

PART I. LISTENING

LISTENING I

Listen to the speaker talking about **LIFE and STRESS**. You have **TWO MINUTES** to study the questions.

Listen **TWICE**. Circle the correct answer.

1. Which one is **FALSE**?

- A. Facing challenges in life is natural and absolutely normal.
- B. Coping with challenges requires reacting in the right way.
- C. It is important avoiding and not to face challenges in life.
- D. Stress is a natural outcome of facing challenges in life.

2. Stress is _____.

- A. an unusual reaction towards danger
- B. not itself a bad thing at all
- C. a name for body temperature
- D. overreacting towards events

3. Which one is **NOT** a result of stress?

- A. Reacting happily.
- B. Suffering badly.
- C. Feeling tense and anxious.
- D. Feeling unhappy.

4. The first step in dealing with stress is to _____.

- A. deal with tiredness not to become stressful
- B. stop having sleep problems not to have stress
- C. thinking about the same thing all the time
- D. recognize when we lose our perspective

5. Which one is **TRUE**?

- A. Things that we worry about are the most important.
- B. Talking to a friend about the source of stress is a solution.
- C. Stress decreases life span and life quality of people.
- D. Things may not be as important as we consider.

6. Exercise is a way of dealing with stress since it _____.

- A. helps a person consider himself fit and healthy
- B. burns up the nervous energy that causes stress
- C. helps a person to cope with stress psychologically
- D. is the source of stress and it has to be challenged

7. According to the speaker, it is strange that people _____.

- A. with mental disability can cope with stress more effectively and quickly
- B. with perspectives are able to deal with physical and mental disabilities
- C. cannot react over minor concerns as they do with major concerns
- D. don't have the ability to fight with physical disabilities and challenges

LISTENING II

Listen to Professor Mary Robinson talking about **IMPROVING READING SKILLS**. You have **TWO MINUTES** to study the questions. Listen **TWICE**. Circle the correct answer.

8. According to Professor Mary Robinson, students _____.
- A. have increased their amount of reading
 - B. are ashamed of what they read
 - C. read only for their studies
 - D. don't read much these days
9. Which one is **TRUE**?
- A. The more people read the better they express themselves.
 - B. People who watch TV have better knowledge than others.
 - C. Watching TV is the best way of getting knowledge.
 - D. Watching too much TV increases the amount of fat in body.
10. Which one is **NOT** a benefit of reading?
- A. Better reasoning abilities
 - B. Decreasing abilities in memory
 - C. Increasing vocabulary
 - D. Improving general knowledge
11. Which of the following are the steps for improving reading?
- I. To be aware of headings and subheadings
 - II. To get an overall idea of what you are reading
 - III. To stop reading when you get bored
- A. I, II
 - B. II, III
 - C. I, III
 - D. I, II, III
12. "Two-way process" reading is _____.
- A. questioning the ability to write a text in future
 - B. disagreeing with the writer in terms of his logic
 - C. wasting time and energy on useless texts
 - D. predicting about the writer's ideas next
13. Reading may become time consuming _____.
- A. unless you know more than one language
 - B. for a foreigner to look up every word in the dictionary
 - C. if you don't have much time on your schedule
 - D. when you focus on the writer's arguments and thesis
14. An educated guess _____.
- A. is not preferable since it causes misunderstandings
 - B. is a technique to work out the unknown vocabulary
 - C. has nothing to do with the context in the text
 - D. is the most preferred technique in reading
15. Moving your finger down the page while reading _____.
- A. is not a good tip or advice for reading
 - B. makes the reader follow every single word
 - C. enables you to keep moving forward
 - D. trains the reader in guessing vocabulary

GRAPHIC NOVELS

¹ People who think graphic novels are just comics (stories within pictures) with a different name should think again.

² Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and displayed in the style of a comic book. The term graphic novel was first used in 1978 by author and artist Will Eisner to make a difference with a comic novel he had written and illustrated from newspaper comic stories. He described graphic novels as having 'sequential art'. It is a series of pictures which tell a story.

³ Although today's graphic novels are a recent phenomenon, this basic way of telling stories has been used in various forms for centuries. Early cave drawings, hieroglyphics and medieval tapestries are examples of this. The term graphic novels is now generally used to describe any book in a comic format that resembles a novel in length and narrative development.

⁴ Many adults feel that graphic novels are not the type of reading material that will help young people become good readers. They believe that graphic novels are somehow a bad influence that prevent 'real' reading. In other words, they think that they are not 'real' books.

⁵ However, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audio books. Enthusiasts of this type range from original to small enthusiasts, and they are now being accepted by librarians and teachers as appropriate literature for children and young adults. The main advantages are that they promote **literacy**; they attract and motivate young people to read.

⁶ How do we know this? In the last few years, teachers and school libraries have reported magnificent success in making children read with graphic novels. Many have mentioned the motivational factor of the graphic novel. This has been especially true with children who has usually no desire to read, especially boys. The colourful pictures attract them, and then encourage them to find out what the story is about. Providing young people of all abilities with a wide range of reading materials, including graphic novels, can help them become lifelong readers.

⁷ Furthermore, one of the main benefits of a graphic novel is that it can help students who are learning a foreign language, and who are having problems improving their reading skills. **This** is because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Language learners are therefore more motivated by graphic novels and will get new vocabulary more quickly.

⁸ Many teachers have reported great success when they have used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. They have discovered that, just like traditional forms of literature, they can be useful tools for helping students examine aspects of history, science, literature and art.

⁹ The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer acceptable. The excellent graphic novels available today require many of the same skills that are needed to understand traditional works of novel. Often, they actually have more sophisticated vocabulary than traditional books. Reading them can help students develop the skills that are necessary to read more challenging work.

Circle the correct answer.

16. Which one is TRUE?

- A. It was in 1978 that the term graphic novel was first used.
- B. Graphic novels are only photographs to tell a story.
- C. Graphic novels are serious readers in political issues.
- D. Will Eisner was the writer of this text and the newspaper.

17. It wouldn't be wrong to say that graphic novels _____.

- A. are not a recently formed type of story
- B. resemble comics in terms of the development of story
- C. have no specific format as a book
- D. were mostly used by the Egyptian

18. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- A. Parents realize the benefits of graphic novels.
- B. Graphic novels are the worst type of all in literature.
- C. Parents believe in the drawbacks of graphic novels on reading.
- D. Real books resemble graphic novels which are easy to read.

19. Which one is **FALSE**?

- A. Graphic novels are accepted by teachers, as well.
- B. As opposed to popular belief, graphic novels have a method.
- C. Story telling in graphic novels resemble films, novels or audio books.
- D. Graphic novels prevent young people from reading.

20. Which of the following does **NOT** show the success of graphic novels with children?

- A. Graphic novels make children have a desire to read.
- B. Graphic novels are motivational in encouraging the writing ability.
- C. They are a way for children to become readers forever.
- D. Pictures attract children's attention which encourages the feeling of wonder.

21. Students who are learning a language _____.

- A. may benefit from graphic novels to develop their vocabulary range
- B. improve their reading skills more by reading novels more than graphic novels
- C. have already new vocabulary and have no need to read more
- D. get new vocabulary more quickly than children with graphic novels do

22. The reason why many teachers has reported success with graphic novels is that they _____ .

- A. are not like the classical literature and therefore, easier to understand
- B. are only for language learners and work with them more successful than others
- C. help students stay silent during the lectures as they look at the pictures
- D. help students with the history, literature and art to cover subjects easily

23. What does the writer's conclusion about graphic novels?

- A. Serious reading still keeps its place when it is compared with graphic novels.
- B. Because of the complex vocabulary they have, graphic novels encourage challenge in reading.
- C. Traditional novels require more sophisticated skills than graphic novels.
- D. Graphic novels are on the same ground with traditional books in terms of sophisticated vocabulary.

24. The word "literacy" in paragraph 5 probably means _____.

- A. the knowledge of reading and writing
- B. the ability to criticize
- C. the rules in writing graphic novels
- D. the advantages of reading graphic novels

25. "This" in paragraph 7 refers to _____.

- A. a nicely illustrated graphic novel
- B. the benefit of graphic novels
- C. a learner of a foreign language
- D. reading skill in adults

BREAKING THE HABIT

¹ We all think we can break our bad habits, but they can stay with us for life.

² What is a bad habit? The most common definition is that it is something that we do regularly, almost without thinking about it, and which has some sort of negative consequence. This consequence could affect those around us, or it could affect us personally. Those who deny having bad habits are probably lying. **Bad habits are part of what makes us human.**

³ Many early habits, like sucking our thumb, are broken when we are very young. We are either told to stop doing it by our parents, or we consciously or subconsciously observe that others do not have the same habit, and we slowly get rid of it. It is when we intentionally or accidentally pick up new habits in our later childhood or early adulthood that it becomes a problem. Unless we can break that habit early on, it becomes a part of our life, and becomes 'programmed' into our brain.

⁴ A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change our habits, it is the old ways that tend to win, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or overworked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study programme, the researchers showed a group of volunteers several pictures, and gave them words to **associate** with them (for example, see a picture of tea, and connect it with 'breakfast'). They then showed the volunteers the same pictures again and gave them new words to associate with them (see a picture of tea and say 'afternoon').

⁵ A few days later, the volunteers were given a test. The researchers showed them the pictures and told them to respond with one of the words they had been given for each one. It came as no surprise that their answers were split between the first set of words and the second. Two weeks later, they were given the same test again. This time, most of **them** only gave the first set of words. They appeared to have completely forgotten the second set.

⁶ The study confirms that the responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time. We may try to change our ways, but after a while, the response that comes to mind first is usually the first one we learned. The more that response is used, the more automatic it becomes and the harder it becomes to respond in any other way.

The study therefore suggests that over time, our bad habits also become automatic, learned behaviour. This is not good news for people who picked up bad habits early in life and now want to change or break them. Even when we try to put new, good intentions into practice, those previously learned habits remain stronger in more automatic, unconscious forms of memory.

Circle the correct answer.

26. Bad habits _____.

- A. can be changed at any time
- B. are mostly seen with old people
- C. are a way of expressing ourselves
- D. can remain forever

27. A habit is considered to be bad because _____.

- A. it originates from lying and denying
- B. we do it regularly and without thinking
- C. it has a bad influence on us or around us
- D. we sometimes do it unnecessarily

28. The writer wants to display that _____ with the sentence, “bad habits are part of what makes us human,” in paragraph 2.
- A. humans are not open to negative habits
 - B. bad habits are necessary elements of being human
 - C. bad habits are applied by most people
 - D. humans have no relation with having good habits
29. Habits become dangerous when we _____ .
- A. learn it in later childhood or early adulthood
 - B. prevent it from being programmed in our brain
 - C. stop doing it slowly day by day
 - D. attend school and obey rules
30. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- A. There aren’t enough researches on bad habits.
 - B. Bad habits have a connection with bad words.
 - C. Bad habits may strike under pressure.
 - D. Most people do not have bad habits.
31. The research results that are given in the fifth paragraph indicate that _____ .
- A. the second set of pictures were difficult to remember
 - B. it is nonsense to wait for two weeks to make a second test
 - C. volunteers are unsuccessful in forming good habits
 - D. it is hard to break the first habits that we’ve learned
32. Why does the writer express the result of the research as being not good news?
- A. Since we can learn bad habits at any time in our life.
 - B. Because bad habits can be controlled slowly.
 - C. Since people don’t have time to make bad habits turn into good ones.
 - D. Because new practices never work out once a habit has been placed in our memory.
33. The text is written to _____.
- A. inform
 - B. give advice
 - C. complain
 - D. make a difference
34. The word “to associate” in paragraph 4 probably means _____.
- A. to separate
 - B. to link
 - C. to remember
 - D. to forget
35. “Them” in the fifth paragraph refers to _____.
- A. volunteers
 - B. bad habits
 - C. researchers
 - D. words

PART III. VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer to complete texts below.

I. With the ³⁶ _____ of World War II, it became very difficult to live. As nations ³⁷ _____ one after one, enemy countries took control of everything in the defeated countries. There was no ³⁸ _____ food, clean water or housing for people, so hunger and illnesses started. Also, the enemy countries ³⁹ _____ all the resources in specific countries where they lived. They used natural resources, farming products, mines and jewelry. As a result of that, millions of people had to ⁴⁰ _____ their hometowns and even their countries and set out in search of better lives elsewhere.

36. A. drawback B. outbreak C. regulation D. decline
37. A. collapsed B. maintained C. captured D. approached
38. A. touching B. ready C. adequate D. sensitive
39. A. ensured B. insisted C. excluded D. exploited
40. A. abandon B. assemble C. acquire D. reject

II. We all know that we should ⁴¹ _____ our nature in the way it is. However, due to high ⁴² _____, we cut down trees and turn them into agricultural areas to provide food. In addition, we pollute the environment with ⁴³ _____. Seas, forests and streets are full of with plastic bottles, paper, bags or soda cans. To solve this problem recycling should be given more importance and alternative energy sources should be used such as ⁴⁴ _____ power or wind. When we ⁴⁵ _____ energy from the sun, water or wind and transform them into usable energy, our old planet will be a better place to live in.

41. A. claim B. devote C. contribute D. conserve
42. A. foundation B. precaution C. consumption D. restriction
43. A. crops B. wastes C. investments D. landmarks
44. A. solar B. durable C. considerable D. secure
45. A. prolong B. expand C. enhance D. search

III. Most of the ⁴⁶ _____ that have been made so far is to make our lives easier. These are some kinds of discoveries to make difficulties seem smaller. Many of them were found as a result of ⁴⁷ _____ and error. They found them by accident; for example, the fall of an apple from the tree made the famous scientist find gravity. However, there are also the discoveries such as washing machine or dishwasher which were ⁴⁸ _____ in our lives. They are very important and new to reduce the amount of work that we have to do every day. There are also some of them which were ⁴⁹ _____ from other discoveries like the microwave oven. It was first used to detect viruses, but later the effect of the light used in it made the scientist think about using it in cooking. The ⁵⁰ _____ of these items have made our lives easier. It is a progress that has made our harsh conditions into a single one.

46. A. lecturers experiments B. terms C. inventions D.
47. A. trial B. injection C. reduction D. protection
48. A. exhilarating B. significant C. virtual D. compulsory
49. A. irritated B. adapted C. crashed D. declined
50. A. treatment B. networking C. development D. dependency

PART IV. GRAMMAR

Complete the following texts.

I. By the time he ⁵¹ _____ classes at Harvard, Mark Zuckerberg ⁵² _____ a reputation as a programming genius. Before the end of his second year at university, he had already designed Course Match, a program that helped students choose classes based on the choices other students had made. At the time, Mark ⁵³ _____ psychology and computer science. A short time later, he created Facemash, a program that let students select the best-looking person from different photos. Until then, students ⁵⁴ _____ books called 'Face Books', which included the names and photos of everyone who lived in the student dorms. Before Facemash, students had been asking the university to develop a similar website ⁵⁵ _____ months. Mark had been working on a very similar idea when he heard about these requests, so he decided ⁵⁶ _____ something about them - and promised to build a better site than what the university had planned.

51. A. had begun B. began C. had been beginning D. was beginning
52. A. had achieved B. achieved C. had been achieving D. was achieving
53. A. had studied B. studied C. had been studying D. was studying
54. A. had used B. used C. had been using D. was using
55. A. since B. for C. yet D. until
56. A. do B. doing C. done D. to do

II. In 1957, a young man called John Lennon from Liverpool decided to form ⁵⁷_____ pop group called The Quarrymen. In ⁵⁸_____ same year, Lennon invited a friend called Paul McCartney, who was only fifteen, to join the group as the guitarist. McCartney, in turn, invited George Harrison the following February. Ringo Starr became the fourth band member. The name of the band was changed to The Beatles and it ⁵⁹_____ one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music for years. They are said ⁶⁰_____ their reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg. If they hadn't achieved a great success in the United Kingdom with their first single, Love Me Do, they ⁶¹_____ their international popularity over the next couple of years.

57. A. a B. an C. the D. ----
58. A. a B. an C. the D. ----
59. A. used to be B. will be C. is going to be D. had better be
60. A. built B. to have built C. build D. to build
61. A. wouldn't gain B. didn't gain C. won't gain D. wouldn't have gained

III. Stephen arrived in Bluffville in the early evening and walked ⁶²_____ the bus station through the town centre, looking for somewhere to stay. There was a huge old-fashioned hotel, though it was obviously closed. The windows ⁶³_____ street level were covered with sheets of iron. Once there must have been many travelers passing through Bluffville, but now the motorway to the south passed the town several miles away, and so very few people stopped. Stephen asked a man sitting on a bench ⁶⁴_____ the nearest motel was, and it turned out to be seven miles away on the motorway. Then he asked the man, ⁶⁵_____ was reading a comic book, how much a taxi would cost to take him to the motel. The man stared hard at Stephen before he said, "No taxis here - haven't been any for more than ten years!"

62. A. down B. with C. from D. away
63. A. through B. at C. under D. across
64. A. whom B. whose C. when D. where
65. A. whose B. which C. who D. that

IV. In our survey, we asked 400 people ⁶⁶ _____ they believed there was life on other planets. The answer ⁶⁷ _____ people gave us was that there must be other planets in the universe with some kind of life on them. They thought it was unlikely that all of the planets in the universe were deserted except for ours. On the other hand, very few people thought we actually ⁶⁸ _____ by any other species. Hardly any of the people we interviewed claimed they had seen a UFO and only a ⁶⁹ _____ believed stories told by several people of meetings with aliens. None of those who said they had first-hand experience could offer any proof and they wish someone ⁷⁰ _____ up with such proof in the future.

66. A. so that B. what C. whether D. since
67. A. more B. no C. a little D. most
68. A. had been visited B. will be visiting C. must be visited D. visited
69. A. more B. any C. few D. couple
70. A. will come B. would come C. came D. come

V. Residents in the Blackwood area complained last night that they ⁷¹ _____ warned about the escape of a dangerous snake. The snake, a python, is three meters long and can kill pets. "I heard about it on the radio," said Mrs. Agnes Bird. "I ⁷² _____ lock my dog in the kitchen this morning, because I thought the snake ⁷³ _____ it. I hope that authorities ⁷⁴ _____ something to catch the snake before it attacks any of us." The snake, called Lulu, disappeared from Blackwood Zoo some time on Thursday. "It ⁷⁵ _____ out of its cage while the door was open," said zoo director Basil Haft. 'There is no other way it could have got out.

71. A. must have been B. should have been C. had to be D. needn't have been
72. A. must have B. should C. ought to D. had to
73. A. could have attacked B. will attack C. must attack D. must have attacked
74. A. don't have to do B. would do C. won't do D. will have done
75. A. had to slip B. should have slipped C. must have slipped D. will be slipping

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST - WRITING EXAM
SAMPLE

Name (FIRST, LAST)

STUDENT ID

DATE

Choose one of the topics below and write **either a ONE-SIDED OPINION ESSAY or CAUSE or EFFECT ESSAY or COMPARE OR CONTRAST ESSAY or ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY** on **ONE** of the topics below that consists of four paragraphs. Your essay should include the following:

- Vocabulary range should be 210-230 words.
- One introductory paragraph
- 2 supporting paragraphs (including details and examples)
- A concluding paragraph

Essay topics (One-sided Opinion):

1. Schools should stop using books for teaching children as they find them boring, and use films, TV and computers instead. To what extent do you agree with this?
2. When choosing a job, the salary is the most important consideration. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Essay topics (cause and effects):

1. Write an essay about causes or effects of using social media.
2. Write an essay about causes or effects of stress.

Essay topics (compare or contrast):

1. Write an essay compares or contrasts public vs private universities.
2. Write an essay compares or contrasts living the city and living in the countryside.

Essay topics (argumentative):

1. Some people think that we need to do things that we do not enjoy doing, while others are against doing things we do not enjoy. Which do you support?
2. Some people believe that the Earth is being damaged by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. Which do you support?

- If your essay words are below 185, it will be graded - 25 % less.
- The task will be regarded not fulfilled if word range is below 50.
- If your essay words are 10 % below the target word range or 10 % above, it is acceptable.
- Writing off-the-topic essay will only be evaluated as 01 points.

(You may use this page for your outline, and the back page for your essay. **Your outline will NOT be graded.**)

PROBLEM SOLUTION SPEECH TOPICS

1. Same websites can be harmful for children as they have extreme violence. This may affect children negatively for their mental health. How can you prevent children to have access to these sites?
2. The number of diseases and threats to human life is increasing day by day. What are some of the ways in which people can increase their span of life?
3. Weather conditions have changed a lot during the past decades because of human activity. What can we do stop climate change?
4. Many people are watching television or movies, instead of reading books. How can you make people read more books and solve this problem?

KTO KARATAY
ÜNİVERSİTESİ