, while others will not be able to exist. Some fish are very sensitive to any change in their environment. For example, when oil spills enter waterways, the oxygen levels in the water decrease. This affects fish immediately as when they don't get enough oxygen, they can't survive. Also, when the water is polluted by waste materials, this is a danger for them. When they eat those waste materials, they get poisoned and they die.

Water pollution also seriously affects human life. Humans can get ill when they drink polluted water. Polluted water causes injury to many human organs such as the heart and the kidneys. In other words, the human heart and kidneys can be badly affected if polluted water is consumed. People can become very sick as a result of this. They can also get diseases by eating seafood that has been poisoned. For example, people who eat poisoned shellfish may suffer from a deadly illness called paralytic shellfish poisoning. Shellfish is no longer caught along many shores because it is simply too polluted with sewage or toxic chemical wastes.

As you see water pollution is a global problem and it has serious effects on the environment, marine life and human life.

SESSION II

LISTENING TAPESCRIPT

PART 1:

Presenter: Hello everyone. The topic of today's show is friendships. I have five people here with me today and they are going to tell us about their friends and friendships. Let's start with Cathy Sanders.

Cathy Sanders: Last month I arranged to go out with my best friend Jenny. At the last minute she rang to say that she wasn't feeling well. Then, I got an unexpected invitation to a dinner party. Imagine my surprise when I walked in and saw her sitting there. I e-mailed her the next day asking her why she'd lied. She replied saying that she didn't have to explain herself to me because she just didn't see me as part of her life any more.

Presenter: Hmm... How rude! Now, let's listen to Thomas More.

Thomas More: I'm one of those guys with a fat address book – maybe because people find me charming. But the ones I am usually with are not more than seven in number. And they've been with me since my childhood. We all share the same interests. We all grew up in the same social, professional and geographical world. The group offers me as much security and intimacy as I require. It's not that I don't like making new friends but I just don't need them.

Presenter: And Agatha Fold is here. Let's now listen to her.

Agatha Fold: One day my husband was rushed to hospital for an emergency operation. My best friend was very supportive and offered to help when she could but all the others just said they wouldn't be able to. It was funny but the people I almost admired were those who admitted that they couldn't help but gave poor reasons for not being able to do so. I've now come to the conclusion that you can be friends with people for years, but it's all rather superficial.

Presenter: Hmm... I see what you mean, Agatha. Now, on to Ray McJoy.

Ray McJoy: I'm thrilled when I get invitations from new people because you never know who you might meet as a result of them. I make new friends easily but I drop my old ones easily, too. At the same time, I believe we should be loyal to our friends while we still have them. I think I'm perfectly consistent because in my view, friendships should automatically end as soon as one finds the other boring. I really find it irritating when some people keep calling me when it's clear that the whole thing has come to an end.

Presenter: And our last guest is Patricia Boyd. She's going to tell us about her friends.

Patricia Boyd: I've been part of a group of friends for quite a few years. Everyone in the group is ambitious and competitive. I can honestly say that my membership of the group has been a greater source of pride to me than my career. But last year I argued with the most popular couple in the group and gradually, I sensed that my family and I were being excluded from the group's joint activities. It really hurt that my status was what people gave importance to, not my personality.

PART 2:

GREENPEACE

One of the major problems in the world today is the destruction of the natural environment. Individuals, governments, and international organisations worry about this problem and try to find solutions. Greenpeace is one of these international organisations. In today's lecture, you are going to hear about Greenpeace. First, I will give you general information about Greenpeace. Then I'll tell you about the problems that led Greenpeace to take action and finally, I'll finish off today's lecture with the things Greenpeace protests against with examples.

OK. Let me start the lecture by giving you general information about Greenpeace. Greenpeace was organised in 1971 in Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada. The main purpose of the organisation is to save the environment. In order to protect the environment, Greenpeace has protested about a lot of things since it started in 1971. But why does Greenpeace want to save the environment?..... Because the members of Greenpeace believe all forms of life on earth depend on each other. All the forms of plant and animal life fit together in the environment and we need all of them. Greenpeace also believes that there is a limit to all of our natural resources. We need to take care of them and use them carefully. Greenpeace believes that we need to protect the earth for our children.

Now, in the second part of the lecture, I'll tell you about the problems that led organisations like Greenpeace to take action. The destruction of the natural environment is a complicated problem. Burning fuel, throwing away plastic bags, containers or toys, and the production of poisonous chemicals are ways we contribute to the destruction of the environment. Nuclear fallout is another way of destroying the environment. Let's take a look at nuclear fallout. Since 1945, several countries have been testing nuclear bombs in the air and underground. The explosions in the air cause nuclear fallout. Nuclear fallout is the radioactive dust created when a nuclear weapon explodes. This radioactive dust, consisting of hot particles, is a kind of radioactive poison. It can lead to the poisoning of ground and the animal food chain. In addition, now there are nuclear power stations to make electricity. These produce waste that can be very dangerous.

Let me now tell you what Greenpeace does to solve the problems I've already mentioned. Greenpeace protests against the things that can cause any kind of pollution in the environment. Let me give you some examples. The first example I am going to give you is, in fact, the first action that Greenpeace took. The United States was testing bombs on an island in Alaska. These were American tests, but they were done very near Canada. Greenpeace protested about the tests, and other people became interested in the issue as well. A year later, the testing was stopped because of the protests, so the result was a success for Greenpeace. However, not all the protests resulted in success.

The second example I'm going to give you didn't have a happy ending. France carried out nuclear testing on Moruroa, an island halfway between Chile and Australia in the South Pacific. Members of Greenpeace sailed to the South Pacific to protest against the nuclear testing there. In 1973, the French stopped the nuclear testing, but they started the tests again in 1980. Five years later, in 1985, a Greenpeace ship was in New Zealand on its way to Moruroa again. Someone who was working for the French government put a bomb on the ship, and it sank. The explosion killed one man.

Bomb or nuclear testing is not the only thing that Greenpeace protests, of course. Greenpeace protests against other things as well. First of all, Greenpeace tries to save animals. Baby seals can be given as the first example. Every year, hunters kill thousands of baby seals in Norway and Canada and sell the skins to make coats. Members of Greenpeace sail to the area and stand between the hunters and the seals. Another animal they have been trying to protect is the whale. When ships hunt whales, Greenpeace sails to the area, and then the members go in small boats between the ships and the whales. As well as trying to save animals such as seals and whales as I have just mentioned, Greenpeace is trying to protect the seas, too. Many countries put their chemical and nuclear waste in the sea and they are polluting the seas and oceans with their waste. Greenpeace always takes actions to stop them. So, Greenpeace takes action to protect the animals and the seas, which are important for our planet.

In conclusion, Greenpeace believes that we must all learn to live in peace, not just with other humans, but with all the beautiful animals on earth. We must work to protect the future of the earth.

PART 3:
CONVERSATION 1

Tapescript:

Conversation 1:

- Woman : Ugh! This place is horrible. I wish we hadn't come here. It wouldn't be so bad if the bathroom was clean, but it's even dirtier.
- Man : I know, but it was getting late, and we'd been driving all day, and I wanted to stop. At least this is better than nothing.
- Woman : Well, I wish we'd set off earlier. Then we could have arrived in London today, and we'd have had a whole day to go round the galleries and museums. Now, we won't get there before tomorrow lunchtime.
- Man : You're right, but I had to go to work this morning. If I hadn't, we'd be staying in a much better place in London now instead of this horrible place.
- Woman : Anyway, it's time we thought about getting something to eat. If we weren't so late, I'd suggest going into town, but if we did, we might not find anywhere. It's quite late already.
- Man : The receptionist told me about a nice snack bar quite near here. And I wish you wouldn't moan about everything.
- Woman : OK, OK. I'm sorry. Let's go.

Conversation 2:

- Laura : James, have you found a house to rent yet?
- James : No, not yet. I hope I find one soon. My family is arriving in a few days, and I want to have a house ready for them when they get here.
- Laura : Oh! Your family is coming. I really would like to meet them. Hmm... But it sounds like you need some help.
- James : Well, maybe a little, but probably all I really need is more money. If only I didn't have to find something cheap. I wish I were making more money. Then I would have more choices of houses.
- Laura : Well, I may be able to help you out there.
- James : You mean you know of a good house for us?
- Laura : Not exactly. But I might know of a way for you to make some easy money making some quick deliveries.
- James : Hmm... sounds nice! Tell me more.
- Laura : I hear that Pizza Time wants someone to deliver pizzas from 6:00 to 9:00 every night. And the pay's not bad.
- James : Oh, is that all? Well, that sounds great! You're such a good friend, Laura. So, who do I talk to?