

A  
CUKUROVA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



2025 – 2026

ACADEMIC YEAR

**NEW SAMPLE**

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

**SESSION I**

(Listening Comprehension & Reading Comprehension)

BOOKLET

A

Name-Surname	
Student Number	
Class	
Signature	

- Write your name and mark your answers on the optic form.
- This booklet includes two sections and 40 questions in total. Each section has its own set of 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 is the correct answer to a question, blacken the space on your optic form with the same number and letter as your choice.
- **You must mark all your answers on the optic form before your exam. The choices marked only on the booklet will not be graded.**
- Remember, there is only one correct answer for each question. If you are unsure of the answer, make the best guess. If you want to change your answer, erase your first mark.
- 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 for the listening section** is 75 minutes.
- Good luck.

## SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)

### PART 1 – Speaker Matching

#### Questions 1-4

You will hear four speakers talking about modern technology, **TWICE**. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that matches what each speaker thinks about modern technology. Be careful; there is one extra statement you do not need to use. Before you listen, look at the statements for 30 seconds. (4x1.25=5 pts.)

What do they think about modern technology?	
A) Regulating technology use can deepen our connection to our physical surroundings.	Speaker 1 _____
B) Technology's greatest value is helping people stay in touch over long distances.	Speaker 2 _____
C) Technology serves as a useful tool for simplifying tasks and maximising time efficiency.	Speaker 3 _____
D) Acquiring new skills is essential for the smart use of the latest technology.	Speaker 4 _____
E) It is important to be cautious to safeguard personal information while online.	

### PART 2 – Various Situations

#### Questions 5-9

You will hear people talking in five different situations, **TWICE**. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

<b>5. You will hear a woman leaving an urgent voicemail for a friend while at an airport. What is her main problem?</b> A) She has a very short time before her flight boards. B) She has forgotten a very important item for her work. C) She has lost the directions to the main coffee shop.	<b>8. You overhear a social media influencer talking about fast fashion. What is his main point?</b> A) Fast fashion clothing is often made with low-quality materials. B) Fast fashion brands release new clothing styles very quickly. C) The fast fashion industry causes significant environmental harm.
<b>6. You overhear two friends talking. What are they discussing?</b> A) why the main character was so disappointing B) how the main character became so powerful C) whether the story's ending was satisfying	<b>9. You will hear a guide giving information about an 18th-century painting. Where are they?</b> A) in an art museum B) in a conservation laboratory C) at an auction house
<b>7. You will hear a university student and her professor talking. What advice does the professor give the student?</b> A) to get a list of topics for the exam B) to begin reading the chapter from the final section C) to memorise all of the textbook's key arguments	

### PART 3 – Monologue

#### Questions 10-14

You will hear a talk about “*Career paths*”, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions and alternatives for 1 minute.

(5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

**10. What does the speaker say about many people?**

- A) They tend to have a variety of interests.
- B) They might decide a career path early.
- C) They can find choosing a career path simple.

**11. What is TRUE about hybrid professionals?**

- A) They improve products by connecting expert teams.
- B) They are often responsible for managing teams.
- C) They directly create new designs for products.

**12. What is an advantage of the slasher career path?**

- A) It leads to becoming an expert in one field.
- B) It provides more than one source of income.
- C) It helps a person connect their different jobs.

**13. Which of the following describes a multipotentialite?**

- A) They don't prioritise their own development.
- B) They don't use experience from past jobs.
- C) They don't hesitate to switch careers.

**14. What is the ultimate goal when planning your life?**

- A) to have an authentic career
- B) to follow what is interesting
- C) to become essential to society

## **PART 4 – Dialogue**

### **Questions 15-20**

**You will hear an interview with psychologist and author, Dr Evelyn Reed, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions and alternatives for 1 minute. (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)**

**15. According to Dr Reed, what is a likely outcome for children of helicopter parents?**

- A) They learn to be very independent.
- B) They become excellent at solving problems.
- C) They can lack confidence in their abilities.

**16. How does the speaker describe the behaviour of a permissive parent?**

- A) They focus on making their child happy.
- B) They allow their child to make most decisions.
- C) They tend to act more like a friend.

**17. What is the main goal of an authoritative parent when a child makes a mistake?**

- A) making sure the child feels sorry
- B) using the mistake to teach a lesson
- C) showing the child who is in control

**18. What does Dr Reed advise when two parents have different styles?**

- A) That one parent must change their approach.
- B) That they should agree on the most important rules.
- C) That they should ask their child for an opinion.

**19. What must non-negotiable rules focus on?**

- A) a child's daily homework and diet
- B) bedtimes and daily schedules
- C) safety and respectful treatment of people

**20. According to Dr Reed, what is the true goal for parents?**

- A) becoming aware of their own tendencies
- B) reacting to situations automatically
- C) perfectly following one parenting style

## SECTION II: READING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)

### PART 1 – Paragraph Comprehension

#### Questions 1-5

Read the following paragraphs, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

FOMO, or the ‘Fear of Missing Out’, is a strong feeling that has been made worse by social media. It is the worry that you are missing fun experiences that other people are having. Social media often shows perfect-looking versions of people’s lives, which can make viewers feel bad about their own lives in comparison. Seeing these posts all the time can create anxiety and make a person feel they need to check their phone constantly. The strange result is that this can lead to feeling less happy with your own life, because you are too busy worrying about others.

#### 1. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) The feeling of FOMO is usually a very positive and helpful emotion.
- B) Viewing idealised social media posts can lead to anxiety and unhappiness.
- C) Social media platforms mostly show people’s authentic lives.
- D) Constantly checking one’s phone is a habit that improves life satisfaction.

Deepfakes are fake videos or images created with powerful computer technology. This technology uses artificial intelligence to replace a person in a video with someone else’s face, and it can look very realistic. While this could be used for fun in movies, deepfakes also create a serious problem. They can be used for bad reasons, like spreading false political news or creating fake videos of famous people. The biggest worry is that if deepfakes become common, people might lose trust in what they see online. It could become very hard to know if a video is real or fake.

#### 2. What can be concluded from the paragraph?

- A) Deepfake technology is unrealistic enough to fool most average people.
- B) Deepfake technology is primarily used for sharing factually correct news stories.
- C) The main purpose of deepfake technology is just for harmless entertainment.
- D) The rise of deepfake technology could diminish public trust in visual media.

Cryptocurrency is a type of digital money that is protected by computer code. A main feature of most cryptocurrencies is that they are decentralised. This means they are not controlled by a single organization like a bank or a government. Instead, they often use a technology called blockchain, which is a shared record of all transactions. This gives users more control over their money. However, the value of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin can be very unstable. Prices can go up or down very quickly in a short time, which makes investing in them very risky, even if you could earn a lot.

#### 3. What is TRUE according to the paragraph?

- A) The system's design gives users more direct control over their money.
- B) The currency's value is described as being very stable and predictable.
- C) Investing in this digital money is described as a very safe choice.
- D) A central bank or government organisation directly controls the whole system.

Rewilding is a new idea in environmental protection. The goal is to help nature repair itself so it can become healthy and wild again. Instead of just protecting an area of land, rewilding tries to restore natural processes. This often involves bringing back important animals that have a big effect on the local environment, such as wolves or beavers. For example, beavers build dams that create new wet areas where many other types of plants and animals can live. The final aim is to have an ecosystem that can take care of itself with very little help from people, which helps nature to grow strong.

**4. What is the writer's purpose in writing this paragraph?**

- A) to argue that natural ecosystems require constant and direct management from people
- B) to prove that bringing back important native animals is a bad idea
- C) to introduce and explain a modern conservation method focused on self-repair
- D) to demonstrate that natural land areas should be preserved without any changes

'Binge-watching' is the popular activity of watching many episodes of a TV show one after another. Streaming services have made this easy, and it has changed the way stories are told on TV. Before, when shows were on TV once a week, each episode needed a clear story. Now, writers can create more complicated stories that continue over a whole season, because they know the audience will watch the episodes close together. This allows for better character development. However, some people think this is a negative change because it removes the fun of talking with friends and waiting for the next episode each week.

**5. What is FALSE about binge-watching according to the paragraph?**

- A) It is a popular habit made easier by today's streaming services.
- B) It has increased the shared social fun of watching shows weekly.
- C) The development of show characters can be improved by this method.
- D) It has allowed for writing stories that are more complicated overall.

## PART 2 – Gapped Text

### Questions 6-9

Read the following text, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that best completes the gaps. Be careful; there is ONE EXTRA SENTENCE you do not need to use. (4x1.25=5 pts.)

- A) This frees up educators to concentrate on mentoring students.
- B) It can also identify students who may be at risk of falling behind.
- C) Scientific discovery also greatly benefits from AI tools.
- D) This technology can recommend personalised resources and learning paths.
- E) There are also serious concerns that teachers could lose their jobs.

### THE GROWTH OF AI IN EDUCATION

Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in schools is not an idea for the future; it is happening right now and changing things quickly. AI-powered tools are improving many parts of learning and teaching, from creating unique learning experiences to handling daily office work. This trend is becoming more important, especially in universities, where AI has the potential to help students get more involved in their studies.

One of the biggest benefits of AI is its ability to adjust learning material for each student.

6) \_\_\_\_ With a personalised plan, every student can learn at their own best speed. It allows them to spend more time on topics they find difficult and move faster through ideas they already understand. In addition, AI can give immediate feedback on homework, which helps students see their mistakes and learn from them right away.

AI is also proving to be very helpful for teachers by doing simple, repetitive jobs. For example, AI systems can grade some tests and check student performance data. 7) \_\_\_\_ as a result they might lead discussions and do research with their students. While teachers are focusing on these important human connections, the AI system continues to provide valuable insights from the data it analyses. 8) \_\_\_\_ Discovering these problems early allows teachers to give help quickly, which can greatly improve a student's success.

However, using AI widely in education also creates some challenges. 9) \_\_\_\_ As AI begins to handle tasks like delivering lessons and grading homework, some believe schools may require fewer human educators in the future. Besides that, important questions about student data privacy and system fairness must be answered carefully to make sure AI is used in a responsible way. Even with these difficulties, the future of education points towards learning that is easier to access and more efficient. The key is to find a good balance between using AI's strengths and keeping the important human connection in teaching.

### **PART 3 – Multiple Matching**

#### **Questions 10-14**

**Read the following text about four local volunteer groups, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, or D) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)**

#### **A. The Budget Getaway**

For anyone wanting to travel without spending a lot, careful planning is everything. It's a good idea to travel during the "off-season" when flight and hotel prices are lower. Instead of expensive hotels, look for highly-rated hostels or private rooms on rental websites. Preparing your own breakfast and packing lunches can also save a fortune on food. Most cities offer plenty of free attractions, from beautiful parks to self-guided walking tours, so you can have a great experience on a small budget.

#### **B. The Active Escape**

An adventure weekend is all about action and excitement. The perfect trip might involve activities like mountain biking on challenging forest trails or kayaking down a river. The key is to choose a destination with plenty of outdoor opportunities. It's essential to check the weather forecast carefully and pack the right gear, such as waterproof clothing and good hiking boots. For an adventure traveller, physical comfort is often less important than the thrill of the experience and the story you can tell afterwards.

#### **C. The Peaceful Retreat**

The main goal of a relaxing getaway is to switch off and recharge your batteries. This often means choosing a peaceful location, like a spa hotel in the countryside or a quiet coastal town, far from any crowds. The schedule should be kept as empty as possible to allow for spontaneous naps, reading a good book for hours, or just enjoying the silence. This kind of trip isn't about seeing as many new sights as possible, but about returning home feeling completely rested and stress-free.

#### **D. The Culinary Tour**

For a food lover, a weekend trip is planned around the stomach. The first step is researching a destination's culinary scene to find out about the best local dishes and ingredients. The itinerary is then built around visiting famous food markets, booking tables at must-try restaurants, and maybe even taking a local cooking class. This type of travel isn't just about eating delicious food; it's about experiencing the local culture and history through its unique flavours.

**10. Which travel style prioritises correct equipment?**

**A)** The Budget Getaway   **B)** The Active Escape   **C)** The Peaceful Retreat   **D)** The Culinary Tour

**11. Which travel style describes a trip primarily for mental well-being?**



A) The Budget Getaway   B) The Active Escape   C) The Peaceful Retreat   D) The Culinary Tour

**12. Which travel style describes a trip focused on free entertainment?**

A) The Budget Getaway   B) The Active Escape   C) The Peaceful Retreat   D) The Culinary Tour

**13. Which travel style describes a trip with an open, unplanned schedule?**

A) The Budget Getaway   B) The Active Escape   C) The Peaceful Retreat   D) The Culinary Tour

**14. Which travel style focuses on local exploration?**

A) The Budget Getaway   B) The Active Escape   C) The Peaceful Retreat   D) The Culinary Tour

**PART 4- Text Comprehension**

**TEXT I - Questions 15-20**

Read the following text, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) that best answers the questions. (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)

**THE WORDS THAT CHANGE WHAT COLOURS WE SEE**

The human eye can physically perceive millions of colours, but we don't all recognise them in the same way. Beyond biological factors like colour blindness, where retinal cells called cones are defective, even people with 'normal vision' experience colour differently. This is because the distribution and density of these cone cells vary across all people, causing us to experience the same colour in slightly different ways.

However, colour perception is less about seeing what is out there and more about how our brain interprets colours to create meaning. This perception is subjective and shaped by personal experience. For instance, people with synaesthesia might "hear" colours, with the associations differing from person to person. Another example is Adelson's checker-shadow illusion, where two squares of the same colour appear different because our brain interprets the context of light and shadow, proving that what we see is an interpretation, not a direct reality.

Since birth, we have learnt to categorise everything meaningful using language. Although our eyes can perceive thousands of colours, the way we communicate about them means we must carve this variety into identifiable categories. This cognitive shortcut helps us process the world efficiently. Painters and fashion experts, for example, use specific terms to discriminate hues that a non-expert might describe with a single word.

Different languages and cultural groups also divide the colour spectrum differently. Some languages, like Dani in Papua New Guinea, only have two terms: 'dark' (cool colours like black, blue, and green) and 'light' (warm colours like white, red, and orange). The Warlpiri people in Australia don't even have a word for "colour", instead using a rich vocabulary referring to texture, physical sensation, and functional purpose.

Remarkably, many of the world's languages have five basic colour terms. Cultures from the Himba in Namibia to the Berinmo in Papua New Guinea use systems with terms for dark, light, red, yellow, and a fifth term that denotes both blue and green. This single term for "green" and "blue" is often called "grue". Historically, Welsh, Japanese, and Chinese had a "grue" term, but have since evolved. Nowadays, the original grue term is often restricted to blue, and a separate 'green' term is used, either developed within the language or borrowed from another.

Languages can also have more specific distinctions. Russian and Greek, for instance, have two separate terms for blue—one for darker shades and one for lighter shades. This linguistic difference can influence perception. Greek speakers, who use “ghalazio” (light blue) and “ble” (dark blue), are more prone to see these as highly distinct colours. However, after living for long periods in the UK, where English uses only “blue”, their brains may start to interpret the colours as part of the same category.

This phenomenon isn’t just something that happens with colour, as different languages can influence our perceptions in all areas of life. Ultimately, learning a new language gives our brain the ability to interpret the world differently, including the way we see and process colours.

**15. In paragraph 1, what does the word ‘these’ refer to?**

- A) the millions of colours that exist
- B) the biological factors like colour blindness
- C) the retinal cells, also known as cones
- D) the people who have ‘normal vision’

**16. What does Adelson’s checker-shadow illusion show us?**

- A) Our brain’s interpretation of context changes how we see colour.
- B) Our brain perceives reality with complete and total objective accuracy.
- C) Synaesthesia is a condition that affects every single person’s sight.
- D) The illusion proves that personal experience does not shape perception.

**17. What is stated in the text about the Dani language?**

- A) It has a rich vocabulary describing the texture of different objects.
- B) It uses the same five basic colour terms found in many languages.
- C) It lacks some specific words for colours like ‘black’ or ‘white’.
- D) It divides the colour spectrum into two main categories.

**18. What does the text explain about the term ‘grue’?**

- A) It is a brand-new term that did not exist historically.
- B) It was used in the past by some well-known languages.
- C) It is a word that combines the colours red and yellow.
- D) It has been a term for blue and green used by all languages.

**19. According to the text, which statement is FALSE?**

- A) A person’s language can influence how they will perceive different colours.

- B) The Russian language has separate words for light blue and dark blue.
- C) Greek speakers use only one basic term to describe the colour blue.
- D) Living in a different country can change how a person sees colour.

**20. What is the main idea of the text?**

- A) The language we speak plays a key role in how our brain interprets colour.
- B) People around the world with normal vision all see and categorise colour identically.
- C) Biological factors are the main things that determine how a person will see colour.
- D) The number of colour words in all languages has stayed the same historically.

**ANSWER KEY**

**SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**PART 1 – Speaker Matching**

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. E
- 4. B

**PART 2 – Various Situations**

- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. C
- 9. A

**PART 3 – Monologue**

- 10. A
- 11. A
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. B

**PART 4 – Dialogue**

- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. B
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. A

**SECTION II: READING COMPREHENSION**

**PART 1 – Paragraph Comprehension**

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. A

- 4. C
- 5. B

#### **PART 2 – Gapped Text**

- 6. D
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. E

#### **PART 3 – Multiple Matching**

- 10. B
- 11. C
- 12. A
- 13. C
- 14. D

#### **PART 4 – Text Comprehension**

- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. D
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. A

### **AUDIO SCRIPTS**

#### **SECTION I**

#### **PART 1 – Speaker Matching**

##### **Questions 1-4**

**You will hear four speakers talking about modern technology, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that matches what each speaker thinks about modern technology. Be careful; there is one extra statement you do not need to use. Before you listen, look at the phrases for 30 seconds. (4x1.25=5 pts.)**

##### **Speaker 1**

“Honestly, my smart devices are essential for me. My calendar connects easily across my phone and laptop, so never miss a meeting. These tools help me organize my daily tasks and make my work much more efficient. This saves me a lot of time and mental energy, which I can then use for more important projects. It’s not about being lazy at all; it’s really about working in a smarter, more organized way. It just makes my whole day run more smoothly.”

##### **Speaker 2**

“It really worries me when I see how focused people are on their phones all the time. I feel like they are missing what’s happening in the world right in front of them. In my opinion, this can be harmful to real human connection. Because of this, I have a personal rule: after 8 PM, I put my phone away in a drawer. This helps me to relax properly, maybe read a book or just talk with family without any digital distractions. It’s so important to be present.”

##### **Speaker 3**

“I know that technology is very convenient, but I believe we have to be extremely careful. It’s important to understand the risks, for example, how companies might use our personal information. I always make an effort to use strong, different passwords for my accounts, and I am very selective about what I share online. You can’t just trust that every company will protect your data. Being careful with your information online isn’t negative; it’s just being smart and safe.”

#### Speaker 4

“For me, the best thing about technology is how it helps people stay connected. My brother lives in a different country, but we can video chat every week, and it makes the distance feel smaller. I’m also in an online group with people who share my hobby, and I’ve made new friends from all over the world. Although some people only talk about the problems, I think technology’s ability to help us build and maintain friendships is its most important benefit.”

## PART 2 – Various Situations

### Questions 5-9

**You will hear people talking in five different situations, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)**

**5. You will hear a woman leaving an urgent voicemail for a friend while at an airport. What is her main problem?**

**Woman:** SAM! It’s me, Maya. Listen, I’m at the airport, and I have a real problem. My presentation – the final one for the Henderson project – is on the blue USB stick on my desk. I must have picked up the wrong one. My flight starts boarding in forty-five minutes! Can you please get it, take a taxi, and bring it to me? I’m at Terminal 2, Departures, near the main coffee shop. I’ll pay for everything. My whole presentation depends on that USB stick. Please call me back as soon as you can.

**6. You overhear two friends talking. What are they discussing about?**

**Liam:** I can’t believe the ending! It didn’t make sense. She worked so hard to build her company, and then she just gives it all away? It felt wrong for her character.

**Ava:** No, I think you’re missing the point. She didn’t give it away; she freed herself. She realized her big company was like a prison. For her, walking away was a victory, not a failure. She chose to be happy instead of powerful.

**Liam:** Well, I was disappointed. I wanted a more exciting ending, not for her to just disappear.

**7. You will hear a university student and her professor talking. What advice does the professor give the student?**

**Student:** Professor Evans? Excuse me. Do you have just one second?

**Professor:** Of course, Sarah. What’s on your mind?

**Student:** I’m just struggling a bit with the textbook. I’m reading all the assigned chapters, but there’s so much information that I feel like I’m not absorbing the most important parts for the exam.

**Professor:** I understand. Here’s a quick tip: try reading the chapter summary at the end before you read the chapter itself. It gives you a mental map of the key arguments. That way, when you do the full reading, you’ll know exactly what to focus on.

**Student:** Oh, read the summary first? I never thought of that. Okay, I’ll try it. Thank you!

**Professor:** You’re welcome. It makes a big difference.

**8. You overhear a social media influencer talking about fast fashion. What is his main point?**

**Speaker:** Ever see a trendy top online for super cheap, wear it once, and then it just falls apart? That’s the world of ‘fast fashion’. The business model is simple: companies rapidly produce huge amounts of low-quality clothes to keep up with the latest trends. But this speed has a massive environmental cost. Making these clothes uses enormous amounts of water and pollutes rivers with chemicals. And because the items aren’t made to last, they quickly end up in landfills, creating mountains of textile waste. So that cheap price has a much higher hidden cost for the planet.

**9. You will hear a guide giving information about an 18th-century painting. Where are they?**

**Speaker:** Welcome, and thank you for visiting the Weston Gallery. You are now standing in front of one of the most intriguing pieces in our permanent collection: 'Portrait of a Scholar.' For decades, its history was a mystery. However, recent analysis conducted at a specialized conservation laboratory revealed a secret: X-rays showed an entirely different painting of a seaside village hidden underneath the portrait you see before you. Before it was acquired by this museum, it fetched a record price at a famous London auction house, securing its place in art history. We are thrilled to have it on display here for you and all our visitors to appreciate. Please continue to your right for the next piece in this exhibit."

**PART 3 – Monologue**

**Questions 10-14**

**You will hear a talk about “*Career paths*”, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions and alternatives for 1 minute. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)**

**SPEAKER:** When we were children, people often asked us, “What do you want to be when you grow up?” For some people, the answer is easy. They want to be a doctor, a musician, or an athlete, and they become specialists. But what if you have many different interests? The world is changing quickly, and the modern workplace is more flexible than ever before. This has created new opportunities for people who don’t fit into a traditional box. If you can’t choose just one path, that’s perfectly okay. Let’s look at three of these valuable career paths.

First, there are **hybrid professionals**. These are experts in more than one field who combine their skills to create one single, new job. These roles often appear in innovative industries like technology or media, where new problems require creative solutions. A key advantage is that hybrid professionals see connections that specialists in a single field might miss, allowing them to act as a bridge between different expert teams. For instance, a person with skills in both programming and marketing can help the technical team understand what customers really want. This clear communication improves the final product and can save the company a lot of time and money.

Next, we have **slashers**. A slasher is someone who has several different jobs *at the same time*, and they are usually unrelated. This path is perfect for people who want to explore different passions without giving any of them up. Unlike a hybrid professional who creates one new role, a slasher maintains separate professional identities. For example, you might meet a graphic designer/yoga instructor/podcast editor. Being a successful slasher requires excellent time management skills, but it offers great variety. It can also provide more financial security because if one job becomes quiet, they still have income from the others.

Finally, there are **multipotentialites**. While a slasher handles multiple jobs at once, a multipotentialite explores many different careers *one after another* during their lifetime. For them, the journey of learning and personal growth is as important as the career itself. They are not afraid to change direction completely. What makes them special is that they often bring valuable lessons from an old career into a new one. For example, a multipotentialite might work as a journalist for ten years, which makes them great at research. Later, they might retrain to become a chef and use those research skills to discover unique recipes and tell the story of their food.

So, when someone asks what you want to be, remember that you don’t have to give just one answer. Specialists, hybrids, slashers, and multipotentialites are all essential in our society. The best career path is one that fits

your unique personality and allows you to use your talents in a way that feels authentic and fulfilling. Whether you focus on one great passion or explore many, the most important thing is to build a life that you find interesting.

## **PART 4 – Dialogue**

### **Questions 15-20**

**You will hear an interview with psychologist and author, Dr. Evelyn Reed, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions and alternatives for 1 minute. (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)**

**Alex Carter:** Welcome to “The Modern Family.” Today, we’re talking about parenting styles with psychologist and author, Dr. Evelyn Reed. Dr. Reed, welcome.

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** Thank you for having me, Alex.

**Alex Carter:** So, Dr. Reed, what exactly is a parenting style?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** It’s the general way parents raise their children. We can understand parenting styles by looking at two things: first, the rules parents set, and second, the amount of warmth they show. Let’s discuss three well-known types.

**Alex Carter:** Let’s start with a term we hear a lot these days: helicopter parenting. What does that look like?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** Yes, the Helicopter parent is one who is overly focused on their children. They “hover” very closely, trying to solve every problem and protect them from any failure or disappointment. For example, they might do their child’s homework for them or immediately call a teacher if their child gets a bad grade. While this comes from a place of love, children can grow up feeling anxious and often lack confidence in their own ability to handle challenges.

**Alex Carter:** So that’s being too involved. What about the other extreme?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** That would be the Permissive parent. They show a lot of love and warmth but don’t set many rules or boundaries. They rarely enforce consequences when rules are broken and act more like a friend than a parent. While this might seem kind, children can feel insecure without clear guidance, and they often struggle with self-control and decision-making.

**Alex Carter:** So if one is too involved and the other doesn’t set enough rules, what’s that balanced approach?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** That is the Authoritative style. These parents have clear rules, but their approach to discipline is what really sets them apart. Instead of just punishing a child, their main goal is to use the mistake as a teaching moment. For an authoritative parent, a mistake is not a crime; it’s a chance to teach a valuable lesson about responsibility and making better choices.

**Alex Carter:** This is so helpful. A common situation is when two parents have different styles. One is strict, the other is more relaxed. What is your advice for that?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** That is a very common challenge. The most important thing is for parents to present a united front. They should sit down together and agree on a small list of non-negotiable family rules. I’m not talking about small things like homework, bedtimes or what to eat. The focus for these core rules must be on two main areas: first, everything related to health and safety, and second, the importance of treating people with respect. On other issues, parents can be more flexible.

**Alex Carter:** So agree on the big things as a team. That makes sense. Before we go, what is the one key takeaway you want parents to focus on?

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** I would say the real goal isn’t to become a perfect “Authoritative” parent. The true goal is self-awareness. Understand your natural tendencies. For example, if you know you are naturally permissive, you can make a conscious effort to hold a boundary when it really matters. If you know you are a helicopter parent, you can

consciously step back and let your child try to solve a small problem first. Self-awareness gives you the power to choose your reaction, instead of just reacting automatically.

**Alex Carter:** Know yourself so you can choose your actions. Fantastic, practical advice. Dr. Reed, thank you so much for your time today.

**Dr. Evelyn Reed:** My pleasure.