

ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY

YADYO SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



SAMPLE

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

SESSION I

(Listening & Reading)

Name-Surname	
Student Number	
Class	
Signature	

- ☐ Write your name and mark your answers on the optic form.
- ☐ This booklet includes two sections and 30 questions in total. Each section has its own instructions.
- ☐ For each question be sure to pick the best one of the possible answers listed. When you have decided which one of the choices given is the correct answer to a question, blacken the space on your optic form which has the same number and letter as your choice.
- ☐ Remember, there is only one correct answer for each question. If you are not sure of the answer, make the best guess you can. If you want to change your answer, erase your first mark completely.
- ☐ Answer as many questions as possible. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Work fast but accurately.
- ☐ Total time allocated for this test except the listening section is 50 minutes.
- ☐ Good luck.

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1 – Various Situations

Questions 1-5

You will hear people talking in five different situations ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

1. You hear two people talking about a photographic exhibition. What is wrong with it?

- A) There are not enough photographs.
- B) The opening hours are inconvenient.
- C) It was too crowded.

2. You overhear a conversation at home. Why is the girl taking a course in Spanish?

- A) It may be useful in the future.
- B) She has plans to go to Spain.
- C) Her employer demands it.

3. You overhear a woman talking. What is her relationship with Helen?

- A) a relative
- B) a teacher
- C) a co-worker

4. You hear the following on the radio. What is it?

- A) a report on the traffic situation
- B) a report on rail services
- C) a report on the weather

5. You overhear a man talking to a friend on his mobile phone. Why is he phoning?

- A) to persuade his friend to do something
- B) to ask for some information
- C) to change an arrangement

PART 2

Questions 6-10

You will hear an interview with Tom Dawson, who's very good at juggling ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

6. Tom says he first became interested in juggling when _____.

- A) he was encouraged to try it by his father
- B) he was taken to see a great display of it
- C) he was introduced to it by a teacher

7. Tom says that if things go wrong when he's practicing, he _____.

- A) sometimes feels like giving up completely
- B) becomes more determined to get things right
- C) accepts that it's part of learning a difficult skill

8. Why does Tom prefer using small soft objects to practice with?

- A) They're convenient to carry.
- B) They're cheap to buy.
- C) They're easy to catch.

9. How does Tom feel when he's showing students his juggling skills at his school?

- A) He feels proud that they're so impressed.
- B) He dislikes it when he makes mistakes in front of them.
- C) He's too focused to notice their reaction.

10. Tom feels the best thing that's happened with his juggling so far is that _____.

- A) he's appeared in the local newspaper
- B) he's taught it to his young cousins
- C) he's learnt some very difficult tricks

PART 3

Questions 11-15

You will hear a part of a training session for new employees at a large travel company ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (5x2=10 pts.)

11. Which age group is NOT taking increasing numbers of holidays with BC Travel?

- A) over 65s
- B) 31-42
- C) 55-64

12. Which is one of the main reasons given for the popularity of activity holidays?

- A) Clients are excited by the high-risk involved.
- B) Clients find them less expensive than ordinary holidays.
- C) Clients have a chance to learn more about a different culture.

13. How does BC Travel plan to expand the painting holidays?

- A) by adding to the number of choice
- B) by increasing the range levels
- C) by employing more teachers

14. Why are BC Travel's cooking holidays unusual?

- A) They only use organic foods.
- B) They have an international focus.
- C) They mainly involve vegetarian dishes.

15. What does the speaker say about the photography holidays?

- A) Clients receive individual tuition.
- B) The tutors are also trained guides.
- C) Advice is given on selling photographs.

B. READING COMPREHENSION

PART 1 – Paragraph Comprehension

Questions 16-20

Read the following paragraphs and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B, C or D).
(5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

Many people don't realize that the world's largest industry is tourism. Clearly, tourists have a big impact on the environment. Perhaps, then, it is fortunate that there is interest in ecotourism; approximately 20 per cent of all international travel is now nature travel. Serious eco tourists are interested in preserving the environment and learning about wildlife. Most also want to experience a new culture. Although it is possible to be very comfortable on an eco-tour, many travellers choose to rough it; they don't expect hot showers, clean sheets, gourmet food or air-conditioned tour buses. They live as villagers do. They get around on bicycles, on foot (by hiking or trekking) or on the water (on a sail boat or river raft).

16. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) The world's largest industry, tourism, is changing.
- B) A popular form of travel, ecotourism, is for people who are interested in nature.
- C) Most eco tourists want to experience another culture.
- D) Eco tourists live as villagers do and they don't travel by train, bus or car.

Oceanography is the scientific study of the world's oceans which cover over 70 per cent of the earth's surface. The beginnings of modern oceanography go back to the 1870s when, for the first time, wide ranging scientific observations and the studies of the oceans were undertaken by the British. Since then, oceanography has developed into a highly technical and interdisciplinary science which is now divided into several fields of study. These are biological oceanography, which deals with the study of the marine organisms and marine ecology, chemical oceanography, which is concerned with the composition of sea water, and physical oceanography, which studies ocean currents, tides, waves, and the role played by the oceans in climate and weather. Geological oceanography is also another branch of oceanography and is mainly concerned with the formation, composition and evaluation of the ocean basins. Oceanographic knowledge is essential to allow exploitation of the enormous food, mineral and energy resources of the oceans with minimum damage to the ocean environment.

17. It is understood from the passage that over the last hundred years or so_____.

- A) scientists have been much concerned with the pollution of the ocean environment
- B) much progress has been made in the development of oceanography as a science
- C) many wide ranging studies have been made of the ocean currents and their effects on climate
- D) the oceans have been extensively explored for food and mineral deposits

Australia has been unusual in the Western world in having a very conservative attitude to natural or alternative therapies, according to Dr Paul Laver, a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sydney. 'We've had a tradition of doctors being fairly powerful and I guess they are pretty hesitant to allow any pretenders to their position to come into it.' In many other industrialised countries, conventional and alternative medicines have worked 'hand in glove' for years. In Germany, plant remedies account for 10% of the national turnover of pharmaceuticals. Americans made more visits to alternative therapists than to conventional doctors in 2018, and each year they spend about \$12 billion on therapies that have not been scientifically tested.

18. Traditionally, how have Australian doctors differed from doctors in many other Western countries?

- A) They have been reluctant to accept alternative therapists.
- B) They have worked closely with pharmaceutical companies.
- C) They have often worked together with other therapists.
- D) They have regularly prescribed alternative remedies

Contrary to what schools have taught for years the American icon, Thomas Edison, neither invented the light bulb, nor held the first patent to the modern design of the light bulb. Apparently, we gave the esteemed Mr Edison credit for the invention only because he owned a power company, later known as General Electric, and a light bulb is just a bulb without a source of electricity to light in it. In reality, light bulbs used as electric lights existed 50 years prior to Thomas Edison's 1879 patent date in the U.S. Additionally, Joseph Swan, a British inventor, obtained the first patent for the same light bulb in Britain one year prior to Edison's patent date. Swan even publicly announced his carbon filament light bulb in New Castle, England a minimum of 10 years before Edison shocked the world with the announcement that he invented the first light bulb. Edison's light bulb, in fact, was a carbon copy of Swan's light bulb. How do two inventors, from two different countries invent the exact same thing? Very easily, if one follows in the others' footsteps. Swan took Edison to court for patent violation. Edison was forced to name Swan a partner in his British electric company.

19. In this paragraph, the author of the passage mainly intends to ____.

- A) explain the scientific progress in the nineteenth century
- B) give credit to Edison for his many scientific breakthroughs
- C) point out Joseph Swan's contributions to the field
- D) reveal a misconception about the history of science

A child's awareness of brands may begin as early as two. One marketing tactic is simply to bombard children with ads, hoping that some of them will be remembered. More disturbingly, another message of advertising aimed at kids is: "Ignore your parents." It's not normal to see adults in the ads, and, when they do appear, they are shown as killjoys trying to stop children getting what they want. One recent study found that children who watch TV on their own are more open to advertising than those who watch with their parents – and when they watch the ads alone they tend to ask for more branded items. Parents mainly worry about television advertising, but marketing messages are increasingly coming through the Internet. Online, children work interactively, rather than passively, entering what psychologists term a "flow state" where they are more open to suggestion. An English politician is leading a campaign for tighter control on the marketing messages presented to children. She wants a complete ban on advertising to under-fives in Britain. Some specialists in child advertising disagree: "A ban simply would not work. Self-regulation would be better, with a strong penalty for advertisers who break the laws laid down by government."

20. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

- A) When children watch TV with their parents, they become less brand-oriented.
- B) Some experts demand strict laws and regulations for advertisers.
- C) Children are easily attracted to the variety in ads on TV, which worries their parents.
- D) Little children are deliberately bombarded with ads to increase their brand-awareness.

PART 2 – Text Comprehension

TEXT I - Questions 21-25

Read the following text and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B, C or D). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

AT HOME IN AN EARTHSHIP

¹ Scattered over different areas of the globe are about two thousand earth ships. Although the families who live in them are strangers to each other and speak different languages, they share the same goals. They want environmentally friendly, self-sufficient homes that do not consume the natural resources of the planet and pollute it.

² Earth ships are built in many different kinds of topography, from the sunny deserts of the south-western United States to cold, rainy mountainsides in Scotland. Instead of trying to make a visual impression like the conventional buildings in which most of us live, they blend into their surroundings. Unlike residents of urban areas whose gas and water are piped into their homes, the occupants of earth ships make use of natural resources to supply their needs.

³ I drove 20 miles out of town to visit my colleague Dan Graham, who lives in an earth ship. He had explained to me earlier that earth ships are built from materials that are waste products of society, such as car tyres and aluminium cans which have been thrown away. In this way, these problematic waste materials are recycled instead of forming mountains of rubbish and creating an environmental hazard.

⁴ Yet, instead of a badly-designed, unusual structure I had been expecting, I found a long, solid building. The outer walls consisted of solar panels, angled to catch sunlight, while the other three walls were made entirely of used tyres packed tightly with earth. The tyres were stacked in much the same way as bricks and looked very stable. Indeed, according to Dan, these walls are indestructible. The interior walls were thinner and covered in plaster. It seemed incredible that they were actually constructed from used aluminium cans. They had been shaped cleverly to divide up the interior living area.

⁵ It was pleasantly warm, yet there were no signs of central heating or radiators anywhere. In fact, the earth ship is heated by free, natural sources. The tyre walls create a thermal mass that maintains the interior of the house at a comfortable temperature, irrespective of the weather outside. Dan also showed me battery-like cells on the roof which make electricity using solar power.

⁶ The water supply system was more straightforward. Rainwater is captured in special tanks on the roof for later use, and even a low annual rainfall is usually sufficient for Dan's use. Not a drop of water is wasted. After it has been used for domestic purposes, the water is used for the indoor plants and the outdoor garden— its effectiveness is undeniable.

⁷ Making use of the natural resources is clearly very economical, but Dan didn't want me to get the wrong impression. "Earth ships aren't only about money," he said. "It's true that they are competitively priced, but that's not their primary purpose. The main idea is to create comfortable houses that function independently and are sensitive to the environment. They provide a way to conserve water, our most precious and endangered resource, and they rely on an alternative form of energy, thus reducing greenhouse-gases which cause global warming." Who could argue against that?

⁸ Earth ships are still a rare phenomenon despite their many advantages. It is not known whether they will ever be accepted as a popular alternative to high-rise apartment blocks or private houses. Dan Graham hopes that they will.

21. In the first paragraph, what does the writer suggest about families who live in earth ships?

- A) They have nothing in common.
- B) They choose to live in remote areas.
- C) They dislike conventional architecture.
- D) They are committed environmentalists.

22. What does the word “their” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A) People who live in earth ships
- B) People who live in cities
- C) Conventional buildings and homes
- D) The surroundings where earth ships are built

23. What surprised the writer about the interior walls of Dan’s earth ship?

- A) They are built with standard building materials.
- B) They have a very unusual appearance.
- C) They are made from recycled products.
- D) They include glass plates to let the light in.

24. The writer’s comments on the water system imply that ____.

- A) he is impressed by the level of recycling
- B) he recognized the need to water flowers and gardens
- C) he doesn’t understand how the water is heated
- D) he accepts its reliance on plentiful rainfall

25. How do earth ships compare with ordinary houses?

- A) They require a sunny climate in order to function.
- B) They are dependent on rubbish for their construction.
- C) They must harmonise with the local environment.
- D) They are less expensive to build and maintain.

TEXT II

Questions 26-30

Read the following text and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B, C or D). (5x2=10 pts.)

WE'RE FUNNY IN THE BRAIN

¹ A computer walks into a bar... no, hang on, why did the mainframe computer cross the road? You're not laughing, are you? Information Technology (IT) humour doesn't work very well. Computers don't do jokes and the people who understand computers aren't famous for being a load of laughs either. But Dr. Binsted, an expert in Artificial Intelligence (AI), plans to change that. If her project succeeds, your computer of the future could be swapping jokes with you faster than a New York cab driver.

² Binsted is one of the speakers on humour, art and the brain, at the Festival of Art and the Mind, in England. She will unveil a computer program called '*WISCRAIC*' (Witty Idiomatic Sentence Creation Revealing Ambiguity in Context) which will entertain the audience with its stock of clever jokes. However, as *Wiscraic*'s jokes are at such a low level, it's obvious Binsted's cyber comedian cannot be relied upon for its ability to make people laugh. But that is one reason why the project is so interesting. The fact that *Wiscraic* and its joking companion *Jape* (Joke Analysis Production Engine) find even basic humour so hard, despite access to vast language database, is a vivid demonstration of what a difficult thing humour is.

³ However, we are certainly nowhere near answering the most fundamental question - why do human beings laugh and make jokes at all? Why is it that whenever two or three people are gathered together, we smile and send out a series of short noises repeated at regular intervals? One rather surprising answer is social dominance. When researcher Professor Provine, at the University of Maryland, listened to people's conversations in clubs and bars to find exactly what happens when people laugh, he discovered that it is something women do in response to men. When talking to men, women will laugh 127 per cent more than their male audience, while men talking to a female audience will laugh seven per cent less than their audience. 'Laughter, like many other social activities, is connected with status and the desire of the male to impress,' Provine says. 'Top people don't laugh; you laugh at what they say.' Both male and female listeners laugh more when a man is speaking, but in neither case do the jokes have to be any good.

⁴ But when we laugh at something that is funny, what goes on in our brains? Understanding this is the ultimate dream of neuroscience because while we can locate memories, speech and even religious experiences in the brain, jokes turn out to be even more complex. Neuroscientists have known for some years that if you damage the right side of your brain, story-telling jokes of the 'Man walks into a bar' variety are lost on you – but comedy based on clumsy actions or embarrassing situations is guaranteed a laugh. When a group of people were recently put in a scanner at the Institute of Neurology in London and told a popular joke, an area at the back of their frontal lobes – the front part of the brain – was activated. But a rather different picture emerged when researchers told those people 'semantic jokes' – jokes related to the meanings of words. While both types amused the part of the brain which deals with reward and control, they arrived there via different routes. The jokes went through an area that controls speech, while the 'semantic jokes' went through the temporal lobes where speech and comprehension systems are located.

⁵ So, it's obvious that humour is, in fact, a serious matter, with a strong social dimension that needs a surprising amount of brain power and a willingness to break rules. Attempting to programme these requirements into a computer sounds unrealistic at best. 'It's true that in science fiction robots can usually do everything – except make jokes,' Binsted says, 'but one of the aims of AI is to model what humans do and replicate it.' She defends *Wiscraic*'s playground jokes with an analogy about computer-composed music. 'It goes all the way from the sophisticated music of Beethoven down to short, simple tunes in adverts and right now we are still at the advertising end! But it's a start. If computers are going to interact with humans via language, they are going to have to do humour.' What's intriguing is just how unsuccessful the computer is. Why exactly one works perfectly and the others don't make anyone laugh is the kind of question that keeps academics in work for decades.

26. What statement does the writer make in the first paragraph?

- A) There are numerous jokes about the computer industry.
- B) IT people often make up amusing jokes about computers.
- C) Some computers are capable of making up their own jokes.
- D) The IT industry is not well-known for its sense of humour.

27. According to the writer, the computer program called *Wiscraic* ____.

- A) has been programmed to understand the real meaning of humour
- B) has a long way to go before it succeeds in its comic aims
- C) would greatly benefit from more access to language databases
- D) is capable of making large numbers of people laugh hysterically

28. One explanation for why humans don't laugh in certain situations is that it ____.

- A) helps them demonstrate their position in society
- B) provides a welcome change of pace in conversation
- C) enables people to establish closer contact with one another
- D) is a means of showing appreciation of what we find funny

29. Scientists have only recently discovered that ____.

- A) damage to the right brain can interfere with our understanding of jokes
- B) people find semantic jokes more appealing than ordinary ones
- C) the brain processes different kinds of jokes in different ways
- D) programming a computer to process jokes like humans would be impossible

30. Binsted compares *Wiscraic* to computer-composed music in order to ____.

- A) prove how capable the computerised humour program is
- B) show how computerised humour is still in its early stages
- C) illustrate the skills needed by humans to match computerised humour
- D) highlight the number of academics involved in the humour project

LISTENING TAPESCRIPITS

PART 1 - Various Situations

Questions 1-5

You will hear people talking in four different situations ONCE. Listen and mark the correct alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (5x1.5=7.5pts.)

1. You hear two people talking about a photographic exhibition. What is wrong with it?

A: I thought it was an excellent show, plenty to see and we haven't seen such a large collection of his work in this country for a very long time.
B: Oh yes, remember the Courtauld Gallery two years ago, they didn't have a quarter of what we've seen today.
A: Right, but I expected to see more of a crowd, didn't you? But then again, you can only get in during normal working hours.
B: It's a shame, just about everywhere else is open at weekends in London.

2. You overhear a conversation at home. Why is the girl taking a course in Spanish?

A: Your mother tells me you've signed up for a language course.
B: Yes. Spanish actually.
A: Spanish? Where did you get that idea?
B: Well, you know I've been watching Spanish soap operas and I got curious about the language.
A: Really? You aren't planning to go to Spain, are you?
B: Who knows? It helps in the import business. We have lots of clients from South America
A: Yes but...
B: Dad, I've always liked learning languages. For a career, having another foreign language is always an asset.

3. You overhear a woman talking. What is her relationship with Helen?

Helen and I've been friends for ages. I know her so well. I can read her thoughts. It's as if we're related. When I first started, even on my first day, which is sort of clicked, she was just there for me, always on hand with support, and advice and guidance, showing me the ropes, helping me fit in and I suppose things just went from there. You know she is more like a sister than a colleague to me.

4. You hear the following on the radio. What is it?

Due to heavy snowfalls, trains in the North will be temporarily disrupted these evening. Commuters should expect delays in the midlands, too. Several breakdowns have occurred in passengers have been stranded in Manchester. Severe blizzards in Scotland have made driving conditions hazardous, too. However, here in the Southeast, there are few reports of cancellations. Passengers should expect delays on the lines to the Southwest as gale force winds have been reported in the skies over Dorset.

5. You overhear a man talking to a friend on his mobile phone. Why is he phoning?

Man	I'm stressed out, to be honest, what with work and the problems with the house and everything. I need to do something to help me relax... Well, I wanted to do yoga, but the class is on Friday and I play squash then. And then I saw they do Pilates on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which would be ideal forme ... I know. You did it for a couple of years, didn't you? ... So anyway, <u>I was wondering if you could tell me what it was like, what sort of things you did.</u> I had a look on the Internet, but it's always better to talk to someone with first-hand experience.
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PART 2 - Dialogue

Questions 5-10

You will hear an interview with Tom Dawson, who's very good at juggling ONCE. Listen and on your optic form mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

Interviewer:	Today, I'm with Tom Dawson, who's got an unusual hobby – juggling!
Tom:	That's right...
Interviewer:	And, you are really good at it, aren't you, Tom? Tell us how you got started.
Tom:	Well, my father's skilled at juggling – he performs at children's parties but when I was younger I never really wanted to have a go. We did juggling at school, though, and my games teacher said I was really good, but even then it never attracted me. <u>It wasn't until I saw some clowns doing it at a circus with my family that I realized how spectacular it was to watch. So I went straight home and got practicing!</u>
Interviewer:	And I guess you spend lots of time practicing. Is that difficult?
Tom:	Oh, I do it every day – at school, in the garden... Once I'd mastered throwing and catching three balls at a time, I just kept adding more! I don't find it hard but I do feel a bit discouraged sometimes if it goes wrong! <u>But, then I just try to even harder to get it right.</u> I sometimes wish there was an easier way to improve, though- I get a bit impatient!
Interviewer:	And when you're practicing, you use small soft objects like bean bags, don't you? Why do you prefer those?
Tom:	Well, they're great if you're a beginner – they're not hard to use. And you can buy them anywhere – they don't cost much, that's good for many people. And <u>I find I can easily stick them in my pocket when I go out and then practice whenever I've got a minute. That's the real plus for me.</u>
Interviewer:	And sometimes you give performances in your school shows. How do you feel then?
Tom:	Oh, it's cool to show other people my skills, but then I'm not the only one at my school with an unusual hobby – there are lots of fantastic skateboarders and BMXers and so on, so maybe for the students, my skill's not that impressive! I always worry beforehand about getting it wrong in front of other people, but so far that hasn't happened. <u>And to be honest, I'm thinking so hard about what I'm doing that I don't really see whether other people think it's great – or whether they're really bored!</u>
Interviewer:	So what's been the high point so far?
Tom:	Well, let's see – there was the day I was out with my cousins in the park. I'd just managed to teach my cousins some juggling skills. They're only seven and eight, so they were doing well. Anyway, I was just showing them my favorite juggling trick – I'd learnt to do it very fast – <u>and a journalist from a local newspaper happened to see me, and he took a photo for the paper – it appeared the next day!</u> My cousins thought I'd become famous so they were as thrilled as I was!
Interviewer:	So, what next for your juggling, Tom? Any plans?

PART 3

Questions 11-15

You will hear a part of a training session for new employees at a large travel company **ONCE**. Listen and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x2=10 pts.)

Speaker:

In this session in your training day we're going to look at some of the more specialised holidays we offer at BC Travel. Now, the travel business is very competitive and it's important to be aware of how the market's changing and developing. In terms of age groups, the over 65s are an important market, and one that's increasing steadily year on year. **The fewest holidays are taken by the 31 to 42-year-olds, and that figure shows no sign of rising.**

The biggest market at present is still the youngest group, the 16 to 30s, but this group's also seen the biggest drop over the last few years, whereas there's a noticeable growth in the number of holidays taken by the 55 to 64-year-olds. As far as the 43 to 54-year-olds are concerned, bookings there are steady, but I have to say we haven't seen the increase we expected.

One trend we're noticing with nearly all age groups is the growing popularity of holidays in which clients do some kind of specialised activity. I'm not talking here about adventure holidays, where clients take part in high-risk activities like white water rafting just for the thrill of it. Activity holidays usually involve rather less high-risk sports, or things like art and music. They're not necessarily cheaper than ordinary holidays, often the opposite, in fact. **But they do often take place outside the main tourist centres, which gives an opportunity for clients to**

find out more about the local people and customs, and many say this is one of the most positive features of these holidays. Of course, they offer the chance to develop a new skill or talent, but clients often say that more than this, it's the chance to create lasting relationships with other like-minded people that's the main draw.

Let me give you some examples of BC Travel activity holidays. Our painting holidays take place in four different centres in France and Italy and they're very popular with clients of all abilities from beginners onwards. We've got an excellent team of artists to lead the classes – some of them have been with us from the start, **and five additional ones will be joining us this year so that we can offer a greater number of classes in each centre.**

As far as cooking holidays are concerned, I know a lot of agents offer holidays where clients **cook recipes related to one particular country, usually the one they're staying in, but we focus on dishes from a great many different ones.** Apart from that you'll find the usual emphasis on good quality, organic ingredients – that's more or less a given nowadays – and there are generally some meat-free recipes included.

Our photography holidays take place in a wide range of countries from Iceland to Vietnam, and clients have the opportunity to see some stunning scenery. Groups are small, no more than eight, **so clients can have one-on-one tuition during the holiday,** and excursions are arranged with fully-trained guides. At the end of each holiday an exhibition is held of the photographs taken so that clients can see one another's work and receive valuable feedback from the tutor.

Ç.U. YADYO PROFICIENCY TEST, SAMPLE – ANSWER KEY - A

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)		
PART 1 (4x1.5=6 pts.)	PART 2 (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	PART 3 (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B	6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A	11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A

B. READING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)		
PART 1 (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	PART 2	
	TEXT I (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	TEXT II (5x2=10 pts.)
16. B 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C	21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. D	26. D 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. B