

**ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



**ERASMUS PROGRAMME  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST**

**SAMPLE BOOKLET**

**Name – Surname:**

**Class:**

**Signature:**

- Write your name and mark your answers on the optic form.
- This booklet includes 2 (two) sections (Reading and Listening) and 30 (thirty) questions. Each section has its own instruction.
- For each question, be sure to pick the best possible answers listed. When you have decided which one of the choices given is the best answer to a question, mark the space on your optic form which has the same number and letter as your choice.
- Remember, there is only one best 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 only one question. Work fast but accurately.
- Total time allocated for this test except the listening section is 45 minutes.
- Good luck.

## READING SECTION

### 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 or completes the statements. (5x1=5 pts.)

The most obvious physical changes undergone by people in zero gravity are essentially harmless; in some cases they are even amusing. The blood and other fluids are no longer dragged down towards the feet by the gravity of Earth, so they accumulate higher up in the body, creating what is sometimes called 'fat face', together with the contrasting 'chicken legs' syndrome as the lower limbs become thinner.

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

- A) The problem of dealing with emergencies in space
- B) The psychological problems of astronauts
- C) Conducting space biomedical research on Earth
- D) The visible effects of space travel on the human body

Paper has been known in one form or another from very early times. The papyrus reeds of the Nile swamps served the ancient Egyptians for sheets to keep their records. The Chinese and Japanese, centuries later, were using something more similar to modern paper in substance. With the spread of learning in Western Europe, the need for books increased and began to be manufactured from pulped rags and other substances. Other papermaking staples were later introduced, such as linen, cotton, and wood pulp. The chief raw material in the world of paper industry now is wood pulp, which is mainly exported from Canada, Sweden and Finland.

**2. The main idea of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) explain why there has been so little change in the development of papermaking
- B) give a historical account of papermaking with emphasis on the main raw materials used
- C) describe how the West learned the techniques of papermaking
- D) account for the economic implications of the paper industry

The first question to ask about fiction is: Why bother to read it? With life as short as it is, with so many pressing demands on our time, with books of information, instruction and discussion waiting to be read, why should we spend precious time on works of fiction? The eternal answers to this question are two: enjoyment and understanding. Since the invention of language, men have taken pleasure in following and participating in the imaginary adventures and imaginary experiences of imaginary people. Whatever serves to make life less tedious, to make the hours pass more quickly and pleasurably, surely needs nothing else to recommend it. Enjoyment is the first aim and justification of reading fiction.

**3. One point emphasized in the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) the reading of fiction provides people with a great deal of enjoyment
- B) informative books, as opposed to fiction, are what we should read
- C) non-fictional books are the only ones worth reading
- D) life, since it is short, shouldn't be wasted in trivial reading

When people meet someone for the first time, they get a quick opinion about that person by putting her or him into a familiar category or group. They use schemata to help form these impressions. Schemata are ideas and expectations about a group based on past experiences. For instance, if someone sees a woman wearing a white coat and a stethoscope around her neck, he will probably think she is a doctor. He will think this woman is like other doctors he knows. For example, he may think she is well educated and knows about disease and medicine. Organizing people into familiar groups like this is a common way that people form first impressions very quickly.

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

- A) A woman in a white coat is probably a doctor.
- B) Schemata are helpful in forming fast first impressions.
- C) Ideas and expectations based on past experiences are called schemata.
- D) It is often hard to organize people into familiar groups.

Computers should never have received the significant status they now have. Fascinating and invaluable as they are, even the most developed have less brain power than a three-year-old. They do, however, score on single-mindedness. The three-year-old uses her brain not only to think but also to do some certain tasks like seeing, hearing and running about, which need incredibly fast and sophisticated electro-mechanical interactions. But the computer just sits there and sends spacecraft to the moon or re-arranges the world banking system, which is much easier. That's why man's dream of robot maids is still long way off.

**5. It is explained in the passage that the efficiency of the computer \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) depends on the speed with which the data are controlled
- B) will soon make it possible for man to be served by robots
- C) is only possible due to its focusing on a single task at a time
- D) depends on sophisticated electro-mechanical interactions

**TEXT I - Questions 6-10**

Read the following *text* and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) that best answers the questions or completes the statements. (5x2=10 pts.)

**AN UNUSUAL STYLE**

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most interesting characters of the Italian Renaissance. He wrote in Italian using a special kind of shorthand that he invented himself. People who study his notebooks have long been puzzled by something else, however. He usually used "mirror writing," starting at the right side of the page and moving to the left. Not only did Leonardo write in mirror-image script from right to left, but he used strange spellings and abbreviations, and his notes were not arranged in any logical order. He only wrote in the normal direction when he was writing something for other people. People who were contemporaries of Leonardo left records saying that they saw him write and paint left-handed. He also made sketches showing his own left hand at work. Being left-handed was highly unusual in Leonardo's time. Because people were superstitious, children who naturally started using their left hands to write and draw were forced to use their right hands.

No one knows why Leonardo used mirror writing, though several possibilities have been suggested. Some believe that he was trying to make it harder for people to read his notes and in this way steal his ideas. Others think that he was hiding his scientific ideas from the powerful Roman Catholic Church, whose teachings sometimes disagreed with what Leonardo observed. Another possibility is that writing from left to right was messy because the ink just put down would spread as his hand moved across it; therefore, Leonardo chose to write in reverse because it prevented smudging. Over 4,000 pages of Leonardo's scientific and technical observations in his handwritten manuscripts have survived. It seems that Leonardo planned to publish them as a great encyclopedia of knowledge, but like many of his projects, this one was never finished. After his death, his notes were scattered among libraries and collections all over Europe. While Leonardo's technical works on painting were published as early as 1651, most of his scientific work remained unknown until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**6. The purpose of the text is mainly \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) to show that Leonardo was the inventor of mirror writing
- B) to explain why some artists write from right to left
- C) to inform the reader of the disadvantages of left-handedness
- D) to explain the originality of Leonardo's hand-writing

**9. What does it in paragraph 2 refer to?**

- A) writing from left to right
- B) his hand
- C) the ink
- D) another possibility

**7. Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) shared his scientific researches with the Roman Catholic Church
- B) wrote from left to right when he wanted people to understand his work
- C) never used ink in his work to keep his notes clean
- D) published his greatest work in the encyclopedia

**10. What does scattered in paragraph 2 mean?**

- A) called
- B) spread
- C) received
- D) separated

**8. How many possibilities of why Leonardo used mirror writing are mentioned in the text?**

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 5
- D) 2

**TEXT II - Questions 11-15**

Read the following *text* and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) which best answers the questions or completes the statements. (5x2=10 pts.)

**LUCKY PEOPLE**

In the Caucasus region, nearly 50 out of every 100,000 people live to celebrate their 100<sup>th</sup> birthday, and many don't stop at 100! The Pakistani Hunzas, who live high in the Himalaya Mountains, and the Vilcabambans of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador seem to share the same secret, too. This is very surprising because in America only 3 people in 100,000 reach the age of 100.

These people remain healthy in body and spirit in spite of the passage of time. While many older people in industrial societies become weak and ill in their 60s and 70s, some people in the Caucasus region, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields together with their great-great-grandchildren. Even the idea of ageing is foreign to **them**. When asked, "At what age does youth end?" most of these old people had no answer. Several replied, "Well perhaps it ends at the age of 80." The youngest estimate was age 60.

What could be the reason for this ability to survive to such old age and to survive so well? First of all, hard physical work is a way of life for all of these long-lived people. They begin their long days of physical labor as children and never seem to stop. Mr. Rustam Mamedow, for example, is 142 years old, but he has no intentions of retiring from his life as a farmer. "Why? What else would I do?" he asks. Actually, he has slowed down a bit. Now, he might stop the day after 6 hours in the field instead of 10.

All these people get healthful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountainous regions. They live and work at 1,660 to 4,000 meters above the sea level, where the air has less oxygen and is pollution-free. This reduced-oxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger. Another factor that may contribute to the good health of these people is their isolation. To a great degree, they are separated from the pressures and worries of an industrial society. Inherited factors also play some role. Most of the longest-lived people had parents and grandparents who also reached very old ages. Therefore, good family genes may be a factor in living longer. Finally, although these three groups don't eat exactly the same foods, their diets are similar. The Hunzas, Vilcabambans and Caucasians eat little meat. Their diets are full of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, cheese and milk. They never eat more food than their bodies need. It is clear that isolation from urban pressures and pollution, clean mountain air, daily hard work, moderate diets, good genes, and a youthful approach to life all contribute to the health and remarkable long life of all these people.

<p><b>11. The text is mainly about _____.</b></p> <p>A) the differences in life span of the people at the Caucasus region          B) the factors that help people to have a long life          C) the high percentage of long-lived people in some countries          D) a comparison of the people who live in America and in the Caucasus region</p>	<p><b>14. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?</b></p> <p>A) The most important factor that contributes to long life is good family genes.          B) The daily diets of these people don't contain much meat.          C) Living away from the problems of industrial societies plays a role in people's life expectancy.          D) Several factors are important for people to have a long life.</p>
<p><b>12. What does <u>them</u> in paragraph 2 refer to?</b></p> <p>A) great-great grandchildren          B) some people in Caucasus region          C) older people in industrial societies          D) American people</p>	<p><b>15. According to the text, _____.</b></p> <p>A) there are about 100,000 people in the Caucasus region who are 100 years old or over          B) the Pakistani Hunzas and the Vilcabambans of the Andes Mountains are not as lucky as the Caucasus          C) most Caucasians agree that age 60 could be regarded as the end of youth          D) the reduced-oxygen environment in mountainous areas is good for the heart and the blood vessel system</p>
<p><b>13. The example of Mr. Mamedow in paragraph 3 is given to _____.</b></p> <p>A) show the experiences of these long-lived people          B) describe the peaceful life of these long-lived people          C) show that hard physical work actually lengthens life          D) explain why he has to work as a farmer all his life</p>	

## LISTENING SECTION

### PART A – Various Situations

#### Questions 16-19

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

**16. Listen to this woman. What is she doing?**

- A) threatening to do something
- B) apologising for doing something
- C) thanking for something

**17. You hear a receptionist talking to a guest. What does the receptionist NOT give Mrs Baker?**

- A) a credit card
- B) a key
- C) a leaflet

**18. You hear a presenter talking. Where is she?**

- A) in the street
- B) in a football ground
- C) in a studio

**19. You hear this woman giving part of a speech. Who is she?**

- A) a sportswoman
- B) a politician
- C) manager of a sports centre

**PART B – Dialogue**

**Questions 20-24**

You will hear an interview with Helen Sharman, Britain's first woman in space, TWICE. Listen and circle the alternative (A, B or C) that best completes the statements or answers the questions. (5x2=10 pts.)

**20. How many people applied to the job of astronaut?**

- A) 3,000
- B) 30,000
- C) 13,000

**21. Before she got the job, Helen \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) had already worked in space
- B) had never worked in space
- C) had done research in space exploration

**22. Helen was brought up \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) like any other child of her age
- B) in an unusual way
- C) by excellent parents

**23. What was her marital status before she was in Russia?**

- A) married
- B) single
- C) engaged

**24. After her journey, what seemed important to Helen?**

- A) personal relationships
- B) to earn a big salary
- C) to get a new flat

**PART C - Monologue**

**Questions 25-30**

**You will hear a college counselor giving a lecture about study habits, TWICE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best completes the statements or answers the question. (6x1.5=9 pts.)**

**25. The counselor will suggest strategies \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) on how to multitask while studying
- B) for better study habits and time management
- C) to be the most successful student at school

**26. Procrastination is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) putting a duty off
- B) starting a duty on the first day
- C) writing a research paper

**27. \_\_\_\_\_ percent of students procrastinate sometimes.**

- A) 20-25
- B) 70-85
- C) 80-95

**28. The counselor suggests that you number your goals according to their \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) importance
- B) difficulty
- C) duration

**29. According to the counselor, to get your work done, you should \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) study everyday
- B) find strategies that work best for you
- C) always use the 'Do Nothing' strategy

**30. Which of the following strategy is NOT mentioned by the counselor?**

- A) to remove all the distractions
- B) to promise yourself a reward when you finish work
- C) to get someone to finish your work

**DİKKAT! SINAVDA TÜKENMEZ KALEM KULLANINIZ VE SORULARI VERİLEN TALİMATLARA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

**C.U YADYO 2016-2017  
ERASMUS PROGRAMME  
Sample English Language Test  
Writing Section  
25 pts. 40 mins.**

**Student Number:  
List Number:  
Class:**

1st mark	2nd mark	Final mark

**Choose one of the following topics and write a paragraph OR an essay in 180-200 words. Give reasons and examples to support your ideas.**

1. Some people think that the latest technology for home entertainment such as sophisticated TVs, high-speed internet connections and tablets are having a negative impact on people's lives, especially young people. What's your opinion? Give your reason for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.
2. Some people feel that young people should be made to work for a year before they go to university while others think that they should go straight to university from school. What's your opinion? Give your reason for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

**Write the number of your choice in the box.**

→

**Ç.U. YADYO 2016-2017 ERASMUS PROGRAMME SAMPLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST**

**ANSWER KEY**

<b>READING (25 points)</b>			<b>LISTENING (25 points)</b>		
<b>Qst.*1-5 (5x1=5)</b>	<b>Qst.*6-10 (5x2=10)</b>	<b>Qst.*11-15 (5x2=10)</b>	<b>A) 4x1.5=6</b>	<b>B) 5x2=10</b>	<b>C) 6x1.5=9</b>
1. D	6. D	11. B	16. A	20. C	25. B
2. B	7. B	12. B	17. C	21. B	26. A
3. A	8. A	13. C	18. B	22. A	27. C
4. B	9. C	14. A	19. A	23. B	28. A
5. C	10. B	15. D		24. A	29. B
					30. C

## LISTENING SECTION

### PART A – Various Situations

#### Questions 16-19

You will hear people talking in four different situations ONCE. Listen and on your optic form mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions or completes the statements. (4x1.5=6 pts.)

#### 16. Listen to this woman. What is she doing?

Ah, Betty, I am glad you are here-. I have been meaning to talk to you, it's about the project you are working on. I'm sorry but, it's just not up to the standard and I'm afraid if things don't improve, I'll get somebody to take over... someone who can get things moving a bit faster, with a bit more imagination... OK?

#### 17. You hear a receptionist talking to a guest. What does the receptionist NOT give Mrs Baker?

So, if you'd just like to sign here, Mrs Baker ... Thank you. Here's the key to your room. It's number 403 – that's on the fourth floor. The elevator's just over there. I'll have the porter bring your bags up immediately. Breakfast is served between 7 and 10 in the dining room, and there's a leaflet with all the room service information in your room. And let me just give you your credit card back ... Here we are. Have a very pleasant stay.

#### 18. You hear a presenter talking. Where is she?

The atmosphere here's electric... the roads outside are packed with fans trying to get in ... the police are having a problem controlling them, but there's been no real trouble... everyone's been very good-natured so far... So, with five minutes to kick-off, Barry, what's the feeling back there in the studio? ... who's going to win?

#### 19. You hear this woman giving part of a speech. Who is she?

I'd like to say how proud I feel to have been invited to open this magnificent sports centre. And I'm particularly proud of the fact that you all voted for my name to be given to the centre. If I think back to all my sporting successes, the medals I've won and the records I've broken, none of them ever gave me as much pleasure as this moment today. As a child growing up in this area, I never dreamed I would one day have this opportunity.

**PART B – Dialogue**

**Questions 20-24**

You will hear an interview with Helen Sharman, Britain’s first woman in space, **TWICE**. Listen and circle the alternative (A, B, or C) that best completes the statements or answers the questions. (5x2=10 pts.)

<b>Int.</b>	<b>This week sees the publication of <i>Seize the Moment</i> – an autobiography written by Helen Sharman, Britain’s first woman in space. Helen Sharman, how did you become an astronaut – or as the Russians have it – a cosmonaut?</b>
Helen	Well, believe it or not, I just answered an ad which said ‘Astronaut Wanted’ and <u>I was chosen out of 13,000 or so people who applied for the job.</u>
<b>Int.</b>	<b>But what were you doing before then? Were you involved in space exploration, in any way?</b>
Helen	No, if you do not count working on Mars bars as working in space exploration!
<b>Int.</b>	<b>Mars bars? Chocolate Mars bars you mean.</b>
Helen	Yes, the ice-cream Mars bar, to be more precise. You see, I was a research assistant for Mars, the chocolate makers. Nothing special really.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>So you had an ordinary nine-to-five job.</b>
Helen	More or less, yes.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>Helen, you have just published your autobiography called <i>Seize the Moment</i> and you say in the first pages that you had a very ordinary upbringing.</b>
Helen	<u>Yes, my background is quite unremarkable, just like hundreds of ... hundreds of thousands of British people.</u>
<b>Int.</b>	<b>How old were you when you went into space?</b>
Helen	I was just twenty seven. That was in 1991.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>And how does someone become an astronaut after making chocolates?</b>
Helen	I was actually a research scientist, but we were given 18 months training in Russia before going into space.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>And did the experience change you in any way?</b>
Helen	Well, living in Russia at the time showed me what was important. Before that, I was on a reasonable salary. I was single, had no family to take care of, and I wanted to earn more money. I wanted to own a bigger flat and a faster car – that kind of thing.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>And Russia changed all that?</b>
Helen	That’s right. I went to Russia and people there didn’t have flats or cars, so they didn’t try to get bigger or faster ones. <u>They had families and friends. That’s what was important to them.</u>
<b>Int.</b>	<b>And space? How has that changed you?</b>
Helen	Well, being in space, you look back on the Earth and you haven’t got your hi-fi in the space craft, your washing machine or your microwave. You don’t need them, you don’t really miss them.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>So you have become more easy-going?</b>
Helen	<u>Yes, I think I have.</u>
<b>Int.</b>	<b>Tell me, Helen. What did you talk about while you were up there? You were in space for a week, right?</b>
Helen	Yes, we talked about family and friends. That confirmed to me what was important in life. To me, money now isn’t important.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>Isn’t this a rather ordinary conclusion to come to after a week among the stars?</b>
Helen	I’m a very ordinary astronaut. Most astronauts are just ordinary people. <u>You are chosen because you can fit into a team.</u>
<b>Int.</b>	<b>What else does a modern astronaut need?</b>
Helen	You need a sense of humor and I suppose you have to be pretty strong to get past the training. We are not like the early astronauts. In the past, they had to be very brave because they were often going into space alone. I was just one of a number of ordinary people who were given this wonderful opportunity.
<b>Int.</b>	<b>Helen Sharman, thank you for being with us. <i>Seize the Moment</i> is published by Gollancz at £14.99...</b>

## PART C – Monologue

### Questions 25-30

You will hear a college counselor giving a lecture about study habits, TWICE. Listen to her and answer the questions below. You don't have to answer in full sentences. (6x1.5=9 pts.)

**College Counselor:** Good morning everybody. It is great to see you here today. You know, one of the most important factors in school success is having good study habits. So, I'd like to start out by asking you all a few questions about your study habits. Then, later, I'll suggest some strategies that will help you study and manage your time better. So, how many of you like to multitask- you know like surf the web, or chat with your friends while you study? OK.. I see a lot of you.

..well, I hate to say this, but research studies show that multitasking has negative effects on your school success. OK, so now, let's talk about another bad study habit: procrastination. Imagine this situation: You get an assignment to write a research paper for your English class, and you have two weeks to finish it. How many of you think you will start working on the first day? all right, who would put it off to the last day and then stay up all night trying to finish it?.... ahhh...OK....

Well, don't feel too bad. Researchers say that 80-95% of students procrastinate sometimes, and about 20% do it often. They also say that procrastination is getting worse. People are becoming more distracted and putting off their work more than they did in the past.

So let's talk about some strategies to help you avoid these problems and manage your time better.

OK, So the first thing you need to do is to set goals. That means, you need to think about all the tasks you need or want to get done. Write them all down.

The next step is put your goals in order from the most important to least important. So, for example, your math homework needs to come before seeing that new movie, right?

OK, so finally comes the hard part-avoiding distractions and getting your work done. But how can you do it? Well there is no one right answer. You need to find what works for you. But here are a few strategies you can try: One idea is the 'Do Nothing' strategy. This strategy has two rules. The first rule is 'you don't have to do your homework'. That's right. ... but there is another rule. The second rule is 'you can't do anything else'. So when your two choices are your work or nothing, it is easy, but the problem is it's easy to get distracted....phones, friends, the internet..right?

So another strategy is to remove all your distractions: turn off your mobile phone-hide it in another room if you have to. Put away the video games. Turn off your internet. Do whatever you need to avoid distractions.

A third strategy is to promise yourself a reward when you finish your work. For example, tell yourself you can go to the party on Saturday after you get your homework done.

A final suggestion comes from Piers Steele, who is a researcher and a procrastinator himself- in fact , he took 10 years to finish his study on procrastination!- He suggests this: Give some money to another person and tell the person that if you don't finish your work on time, they can give the money away. They can give it to a stranger, or even worse, to someone you don't like. Now that should keep you working.