

ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



2025– 2026

ACADEMIC YEAR

**ERASMUS ENGLISH TEST  
NEW SAMPLE**

**SESSION I**

(Listening Comprehension & Reading Comprehension)

**BOOKLET**

**A**

Name-Surname	
Student Number	
Class	
Signature	

- Write your name and mark your answers on the optical answer sheet.
- This booklet includes two sections and 40 questions in total. Each section has its own set of instructions. Be careful when marking your answers on the optical answer sheet:
  - LISTENING COMPREHENSION answers will be marked under ‘BÖLÜM 1’.
  - READING COMPREHENSION answers will be marked under ‘BÖLÜM 2’ on the optical answer sheet.
- 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 optical answer sheet which has the same number and letter as your choice.
- You have to mark all your answers on the optical answer sheet before your exam is over. The choices marked only on the booklet will not be graded. Check your booklet group and mark the correct booklet group on your optical answer sheet. The booklet groups marked incorrectly will not be considered.
- Remember, there is only one correct answer for each question. 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.
- 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 optical form sheet, 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?	
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.	Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 4 _____

## PART 2- Various Situations

### Questions 5-9

You will hear people talking in five different situations, **TWICE**. Listen, and on your optical form sheet, 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 optical form sheet, 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 optical form sheet, 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

## **PART 1- Short Texts**

### **Questions 1-5**

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

Dr Robert Provine, an expert on the brain, believes that laughter is more than just a reaction to a funny joke. He describes laughter as a type of “social glue” that brings people together. Interestingly, we rarely laugh when we are alone. Instead, laughter is a natural response that shows trust and makes our links with other people stronger. Because it is very difficult to fake a real laugh, it is a good way to show that a person is being honest. By sharing laughter, people can show they care about each other and build better friendships. In the end, this natural habit is a key part of staying connected and keeping peace within a group.

**1. What is the main idea of this paragraph?**

- A) People usually need a group to experience laughter.
- B) Laughter is a natural way to build social bonds.
- C) A real laugh is a sign that a person is being honest.
- D) Friends use laughter to show that they care for others.

The world’s population is currently growing at a very fast rate. This rapid increase creates a major problem for the planet’s resources. Although food production is also going up, it is not growing fast enough to match the rising number of people. In fact, experts believe the global population will double in only 35 years. This means we must find a way to produce twice as much food on the same amount of land. If farming methods do not become much more efficient and sustainable, there will not be enough food for everyone in the future. This could lead to serious problems like widespread hunger and social conflict across the globe.

**2. Which statement is TRUE according to the provided paragraph?**

- A) The global population is expected to drop in the near future.
- B) Food production is growing at the same speed as the population.
- C) Food shortages will occur if farming does not improve quickly.
- D) The population is increasing more slowly than food production.

Music has been used as a healing force for many centuries. As early as 400 BCE, the ancient Greeks used melodies and rhythms to treat both the mind and the body. They believed that music could heal the soul and even fix physical health problems. Much later, during the First and Second World Wars, music therapy was very important for helping soldiers recover from the mental stress of war. Today, it is a common treatment for many different conditions. For example, therapists use music to help patients deal with anxiety or to help people with memory problems. It is also used to reduce pain and support individuals with learning difficulties.

**3. What is the best heading for this paragraph?**

- A) The long history of music in healing.
- B) Music therapy as a modern invention.
- C) The joyful sounds of famous music.
- D) The unexplained effects of melodies.

For many years, people believed that personality was decided by which side of the brain was stronger. This “left-brain, right-brain” theory suggested that the left side was logical while the right side was creative. This idea began in the 1800s after researchers studied brain injuries. For example, because damage to the left side caused speech problems, people thought language was only found there. However, modern science uses advanced images to show a different story. Research now proves that both sides of the brain work together for most tasks. Even language uses both sides to function correctly. We now know the brain is much more connected than we used to believe.

4. **What conclusion does the writer reach about the theory of brain dominance?**

- A) It was a popular idea that science has now disproved.
- B) It was a theory created by modern imaging techniques.
- C) It is still the most trusted theory for today's scientists.
- D) It explains why language is processed on the right side.

Historical records suggest that the famous American icon, Thomas Edison, neither invented the light bulb nor held the initial patent for its modern design. While Edison is often credited with this breakthrough, electric lights actually existed decades before his 1879 patent. His importance likely stems from his ownership of the company required to power the bulbs. In reality, British inventor Joseph Swan obtained a patent for the same technology a year earlier and had publicly demonstrated his carbon filament bulb much sooner. Consequently, when Swan pursued legal action for patent infringement, Edison was compelled to accept him as a business partner. This suggests that Edison's celebrated achievement was largely an adaptation of Swan's existing British innovations rather than a unique discovery.

5. **What can be inferred about the relationship between Edison and Swan?**

- A) They collaborated on the original design of the carbon filament.
- B) Their partnership resulted from a legal dispute over patent rights.
- C) They were both internationally recognised as the primary inventors.
- D) Their business success was based on sharing electricity sources.

## Questions 6-9

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

- A) This is achieved by using the thick tyre walls to trap and store natural heat.
- B) Not a single drop is wasted, as it is reused to support the growth of plants.
- C) This ensures that these discarded items are given a new life in construction.
- D) Most people still prefer to live in modern high-rise apartment blocks in the city.
- E) They also differ from urban buildings because they rely on local natural resources

### AT HOME IN AN EARTHSHIP

Scattered across different areas of the globe are about two thousand “Earthships.” Although the families who live in them are strangers to each other and speak different languages, they share the same fundamental goals. They want environmentally friendly, self-sufficient homes that do not consume the natural resources of the planet or contribute to pollution. **6)** \_\_\_\_\_ Instead of trying to make a bold visual impression like the conventional buildings in which most of us live, these structures are designed to blend perfectly into their natural surroundings.

These unique homes are built in many different types of topography, from the sunny deserts of the United States to the cold, rainy mountainsides of Scotland. Unlike residents of urban areas whose gas and water are piped into their houses, the occupants of Earthships make use of natural resources to supply their daily needs. A key feature of their design is the use of materials that society usually considers waste products. For instance, car tyres and aluminium cans are recycled to form the main structural walls. **7)** \_\_\_\_\_ By reusing these problematic waste materials, they are kept out of rubbish dumps where they would otherwise create an environmental hazard.

I recently visited a colleague, Dan, who lives in such a home. I was surprised to find a very solid and attractive building rather than the unusual structure I had expected. The house was pleasantly warm, even though there was no sign of central heating or radiators anywhere. **8)** \_\_\_\_\_ These thick walls maintain a comfortable temperature inside, regardless of how cold or hot it is outside. Additionally, solar panels on the roof provide all the electricity the family needs to run their appliances.

The water system is also impressively straightforward and efficient. Rainwater is captured in special tanks on the roof and used for all domestic purposes. **9)** \_\_\_\_\_ After it has been used for washing, the water is filtered and reused for the indoor plants and the outdoor garden. As Dan explained, the primary purpose is to create a home that functions independently while protecting our most precious resources.

## PART 3—Multiple Matching

## Questions 10-14

Read the following text about “Early Driving Experiences”, and on your optical answer sheet, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

### EARLY DRIVING EXPERIENCES

#### A) Terry

Even though I had been taking professional lessons for a year and passed my driving test at eighteen, my father did not help me. In fact, he never allowed me to use his car. As a result, I began taking my father’s keys secretly after he got home from work. I would drive the car to see my girlfriend or just drive around the area before returning the car to its exact parking spot. This continued until one night when I found that there was no parking spaces left. Because I told my father the truth immediately, he was relatively calm about it, although he did decide to stop my pocket money for four weeks.

#### B) Carl

My worst driving experience happened before I had actually passed my test. My girlfriend’s father used to let her borrow his car for trips to the cinema. Eventually, I persuaded her to let me try driving. We took the car to a quiet part of the beach where we thought no one could see us. However, we were having so much fun that we did not notice the tide was coming in until the car was in the water. We had to leave the vehicle there and take the bus home to tell her father. Although he was very unhappy at the time, he actually ended up selling me the car after I passed my test.

#### C) Sarah

I was teaching my mother how to drive on a narrow road when a young man on a bicycle suddenly appeared. Even though my mother used the brakes, there was a small accident. Fortunately, the cyclist was not hurt and said he was fine. However, an old lady who saw what happened began shouting at my mother. She accused her of driving too fast and said she was setting a bad example for me. Because my mother was too shocked to speak, I felt I had to intervene. I explained to the lady that my mother was still a student driver to defend her.

#### D) Mike

I did not start learning to drive until I was twenty-one. Although I spent a lot of money on lessons, I found driving very difficult. After failing my test five times, I felt a lot of pressure from the people around me. When I failed for the sixth time, I was too embarrassed to tell my family the truth. Instead, I told them that I had passed. My family was very happy, and my mother bought me a car the next day. Consequently, I drove the car illegally for three months. Luckily, the police never stopped me, and I managed to pass my test legally on my next attempt.

10. Which person was present when a witness criticised a family member’s driving ability?

- A) Terry                      B) Carl                      C) Sarah                      D) Mike

11. Which person purchased a vehicle from a relative of someone they were dating?

- A) Terry                      B) Carl                      C) Sarah                      D) Mike

12. Which person drove a car while keeping their true status hidden from the family?

- A) Terry                      B) Carl                      C) Sarah                      D) Mike

13. Which person felt it was necessary to speak for a relative during a difficult conflict?

- A) Terry                      B) Carl                      C) Sarah                      D) Mike

14. Which person received a financial penalty for using a car without the owner’s consent?

- A) Terry                      B) Carl                      C) Sarah                      D) Mike

## PART 4- Text Comprehension Questions 15-20

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

### THE COGNITIVE AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF HUMOUR

<sup>1</sup> It is often observed that the Information Technology (IT) industry is not particularly well-known for its sense of humour. While computers are generally unable to produce jokes, and the professionals who manage them are not typically seen as humorous, Dr Binsted, an expert in Artificial Intelligence (AI), intends to modify this perception. If the project achieves its objectives, future computers may eventually be capable of exchanging jokes with users as naturally as a human. Recently, at a festival in England, Binsted introduced a computer program known as 'WISCRAIC'. Although this system provides a collection of jokes, it is evident that the quality of this humour is currently too basic for the program to be considered a reliable entertainer. However, the significance of the project lies in the fact that these systems struggle with simple comedy despite having access to vast language databases, which demonstrates the extreme complexity of human humour.

<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. There remains a fundamental question regarding why human beings engage in laughter and joke-telling. Research conducted by Professor Provine suggests that one explanation for this behaviour is social dominance. His studies indicate that laughter is frequently utilised to demonstrate status and a desire to impress others. The data shows that women laugh significantly more when interacting with men, whereas men laugh less when they are speaking to a female audience. In many social hierarchies, high-status individuals do not laugh frequently; instead, they expect others to laugh at their remarks. This implies that the social position of the speaker is often more important than the actual quality of the joke.

<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, it is necessary to understand the neurological processes that occur when an individual finds something funny. Neuroscientists have established that if there is damage to the right side of the brain, a person may lose their ability to understand narrative jokes. More recently, researchers utilised brain scanners to observe how the brain reacts to various types of comedy. They discovered that the brain does not process all jokes in a uniform way.

<sup>4</sup> Semantic jokes, which rely on the meanings of words, travel through the temporal lobes, while other types of humour activate the frontal lobes. Although both styles eventually trigger the parts of the brain responsible for feelings of reward, they reach that destination using different internal paths.

<sup>5</sup> Ultimately, humour is a serious subject that requires significant cognitive power and social awareness. Although programming these human traits into a machine may seem unrealistic, the goal of AI is to replicate human behaviour. A useful analogy can be found in computer-composed music; while computers began by creating very simple tunes for advertisements, they eventually progressed to more sophisticated compositions. Currently, AI humour is only at the initial stage of this development. If computers are intended to interact with humans using natural language, they must eventually learn to use humour effectively. Why certain jokes succeed while others fail is a question that will likely occupy researchers for many years.

15) What is the writer's primary purpose in paragraph 1?

- A) Improving the social skills of IT staff.
- B) Sharing jokes used by computer experts.
- C) Discussing an AI project on comedy.
- D) Promoting successful computer-made humour.

**16) What does the writer suggest about the WISCRAIC program?**

- A) Its struggle reveals the complexity of humour.
- B) Its vast database makes audiences laugh easily.
- C) Its goal is to perform at arts festivals.
- D) Its simple jokes are highly entertaining.

**17) What is a key finding of Professor Provine's research?**

- A) Laughter occurs at equal rates in most groups.
- B) Social status determines the response to a joke.
- C) Women laugh more to show a lack of knowledge.
- D) High-ranking individuals laugh at every comment.

**18) How does damage to the right side of the brain affect the response to jokes?**

- A) It disrupts the understanding of embarrassing situations.
- B) It prevents laughter at clumsy physical actions.
- C) It changes how the temporal lobes function.
- D) It causes a loss of understanding of story jokes.

**19) What did the brain scanning research discover about various jokes?**

- A) Different jokes follow different neurological paths.
- B) Semantic jokes activate the reward centre.
- C) Narrative jokes reach the speech centre via identical routes.
- D) Clumsy jokes activate the temporal lobes for comprehension.

**20) Which conclusion does the writer reach regarding the future of AI?**

- A) It will focus on music instead of language.
- B) IT must accept that human behaviour is unrealistic.
- C) It will reach a sophisticated level of joke-telling soon.
- D) It needs to master humour for better communication.

<b>Ç.U. SoFL 2025-2026</b> <b>ERASMUS LANGUAGE TEST SAMPLE</b> <b>WRITING (25 pts.)</b>	<b>Student Number:</b> <b>List Number:</b> <b>Class:</b>
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Duration: 60 mins.		Signature:
		TOTAL MARK
1 <sup>st</sup> Evaluator	2 <sup>nd</sup> Evaluator	

**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. Many young people now spend most of their free time on digital entertainment instead of being active outdoors. What are the CAUSES and/or EFFECTS of this lifestyle change?
2. Some people argue that celebrities and social media influencers have too much power over the opinions and habits of young people today. What is your OPINION on this?
3. In many modern workplaces and schools, people are moving away from fixed schedules and choosing to work or study at any time they prefer. What are the ADVANTAGES and/or DISADVANTAGES of this flexibility?

**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?

**ANSWER KEY**

**SECTION I: LISTENING (25 pts.)**  
**(20\*1.25=25 pts.)**

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

**SECTION II: READING (25 pts.)**  
**(20\*1.25=25 pts.)**

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. E
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. D