

ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY

**YADYO
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



SAMPLE

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

EXAMINATION

SESSION I

(Listening & Reading)

- ❑ Listening session includes 3 Parts, 20 questions and 35 points in total. Each part has its own instructions.
- ❑ Reading session includes 2 parts, 20 questions and 35 points in total. Each part has its own instructions.
- ❑ There is only one correct answer for each question.
- ❑ Total time allocated for this test except the listening section is 60 minutes.

- ❑ Good luck.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1 – Various Situations

Questions 1-4

You will hear people talking in four different situations. Listen and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (4x1.75=7 pts.)

1. Listen to the talk. What sport is being described?

- A) ice-skating
- B) snowboarding
- C) ice-hockey

2. You hear two friends talking. What does the woman like about Monaco?

- A) The people are nice.
- B) The weather is beautiful.
- C) Life is not so expensive.

3. Listen to the conversation. What will the couple eat tonight?

- A) vegetables
- B) ice-cream
- C) meat

4. Listen to the conversation. What does the man want the woman to do?

- A) get a better paid job
- B) retire
- C) do a job that she likes

PART 2 – Dialogue**Questions 5-10**

You will hear an interview on a radio programme about high-achieving teenagers Listen and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (6x1.75=10.5 pts.)

5. Justin Bieber started off by _____.
- A) singing with R&B star Usher
 - B) sending videos to talent scouts
 - C) posting videos on You Tube
6. Some people say that Justin Bieber is the most influential person in the world because ____.
- A) he has so many followers on Twitter
 - B) he has had so many number one songs
 - C) he is friends with Barack Obama
7. A negative consequence of fame for Justin Bieber is that _____.
- A) people get bored of hearing him
 - B) people criticize his appearance
 - C) he has very little privacy
8. The name of Tavi Gevinson's fashion blog is *Style Rookie*. 'Rookie' means _____.
- A) someone who is new to something
 - B) someone who supports a famous person
 - C) someone who is bad at something
9. Which of the following is TRUE about *Style Rookie* ?
- A) It allowed readers to post pictures of themselves.
 - B) It soon had a huge number of readers.
 - C) It was first noticed by Karl Lagerfeld.
10. When some people didn't believe her age, Tavi _____.
- A) became upset at first
 - B) decided to attack them
 - C) stopped blogging

PART 3

Lecture 1

Questions 11-15

You will hear a lecture about The Enduring Voices Project. Listen and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

11. The Enduring Voices Project started in order to_____.

- A) teach languages
- B) make new languages
- C) save languages

12. Hotspots are places where languages_____.

- A) have already died out
- B) will probably die out
- C) are popular

13. Younger people in Eastern Siberia speak Russian_____.

- A) at school
- B) at home
- C) with their friends

14. The speaker suggests that Aboriginal Australian languages are_____.

- A) in the most danger
- B) in the least danger
- C) spoken by lots of people nowadays

15. There is no_____.

- A) living person who speaks Amurdag
- B) recording of Amurdag
- C) written form of Amurdag

Lecture 2

Questions 16-20

You will hear a lecture about a study of family history. Listen and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

16. Some African Americans have little information about their family history because_____.

- A) their ancestors came to America as slaves
- B) they weren't interested in family history
- C) their ancestors didn't leave any written records

17. What new tool did Henry Louis Gates use in his study?

- A) books and public records
- B) DNA
- C) blood tests

18. Where did some of Henry Louis Gates's ancestors come from?

- A) Ireland
- B) England
- C) Iceland

19. Who said he felt he now has a more complete picture of himself?

- A) Henry Louis Gates
- B) Chris Rock
- C) Bliss Broyard

20. What does the lecturer say is also an important part of our identity?

- A) our hair and eye colour
- B) our personalities
- C) our life experience

READING COMPREHENSION**PART 1 – Paragraph Comprehension****Questions 1-5**

Read the following paragraphs and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

Music has long been used to treat patients suffering from different problems. In 400 BCE, its healing properties were documented by the ancient Greeks. More recently, in both world wars in the last century, medical workers used music therapy with people suffering from trauma. Currently, it is used as a popular treatment for many diseases, such as cancer and Alzheimer's disease, and it has also been used with patients with long term pain and learning disabilities.

1. Which of the following is the best heading for the paragraph?

- A) An outdated treatment
- B) Some mysterious effects of music
- C) Music increases the feeling of joy
- D) Music used as a healing therapy

Most headset stereos have one thing in common: they can cause hearing loss. Studies have shown that sound levels from the machines can reach 115 decibels or more. At that level, permanent hearing damage can develop after just 15 minutes. And the earlier a child begins using a headset, the more damage can occur. Loud noise causes hearing loss by killing irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear. Normally, the process occurs slowly as people age, but noise damage, which may not be apparent until later in life, can quicken it.

2. As stated in the passage, the normal process of hearing loss _____.

- A) is noticed only when irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear are killed
- B) can speed up due to the harm done by loud noise
- C) can start at any age, depending on the condition of the person's ears
- D) occurs if the person is rarely exposed to loud noise

The Incas began as a small tribe living in the Peruvian Andes in the 1100s. In the 1300s, their strong leader began to conquer neighboring lands. By the 1400s, the Incas' huge empire became the largest empire known in the Americas. Although there were only 40,000 Incas, they ruled a population of about 12 million, which included 100 different peoples. The Incas were clever governors and did not always force their own ideas to other groups. The people they conquered had to accept the Inca gods, but they were allowed to worship in their own way and keep their own customs.

3. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) The Incas let conquered people keep their customs.
- B) The first Incas lived in the Peruvian Andes in the 1100s.
- C) The Incas had a powerful leader.
- D) A small tribe of Incas grew to a large empire.

Some teachers tend to spend most of their time in class in one place. For example, they stand in front of the class or just in the middle. Others may spend a great deal of time walking from side to side. Although this is a matter of personal preference, it is worth remembering that motionless teachers can bore students, while teachers who are constantly in motion can turn their students into tennis-match spectators whose heads are moving from side to side until they become exhausted.

4. According to the paragraph, teachers _____.

- A) should keep moving to make the class fun
- B) can manage classroom more effectively if they stand in the middle
- C) who always stand in a fixed place make the class boring
- D) make students interested by standing in front of the class

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. _____. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

5. Which of the following best completes the paragraph?

- A) Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live
- B) All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price
- C) Canada is one of the most advanced countries in terms of schooling
- D) All the cities have already solved economic problems

PART 2 – Text Comprehension
TEXT I - Questions 6-10

Read the following text and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

¹ One of Britain's most famous products, which is sold in most countries around the world, actually originated in India. Worcester sauce, introduced in Britain in 1834, was brought from India by an English nobleman, Lord Sandys. Like other British soldiers who served in the hot Indian climate, he ate in army food halls where Indian spiced relishes (thick fruity sauces) and ketchups were used to make the food tasty, because the food was otherwise tasteless.

² On his return to Britain, Lord Sandys handed the recipe for his favourite sauce to a chemist in the town of Worcester, and asked him to make it up. After mixing the salted anchovies, garlic, raw chilli peppers and spices, they tasted the sauce. It was disgusting. The chemist put the mixture in the cellar, having no use for it himself. Lord Sandys also never came back for more after getting a small amount of it.

³ But it turned out that time was the missing ingredient. The sauce was left forgotten for three years, until the chemist tasted it again. It had improved in flavour dramatically - he had to admit that it was extremely tasty but he could never have guessed how popular the sauce was to become throughout the world.

⁴ Today, sales in the US are even greater than in the UK - the Americans even use it as a cocktail ingredient. It is also popular in the Far East. The fastest growing market for it has been Japan, where it is used as a dipping sauce for sushi.

⁵ In its early days the sauce was restricted to upper class gentlemen's clubs, but since the decline of such clubs, the advertisers have aimed their campaign at average, middle-class families. The company itself has had a complicated history, passing out of the hands of chemists Lea and Perrins in the 1930s to join HP sauces. More recently, it was acquired by the French company BSN. Despite all these changes, the sauce continues to be made in the city from which it gets its name.

⁶ Over the years many other companies have made rough copies of the sauce and used the famous bottle and label to trick buyers - but it is almost impossible to make a sauce which tastes the same as the original. Making it is a lengthy process which has changed little since the 19th century. Onions, shallots and garlic are pickled for three years, together with anchovies, a type of small salted fish. Then the mixture is kept in tanks for three months with raw chilli before being sweetened. Vinegar and spices are added in the final stage of this unique and complicated blending process.

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| <p>6. Who originally made the sauce? A) Lord Sandys B) the chemists Lea and Perrins C) British soldiers D) Indians</p> | <p>9. What does <u>its</u> in paragraph 5 refer to? A) the sauce B) the French company C) the city D) the name</p> |
| <p>7. Why were relishes used by British soldiers in India? A) They preserved food in the hot climate. B) They kept food fresh in the Indian climate. C) They made the meals more delicious. D) They were traditionally used by British soldiers.</p> | <p>10. What do people find difficult to copy? A) the bottle B) the taste C) the ingredients D) the label</p> |
| <p>8. What happened when the sauce was left in the cellar for three years? A) Nothing changed. B) Its taste changed positively. C) It turned into a disgusting liquid. D) It became an alcoholic drink</p> | |

TEXT II

Questions 31-35

Read the following text and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

WHAT'S GOOD IN THE HOOD?

¹ If you read about what happens in Lawrence, Massachusetts, you might wonder why anyone would choose to live there. The headlines are all about murder, crime and unemployment. In fact, a recent report showed that only 15% of all news items are positive. More and more people just don't want to watch or read ordinary news any more, especially younger people. This isn't because they're lazy or don't care about the world. It's because the news is mostly depressing and it makes people feel that the world is a bad place.

² But some young people understand that although the stories about war, disaster and crime are true, they don't show everything that's happening. A group of high school students are proud to live in Lawrence, and want to change this view of their city. A couple of years ago, they set up a different kind of newspaper. The newspaper is called 'What's good in the hood?' or in short WGITH ('hood' is American slang for neighbourhood, or the area where you live). The WGITH team of teenagers feels that ordinary newspapers just don't show what life is really like in Lawrence. All the negative stuff gives people the wrong idea about the city. Their newspaper focuses on sharing all the positive things happening in Lawrence.

³ The group's co-founder, Gladys Gitau, arrived in Lawrence a few years ago as 'a shy Kenyan girl'. To start with, she had a lot of negative feelings about the city because of what she heard and read in the news. Setting up the paper has completely changed her opinions. Rather than reporting the latest shooting, WGITH is full of entertaining and inspiring stories. For example, the latest issue has got an article about a new skateboarding craze, called longboarding. It tells the story of Marcus Jimenez, a local youth who, after getting a small grant of money from a charity, has successfully set up his own business, making longboards. Another story describes how a group of teenagers worked together to build a garden for a local elementary school. Stories like this give people hope for the community, and for their own lives.

⁴ But isn't it unrealistic to only print good news? Bad things do happen in the world, after all. Should we just ignore them? A well-known British newsreader, Martin Lewis, has got a suggestion. He has started a campaign to encourage television and newspapers to also talk about how to solve problems. For example, after reporting on a natural disaster, why don't journalists write about how the city is being rebuilt? Lewis thinks that this would be a more balanced approach and would make people feel less helpless.

⁵ WGITH must be doing something right because it's a big success. The paper is available online and it's distributed to local cafés and community centres. In fact, the eighth issue is just out. Gladys won a competition to get the money to start the paper, but now WGITH asks local businesses and organizations to pay for advertising, which pays for the printing costs. So, it certainly looks like something is changing. The good news is that there are more and more positive news sites online, and even ordinary newspapers are starting to publish sections with good news stories. One day, the positive approach adopted by WGITH might even change the world.

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|---|---|
| <p>11. What does the writer say about the usual news stories in Lawrence, Massachusetts?</p> <p>A) Only a small percentage are about local events. B) Only a small percentage are actually true. C) Only a small percentage are written by residents. D) Only a small percentage are about good news.</p> | <p>14. What is Martin Lewis's campaign about?</p> <p>A) Only having positive news stories B) Not showing children negative news C) Raising money to prevent natural disasters D) Showing solutions as well as problems</p> |
| <p>12. What do some teenagers in Lawrence think about ordinary newspapers?</p> <p>A) They give a bad picture of the city. B) They are too expensive for students. C) They are really boring to read. D) They show how things really change.</p> | <p>15. What is the writer's conclusion?</p> <p>A) The ordinary newspapers don't need to publish more good news. B) That publishing more good news can really make a difference. C) That the internet is making it easier to publish good news. D) That people don't want to read good news.</p> |
| <p>13. How did Marcus Jimenez start his business?</p> <p>A) A group of friends helped him to raise money. B) He sold newspapers to raise the cash. C) An organization gave him some money. D) He received some money from a relative.</p> | |

TEXT III

Questions 36-40

Read the following text and mark the correct alternative on the question page. (5x1.75=8.75 pts.)

TECH ADDICT: WHEN YOU JUST CAN'T SWITCH OFF

Scientists are only just beginning to study the effects of technology on our health. But when does a passion for electronic devices turn into an addiction with symptoms that include headaches and back pain? The following is a report on a very modern disease.

¹ Have you ever interrupted an important occasion to send a text? Does the mere thought of being cut off from all technology make you panic? Is your ideal six-month break an extended period playing a video game in a windowless bedroom? If so, then close down your broadband, leave your SIM card at home and visit Capio Nightingale Hospital, the UK capital's first technology addiction centre.

² 'If teenagers spend a lot of time on their own, they run the risk of being developmentally out of step with others of their age group,' says Capio Nightingale's senior specialist Dr Richard Graham. 'It's a very young field of research, but there's some evidence to suggest that teenagers who spend too much time on Facebook miss out on key developmental steps and could feel immature. Extreme cases can end up putting people's education and employment at risk. Then there are the physical aspects. You can have a poor diet, lose weight, not take care of yourself properly. If teenagers are staying up all night, they might turn to stimulants like coffee to remain awake, and there is evidence that can increase anxiety in the long term.'

³ Teenagers, necessarily, are a high-risk group, as are those who've had a separation or been made redundant. But no one is free from its impact. Technology experts tell the story of the young Texan boy who developed repetitive strain disorder from texting, or the couple who were building a 'virtual baby' on the Internet but forgot to look after their real-life child. Scientists believe that handling phone calls, email and other incoming messages all at the same time can change how we think or behave. It reduces our ability to focus. Having Twitter, RSS, Facebook, online chat and email all open makes us rely on our automatic reactions, in the same way we respond to opportunities or threats in the wider world. This stimulation brings about excitement, which can be addictive. It can also have deadly consequences – which is why talking on your mobile phone while driving was banned long ago in many countries.

⁴ 'At the moment researchers are trying to study the effects of high use of technology such as video games during the early parts of people's lives,' continues Graham. 'There are some key points when permanent connections are made inside the brain. For example, if you have a minor eyesight problem and it is not dealt with in the first five years of your life, part of the area of your brain responsible for processing visual information switches off. It's a 'use it or lose it' principle and it might be relevant to teenage technology addiction.'

⁵ So how can you tell if you've got an addiction? Capio Nightingale has an online quiz, to test any technology dependence. Questions include: 'Do you ignore and avoid other work or activities to spend more time on-screen?' But isn't that what modern workers have to do?

⁶ It might not be much more than an excuse for wealthy parents to treat their children's otherwise normal habits, but let this be a warning to you. Advances in gaming are bringing social media into the physical world much more, and it's only set to become a greater part of our day-to-day existence. Texting at the breakfast table is just the beginning.

36. What does Dr Graham say about technology addiction in paragraph 2?

- A) There is still no proof that it can be harmful.
- B) Those who suffer from it know it is a problem.
- C) It has not actually been studied for very long.
- D) Nearly all teenagers suffer from it to some extent.

37. The writer gives the example of the couple with the 'virtual baby' in the third paragraph to show _____ .

- A) how different kinds of people can become addicted to technology
- B) what can happen to people when they have recently lost their jobs
- C) how too much use of modern technology can make couples split up
- D) that even young children are at risk of becoming technology addicts

38. What is the effect of receiving information from several electronic sources simultaneously?

- A) You are likely to have a serious accident.
- B) You find it hard to concentrate on one particular thing.
- C) You might have a feeling of being threatened.
- D) You will probably make better decisions.

39. How would you characterize the writer's reaction to Capio Nightingale's online addiction quiz?

- A) resentful
- B) confused
- C) appreciative
- D) excited

40. The writer ends the article by saying that in the future, _____ .

- A) the effects of technology will be felt in more and more aspects of our daily lives
- B) communicating by sending text messages will become increasingly popular
- C) most young people will eventually need treatment for technology addiction
- D) only people from rich families will be able to afford the best computer games

A

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YADYO

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



SAMPLE

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

SESSION II

(Integrated Writing & Writing a Text)

- **This session has one part and it has 30 points in total.**
- **Total time allocated for this test is 60 minutes.**

- **Good luck.**

B. WRITING AN ESSAY (20 pts.)

Choose **ONE** of the topics below and write an essay **in minimum 250 words** by giving reasons and examples to support your ideas. The points below are given as guidelines. You may use these or your own ideas. Your essay will be graded according to *content, organization, accuracy of language and task quality*.

i. It's better for children to be an only child than to have siblings.

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|---|--|
| <p>FOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *more independent *many close friends * self-confident | <p>AGAINST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * spoiled * selfish *don't get along well with others |
|---|--|

C. What are the advantages and disadvantages of private schools?

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>E ADVANTAGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * better physical conditions and facilities *fewer students in a class | <p>DISADVANTAGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *high cost *less free time because of longer school hours |
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LISTENING TAPESCRIPTS

PART 1 - Various Situations

Questions 1-4

You will hear people talking in four different situations ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (4x1.5=6 pts.)

1. Listen to the talk. What sport is being described?

Woman: You need to have snow to do this sport where a person goes down a snowy hill or mountain on a special board. The board is attached to a boot the person is wearing. This sport started in the US in the 1060s. It became a winter Olympic sport in 1998. Since then, it has become the fastest growing sport in the United States with more than seven million participants.

2. You hear two friends talking. What does the woman like about Monaco?

Man: Isn't that your friend who used to live in Monaco? I wonder what her life was like there.

Woman: Well, the weather is really nice I know, but you are surrounded by many people and it's very expensive to live there?

3. Listen to the conversation. What will the couple eat tonight?

Man: Are we eating soy burgers and vegetables again tonight? Why can't we have meat or potato once in a while?

Woman: No, you know you are on a diet. I'm just looking out for your health. Maybe tomorrow we can have soy ice-cream.

4. Listen to the conversation. What does the man want to woman to do?

Woman: I had another tough day today. I'm so tired of this job. It never seems to get easier.

Man: I wish you would quit. You should do something you like even if it pays less. It's your health that matters.

PART 2 – Dialogue

Questions 5-10

You will hear an interview on a radio programme about high-achieving teenagers, ONCE. Listen and on your optic form mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (6x1.5=9 pts.)

Presenter: Next on the programme we have an interview with someone who has been writing a book about high-achieving teenagers. Welcome, Louise Hardy.

Louise: Hi, it's lovely to be here.

Presenter: Louise, many of these teenagers who have achieved success and fame early on have done so through using new technology, haven't they? Through blogging or using YouTube or Twitter?

Louise: Absolutely, and the greatest example of this is Justin Bieber. As I think everyone on the planet knows, he started off by posting videos on YouTube at the age of 14 and was spotted by a talent scout who worked with the R&B singer Usher. After that he very rapidly became a worldwide sensation.

Presenter: I heard that last year he was said to be more influential than Obama!

Louise: (laughs) Yes, that was because he is number one on Twitter. He has over 35 million followers. There's a new one every two seconds. A company that analyses social media called Klout said that he is the most influential person in the world because of that. But whether he's really more influential than Obama, well ...

Presenter: Mmmm. All this exposure has negative consequences for young people too, doesn't it?

Louise: Yes. Although millions adore Justin, a lot of people don't. One of his videos was the most disliked ever. And he has a big problem with privacy. He's followed everywhere by the paparazzi, and that's bad for anyone, never mind a teenager.

Presenter: OK, let's turn to a very different teenager. Tavi Gevinson was even younger when she began, wasn't she?

Louise: Yes, she was only eleven years old when she started a fashion blog called Style Rookie. By the way, for British listeners, 'Rookie' is an American word used for a person who is new to something.

Presenter: Thanks.

Louise: On her blog she posted photos of herself wearing unusual combinations of clothes and wrote about them.

Presenter: Some of them were quite weird.

Louise: Well, yes, I suppose a lot of high fashion is weird. Anyway, she quickly built up a huge following, up to 300,000 readers per day, and many of them were adults. Serious fashion magazines interviewed her and sent her to fashion shows in Europe and to meet top designers, like Karl Lagerfeld.

Presenter: Some people didn't believe she was as young as she was, did they?

Louise: No. One magazine printed an article saying the writer didn't believe Tavi was only 12, and that upset her. But she bounced back and continued blogging. Then, as she grew older, Tavi became interested in other things besides fashion. In 2011, when she was 15, she started Rookie Magazine, an online magazine for teenagers. In less than a week it had one million readers.

Presenter: I've seen it. It's very impressive, isn't it? All teenage girls listening, check out Rookie Magazine.

Louise: Yes, I think it's fantastic and Lady Gaga called Tavi 'the future of journalism'! She employs about 50 writers and photographers – both adults and teenagers – on Rookie, but she is the editor with overall control.

Presenter: And all this time she's continued to lead a normal life, hasn't she?

Louise: Oh yes. She lives a very normal life in a small town and goes to school and so on. She's not even twenty yet.

PART 3**Lecture 1****Questions 11-15**

You will hear a lecture about The Enduring Voices Project, ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

Speaker: The Enduring Voices Project was set up to stop languages dying out. The people in the organization believe that one language dies every fourteen days. That means by the end of this century, about seven thousand languages may no longer exist. The Enduring Voices Project tries to discover places where languages may no longer exist. The Enduring Project tries to discover places where languages may die. They call them hotspots. For example, in the hotspot Eastern Siberia there are ten languages in danger. The younger generation is using the main language – Russian – at school but many families still use different languages at home. Further south in South-east Asia, the main languages are Cantonese, Vietnamese or Thai. But there are also languages like Arem. There are only about forty speakers of this language left in the world. But perhaps Aboriginal Australian languages in Northern Australia are in the worst hotspot of all. Because the aboriginal groups are small and spread over such a wide area, it's difficult to pass on their language and cultures to the younger generation. With one language called Amurdag, there is only one surviving speaker and it isn't written anywhere. The Enduring Voices team have now made recordings of this language.

Lecture 2

Questions 16-20

You will hear a lecture about a study of family history, ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

Speaker: At one time or another, everyone asks the questions, “Who am I? What makes me, well...me?” As some say, we search for our identity. Part of our identity, of course, comes from our family-our present-day family and from our ancestors-our grandparents, great-grandparents, great-great grandparents, and so on. From these people we inherited our hair, skin, and eye color, our height, and even our personalities.

However, some people have little information about their ancestors. For example, the ancestors of most African Americans came to America as slaves. There are very few written records of their family history, especially before they came to America. For this reason, historian Henry Louis Gates recently used DNA to study the family history of several famous African Americans. Participants in the study wanted to know what part of Africa their families came from. Who were their African ancestors?

The results of Gates’s study of African Americans were surprising. For one thing, everyone in the study discovered that they had some white ancestors as well as African ancestors. For example, Gates found that he was actually 50 percent white. In fact, some of his ancestors were from Ireland.

Some participants were a little uncomfortable with this mix of black and white. They always thought of themselves as “black”. They asked, “Will this change my identity? Will others see me differently?” Others, like comedian Chris Rock, welcomed the information. He felt it helped him get a more complete picture of himself.

Another person in Gates’s study, author Bliss Broyard, had a different experience. Everyone in her family looked “white”. But, her father actually had African-American ancestors. He told her this just before he died. Her DNA showed that she is almost 18 percent black. However, she says, “Being black is not a result of DNA tests. It’s experiences and the way that you’ve lived. I feel that I’m sort of a cousin to blackness. I haven’t earned the right to call myself “black”.

Gates’s study showed that identity is not just a simple matter of DNA. DNA plays a part in it, but our life experiences are also important. As one person said, “We are all a mix of input from different people at different times. Each of our stories is the human story”.

A. INTEGRATED WRITING SCRIPT

You will listen to a lecturer talking about traits of a professional athlete, ONCE. Look at the chart below carefully and take notes. You will need these notes to write a summary of this lecture. Your notes will not be graded.

You will listen to a lecturer talking about traits of a professional athlete, ONCE. Look at the chart below carefully and take notes. You will need these notes to write a summary of this lecture. Your notes will not be graded.

Thousands of young people are dreaming about becoming a famous soccer player. Only a few children actually become professional athletes, but all of them will learn valuable skills while they follow their dream. The factors that determine if an individual can have a successful career in professional sports include physical ability, mental clarity, and the ability to work well with others.

To become a professional athlete, first of all, a person must stay healthy and physically strong. A soccer star should be able to run faster and farther than most other athletes. A basketball player has to be able to fake, block, and shoot

A

while other powerful players are trying to stop him. Finally to make a career of sports, the player must be able to avoid injuries. Many young athletes have to quit because they have sports injuries from playing year after year. So a powerful, strong, and healthy body is essential.

Another factor that contributes to a successful career in sports is a strong mind. An athlete must be able to manage stress and focus on the game. A tennis player might feel a lot of stress, which could interfere with her ability to concentrate. She might hit the ball out of bounds. A crowd of people yelling at a baseball pitcher might make him throw balls instead of strikes. To succeed, an athlete must be able to play under this kind of pressure. In addition, an athlete must be able to make quick, strategic decisions. Making the right decision to pass or shoot, for example, is extremely important, especially in team sports.

Finally, an athlete must be able to cooperate with his team members. So even though he might want to keep the ball and make all the shots, he must focus on passing the ball to the player who has the best chance of scoring. He must follow and trust his coach's strategies for the team, even if it means he will not score the winning shot. He must understand his teammates' abilities and know who is the fastest player and who is the most accurate. He cannot think only about himself if he wants his team to win.

In conclusion, the three contributing factors to a successful career in athletics are physical ability, mental clarity, and the ability to work well with others. Not all children will become professional athletes, but these skills will be valuable to them later in their lives. Staying healthy will help them grow and live longer lives. Developing a strong mind will help them do well in school and in careers. And if they learn to work well with others, they will get along well with colleagues and friends.

Ç.U. YADYO SAMPLE PROFICIENCY TEST – ANSWER KEY

| LISTENING COMPREHENSION | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (35 pts.) | | | |
| PART 1 (4x1.5=6 pts.) | PART 2 (6x1.5=9 pts.) | PART 3 | |
| | | LECTURE 1 | LECTURE 2 |

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| | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | (5x1.5=7.5 pts.) | (5x1.5=7.5 pts.) |
| 1. B | 5. C | 11. C | 16. A |
| 2. B | 6. A | 12. B | 17. B |
| 3. A | 7. C | 13. A | 18. A |
| 4. C | 8. A | 14. A | 19. B |
| | 9. B | 15. C | 20. C |
| | 10. A | | |

**READING COMPREHENSION
(35 pts.)**

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| PART 1 (5x1.75=8.75 pts.) | | PART 2 | | |
| | | TEXT I (5x1.75=8.75 pts.) | TEXT II (5x1.75=8.75 pts.) | TEXT III (5x1.75=8.75 pts.) |
| 21. D | | 26. D | 31. D | 36. C |
| 22. B | | 27. C | 32. A | 37. A |
| 23. A | | 28. B | 33. C | 38. B |
| 24. C | | 29. A | 34. D | 39. B |
| 25. B | | 30. B | 35. B | 40. A |

WRITING (30 pts.)

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| WRITING (30 pts.) | |
| A. Integrated Writing (10 pts.) | B. WRITING AN ESSAY (20 pts.) |