İzmir Bakırçay University School of Foreign Languages Sample Proficiency and Exemption Exam SESSION 1 (Use of English & Reading Comprehension)

Time: 120 minutes

(80 questions x 1,25 pts = 100 pts)



Name-Surname: Student Number:

			Scor	re:	/ 100
Foi	MA r questions 1-16 choose the co		WERS ON THE OP	гіс ғо	RM!!!
1.				at tuvo h	Ollers
1.	a. Thanks to		ane was delayed almo <b>c.</b> Although	si iwo n	<b>d.</b> Due to
2.	She has never been to the USA a. has she	A before, <b>b.</b> did she	? <b>c.</b> hasn't she		d. had she
3.	After the celebration, everyon a. can't have	e looked so please b. could have	c. must have	had a f	fantastic time. <b>d.</b> should have
4.	If you hadn't revised last weel a. won't have passed c. wouldn't pass	k, you	the exam yesterday. b. wouldn't have pas d. didn't pass		
5.	I'm glad we had a map. I'm su a. didn't have	are we would have b. hadn't had	e got lost if wec. don't have		ne. <b>d.</b> haven't had
6.	I drive a car at before d	riving lessons but b. could	now I drive all the tine. c. can't		d. couldn't
7.	I wish a school there ea a. was built		r. ild <b>c.</b> had built	1	<b>d.</b> had been built
8.	You asked David before a. should have		itar. He seemed angry c. can't have		ne heard that you had his guit d. shouldn't have
9.	Paul left the party early. He sa a. is going to study	id he b. studied	for his Maths exam. c. was going	to study	d. had studied
10.	The taxi driver was responsible <b>a.</b> for	e the :	accident. Therefore, h	e had to	pay a fine. <b>d.</b> about
11.	The journalist asked President <b>a.</b> what he had seen	Smith in I  b. what he saw	ndia the week before. c. what had h	e seen	<b>d.</b> what he was seeing
12.	Sarah: What are those workmon Bill: Oh, we		arden? <b>b.</b> 're having our gara	age huild	ding
	c. 're having our garage build	iiu	<b>d.</b> 're having our gard	-	_
13.	She was very sad because the <b>a.</b> which	man s	he fell in love with le <b>c.</b> where	ft her.	<b>d.</b> whose
14.	Ann: You look annoyed. Wha Bill: Jane revealed my secret ta. didn't trust				<b>d.</b> wouldn't have trusted

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<b>15.</b> Amy: Why did the ca	t run awav?		
		efore you went out. If yo	ou the windows open, it
a. didn't leave / woul		<b>b.</b> didn't leave / would	
c. hadn't left / wouldr	ı't run	d. hadn't left / wouldn's	't have run
	ed the whole city. More the		rescued so far. It
	<b>b.</b> had been / i		d. were / was
Read the following text a	nd choose the correct a	Iternative for questions	17-26.
Online education today is	an important part of educ	cation sector. One of the	first famous online schools 17 in
Los Angeles, America. It	was called "Online Acad	emy". The main advanta	age of studying in that school was that
people 18 commute t	o a school every day. In	order not to fall behind	the regular schools, the course tried to
provide the best education	with famous teachers with	th lots of interactive exer	cises online. However, there were also
some arguments against th	is course. Some people c	laimed that students 19.	lacked in computer skills couldn't
reflect their real performar	nce during the lessons. Se	eing these arguments, th	e institution decided <b>20.</b> computer
course at the weekends. S	tudents had the chance to	o learn not only compute	er skills but also how to prepare good
presentations during those	courses. By the time the	course 21 many stud	ents had already made a great progress
in their lessons. Parents we	ere also satisfied with this	situation as they paid 22	money compared to the previous
years. If they had sent their	r children to private scho	ols, they 23 much n	nore money for their education. Nearly
10 years ago, there were ab	oout 1000 online educatio	n institutions available in	different subjects. In the last 10 years,
this number 24 and no	owadays this trend has tal	ken over the world. As an	education expert, I am sure that more
and more students 25	these online courses du	e to their convenient con	nditions in the future. Technology has
made our lives easier, but	is it valid for education s	ector? This question can	't be answered accurately until we see
the long-term consequence	es of these online courses	s. You should consult an	expert before 26 your education
path.		LAV	
17. a. was founded	<b>b.</b> is founded	c. founded	d. had been founded
<b>18. a.</b> had to	<b>b.</b> were able to	c. didn't have to	d. couldn't
<b>19. a.</b> who	<b>b.</b> when	c. whose	d. which
<b>20. a.</b> doing	<b>b.</b> to do	c. do	<b>d.</b> to be done
<b>21. a.</b> ended	<b>b.</b> had ended	<b>c.</b> were ended	d. has ended
<b>22. a.</b> more	<b>b.</b> less	<b>c.</b> the least	d. much
23. a. would spent	<b>b.</b> would have spent	c. couldn't have spent	<b>d.</b> will have spent
<b>24. a.</b> doubled	<b>b.</b> has been doubling	<b>c.</b> was doubled	d. has doubled
25. a. will prefer	<b>b.</b> would prefer	c. prefer	<b>d.</b> will be preferred

c. chosen

**b.** to choose

**26. a.** choose

**d.** choosing

## Read the following text and choose the correct alternative for questions 27-36.

David Lewis, 27 has travelled to many parts of the world, is a wildlife writer and photographer. He 28 by
Anna Douglas recently. 29 of his books was based on wild animals in South America- principally the
armadillo. However, for the last 18 months, he 30the urban fox in London, 31 he lives. He made up his
mind about his new project while he 32 back home by train. It was half past three in the afternoon and suddenly
he noticed a brown dog sitting in the sunshine. Then, he realized that it wasn't a dog, it was a fox. People usually
think that foxes like open country, but there are some foxes 33 live on the outskirts of London. For example,
Crystal Palace Park 34 by many tourists every summer and people see some foxes there. David believed that
these few foxes came by following the railway tracks. They don't look aggressive as they can easily find
food in dustbins which provide rich pickings 35 for foxes but also for cats. So far, in his studies he 36 no
evidence of foxes which attacked domestic animals. On the other hand, in his speech yesterday, he said that they
sometimes attacked lambs in the wild.

27. a. whose	<b>b.</b> that	<b>c.</b> where	<b>d.</b> who
28. a. was interviewed	<b>b.</b> is interviewed	c. has been interviewed	d. has interviewed
<b>29.</b> a. One	b. Some	c. Any	d. A couple
<b>30. a.</b> was going to study	<b>b.</b> was studying	c. would study	<b>d.</b> has been studying
<b>31. a.</b> which	<b>b.</b> where	c. that	<b>d.</b> whose
32. a. would travel	<b>b.</b> travelled	c. was travelling	d. had travelled
<b>33. a.</b> who	<b>b.</b> where	c. when	d. which
34. a. is being visited	<b>b.</b> has been visited	c. is visited	d. was visited
35. a. not only	<b>b.</b> between	c. neither	d. either
<b>36. a.</b> was finding	<b>b.</b> found	c. has found	d. has been finding

#### Choose the option which best rewrites each sentence.

- 37. As a child, I would spend every summer at my grandparents' home.
- a. During my childhood, I regularly spent summer vacations at my grandparents'.
- **b.** I visit my grandparents every summer, just like I did when I was a child.
- c. My grandparents came to stay with us every summer during my childhood.
- d. I've never spent a summer away from my grandparents since childhood
- 38. Scientists still don't fully understand why volcanic activity rises.
- **a.** The reason behind the rise in volcanic activity is still unclear to scientists.
- **b.** Scientists know why volcanic eruptions have become more frequent.
- c. Most scientists blame human activity for increasing volcanic eruptions.
- d. It is widely accepted that volcanic activity is decreasing over time.
- **39.** We missed the train because the traffic was heavier than expected.
- **a.** Although traffic was light, we couldn't catch the train.
- **b.** Scientists know why volcanic eruptions have become more frequent.
- **c.** We couldn't miss the train even though traffic was heavy.
- **d.** We had enough time, but we waited too long at the station.
- **40.** Despite her efforts, she didn't manage to complete the project on time.
- **a.** She completed the project earlier than expected thanks to her efforts.
- **b.** She couldn't finish the project by the deadline, even though she tried hard.
- c. She didn't bother finishing the project because she started too late.
- **d.** She put in no effort but still completed the project on time.

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# Read the following text and choose the correct alternative for questions 41-45.

•	• •		This 41 is taking place in cities and in
			erall, this is 43 good for the housing
-		<del></del>	th shows that people are making other big
expenditures. As a result	t, the economy is improving	g as 45 spend m	oney.
41. a. essence	<b>b.</b> trend	<b>c.</b> assumption	<b>d.</b> function
<b>42. a.</b> demand	<b>b.</b> flexibility	c. factor	d. confusion
	<b>b.</b> reasonably		
43. a. accurately		<b>c.</b> particularly	d. indirectly
44. a. consuming	<b>b.</b> purchasing	c. spending	d. extinguishing
45. a. stockbrokers	b. merchants	<b>c.</b> architects	d. consumers
D 14 61			
Read the following text	and choose the correct a	Iternative for quest	ions 46-50.
			be a/an 46 sight in British forests and
			North America because rich people 47
-			y, only about 140,000 red squirrels remain,
•			n and seen as major pests due to the 49
they cause to plants and	d houses. While red squire	els are protected, gr	ray squirrels can be 50 trapped and
destroyed. Official rules	allow this for gray squirre	ls.	11170
	- 11	1 1 E	. ako
<b>46. a.</b> common	<b>b.</b> unfashionable	c. rare	d. scarce
47. a. implied	<b>b.</b> inquired	c. consider	red <b>d.</b> concluded
<b>48. a.</b> rarely	<b>b.</b> extremely	<b>c.</b> slightly	<b>d.</b> amazingly
<b>49. a.</b> advantage	<b>b.</b> benefit	c. efficacy	0,1
<b>50. a.</b> fortunately	<b>b.</b> impatiently	c. legally	<b>d.</b> hastily
cov un rerouniumer,	0 1	or regulary	an amount
For questions 51- 60 pla	ease choose the correct al	ternative	
1 of questions 51 of pro	ease enouse the correct ar	tor marries	
<b>51.</b> The speech of the la	nuver was so	nat the criminal didn't	't get any punishment.
a. hilarious	<b>b.</b> dull		d. catchy
a. Illiarious	p. dun	c. persuasive	d. Catchy
52 Emanary duintra ana	novvodova Tha	agnacially base bac	ome popular among teenagers who go to the
	nowadays. They	especially have bec	ome popular among teenagers who go to the
gym regularly.	1 (11: 1 1: 1	WI ha	
<b>a.</b> buying into	<b>b.</b> falling behind	c. getting to	d. catching on
<b>53.</b> Congratulations! You		ess in writing argum	_
a. made	<b>b.</b> done	c. got	d. taken
<b>54.</b> After he had retired	from his job, Jane's father	painting as he had lots of free time.	
a. fell behind	<b>b.</b> took up	c. let down	d. get along
55. Jack is an honest pe	erson. I am sure he will	his promise	e about the party organization.
a. find out	<b>b.</b> sign	c. keep	d. save
	-	-	
<b>56.</b> Experts can't predic	et the time of earthquakes	. They ha	even't got enough data for this.
	<b>b.</b> accurately		

57.	Scientists have different ways to		information which they use in their experiments.		
	a. emerge	<b>b.</b> wrap	<b>c.</b> preserve	<b>d.</b> gather	
58.	When her father lot.	asked where she had been, M	a/an answer as she panicked a		
	a. jealous	<b>b.</b> fellow	c. rational	d. unpredictable	
59.	The Nokia has launched a new mobile phone to the market and it became so popular that the sales are the expectations of the company.				
	a. beyond	<b>b.</b> in front of	<b>c.</b> through	<b>d.</b> under	
60.	. After the death of his father, Scott has taken		the management of the company.		
	a. up	b. over	c. out	<b>d.</b> on	

# Read the following texts and answer the questions accordingly.

#### **Text I: Planet Football**

Throughout history, people have played some version of a kicking game. What the world now calls football, or soccer in the U.S., began as far back as 2500 B.C. with the Chinese game of tsu chu. The sport we're familiar with today originated in Britain; by the 1840s, England's Football Association had established a set of rules, and the modern game was born. Today, more than 120 million regular players from all over the globe participate in the game annually, truly making soccer the world's sport.

Europe: Home of the Rich and Famous

Europe has the largest number of soccer players on Earth and is also home to the world's richest and best-known professional teams. Europe's major clubs -such as Spain's Real Madrid and England's Manchester United- have evolved from local teams to global brands, with supporters all over the world. Some are owned by foreign businessmen, who invest large amounts of money in their clubs, hoping to earn significant returns on ticket sales, television, and advertising deals.

### Asia: A Growing Passion

Over the past two decades, an intense soccer competition among Japan, China, and South Korea has helped to increase enthusiasm for the sport across Asia. In China, for example, recent data suggest that soccer is now more popular than traditional Chinese favourites, such as table tennis and basketball. This enthusiasm has also helped to bridge differences and bring people together. The 2002 World Cup, co-hosted by South Korea and Japan, was a victory for cooperation and friendship, and in the Middle East, youth soccer teams have also helped to promote peace.

South America: Unbeatable Talent

South America produces some of the most exciting soccer on Earth, and many of the most admired players. Brazil has won the most World Cup Finals ever, and is the only team to have participated in every World Cup to date. Youth soccer is also an enormous business in South America (third after Europe and North America), but as with Africa and Asia, many of the best players join the wealthy European teams for the chance to earn big money and international recognition.

Soccer: A Global Force

Thanks to its worldwide popularity and the reach of satellite television, soccer has experienced a major evolution in recent years. Today's major teams import both players and coaches from abroad, and clubs once supported only by their local communities now have fans all over the world. In the last quarter century, soccer has succeeded in cutting across national lines to become a global, interconnected sport - one that has the power to unite us all.

## 61. What is this text mainly about?

a. the history of soccer

- b. the popularity of soccer around the world
- c. the increasing popularity of women's soccer
- d. China's passion for soccer

## 62. Which game is NOT mentioned in the passage as a popular sport in China?

- a. table tennis
- **b.** basketball
- c. badminton
- d. soccer

## 63. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a. In Asia, soccer is a very competitive sport.
- **b.** In Asia, soccer has increased in popularity in recent years.
- c. Soccer has helped to promote peace in the Middle East.
- d. The 2002 World Cup was held in Asia.

#### 64. According to the passage, South American soccer teams don't pay as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_

- a. African teams
- **b.** Asian teams
- **c.** European teams
- d. Korean teams

### **Text II: Sleep Deprivation**

If you can sleep well, be grateful. Sleep deprivation is extremely common, and its side effects are both serious and underestimated. It is estimated that 50–70 million people in the U.S. suffer from a sleep disorder, and yet too many of them do not seek medical help. Although occasional sleep interruptions are generally no more than a nuisance, continuous lack of sleep can lead to excessive daytime sleepiness, emotional difficulties, poor job performance, and even obesity.

Sleep deprivation also impacts mental well-being. A study done by the U.K. Mental Health Foundation found that people who didn't get enough sleep were about three times more likely to exhibit poor concentration and four times more likely to have relationship problems. According to another study, by the University of Warwick, getting less than six hours of sleep on a continuous basis makes a person 48% more likely to die of heart disease and 15% more likely to develop a stroke. According to study co-author Professor Francesco Cappuccio, lack of sleep "is like a ticking time bomb for your health."

If a person is experiencing difficulties falling and staying asleep, there are several effective methods that can help and do not require medication. These include relaxation techniques, like tightening and relaxing muscles, breathing slowly, and meditating; stimulation control, which involves controlling pre-bedtime activities and surroundings; and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), designed to help people understand and change their thought patterns. If sleep deprivation and negative symptoms continue, however, consultation with a doctor is recommended. It's essential not to underestimate the importance of adequate sleep to maintaining good mental and physical health.

#### 65. The main idea of the article is that

- **a.** lack of sleep can have significant health consequences
- **b.** sleeping is not as essential as people used to think
- c. people underestimate how much sleep they need
- d. relaxation techniques are important for a good night's sleep

#### 66. According to the article, many people with sleeping disorders

**a.** breathe more slowly

- **b.** do cognitive behavioral therapy
- c. do not speak to their doctor about it
- **d.** usually practice healthy sleeping habits

67. Professor Cappuccio found that		
a. sleep-deprived people have more relationship problems		
b. sleep deprivation might make people critically ill		
c. research from the Mental Health Foundation was incorrect		
d. lack of sleep is just a minor nuisance		
68. The article says that people experiencing sleep difficulties can		
a. lose some weight b. take some types of medicine		
c. immediately find medical help  d. try methods that help them fall and stay asleep		
Text III:		
Text III.		
Although China has successfully confronted its recent short-term economic problems, large challenges remain.		
Some are economic. But the bigger challenges are political, both internally and with the rest of the world. China's		
critics predicted an economic hard landing when its growth began to slow, pulled down by shrinking export		
markets and the excess industrial and residential investment the country had generated in response to the global		
downturn at the end of the previous decade. Overcoming this slowdown was made more difficult by China's need		
to reverse a rise in domestic inflation, particularly the surge in real estate prices. While doubts can remain, it looks		
like all three problems are under control. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth will probably be at an annual		
rate of 8% this quarter and heading higher. The central bank has eased monetary policy, and the government has		
instructed commercial banks to increase lending. Although some of the new stimulus will add to excessive		
industrial capacity, much of it will go into needed urban infrastructure and low-income housing. Inflation has		
come down to less than 3%, now that world prices of food and energy are no longer accelerating. Real-estate		
prices remain very high but have stopped rising, thanks to a variety of government limits on speculative investing.		
Yet longer-term economic issues remain. The population is aging rapidly as a result of China's one-child policy,		
creating a problem for financing the benefits and health care of future retirees.		
69. According to the passage, although there are some doubts about the problems mentioned,		
a. the economic measures taken for recovery proved to be efficient		
b. the only solution is to get rid of inflation in the country		
c. it seems that China has taken them under control		
d. overcoming the slowdown in the country doesn't seem easy		
are evereening the steward within the country doesn't seem out		
70. It is clearly stated in the passage that the decrease of inflation to 3% is partly due to .		
a. the one-child policy of China b. a decrease in world prices of food and energy		
c. the increase in real estate prices d. the excessive industrial capacity of China		
71. It is seen in the passage that due to the constrictions of government on investment,		
a. the financial problems have turned out to be less dangerous		
<b>b.</b> domestic inflation has decreased a lot		

72. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.a. there are still economic problems in the long run

c. economic slowdown was dealt with successfully

d. real estate prices stopped increasing

- **b.** the central bank has effective incentives for countries with economic problems
- China will not be able to overcome its economic issues

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#### **Text IV: The Perfect Beach**

In pursuit of the perfect beach, travel writer Stanley Stewart heads to Brazil, where he discovers some of the world's most beautiful sandy escapes.

I'm standing on Rio de Janeiro's Copacabana beach, one of Brazil's -and the world's- most famous stretches of sand. As I watch life go by here in all its varied forms, I've come to realize that any understanding of Brazil really begins on its beaches. In this vibrant, multicultural country, the beach is not just a place; it's a state of mind -a way of thinking and living.

Rio alone, I'm told, has over 70 beaches, each with its own community: some are for bodybuilders, others are for senior citizens, still others are popular with parents and children. But Rio's beaches are just the starting point for my exploration of Brazil's Atlantic coastline, which at more than 8,000 kilometres (5,000 miles), and with more than 2,000 beaches, is the longest in the world. Every Brazilian has his or her own ideas of the perfect beach and is eager to tell you where to find it. I'm happy to take people's advice, but my ultimate goal is to find my own dream beach.

I head to a place said to have some of Brazil's best coastline: the state of Bahia in the northeast. Portuguese settlers established themselves at Bahia's present-day capital, Salvador da Bahia, in 1549. Over the centuries, people of many races have arrived and intermarried here, creating a distinctive cultural mix, which influences Bahia's language, religion, cuisine, music, and dance.

I'd been told that one of Bahia's best beaches Prainha -lies just south of Salvador, near the town of Itacare. On arriving at Prainha's beach, I discover its golden sand lined by a row of perfect palm trees, moving softly in the ocean breeze. Under the moon, silver waves roll onto the sand. As I enter the water, I have the feeling of swimming through moonlight. Prainha's beauty is magnificent -its perfect curves and graceful lines are like something you might see in a postcard. But for me, it's a little too perfect. The beach I'm searching for needs to be a little wilder...

I continue my search, heading north to one of Brazil's **legendary** beaches: Jericoacoara. Twenty years ago, only a handful of people were living in Jeri. Today it's an international destination, considered one of the best beach hangouts in the world (especially if you like windsurfing). It attracts visitors from Tokyo to Toronto and has grown from a small village into a lively little town. Despite the changes, Jeri hasn't been spoiled by tourists, mostly because of its isolated location -it's at least five hours from any airport.

Everyone in Jeri rents a beach buggy, which comes with a driver. I tell my driver to take me as far along the coast as he can. We drive for three hours, finally arriving at Maceio, a fisherman's beach. Boats lie on their sides while nets hang out to dry on lines between fishermen's houses. We eat on the beach and later rest in hammocks near the table. It's a great day on an amazing beach. How can it possibly get any better? I wonder. But I have one final place to visit.

Of the many beach destinations in this country, there is one that all Brazilians hold in high regard -the islands of Fernando de Noronha. More than a dozen beautiful beaches ring the island of Fernando alone, three of which rank among the top ten in Brazil. The islands of Fernando de Noronha lie a few hundred kilometres out in the Atlantic. For years, people were prohibited from visiting these islands because they were used as a prison and later by the army. Today the islands are a national park and UNESCO World Heritage Site, rich with diverse bird and sea life.

I visit a number of beaches on Fernando, but I leave the best one for last. The beach at Praia do Ledo is the perfect balance of sand, sea, and sky. The water is pale blue and warm, alive with colourful fish, turtles, and other marine life; the sand is the colour of honey. And in the rock formations and strong winds that occasionally come in from the Atlantic, there is that hint of wildness I was seeking. Finally, I've found the beach of my dreams. I dig my toes in the sand deeply and imagine I can hold on to this place forever.

73. What is the text mainly about?
a. Brazilian beach tourism
<b>b.</b> an educational tour of South America's beaches
c. the author's search for the dream beach
d. little-known beaches of South America
74. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?
a. to describe Bahia's many beaches
b. to explain why Bahia has the perfect beach
c. to describe Bahia's music and dance scene
d. to give information on Bahia's cultural background
75. In paragraph 4, the word <u>legendary</u> could be replaced with:
a. Oldest b. isolated c. picturesque d. famous
76. Which of these beaches is the most isolated?
a. Copacabana b. Prainha c. Jericoacoara d. Maceio
77. The islands of Fernando de Noronha now .
a. contain a prison b. are a national park c. are used by army d. have many beach buggies
TI ELL EKO.
For questions 78-90 choose the irrelevant sentence in the following texts.
78. There are ways to reduce the spread of pandemics. (I) The first thing you can do is to wash your hands for 20 seconds after touching things. (II) Secondly, you can wear a mask or cover your mouth and nose with a cloth. (III) Some people think it can be harmful to wear a mask. (IV) Next, you can clean the surfaces you often touch. Clean the tables, laptops and phones frequently. In conclusion,
there are many things you can do to reduce the spread of global illnesses.
a. I b. II c. III d. IV
a.1 U. II U. IV
79. I like traveling abroad because of several reasons. (I)Firstly, I meet different people when I go to
different countries. (II)I make friends and learn new things from them. (III)Next, I like going abroad
because experiences are always better than pictures. (IV) When I go to a different country, I can take
a lot of photos. For example, I can smell the street, taste local food and experience living in a particular place. As a conclusion, I enjoy traveling abroad because I can make friends, and experience
things.
a. I b. II c. III d. IV
80. People cry in many different situations to express many different emotions. The most common
situation is when people get physically hurt, but people cry also because of sad events in their life.
(I)When people experience loss, such as someone dying or breaking up with them, they often show
their sadness by crying. People also cry at very happy times in their lives. (II)At weddings, especially, you will see a lot of people crying because they are happy. (III)Seeing a newborn baby, winning a
race, or watching a happy movie can also bring tears to the eyes. (IV)My brother never cries at
movies, though. Another situation in which people cry is when they are very angry or very scared.

at many different times and can express many different things.

b. II

a. I

These emotions are so strong that people cry even if they don't want to. In short, crying can happen

d. IV

### -- THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAM -

