

**Ç.Ü. YADYO  
PROFICIENCY  
EXAM OVERVIEW**

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(MORNING)**

**SESSION II  
(AFTERNOON)**

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**B. READING  
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**A. INTEGRATED  
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**B. LANGUAGE  
USE**

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**ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY  
YADYO  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



**SAMPLE**

**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION**

**SESSION I**

(Listening & Reading)

**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 instructions.
- For each question be sure to pick the best one of the possible answers listed. When you have decided which one of the choices given is the correct answer to a question, blacken the space on your optic form which has the same number and letter as your choice.
- Remember, there is only one correct answer for each question. If you are not sure of the answer, make the best guess you can. If you want to change your answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer as many questions as possible. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Work fast but accurately.
- Total time allocated for this test except the listening section is 60 minutes.
- Good luck.

## A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART 1 – Various Situations

#### Questions 1-4

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

**1. Listen to the talk. What sport is being described?**

- A) ice-skating
- B) snowboarding
- C) ice-hockey

**2. You hear two friends talking. What does the woman like about Monaco?**

- A) The people are nice.
- B) The weather is beautiful.
- C) Life is not so expensive.

**3. Listen to the conversation. What will the couple eat tonight?**

- A) vegetables
- B) ice-cream
- C) meat

**4. Listen to the conversation. What does the man want the woman to do?**

- A) get a better paid job
- B) retire
- C) do a job that she likes

**PART 2 – Dialogue**

**Questions 5-10**

You will hear an interview on a radio programme about high-achieving teenagers ONCE. Listen and on your optic form mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (6x1.5=9 pts.)

**5. Justin Bieber started off by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) singing with R&B star Usher
- B) sending videos to talent scouts
- C) posting videos on You Tube

**6. Some people say that Justin Bieber is the most influential person in the world because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) he has so many followers on Twitter
- B) he has had so many number one songs
- C) he is friends with Barack Obama

**7. A negative consequence of fame for Justin Bieber is that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) people get bored of hearing him
- B) people criticize his appearance
- C) he has very little privacy

**8. The name of Tavi Gevinson's fashion blog is *Style Rookie*. 'Rookie' means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) someone who is new to something
- B) someone who supports a famous person
- C) someone who is bad at something

**9. Which of the following is TRUE about *Style Rookie* ?**

- A) It allowed readers to post pictures of themselves.
- B) It soon had a huge number of readers.
- C) It was first noticed by Karl Lagerfeld.

**10. When some people didn't believe her age, Tavi \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) became upset at first
- B) decided to attack them
- C) stopped blogging

### **PART 3**

#### **Lecture 1**

#### **Questions 11-15**

You will hear a lecture about The Enduring Voices Project ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

**11. The Enduring Voices Project started in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) teach languages
- B) make new languages
- C) save languages

**12. Hotspots are places where languages \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) have already died out
- B) will probably die out
- C) are popular

**13. Younger people in Eastern Siberia speak Russian \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) at school
- B) at home
- C) with their friends

**14. The speaker suggests that Aboriginal Australian languages are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) in the most danger
- B) in the least danger
- C) spoken by lots of people nowadays

**15. There is no \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) living person who speaks Amurdag
- B) recording of Amurdag
- C) written form of Amurdag

## Lecture 2

### Questions 16-20

You will hear a lecture about a study of family history, ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)

**16. Some African Americans have little information about their family history because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) their ancestors came to America as slaves
- B) they weren't interested in family history
- C) their ancestors didn't leave any written records

**17. What new tool did Henry Louis Gates use in his study?**

- A) books and public records
- B) DNA
- C) blood tests

**18. Where did some of Henry Louis Gates's ancestors come from?**

- A) Ireland
- B) England
- C) Iceland

**19. Who said he felt he now has a more complete picture of himself?**

- A) Henry Louis Gates
- B) Chris Rock
- C) Bliss Broyard

**20. What does the lecturer say is also an important part of our identity?**

- A) our hair and eye color
- B) our personalities
- C) our life experience

## B. READING COMPREHENSION

### PART 1 – Paragraph Comprehension

#### Questions 21-25

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

Music has long been used to treat patients suffering from different problems. In 400 BCE, its healing properties were documented by the ancient Greeks. More recently, in both world wars in the last century, medical workers used music therapy with people suffering from trauma. Currently, it is used as a popular treatment for many diseases, such as cancer and Alzheimer's disease, and it has also been used with patients with long term pain and learning disabilities.

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

- A) An old-fashioned treatment
- B) Some mysterious effects of music
- C) Music increases the feeling of joy
- D) Music used as a healing therapy

Most headset stereos have one thing in common: they can cause hearing loss. Studies have shown that sound levels from the machines can reach 115 decibels or more. At that level, permanent hearing damage can develop after just 15 minutes. And the earlier a child begins using a headset, the more damage can occur. Loud noise causes hearing loss by killing irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear. Normally, the process occurs slowly as people age, but noise damage, which may not be apparent until later in life, can quicken it.

**22. As stated in the passage, the normal process of hearing loss \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) is noticed only when irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear are killed
- B) can speed up due to the harm done by loud noise
- C) can start at any age, depending on the condition of the person's ears
- D) occurs if the person is rarely exposed to loud noise

The Incas began as a small tribe living in the Peruvian Andes in the 1100s. In the 1300s, their strong leader began to conquer neighboring lands. By the 1400s, the Incas' huge empire became the largest empire known in the Americas. Although there were only 40,000 Incas, they ruled a population of about 12 million, which included 100 different peoples. The Incas were clever governors and did not always force their own ideas to other groups. The people they conquered had to accept the Inca gods, but they were allowed to worship in their own way and keep their own customs.

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

- A) The Incas let conquered people keep their customs.
- B) The first Incas lived in the Peruvian Andes in the 1100s.
- C) The Incas had a powerful leader.
- D) A small tribe of Incas grew to a large empire.

Some teachers tend to spend most of their time in class in one place. For example, they stand in front of the class or just in the middle. Others may spend a great deal of time walking from side to side. Although this is a matter of personal preference, it is worth remembering that motionless teachers can bore students, while teachers who are constantly in motion can turn their students into tennis-match spectators whose heads are moving from side to side until they become exhausted.

**24. According to the paragraph, teachers \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) should keep moving to make the class fun
- B) can manage classroom more effectively if they stand in the middle
- C) who always stand in a fixed place make the class boring
- D) make students interested by standing in front of the class

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. \_\_\_\_\_. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

**25. Which of the following best completes the paragraph?**

- A) Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live
- B) All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price
- C) Canada is one of the most advanced countries in terms of schooling
- D) All the cities have already solved economic problems

**PART 2 – Text Comprehension**

**TEXT I - Questions 26-30**

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

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

<sup>1</sup> One of Britain's most famous products, which is sold in most countries around the world, actually originated in India. Worcester sauce, introduced in Britain in 1834, was brought from India by an English nobleman, Lord Sandys. Like other British soldiers who served in the hot Indian climate, he ate in army food halls where Indian spiced relishes (thick fruity sauces) and ketchups were used to make the food tasty, because the food was otherwise tasteless.

<sup>2</sup> On his return to Britain, Lord Sandys handed the recipe for his favourite sauce to a chemist in the town of Worcester, and asked him to make it up. After mixing the salted anchovies, garlic, raw chilli peppers and spices, they tasted the sauce. It was disgusting. The chemist put the mixture in the cellar, having no use for it himself. Lord Sandys also never came back for more after getting a small amount of it.

<sup>3</sup> But it turned out that time was the missing ingredient. The sauce was left forgotten for three years, until the chemist tasted it again. It had improved in flavour dramatically - he had to admit that it was extremely tasty but he could never have guessed how popular the sauce was to become throughout the world.

<sup>4</sup> Today, sales in the US are even greater than in the UK - the Americans even use it as a cocktail ingredient. It is also popular in the Far East. The fastest growing market for it has been Japan, where it is used as a dipping sauce for sushi.

<sup>5</sup> In its early days the sauce was restricted to upper class gentlemen's clubs, but since the decline of such clubs, the advertisers have aimed their campaign at average, middle-class families. The company itself has had a complicated history, passing out of the hands of chemists Lea and Perrins in the 1930s to join HP sauces. More recently, it was acquired by the French company BSN. Despite all these changes, the sauce continues to be made in the city from which it gets *its* name.

<sup>6</sup> Over the years many other companies have made rough copies of the sauce and used the famous bottle and label to trick buyers - but it is almost impossible to make a sauce which tastes the same as the original. Making it is a lengthy process which has changed little since the 19th century. Onions, shallots and garlic are pickled for three years, together with anchovies, a type of small salted fish. Then the mixture is kept in tanks for three months with raw chilli before being sweetened. Vinegar and spices are added in the final stage of this unique and complicated blending process.

**26. Who originally made the sauce?**

- A) Lord Sandys
- B) the chemists Lea and Perrins
- C) British soldiers
- D) Indians

**27. Why were relishes used by British soldiers in India?**

- A) They preserved food in the hot climate.
- B) They kept food fresh in the Indian climate.
- C) They made the meals more delicious.
- D) They were traditionally used by British soldiers.

**28. What happened when the sauce was left in the cellar for three years?**

- A) Nothing changed.
- B) Its taste changed positively.
- C) It turned into a disgusting liquid.

**29. What does *its* in paragraph 5 refer to?**

- A) the sauce
- B) the French company
- C) the city
- D) the name

**30. What do people find difficult to copy?**

- A) the bottle
- B) the taste
- C) the ingredients
- D) the label

D) It became an alcoholic drink.

## TEXT II

### Questions 31-35

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

#### WHAT'S GOOD IN THE HOOD?

<sup>1</sup> If you read about what happens in Lawrence, Massachusetts, you might wonder why anyone would choose to live there. The headlines are all about murder, crime and unemployment. In fact, a recent report showed that only 15% of all news items are positive. More and more people just don't want to watch or read ordinary news any more, especially younger people. This isn't because they're lazy or don't care about the world. It's because the news is mostly depressing and it makes people feel that the world is a bad place.

<sup>2</sup> But some young people understand that although the stories about war, disaster and crime are true, they don't show everything that's happening. A group of high school students are proud to live in Lawrence, and want to change this view of their city. A couple of years ago, they set up a different kind of newspaper. The newspaper is called 'What's good in the hood?' or in short WGITH ('hood' is American slang for neighbourhood, or the area where you live). The WGITH team of teenagers feels that ordinary newspapers just don't show what life is really like in Lawrence. All the negative stuff gives people the wrong idea about the city. Their newspaper focuses on sharing all the positive things happening in Lawrence.

<sup>3</sup> The group's co-founder, Gladys Gitau, arrived in Lawrence a few years ago as 'a shy Kenyan girl'. To start with, she had a lot of negative feelings about the city because of what she heard and read in the news. Setting up the paper has completely changed her opinions. Rather than reporting the latest shooting, WGITH is full of entertaining and inspiring stories. For example, the latest issue has got an article about a new skateboarding craze, called longboarding. It tells the story of Marcus Jimenez, a local youth who, after getting a small grant of money from a charity, has successfully set up his own business, making longboards. Another story describes how a group of teenagers worked together to build a garden for a local elementary school. Stories like this give people hope for the community, and for their own lives.

<sup>4</sup> But isn't it unrealistic to only print good news? Bad things do happen in the world, after all. Should we just ignore them? A well-known British newsreader, Martin Lewis, has got a suggestion. He has started a campaign to encourage television and newspapers to also talk about how to solve problems. For example, after reporting on a natural disaster, why don't journalists write about how the city is being rebuilt? Lewis thinks that this would be a more balanced approach and would make people feel less helpless.

<sup>5</sup> WGITH must be doing something right because it's a big success. The paper is available online and it's distributed to local cafés and community centres. In fact, the eighth issue is just out. Gladys won a competition to get the money to start the paper, but now WGITH asks local businesses and organizations to pay for advertising, which pays for the printing costs. So, it certainly looks like something is changing. The good news is that there are more and more positive news sites online, and even ordinary newspapers are starting to publish sections with good news stories. One day, the positive approach adopted by WGITH might even change the world.

**31. What does the writer say about the usual news stories in Lawrence, Massachusetts?**

- A) Only a small percentage are about local events.
- B) Only a small percentage are actually true.
- C) Only a small percentage are written by residents.
- D) Only a small percentage are about good news.

**34. What is Martin Lewis's campaign about?**

- A) Only having positive news stories
- B) Not showing children negative news
- C) Raising money to prevent natural disasters
- D) Showing solutions as well as problems

**32. What do some teenagers in Lawrence think about ordinary newspapers?**

- A) They give a bad picture of the city.
- B) They are too expensive for students.
- C) They are really boring to read.
- D) They show how things really change.

**35. What is the writer's conclusion?**

- A) The ordinary newspapers don't need to publish more good news.
- B) That publishing more good news can really make a difference.
- C) That the internet is making it easier to publish good news.
- D) That people don't want to read good news.

**33. How did Marcus Jimenez start his business?**

- A) A group of friends helped him to raise money.
- B) He sold newspapers to raise the cash.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| C) An organization gave him some money.<br>D) He received some money from a relative. |  |
|---|--|

### TEXT III

#### Questions 36-40

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

### NANOTECHNOLOGY

<sup>1</sup> Governments and industries around the world are investing billions of dollars to position themselves as leaders in the emerging enterprise called nanotechnology, defined as science on the scale of atoms and molecules. Each nation has its own vision and strategy. Last month, representatives from five of the top *contenders* – the US, the European Union, Japan, Russia, and China – met during a panel, where 800 participants from 44 countries examined nanotechnology's construction, safety and investment. 'Today there are lots of nano-products but they're typically not revolutionary. They're improvements on existing processes and products – better materials, better coatings, more efficient chemical processes,' said Richard Russell, a conference speaker. 'All those things provide society with benefits' he said, 'But I think many people are waiting for the revolutionary ones. Those are a little further out because we're still spending time and effort developing nano-materials. There's still a lot of basic research to do.'

<sup>2</sup> Nano-science describes the ability to see, measure, control and manufacture things on a scale of one to 100 nanometers. A nanometer is one-billionth of a meter; a sheet of paper is about 100,000 nanometers thick. At the nano scale, the physical, chemical and biological properties of materials differ in basic and valuable ways. Nanotechnology research and development are helping scientists and engineers understand and create materials and devices that draw on these new properties. Nanotechnology applications are being developed in nearly every industry, including electronics, energy production, information technology, transportation and medicine.

<sup>3</sup> Last year, governments and private industry around the world spent a combined \$14 billion on nanotechnology. Of that total, the US is among the top investors. US Government spending on basic research in nanotechnology was \$1.5 billion, and private-sector investment in research and development was just over \$3 billion. About 5 percent of the US investment is spent on research to determine the implications of nanotechnology on public health and safety and the environment.

<sup>4</sup> In Europe, two-thirds of nanotechnology funding comes from governments, the European Union (EU) and member states, and one-third comes from the private sector, said Christos Tokamanis, head of the EU nanotechnology unit. 'The action plan has two main focus points,' he said. 'One is competitiveness and the societal challenges we have to resolve and solve with nanotechnology, and the other is the responsible development of this emerging science.'

<sup>5</sup> In the 2,500 year-old city of Suzhou, a 1.5-hour flight from Beijing, China's central government is helping to fund and promote the International Nanotech Innovation Park, an aggressive effort to accelerate the growth of the nation's nanotechnology industry. The park already has 14 nanotechnology start-up companies and expects its 200 employees to grow to 700 over the next several years. Scientific collaboration is important to the park's growth, and talks have been held with representatives from Russia, Finland, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong.

<sup>6</sup> In Japan, nanotechnology materials are among the nation's four strategic priorities. Public funding alone for the period 2006 to 2010 was \$1 billion. It was focused on nanotechnology materials for energy, environment and resources; advanced research and development; research evaluation of manufactured nano-particles; and an X-ray free electron laser to develop new nanotechnology materials.

<sup>7</sup> For Russia, nanotechnology is to become the basis of a new technological culture that will completely change industrial policy and the industrial economy. It will be a new revolution. The government has allocated more than \$2 billion for nanotechnology over the next six years. They will change the system of education completely in order to stimulate such new types of perspective for scientists, and undertake many different changes in infrastructure.

36. The word 'contenders' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) competitors
- B) scientists
- C) sufferers
- D) spectators

37. As we learn from paragraph 1, Richard Russell believes \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) it will take quite a lot of time to manufacture revolutionary nano-products
- B) revolutionary nano-products are too expensive for common people to buy
- C) it is too early to organize international nano-technology conferences
- D) most nano-products of today can be considered revolutionary

38. Paragraph 2 is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) how nanotechnology has affected our lives
- B) the relationship between nanotechnology and medicine
- C) who created the word nanotechnology
- D) what nanotechnology is

39. According to the text, the \_\_\_\_\_ government has opened a business facility where there are fourteen nanotechnology firms.

- A) Russian
- B) American
- C) Chinese
- D) Japanese

40. Which of the following sentences is TRUE according to the text?

- A) The US is the only major investor in nanotechnology.
- B) Russia intends to make nanotechnology the basis of a new technological culture.
- C) Chinese nano-scientists do not cooperate with those from other countries.
- D) In 2010, the Japanese government spent \$1 billion on nanotechnology research.

## LISTENING TAPESCRIPTS

### PART 1 - Various Situations

#### Questions 1-4

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

#### 1. Listen to the talk. What sport is being described?

Woman	You need to have snow to do this sport where a person goes down a snowy hill or mountain on a special board. The board is attached to a boot the person is wearing. This sport started in the US in the 1060s. It became a winter Olympic sport in 1998. Since then, it has become the fastest growing sport in the United States with more than seven million participants.
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#### 2. You hear two friends talking. What does the woman like about Monaco?

Man	Isn't that your friend who used to live in Monaco? I wonder what her life was like there.
Woman	Well, the weather is really nice I know, but you are surrounded by many people and it's very expensive to live there?

#### 3. Listen to the conversation. What will the couple eat tonight?

Man	Are we eating soy burgers and vegetables again tonight? Why can't we have meat or potato once in a while?
Woman	No, you know you are on a diet. I'm just looking out for your health. Maybe tomorrow we can have soy ice-cream.

#### 4. Listen to the conversation. What does the man want to woman to do?

Woman	I had another tough day today. I'm so tired of this job. It never seems to get easier.
Man	I wish you would quit. You should do something you like even if it pays less. It's your health that matters.

**PART 2 - Dialogue**

**Questions 5-10**

You will hear an interview on a radio programme about high-achieving teenagers, ONCE. Listen and on your optic form mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (6x1.5=9 pts.)

<b>Presenter:</b>	Next on the programme we have an interview with someone who has been writing a book about high-achieving teenagers. Welcome, Louise Hardy.
<b>Louise:</b>	Hi, it's lovely to be here.
<b>Presenter:</b>	Louise, many of these teenagers who have achieved success and fame early on have done so through using new technology, haven't they? Through blogging or using YouTube or Twitter?
<b>Louise:</b>	Absolutely, and the greatest example of this is Justin Bieber. As I think everyone on the planet knows, <u>he started off by posting videos on YouTube</u> at the age of 14 and was spotted by a talent scout who worked with the R&B singer Usher. After that he very rapidly became a worldwide sensation.
<b>Presenter:</b>	I heard that last year he was said to be more influential than Obama!
<b>Louise:</b>	<i>(laughs)</i> Yes, that was because he is number one on Twitter. <u>He has over 35 million followers.</u> There's a new one every two seconds. <u>A company that analyses social media called Klout said that he is the most influential person in the world because of that.</u> But whether he's really more influential than Obama, well ...
<b>Presenter:</b>	Mmmm. All this exposure has negative consequences for young people too, doesn't it?
<b>Louise:</b>	Yes. Although millions adore Justin, a lot of people don't. One of his videos was the most disliked ever. <u>And he has a big problem with privacy.</u> He's followed everywhere by the paparazzi, and that's bad for anyone, never mind a teenager.
<b>Presenter:</b>	OK, let's turn to a very different teenager. Tavi Gevinson was even younger when she began, wasn't she?
<b>Louise:</b>	Yes, she was only eleven years old when she started a fashion blog called Style Rookie. By the way, for British listeners, <u>'Rookie' is an American word used for a person who is new to something.</u>
<b>Presenter:</b>	Thanks.
<b>Louise:</b>	On her blog she posted photos of herself wearing unusual combinations of clothes and wrote about them.
<b>Presenter:</b>	Some of them were quite weird.
<b>Louise:</b>	Well, yes, I suppose a lot of high fashion is weird. <u>Anyway, she quickly built up a huge following,</u> up to 300,000 readers per day, and many of them were adults. Serious fashion magazines interviewed her and sent her to fashion shows in Europe and to meet top designers, like Karl Lagerfeld.
<b>Presenter:</b>	Some people didn't believe she was as young as she was, did they?
<b>Louise:</b>	No. One magazine printed an article saying the writer didn't believe Tavi was only 12, <u>and that upset her.</u> <u>But she bounced back and continued blogging.</u> Then, as she grew older, Tavi became interested in other things besides fashion. In 2011, when she was 15, she started Rookie Magazine, an online magazine for teenagers. In less than a week it had one million readers.
<b>Presenter:</b>	I've seen it. It's very impressive, isn't it? All teenage girls listening, check out Rookie Magazine.
<b>Louise:</b>	Yes, I think it's fantastic and Lady Gaga called Tavi 'the future of journalism'! She employs about 50 writers and photographers – both adults and teenagers – on Rookie, but she is the editor with overall control.
<b>Presenter:</b>	And all this time she's continued to lead a normal life, hasn't she?
<b>Louise:</b>	Oh yes. She lives a very normal life in a small town and goes to school and so on. She's not even twenty yet.

### PART 3

#### Lecture 1

#### Questions 21-25

You will hear a lecture about The Enduring Voices Project, ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1=5 pts.)

**Speaker:** The Enduring Voices Project was set up to stop languages dying out. The people in the organization believe that one language dies every fourteen days. That means by the end of this century, about seven thousand languages may no longer exist. The Enduring Voices Project tries to discover places where languages may no longer exist. The Enduring Project tries to discover places where languages may die. They call them hotspots. For example, in the hotspot Eastern Siberia there are ten languages in danger. The younger generation is using the main language – Russian – at school but many families still use different languages at home. Further south in South-east Asia, the main languages are Cantonese, Vietnamese or Thai. But there are also languages like Arem. There are only about forty speakers of this language left in the world. But perhaps Aboriginal Australian languages in Northern Australia are in the worst hotspot of all. Because the aboriginal groups are small and spread over such a wide area, it's difficult to pass on their language and cultures to the younger generation. With one language called Amurdag, there is only one surviving speaker and it isn't written anywhere. The Enduring Voices team have now made recordings of this language.

## Lecture 2

### Questions 26-30

You will hear a lecture about a study of family history, ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the correct alternative (A, B or C). (5x1=5 pts.)

**Speaker:** At one time or another, everyone asks the questions, “Who am I? What makes me, well...me?” As some say, we search for our identity. Part of our identity, of course, comes from our family-our present-day family and from our ancestors-our grandparents, great-grandparents, great-great grandparents, and so on. From these people we inherited our hair, skin, and eye color, our height, and even our personalities.

However, some people have little information about their ancestors. For example, the ancestors of most African Americans came to America as slaves. There are very few written records of their family history, especially before they came to America. For this reason, historian Henry Louis Gates recently used DNA to study the family history of several famous African Americans. Participants in the study wanted to know what part of Africa their families came from. Who were their African ancestors?

The results of Gates’s study of African Americans were surprising. For one thing, everyone in the study discovered that they had some white ancestors as well as African ancestors. For example, Gates found that he was actually 50 percent white. In fact, some of his ancestors were from Ireland.

Some participants were a little uncomfortable with this mix of black and white. They always thought of themselves as “black”. They asked, “Will this change my identity? Will others see me differently?” Others, like comedian Chris Rock, welcomed the information. He felt it helped him get a more complete picture of himself.

Another person in Gates’s study, author Bliss Broyard, had a different experience. Everyone in her family looked “white”. But, her father actually had African-American ancestors. He told her this just before he died. Her DNA showed that she is almost 18 percent black. However, she says, “Being black is not a result of DNA tests. It’s experiences and the way that you’ve lived. I feel that I’m sort of a cousin to blackness. I haven’t earned the right to call myself “black”.

Gates’s study showed that identity is not just a simple matter of DNA. DNA plays a part in it, but our life experiences are also important. As one person said, “We are all a mix of input from different people at different times. Each of our stories is the human story”.

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

<b>A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION</b> (30 pts.)			
<b>PART 1</b> (4x1.5=6 pts.)	<b>PART 2</b> (6x1.5=9 pts.)	<b>PART 3</b>	
		<b>LECTURE 1</b> (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	<b>LECTURE 2</b> (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)
1. B	5. C	11. C	16. A
2. B	6. A	12. B	17. B
3. A	7. C	13. A	18. A
4. C	8. A	14. A	19. B
	9. B	15. C	20. C
	10. A		

<b>B. READING COMPREHENSION</b> (30 pts.)			
<b>PART 1</b> (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	<b>PART 2</b>		
	<b>TEXT I</b> (5x1.5 =7.5 pts.)	<b>TEXT II</b> (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)	<b>TEXT III</b> (5x1.5=7.5 pts.)
21. D	26. D	31. D	36. A
22. B	27. C	32. A	37. A
23. A	28. B	33. C	38. D
24. C	29. A	34. D	39. C
25. B	30. B	35. B	40. B

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



**SAMPLE**  
**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION**

**SESSION II**  
(Integrated Writing, Language Use & Writing a Text)

<b>Student Number</b>		<b>List number</b>	
<b>Class</b>			
<b>Signature</b>			

- This booklet includes three parts. Each part has its own instructions.
- Total time allocated for this test is 70 minutes excluding the lecture you will listen to in A. Integrated Writing Part.
- Good luck.

<b>Total Mark</b> (A + B + C)	
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1 <sup>st</sup> Evaluators		2 <sup>nd</sup> Evaluator

1st mark	2nd mark	Final Mark

**A. INTEGRATED WRITING (10 pts.)**

Listen to a lecturer talking about a recent survey into customers' shopping habits ONCE. Take notes in the space provided. You will need these notes to write a summary of this lecture. Your notes will not be graded.

**SHOPPING HABITS**

Using your notes, summarize the lecture you have heard about shopping habits in a paragraph in maximum 100 words. Your summary will be graded according to *content, organization, accuracy of language* and *task quality*. (10 pts.)

1st mark	2nd mark	Final Mark

**B. LANGUAGE USE (10 pts.)**

**PART 1 – Dialogue completion (4 pts.)**

Complete each dialogue with a suitable statement. Your response will be graded according to *content, manner and accuracy of language*. (2x2=4 pts.)

1. **Alex** : Have you seen Kim’s latest painting?

**Lee** : Yeah, Jack and I saw it last weekend.

**Alex** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Lee** : It’s awesome. I loved it!

2. **Liz** : Hey, Sam! How did your job interview go?

**Sam** : Hi! It went really well. I might get the job!

**Liz** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Sam** : They’ll make the decision this afternoon. They’ll call me.

**Liz** : Good luck!

**PART 2 – Response to a Situation (6 pts.)**

Respond to the following situations. Write your responses in the blanks provided. Your response will be graded according to *content, manner and accuracy of language*. (3x2=6 pts.)

1. You are at a restaurant and your classmate comes in. Invite him or her to join you:

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2. You are going to a movie with a colleague. Ask about your colleague's preference for a comedy or a drama:

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3. You got stuck in traffic and you arrive late to meet your friend. Apologize politely by giving your reason:

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1st mark	2nd mark	Final Mark

**C. WRITING A TEXT (20 pts.)**

Choose **ONE** of the topics below and write an essay **in minimum 250 words** by giving reasons and examples to support your ideas. The points below are given as guidelines. You may use these or your own ideas. Your essay will be graded according to *content, organization, accuracy of language and task quality*.

**1. *It's better for children to be an only child than to have siblings.***

FOR	AGAINST
*more independent *many close friends *self-confident	*spoiled *selfish *don't get along well with others

**2. *What are the advantages and disadvantages of private schools?***

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
*better physical conditions and facilities *fewer students in a class	*high cost *less free time because of longer school hours

## A. INTEGRATED WRITING SCRIPT

Good evening everyone, I'm going to talk about a recent survey into customers shopping habits and how people spend their money. First of all, I'm going to compare how people of different age groups spend their cash. You probably know that there's a lot of difference between what young people do with their money, how families spend their money and what more mature people do. Secondly, I want us to think about what we imagine men and women spend their money on. And then, I'm going to look at male and female spending patterns and see whether we were right. OK ... To start with, let's divide the population into three sections: let's say, ahhh, young people up to the age of 30 in the first group. Then ... ummm ... let's put families in the 30 to 55 year old group. So that puts adults over 55 in the mature group. Does that make sense?

Right, well, I found that the first group, that's young people up to the age of 30, mostly spend their money on clothes, music and entertainment. That's not really very surprising, is it? So... the next group is what I've called families, people in the age group from 30 to 55. Naturally, as I expected, this group spends a lot of money on food, toys and trips out. But, I was surprised to find that people aged between 30 and 55 also spend most of their money on furniture and kitchen equipment. I suppose it's logical, if you think about it. People are usually improving their homes at that age and household equipment is very expensive. But they also spend a lot of money on electronic equipment, like

video games for the children. Now turning to the third group, that's people over 55... People in this group spend most money on new cars and days out.

So, what did we think about how men and women spend their money? OK ... Well, we thought that young women would spend a lot on clothes and shoes, and that young men would buy more electronic equipment and cars. Well, when we look at the figures we can see that we were right about the men. Young men spend twice as much as women on cars and computers.

But ... and this is interesting ... we were wrong about the women. I was surprised to find that young women spend much more on beauty treatments than they do on clothes and shoes. So we'll have to think about that again. And there's another interesting fact about young women ... It looks as though young women are much more concerned about their diet than men. We found that although young women don't spend as much as men on eating out, they do spend a lot more on organic foods than young men.

**Ç.U. YADYO SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION SESSION II- ANSWER KEY**  
**B. LANGUAGE USE (10 pts.)**

**PART 1 – Dialogue Completion (2x2=4 pts.)**

*Possible answers*

1. What did/do you think of/about it?  
Do/Did you like it?  
How did you like/find it?  
Did you find it interesting?
2. When will they make the decision?  
When will you learn/get the result?  
When will you learn if you get the job?  
Did you get the job?  
When will they let you know?  
When will they inform you?  
What about the result?  
When will you hear from them?

**PART 2 – Response to a situation (3x2=6 pts.)**

*Possible answers*

1. Hi, [name]. Please come and join us/me.  
Hi, [name]! Why don't you have lunch/dinner with us/me?  
Let's have dinner together!  
Come and dine with us/me please!  
Why don't you join us/me?
2. What would you like to watch, a comedy or a drama?  
Do you want (to watch) a comedy or a drama?  
(Which) do you prefer, a comedy or a drama?  
Would you like to watch a comedy or a drama?
3. (I'm so) sorry, I'm late. I was stuck in traffic. /The traffic was terrible.  
I apologize for being late. I was stuck in traffic. /The traffic was terrible.  
Sorry that I'm late. I was stuck in traffic. /The traffic was terrible.  
Sorry about being late. / I'm very sorry for being late, but it wasn't my fault. I was stuck in traffic. /The traffic was terrible.