

**ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



**2024– 2025**

**ACADEMIC YEAR**

**ERASMUS ENGLISH TEST  
NEW SAMPLE**

**SESSION I**

(Listening Comprehension & Reading Comprehension)

**BOOKLET  
A**

<b>Name-Surname</b>	
<b>Student Number</b>	
<b>Class</b>	
<b>Signature</b>	

- 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 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 not sure of the answer, make the best guess you can. 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.
- The total time allocated for this test, **except for the listening section,** is 75 minutes.
- Good luck.

**SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

## PART 1: Speaker Matching

### Questions 1-4

You will hear four speakers talking about competitions, **TWICE**. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D, or E) that matches what each person says. 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 does each person say about competitions?	
<p>A. I won something on the radio. B. I was noticed for my fashion sense. C. I won many sports competitions. D. I was recognised for the quality of my work. E. I could have won an academic award.</p>	<p>Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 4 _____</p>

## 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. Listen to this conversation. Where are they?**

- A) on a plane
- B) at a concert
- C) at the cinema

**6. Listen to this conversation on the phone. What is it about?**

- A) a new gym
- B) gym membership
- C) a workout plan

**7. You hear two friends talking. What does the man want to do?**

- A) drive more on the weekends
- B) go to work by car
- C) get rid of his car

**8. You hear a man talking about his job. What's his job?**

- A) a tour guide
- B) a taxi driver
- C) a flight attendant

**9. You hear this man talking. How did he manage to get out of the locked office?**

- A) Someone heard his call for help.
- B) He asked for help on the phone.
- C) He unlocked the door himself.

## **PART 3- Lecture**

### **Questions 10-14**

**You will hear a college professor giving a lecture about success, 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 is TRUE about success?**

- A) It is good from an early age.
- B) It gets better as we grow older.
- C) It is good during our adulthood.

#### **11. What is important to being successful?**

- A) You should never stop trying to achieve your goals.
- B) You must waste time and energy.
- C) You need to set achievable goals.

#### **12. After trying hard to succeed, what can failure cause?**

- A) serious problems in one's career
- B) serious psychological problems
- C) serious mental problems

#### **13. What does the lecturer say about successful people at work?**

- A) They can have problems in their personal lives.
- B) They might have successful relationships.
- C) They may be happy with their partners.

#### **14. What is the final point the lecturer is making?**

- A) We keep the same goals throughout our lives.
- B) Our goals might change over time.
- C) Our goals have no connection with age.

## **PART 4 – Dialogue**

### **Questions 15-20**

You will hear an interview on a radio programme about a small town in Australia, Bundanoon, 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. Where does Bundanoon get its water from?**

- A) an underground water reserve
- B) a water company in Sydney
- C) big cities in Australia

**16. Why didn't Bundanoon residents want to buy bottled water?**

- A) Because the water was polluted.
- B) Because they were drinking the water in their homes.
- C) Because it was very expensive.

**17. How did Pauline Tiller get involved in the story?**

- A) Something in the paper caught her attention.
- B) She wrote a letter to a newspaper.
- C) She met Huw Kingston.

**18. What happened at the town meeting?**

- A) The town accepted the water company's offer.
- B) The town decided to become bottled water-free.
- C) The town set up their own water company.

**19. Who supported the town?**

- A) Environmental groups
- B) Other water companies
- C) An international newspaper

**20. If visitors to Bundanoon want some water, what can they do?**

- A) buy water in plastic bottles
- B) buy reusable bottles
- C) get it from any tap in the town

## SECTION II: READING COMPREHENSION

### PART 1: Gapped Text

#### Questions 1-4

Read the following text, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D, or E) that best completes the gaps. (4x1.25=5 pts.)

- A. It can be hard to keep a good work-life balance when you're always on the move.
- B. Technology has played a big role in making this lifestyle possible.
- C. They enjoy sharing photos and stories of their travels on social media.
- D. These provide comfortable places to live and work, but they also create a sense of community.
- E. This new way of working is attractive for many reasons.

The world of work is changing. Forget the old image of everyone stuck in offices! Nowadays, more and more people are becoming "digital nomads." These are people who use technology to work online, allowing them to travel and explore the world while keeping their careers going. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ It gives people more freedom and control over their schedules and the chance to experience different cultures. It's no surprise that many people are saying goodbye to the traditional 9-to-5 routine and choosing a more exciting and fulfilling way of life.

With this rise in remote work, we've also seen a growth in co-living spaces and online communities designed just for digital nomads. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Digital nomads can meet others like themselves, share useful advice, and even attend workshops and events to help them with their nomadic lifestyle.

Of course, it's not always easy. Being a digital nomad has its challenges. 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Finding a reliable internet connection isn't always simple, and dealing with visas for different countries can be tricky. And, of course, it can be a bit risky financially. To succeed as a digital nomad, you need to be organized, good at adapting to new situations, and ready to solve problems that come up.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ With laptops, smartphones, and a decent internet connection, these modern-day adventurers can work from almost anywhere—a café in Europe, a co-working space with a beach view, or even a cabin in the mountains. This freedom lets them create a perfect mix of work and travel, combining their careers with their love of adventure. Digital nomadism offers an exciting opportunity for freedom and exploration, but it's important to be realistic about the challenges involved. The most successful digital nomads are those who are flexible, know how to use technology to their advantage and build strong connections with others while they explore the world and pursue their careers.

## PART 2—Paragraph Comprehension

### Questions 5-9

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

Music has been a healing force for centuries. As far back as 400 BCE, the ancient Greeks recognised its therapeutic power, using melodies and rhythms to soothe the mind and body. They believed music could harmonise the soul and even cure physical ailments. More recently, during the devastating years of the First and Second World Wars, music therapy played a crucial role in easing the psychological trauma experienced by soldiers. Today, it's a widely used treatment for a range of conditions. Music therapists use personalised playlists and instruments to help cancer patients cope with anxiety, stimulate memory and communication in those with Alzheimer's, and even manage chronic pain. It's also been shown to be effective in aiding individuals with learning disabilities.

**5. Which of the following is the best heading for the paragraph?**

- A) Music's Enduring Role in Healing
- B) Music Therapy: A Modern Invention
- C) The Joyful Sounds of Music
- D) Music's Unexplained Effects

Why do we laugh? Dr. Robert Provine, a neuroscientist and expert on laughter, believes it's more than just a response to something funny. He argues that laughter is deeply rooted in our social nature, acting as "social glue" that binds us together. Think about it: we rarely laugh alone. Laughter, according to Provine, is an instinctive reaction, a spontaneous outburst that signals trust and strengthens our connections with others. It's a way to show empathy, share joy, and build camaraderie. Because we can't fake genuine laughter, it acts as a reliable indicator of honesty, which is essential for forming strong friendships.

**6. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?**

- A) Laughter promotes relaxation and peace.
- B) Tickling-induced laughter signals friendliness.
- C) Laughter is an involuntary response that fosters social bonding.
- D) Laughter evolved to enhance cooperation and survival.

What's the secret to a long and healthy life? Researchers studying centenarians in the Adventist community—known for their impressive lifespans—found that simple lifestyle choices play a key role. These individuals were non-smokers, which protected their lungs and cardiovascular health. They maintained a healthy weight, reducing their risk of chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease. Regular exercise was another cornerstone of their routine, keeping them physically fit and mentally sharp. Their diet was primarily vegetarian, rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, with a particular emphasis on nuts and beans four times a week, providing essential nutrients and fiber. But it wasn't just about physical health; these centenarians were also active members of their communities, engaged with their families, and maintained a positive outlook on life, demonstrating the importance of social connections and mental well-being for longevity.

**7. According to the paragraph, what characterises the behaviours of Adventists?**

- A) They prioritise physical fitness.
- B) They experience excellent health.
- C) They lead fulfilling and active lives.
- D) All of the above.

The world's population is growing at an alarming rate, and this rapid increase presents a significant challenge to our planet's resources. Food production is also increasing, but it's simply not keeping pace with the exploding population. To put it into perspective, at the current rate of growth, the number of people on Earth will double in just 35 years. This means we'll need to produce twice as much food on roughly the same amount of land, with potentially even greater environmental constraints. This poses a serious challenge: if agricultural practices don't become significantly more efficient and sustainable, we face a future where there simply isn't enough food to feed everyone, leading to widespread hunger and potential conflict.

**8. Which of the following is TRUE according to the paragraph?**

- A) The world population is estimated to decrease shortly.
- B) Food production and the world population are increasing at the same rate.
- C) Food will be a problem in the future if production doesn't increase more quickly.
- D) The world population is increasing less quickly than food production.

For a long time, the idea that personality was determined by which side of the brain was dominant—the analytical and logical left brain or the creative and intuitive right brain—captivated scientists and the public alike. This "right-brain, left-brain" theory emerged in the 1800s from studies of brain injuries. For instance, damage to the left side of the brain often resulted in language difficulties, leading scientists to believe that language processing was solely located there. However, modern neuroscience, with its advanced brain imaging techniques, has painted a much more complex picture. Scientists like Joseph Hellige have conducted extensive research demonstrating that both sides of the brain work together, even for tasks like language processing that were once thought to be localised to one hemisphere. The brain, it turns out, is far more integrated and dynamic than previously thought.

**9. What conclusion does the writer make about the theory of right-brain and left-brain dominance?**

- A) It was once accepted but is no longer believed to be true.
- B) It was based on scientific research studies of the 1800s.
- C) The theory is still very popular among today's scientists.
- D) It suggested that language was processed on one side of the brain.

## PART 3—Text Comprehension

### TEXT I

#### Questions 10-14

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

#### 'CITIES ARE FOR TRAFFIC!' A LOOK AT U.S. CAR CULTURE

<sup>1</sup> All over the USA, people struggle to *grasp* the simple fact that a person may prefer a little car to a tank-like SUV\*. When you tell them it's true, they usually speak to you in a tone of voice that suggests you must be an escaped village idiot or very poor. It's an example of Americans' fanatical relationship with their cars: an obsession that did not come about by chance but by deliberate design. Or, to put it another way, it did not have to be like this.

<sup>2</sup> In the 1920s and 30s, many American cities had fully functioning electric tram systems that shuttled millions of commuters from their homes to their jobs without the need for a private car. American cities were more compact and more pedestrian-friendly, with vibrant downtowns that were the centre of urban life. Los Angeles had the largest mass transit system in the nation, including 1,000 trains a day running on 760 miles of track.

<sup>3</sup> But take a drive through most US cities today, and you see a different world. Downtowns lie abandoned to office blocks, multi-lane motorways have destroyed old urban neighbourhoods, and the suburbs have invaded rural farmland. The figures tell the story: Americans make over one billion trips a day and just 1.9 percent of them are by mass transit. There are 241 million people old enough for a driving licence but 251 million passenger vehicles. The average US family makes 10 car trips every day.

<sup>4</sup> This did not happen by accident. Big business, and the government planned it. Between 1936 and 1950, General Motors, Firestone Tyres, and Standard Oil bought 100 tram firms in forty-five American cities. *They* closed them down and replaced the trams with buses, which were more inefficient and more likely to cause traffic congestion. Many of the bus lines starved of investment and then failed, leaving consumers with no choice but to buy cars. And this, of course, led to bigger profits for the companies responsible for the process.

<sup>5</sup> Urban planners also encouraged car use. Their vision was a sprawling suburbia linked by huge motorways. One of the most influential, Robert Moses, declared, 'Cities are for traffic,' and tried to build a freeway through Manhattan that would have ruined SoHo and Green Village. Some of the most culturally and financially valuable real estate in the world could have been destroyed just so owners could get across Manhattan more quickly. Manhattan escaped Moses' plan, but many other vibrant neighbourhoods across America were not so lucky.

<sup>6</sup> The focus on the car was a tragedy of human planning. And it hasn't stopped the exurbs—the new suburbs beyond the suburbs—are so far from city centres that public transport is useless and cars are a necessity. However, times are changing, and the impending threat of climate change, the economic crisis, and the possibility that prices at the petrol pump could be shooting up again at any moment are all conspiring to make car travel less attractive. Whenever petrol prices rise, people should cheer. Quietly, of course.

\*SUV: Sports Utility Vehicle



<p><b>10. What does the word '<u>grasp</u>' refer to in paragraph 1?</b></p> <p>A) hold  B) accept  C) ignore  D) avoid</p>	<p><b>13. What is TRUE about the change described in the article?</b></p> <p>A) It was due to trams becoming inefficient.  B) It involved building a freeway through Manhattan.  C) It was brought about by tram companies.  D) It was brought about intentionally.</p>
<p><b>11. What is the difference between American cities now and in the early 20th century?</b></p> <p>A) There used to be more commuters.  B) Cities were centres of urban life.  C) Public transport used to be better developed.  D) Cities had the largest mass transit system.</p>	<p><b>14. In what sense does the writer see some hope?</b></p> <p>A) the new suburbs  B) current developments in public transport  C) several factors that may discourage the use of cars  D) a decrease in the price of petrol</p>
<p><b>12. What does '<u>They</u>' refer to in paragraph 4?</b></p> <p>A) Several companies  B) American cities  C) Tram firms  D) Bus lines</p>	

## TEXT II

### 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.)

#### SAVE OUR SEEDS

<sup>1</sup> Over the past hundred years, four hundred and fifty types of plants and trees around the world have become extinct as a result of the combined effects of global warming, population growth, deforestation, flooding and the fact that deserts are advancing in some regions at a rate of nearly four miles a year. Scientists estimate a quarter of the world's remaining 270,000 plant species will be under threat of extinction by 2050.

<sup>2</sup> In 1997, in an attempt to try to prevent the loss of such precious resources, volunteers all over Britain began collecting seeds from Britain's 1,400 species of wild plants, three hundred of which are already facing extinction. The seeds collected are now housed in the Millennium Seed Bank, which opened its doors in 2000. Run by the Royal Botanical Gardens department of the famous Kew Gardens in London, the bank is located in Sussex, about thirty-five miles outside of the capital. The bank is expected to become the world's biggest seed bank and apart from preserving almost all the plant life in Britain, it also aims to save the seeds of more than 24,000 species of plant life, almost a tenth of the world's flowering plants, in the next twenty years. If they are successful, the Millennium Seed Bank Project will be one of the largest international conservation projects ever undertaken.

<sup>3</sup> In order to achieve this aim, the Millennium Seed Bank has a team of scientists who travel to remote corners of the world to find and collect seeds. They work together with local botanists and also help them to set up their own seed banks by training local scientists. They also spend a great deal of time negotiating with governments to allow them to collect the seeds and bring them back to Britain for storage in the Millennium Seed Bank. When these seeds arrive at the seed bank, they are sorted, separated by hand from their pods, cleaned and dried, and then X-rayed to make sure that they haven't been damaged in any way that might stop them from growing into healthy plants. Finally, they are placed in ordinary glass jars and stored in three underground vaults at temperatures of -20° C. Most plant species have seeds that can be dried, frozen, and stored for years and still grow into healthy plants. However, the seeds of some species cannot be dried, so they can't be stored in seed banks in the usual way. These seeds include many rainforest tree species and plants that grow underwater.

<sup>5</sup> Roger Smith, head of the Millennium Seed Bank, explains that scientists at the bank are already working on finding new ways of storing those seeds that cannot survive the drying and freezing process and also on how to regenerate the seeds when they become extinct in their natural habitats. "At the moment, all we're doing is preserving these plants for the future. We won't have managed to conserve any species until we find the way to successfully regenerate them and grow new plants from them," points out Smith. "But at least this way, when the technology becomes available—and it will—we won't have lost everything.

<sup>6</sup> As well as preserving seeds for the future, the seed bank also receives 2000 requests per year for seeds from universities, governments, and conservationist organisations for use in various types of research—for example, to find cures for diseases, to grow food in the developing world, and to help in projects that restore the natural habitats of endangered animal species so they can be released back into the wild. Dr. Hugh Pritchard, head of the research at the Millennium Seed Bank, says, "While it's true that many of the plants at the bank aren't useful at the moment, that doesn't mean they won't become useful in the future. Something like 30% of the medicines we use today are based on products or chemicals that have been extracted from plants. So it's easy to see why we need to preserve the diversity of the earth's plant life for the future."

<p><b>15. What do scientists believe will happen by 2050?</b></p> <p>A) All plant life will be altered.  B) 450 types of plants will be in danger of becoming extinct.  C) Part of the world’s plant life will face extinction.  D) Environmental factors will affect only 450 plant species.</p>	<p><b>18. What do the methods used in storing the seeds show?</b></p> <p>A) All seeds can be preserved for many years.  B) Some species cannot be stored by regular means.  C) Some of the plant species develop into healthy plants.  D) Some seeds are damaged when X-rayed.</p>
<p><b>16. What is the main objective of the Millennium Seed Bank?</b></p> <p>A) saving the seeds of thousands of the world’s plants  B) protecting all flowering plants in the world  C) starting a new international project in the next few years  D) undertaking a larger conservation project soon</p>	<p><b>19. Why is the project important, according to Dr. Pritchard?</b></p> <p>A) It’s useful for medical research.  B) It’s useful in technological research.  C) It helps governments in developing countries.  D) It helps animal habitats.</p>
<p><b>17. How does the Millennium Seed Bank carry out its work?</b></p> <p>A) by training foreign governments to plant seeds  B) by traveling around the world with botanists from other countries  C) by helping other international seed banks  D) by collecting international seeds and returning them to Britain for storage</p>	<p><b>20. What is the writer's primary purpose in writing this article?</b></p> <p>A) To argue for stricter international laws against deforestation and the exploitation of natural resources.  B) To explain the importance of seed banks in preserving plant biodiversity and highlight the work of the Millennium Seed Bank.  C) To criticise governments for not doing enough to combat global warming and protect endangered plant species.  D) To persuade readers to donate money to the Millennium Seed Bank and volunteer their time to assist with seed collection.</p>

**ANSWER KEY**

<b>SECTION I: LISTENING (25 pts.) (20*1.25=25 pts.)</b>	<b>SECTION II: READING (25 pts.) (20*1.25=25 pts.)</b>
<p>1. E 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C</p>	<p>1. E 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. B</p>

CU SOFL 2024-2025

<b>ERASMUS LANGUAGE TEST SAMPLE</b>			<b>Name - Surname:</b> <b>Student Number:</b> <b>Class:</b> <b>Signature:</b>		
<b>WRITING SESSION (25 pts.)</b>					
<b>Duration: 60 mins.</b>					
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Evaluator</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Evaluator</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> mark</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> mark</b>	<b>FINAL MARK</b>

**BE CAREFUL! YOU HAVE TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS.**

**WRITING (25 pts.)**

**Choose ONE of the following topics and write a paragraph OR an essay in a minimum of 250 words. Give reasons and examples to support your ideas. Your paragraph or essay will be graded according to content & organisation, grammatical range & accuracy, lexical resource, and mechanics.**

1. In many cities, an increasing number of people do not know their neighbours, and the sense of community is lost. What can be the causes AND/OR effects of this?
2. Advances in technology have had profound positive and negative impacts on individuals and society. What's your opinion?
3. Many young people these days choose to live alone instead of living with other family members. What are the advantages AND/OR disadvantages of this situation?

**Session III: Speaking (Duration: 7-10 minutes/Total: 25 points)**

- **Marking criteria:** *Content, Accuracy & Range, Fluency and Pronunciation*
- **Apart from the main questions in both parts, based on the student's answers, the interlocutors can ask follow-up questions.**

**Part 1 (10 pts.) Daily Topic: General English**

**SAMPLE**

**Main Question: What are some of your favourite hobbies or activities to do in your free time?"**

**Follow-up questions (optional):**

- "Why do you enjoy these activities?"
- "How often do you engage in these hobbies?"
- "Have you tried any new activities recently?"
- "Do you prefer doing these activities alone or with others?"

**Part 2 (15 pts.) Individual questions and follow-up questions.**

**SAMPLE**

**Main Question: A healthy lifestyle is crucial for overall well-being. What are some key elements of a healthy lifestyle, in your opinion?**

**Follow-up questions (optional):**

- "What challenges do people face in maintaining a healthy lifestyle, and how can they overcome them?"
- "Do you believe that technology can play a role in promoting healthy habits? If so, how? If not, why? "