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ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY

**YADYO
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



SAMPLE

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

SESSION I

(Listening & Reading)

BOOKLET

A

Name-Surname	
Student Number	
Class	
Signature	

- ☐ Write your name and mark your answers on the optic form.
- ☐ This booklet includes two sections and 40 questions in total. Each section has its own 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 best 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 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 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 best alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (4x1.25= 5 pts.)

1. You hear this man talking on the phone. What does he have in common with his girlfriend?

- A) They were born on the same day.
- B) They share the same taste in music.
- C) They have the same sense of humour.

2. You turn on the radio and hear the following. What is it?

- A) a review
- B) a news report
- C) an advertisement

3. You hear two friends discussing a careers day they have attended. Their opinions differ about ____ .

- A) how well the event was organised
- B) which speaker was the best
- C) why the day was useful to them

4. You overhear a man talking to a friend on his mobile phone. Why is he phoning?

- A) to persuade his friend to do something
- B) to ask for some information
- C) to change an arrangement

PART 2 – Dialogue**Questions 5-10**

You will hear a radio interview with Kirsty Ross who works as a TV presenter ONCE. Listen and on your opti form mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)

5. Before Kirsty became a television presenter, she was _____.

- A) an actor
- B) a musician
- C) a university student

6. How did Kirsty learn about presenting before she first applied for work as a presenter?

- A) She did an unpaid job for a television company.
- B) She spent a lot of time watching presenters on TV.
- C) She went on a training course for presenters.

7. What does Kirsty believe is her best skill?

- A) interacting with an audience
- B) speaking directly to the camera
- C) interviewing people

8. Kirsty delivered the film of herself to the company _____.

- A) by hand
- B) by email
- C) by post

9. How did Kirsty feel when the company invited her to do a test?

- A) She was extremely pleased.
- B) She became rather nervous.
- C) She lost her self-confidence.

10. What did Kirsty find most tricky to learn to do?

- A) always remember everything in the script
- B) know exactly what the producer wanted her to do
- C) look into the right camera all the time

PART 3**Lecture 1****Questions 11-15**

You will hear a talk about back pain ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

11. How many people suffer from back pain every day?

- A) 1,000,000
- B) 500,000
- C) 250,000

12. According to the speaker, the main cause of back pain in women is _____ .

- A) pregnancy
- B) osteoporosis
- C) lack of exercise

13. As treatment for back pain, the Clinic mainly recommends _____ .

- A) pain killers
- B) relaxation therapy
- C) exercise routines

14. Bed rest is advised _____ .

- A) for a maximum of two days
- B) for extreme pain only
- C) for pain lasting more than two days

15. Being overweight _____ .

- A) is a major source of back pain
- B) worsens existing back pain
- C) reduces the effectiveness of exercise

Lecture 2**Questions 16-20**

You will hear part of a talk about a research ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

16. In order to set up her research programme, Shona got ____.

- A) advice from personal friends in other countries
- B) help from postgraduate students in other countries
- C) information from her tutor's contacts in other countries

17. What types of people were included in the research?

- A) men who were working
- B) young people in their first job
- C) employed women

18. Shona says in her questionnaire her aim was ____.

- A) to guide people through interviews
- B) to limit people's responses
- C) to get a wide variety of data

19. What do Shona's initial results show about medical services in Britain?

- A) Current concerns are misrepresented by the press.
- B) Financial issues are critical to the government.
- C) Reforms within hospitals have been unsuccessful.

20. Shona needs to do further research in order to ____.

- A) present the government with her findings
- B) decide the level of extra funding needed
- C) find out what people want in terms of medical issues

B. READING COMPREHENSION**PART 1 –Paragraph Comprehension****Questions 21-25**

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

Many people don't realize that the world's largest industry is tourism. Clearly, tourists have a big impact on the environment. Perhaps, then, it is fortunate that there is interest in ecotourism; approximately 20 per cent of all international travel is now nature travel. Serious ecotourists are interested in preserving the environment and learning about wildlife. Most also want to experience a new culture. Although it is possible to be very comfortable on an ecotour, many travellers choose to rough it; they don't expect hot showers, clean sheets, gourmet food or air-conditioned tour buses. They live as villagers do. They get around on bicycles, on foot (by hiking or trekking) or on the water (on a sail boat or river raft).

21. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) The world's largest industry, tourism, is changing.
- B) A popular form of travel, ecotourism, is for people who are interested in nature.
- C) Most ecotourists want to experience another culture.
- D) Ecotourists live as villagers do and they don't travel by train, bus or car.

Australia has been unusual in the Western world in having a very conservative attitude to natural or alternative therapies, according to Dr Paul Laver, a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sydney. 'We've had a tradition of doctors being fairly powerful and I guess they are pretty hesitant to allow any pretenders to their position to come into it.' In many other industrialised countries, conventional and alternative medicines have worked 'hand in glove' for years. In Germany, plant remedies account for 10% of the national turnover of pharmaceuticals. Americans made more visits to alternative therapists than to conventional doctors in 2018, and each year they spend about \$12 billion on therapies that have not been scientifically tested.

22. Traditionally, how have Australian doctors differed from doctors in many other Western countries?

- A) They have been reluctant to accept alternative therapists.
- B) They have worked closely with pharmaceutical companies.
- C) They have often worked together with other therapists.
- D) They have regularly prescribed alternative remedies.

A professor of animal welfare at the University of Cambridge states that cows often form long-lasting, co-operative partnerships. They also show a physiological response on learning something new. He put young cows in a situation where they had to press a panel to open a gate and gain access to food. Those that learned the task were more likely to experience a sudden increase in heart rate and to run around than those that did not. This was called ‘the eureka response’, and resembles the human reaction to making a discovery.

23. The experiment with cows was designed to find out _____.

- A) how fast they learned to solve a problem
- B) how they worked out a method of getting food
- C) how they reacted to learning something new
- D) how their heart rate increased

The claim that organic food is more nutritious than conventional food was always likely to be misleading. Food is a natural product, and the health value of different foods will vary for a number of reasons, including freshness, the way the food is cooked, the type of soil it is grown in, the amount of sunlight and rain crops have received, and so on. Likewise, the flavour of a carrot has less to do with whether it was fertilised with animal manure or something out of a plastic sack than how long ago it was dug up. The differences created by these things are likely to be greater than any differences brought about by using an organic or non-organic system of production. Indeed, even some ‘organic’ farms are quite different from one another.

24. According to the writer, which of the following factors affect the nutritional content of food?

- A) Who prepares the food
- B) The weather conditions during growth
- C) Where the food has been stored
- D) The type of farm the food was grown on

Children today would find it hard to imagine life without mobile phones, computer games and the Internet, and there are few who aren’t technically literate and skilled at using them. Technology has advanced rapidly, particularly over the last decade, and gadgets will have an ever-increasing influence on children’s lives. A survey of young people between eight and 18 in the USA showed that the average time children spend using electronic gadgets has risen dramatically, to around seven hours and 38 minutes a day. And some are consuming up to 10 hours’ electronic content a day, because they use more than one gadget at the same time.

25. The US survey showed that _____.

- A) most children use two gadgets at one time
- B) every child spends over seven hours with gadgets
- C) American children spend more time with gadgets than other children
- D) children spend more time on gadgets than ever before

PART 2 – Text Comprehension

TEXT I

Questions 26-30

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

VAMPIRES ON THE LEADING EDGE

¹ "Rabid vampire bats attack Brazilian children" may sound like something out of the tabloid Weekly World News, but the headline actually comes from the respected magazine New Scientist. Vampire bats have indeed been attacking Brazilian children. In fact, they've bitten over 1,300 people since September 2005 and 23 of their victims have died from rabies, a disease which causes people and animals to go mad and die. However, beneath the sensational and bizarre story is more hopeful news about the emerging field of conservation medicine.

² Conservation medicine is a relatively new discipline referring to the convergence of ecology and health science. It's a natural connection because the health of individual plants, animals and people is intimately connected to the health of the ecosystems in which they are embedded.

³ What does this have to do with bats? Well, the reason for the recent increase in vampire bat attacks in Brazil is deforestation. The Amazon forests are being cleared for industry and agriculture, and especially for grazing animals. With their homes gone, the bats are resting closer to humans and they have a new, plentiful supply of slow moving, warm-blooded victims – cattle (cows and bulls). This has led to larger colonies in smaller areas, which makes the bats more aggressive and no longer fear humans and also makes ideal breeding grounds for rabies. Rabies isn't the only disease recently transferred to humans from bats. Bats are also a natural reservoir for SARS, the respiratory virus that caused panic in Toronto and spread through Southeast Asia two years ago. Originally, scientists thought civet cats were the reservoir for SARS, but they now believe the civets were infected by bats. Bats often don't eat all of their meals. Fruit bats, for example, chew fruit to extract the sugars and then spit out what is left and that is eaten by animals searching for food on the ground.

⁴ Scientists now believe that this is how the Nipah virus was spread through pig farms in Malaysia five years ago, when farms began displacing forests and bats began resting in barns. Authorities there had to kill one million pigs, and over 100 farm workers died from the virus. But before hunting down these winged terrors, consider what ecologist Andrew Dobson wrote in an analysis in the journal Science: "Assuming we can control these diseases by simply controlling bats is both naïve and short sighted. Instead, we must recognize that increased disease transmission from bats to humans may simply reflect an increase in their contact because of modification of the bat's natural environment. In other words, as humans continue to modify and destroy bat habitats, we will continue to run into these problems. To solve them, we must focus on conservation and learn more about bat ecology and immunology - about which we currently know very little. Ultimately, minimizing the conditions that lead to disease outbreak is much more effective than dealing with the problem after it has already occurred.

⁵ In nature, everything is connected. And while people tend to think that human society is somehow excluded from nature, like some sort of observer, we are in fact deeply embedded in it. Because of this, our actions can have extensive, unexpected and mysterious consequences. The new field of conservation medicine can help us to unlock those mysteries and build a healthier world.

26. 'convergence' in paragraph 2 means _____.

- A) division
- B) solution
- C) combination
- D) explanation

27. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 3?

- A) There has been a decrease in the size of the natural environment of bats.
- B) Vampire bat attacks started after deforestation began.
- C) Fruit bats do not eat the pulp of fruit because they do not like sugar.
- D) Vampires face extinction because they have difficulty in finding food.

28. Which of the following can be said according to paragraph 4?

- A) Modification of bats' natural environment is not a problem.
- B) Dobson thinks the best way to control diseases transferred to humans from bat is to control bats.
- C) More research needs to be done in the field of bat ecology and immunology.
- D) Nipah virus is more deadly than SARS or Rabies.

29. According to paragraph 5, the writer _____.

- A) thinks that humans must be excluded from the natural world
- B) suggests finding a solution to the outbreak after it occurs instead of preventive action
- C) is critical about the concept of conservation medicine
- D) objects to the belief that nature and human society are disconnected

30. In this article, the writer _____.

- A) explains how to stop deforestation in the Amazon forests
- B) informs readers of the possible benefits of conservation medicine
- C) warns us about the diseases transferred to humans from animals
- D) underlines the effects of bat attacks on Brazilian children

TEXT II

Questions 31-35

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

BE WEB WISE

Protect your computer, by all means, but don't forget to protect yourself, advises web safety expert, Amanda Knox.

¹ We're always being urged to stay safe online. But in an era where the internet is part of our everyday lives - for work, fun, study, shopping, even managing finances - it's not always easy to spot the dangers. Web safety expert, Amanda Knox, explores some of the issues going on in cyberspace.

² Her first piece of advice is to install software and a firewall to protect your computer from viruses, hackers and criminals who want to steal your data or financial information. "Think of these as your ***first line of defence***," says Amanda.

³ So much for protecting yourself against intruders, but what about other problems? Say you've accidentally deleted an important file or you've been at the mercy of a natural disaster. Katy Marsh runs an online photography business from home and when a fire destroyed part of her house it could easily have ruined her business too. "Luckily I keep a regular back-up of my data so it wasn't a complete disaster." Amanda advises that while back-ups are good to have we must ensure we protect our computers to start with.

⁴ According to a recent web awareness survey, while most of us are aware of the need to protect our computers, it seems we lack awareness when it comes to looking out for ourselves. Web safety specialists say better personal awareness is needed and this is due in part to the rise of 'Social Networking' sites like 'Facebook' or 'Twitter', which allow us to connect with people around the world with similar interests and professional backgrounds. Chris Simpson, a computer programmer, learnt the hard way. "I joined a free online networking group in the hope of making some professional contacts to help me find a new job. After a month, one of my online contacts invited me to take out a subscription to a club that promised access to a network of job recruiters. It turned out to be a waste of money. I ended up a laughing stock with my mates - they couldn't believe that someone in my job could get taken in so easily." No wonder then that Amanda warns, "It's easy to get comfortable and let our guard down when we meet someone with the same interests online."

⁵ This brings us to other potential pitfalls. Are the people you meet online who they really claim to be? Can you be sure the person you're chatting with is in fact a 22-year-old Maths undergraduate from London and not someone merely pretending to be a student to win your trust? Khaled, a postgrad from Manchester University, quickly realised that it was unwise of him to post his phone number and email address in the public forum of an online academic discussion group. He was soon bombarded with unwanted emails and nuisance phone calls. Yet, it's astonishing how many highly educated people do this without considering the consequences that anyone in the world could use the information to make (unwanted) contact.

⁶ When networking and joining online communities it's better to be cautious about the amount of personal information you share. For example, it isn't always necessary to use your real name as a username when registering for a service. You could instead use a pseudonym, or a name that doesn't give away your real identity to other users. And is it really important to tell the world details about your school, college or any local clubs you're a member of? Sometimes it pays to be a little vague and simply say something like 'I'm studying at college in Madrid at the moment and I'm a member of a local tennis club'.

⁷ If you do experience problems from another user, be prepared to report them for misusing the service. You'll be doing other users a favour too. And if all else fails, check to see if it is easy to delete your account and leave the service if you choose to and that you have the option to delete all your details. A general rule of thumb is not to post any information about yourself that you would not be happy for the world to know - not just now but in years to come. This includes photographs of yourself, particularly embarrassing shots of you at that party which you may later regret! It's not always easy to remove information after it's been posted so you - not to mention your future employer - may have an unpleasant surprise a few years down the line.

31. In the second paragraph the phrase 'first line of defence' suggests that something ____.

- A) is the only option
- B) offers protection
- C) is an instruction
- D) shows weakness

32. The effect of the fire was ____ .

- A) worse for Katy's business than her home
- B) to ruin Katy's business
- C) not as serious for Katy's business as it could have been
- D) to make Katy start to back up her data

33. According to the web awareness survey, our attitude to our personal safety is rather ____ .

- A) careless
- B) concerned
- C) positive
- D) uncertain

34. Regarding Khaled's experience, the writer is surprised that ____ .

- A) people telephone complete strangers
- B) people don't think of the results of their actions online
- C) university students take part in online discussions
- D) people sent emails to Khaled without asking permission.

35. In the final paragraph, the writer advises people ____.

- A) not to put photos online
- B) to apply for a job online
- C) not to have any personal information online
- D) to consider what may cause problems in the future

TEXT III

Questions 36-40

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

ARE ANIMALS CAPABLE OF LANGUAGE?

¹ There was a time when we thought humans were special in so many ways. Now we know better. We are not the only species that feels emotions, empathises with others or follows a moral code. Neither are we the only ones with personalities, cultures and the ability to design and use tools. Yet we strongly believe that one characteristic, at least, makes us unique: we alone have the capacity for language.

² However, it turns out we are not so special in this respect either. Key to the revolutionary reassessment of our talent for communication is the way we think about language itself. Although it was seen as a separate and singular entity, today scientists find it is more productive to think of language as a series of abilities. Viewed this way, it becomes apparent that the component parts of language are not as unique as the whole.

³ Take gesture, arguably the starting point for language. Until recently, it was considered uniquely human – but not anymore. Mike Tomasello of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, and others have compiled a list of gestures observed in monkeys, gibbons, gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orang-utans, which reveals that gestures play a large role in their communication. Ape gestures can involve touch, vocalising or eye movement, and individuals wait until they have another ape's attention before making visual or auditory gestures. If their gestures go unheard-of, they will often repeat them or touch the recipient.

⁴ In an experiment carried out in 2006 by Erica Cartmill and Richard Byrne from the University of St Andrews in the UK, they got a person to sit on a chair with some highly desirable food such as banana to one side of them and some unattractive food such as celery to the other. The orang-utans, who could see the person and the food from their cage, gestured at their human partners to encourage them to push the desirable food their way. If the person pretended not to understand this gesture and offered the unattractive food, the animals would change their gesture – just as humans would in a similar situation. If the human seemed to understand while being somewhat confused, giving only half the preferred food, the apes would repeat and exaggerate their gestures – again in exactly the same way a human would. Such findings highlight the fact that the gestures of non-human primates are not merely instinctive but are learned, flexible and under voluntary control – all characteristics that are considered essential for human-like communication.

⁵ As well as gesturing, pre-linguistic infants babble. At about five months, babies start to make their first speech sounds, which some researchers believe contain a random selection of all the sounds humans can produce. But as children learn the language of their parents, they narrow their sound repertoire to fit the model to which they are exposed, producing just the sounds of their native language as well as its classic intonation patterns. Indeed, they lose their polymath talents so effectively that they are ultimately unable to produce some sounds – think about the difficulty some speakers have producing the English *th*.

⁶ Of course, language is more than mere sound – it also has meaning. While the traditional, cartoonish version of animal communication renders it unclear, unpredictable and involuntary, it has become clear that various species are able to give meaning to particular sounds by connecting them with specific ideas. Dolphins use 'signature whistles', so called because it appears that they name themselves. Each develops a unique nickname within the first year of life and uses it whenever it meets another dolphin.

⁷ One of the clearest examples of animals making connections between specific sounds and meanings was demonstrated by Klaus Zuberbühler and Katie Slocombe of the University of St Andrews in the UK. They noticed that chimps at Edinburg Zoo appeared to make basic references to objects by using distinct cries when they came across different kinds of food. Highly valued foods such as bread would cause high-pitched sounds, less appealing ones, such as an apple, got low-pitched sounds. Zuberbühler and Slocombe showed not only that chimps could make distinctions in the way they vocalised about food, but that other chimps understand what they meant. When played recordings of sounds that were produced for a specific food, the chimps looked in the place where that food was usually found. They also searched longer if the cry had signalled a prized type of food.

⁸ Clearly animals do have greater talents for communication than we realised. Humans are still special, but it is a far more graded, qualified kind of special than it used to be.

36. What point does the writer make in the first paragraph?

- A) We know more about language now than we used to.
- B) We recognise the importance of talking about emotions.
- C) We like to believe that language is a strictly human skill.
- D) We have used tools for longer than some other species.

37. According to the writer, what has changed our view of communication?

- A) analysing different world languages
- B) understanding that language involves a range of skills
- C) studying the different purposes of language
- D) realising that we can communicate without language

38. The writer quotes the Cartmill and Byrne experiment because it shows _____. .

- A) the similarities in the way humans and apes use gesture
- B) the abilities of apes to use gesture in different environments
- C) how food can be used to encourage ape gestures
- D) how hard humans find it to interpret ape gestures

39. In paragraph 6, the writer says that one type of dolphin sound is _____. .

- A) used only when dolphins are in danger
- B) heard only at a particular time of day
- C) heard at a range of pitch levels
- D) used as a form of personal identification

40. Experiments at Edinburgh Zoo showed that chimps were able to _____. .

- A) use sounds to ask humans for food
- B) use pitch changes to express meaning
- C) recognise human voices on a recording
- D) tell the differences between a false sound and a real one

LISTENING TAPESCRIPTS

PART 1 - Various Situations

Questions 1-4

You will hear people talking in six different situations ONCE. Listen and mark the best alternative (A, B or C) on your optic form. (4*1.25= 5 pts.)

1. You hear this man talking on the phone. What does he have in common with his girlfriend?

Man	Well, we were born in the same month, but I'm a Leo, as you know, whereas her birthday's at the beginning of July, which makes her a Cancer. I don't know if that's good or bad. <u>We certainly seem to laugh at the same things</u> ; the same jokes, the same comedy programmes ... Sorry? ... Oh, next Friday. We're going to a jazz concert, although I can't say it's my favourite type of music. She's really into it, and she wanted me to go, so...
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2. You turn on the radio and hear the following. What is it?

Man	The world today is faster and more dynamic than when our grandparents were alive, but as a result, life is often more stressful and unhealthy. Self-help books offer people the hope of finding a solution to their problems, improving their health and well-being, and generally making their lives better. The author of Back to basics says his book will help you achieve all these things in a matter of weeks. <u>He's lying – the only thing it's good for is sending you to sleep, and you'd be wasting your money if you bought it, and your time if you read it.</u>
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3. You hear two friends discussing a careers day they have attended. Their opinions differ about ____ .

Boy	That was a well-organised event, wasn't it? And they suggested loads of things we need to be thinking about. I found it really helpful.
Girl	Me too. The general advice they gave was excellent. Which speaker was the best, do you think?
Boy	I guess the one who spoke about motivation in the job market. I found what she said very interesting.
Girl	<u>Did you? I thought some of the points she made were a bit unclear at times.</u> My vote goes to the guy we had last, he was a real inspiration – and funny, too.
Boy	<u>Was he? I didn't listen very carefully to him – I was feeling quite tired by the end!</u> Anyway, as you said, a fantastic day. I'm glad I went.

4. You overhear a man talking to a friend on his mobile phone. Why is he phoning?

Man	I'm stressed out, to be honest, what with work and the problems with the house and everything. I need to do something to help me relax... Well, I wanted to do yoga, but the class is on Friday and I play squash then. And then I saw they do Pilates on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which would be ideal forme ... I know. You did it for a couple of years, didn't you? ... So anyway, <u>I was wondering if you could tell me what it was like, what sort of things you did.</u> I had a look on the Internet, but it's always better to talk to someone with first-hand experience.
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PART 2 – Dialogue

Questions 5-10

You will hear a radio interview with Kirsty Ross who works as a TV presenter ONCE. Listen and on your option mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)

- Interviewer:** Now I have a guest whose voice will be familiar to many listeners: TV presenter Kirsty Ross. Good morning Kirsty, and welcome to radio!
- Kirsty:** Good morning!
- Interviewer:** To start off, why did you choose presenting as a career? Had you done media studies or something like at university?
- Kirsty:** Actually, I'd been working in entertainment ever since I left school. I was the keyboard player in a band. I was having loads of fun but it wasn't leading anywhere and what really fascinated me was television. I'd thought of trying acting and getting into TV that way, but I think I felt I wanted to be myself in front of the camera, and that's why I decided on presenting.
- Interviewer:** And how did you manage to get into it? There must be thousands of people out there with the same ambition.
- Kirsty:** Yes, I knew there would be a lot of competition for the few jobs going, and that just watching TV all day long and trying to imitate those doing the presenting wouldn't bring success. I looked at specialist courses for would-be presenters but they were all too expensive, so instead I spent six months doing work experience. It was a difficult time because of course I wasn't earning anything, but being right inside a major TV organization taught me a lot.
- Interviewer:** What did you do after that finished?
- Kirsty:** I made a short film of myself, about three minutes long, showing off what I felt to be my strongest points.
- Interviewer:** What are they?
- Kirsty:** People say I'm good at looking straight into the camera and talking, and I've always enjoyed getting into conversation with a live audience, but being able to ask guests the right questions and get good answers out of them is what I take most pride in. Though I'm probably awful as an interviewee – sitting here being asked all these questions is making me nervous! Anyway, in those days people used to record their own films on video and post them to the production company.
- Interviewer:** Did you do that?
- Kirsty:** I was going to, but then I had this sudden fear about mail getting lost and it was so important to me that I took it round to their office myself. Of course, if I were starting out these days I'd send it electronically as an attachment as everyone does now.
- Interviewer:** And how did they respond?
- Kirsty:** They asked me if I would go in for a test the next week.
- Interviewer:** That must have been good news for you.
- Kirsty:** Yes, you'd have thought I'd be delighted, wouldn't you? Though actually, I'd been hoping that once they'd seen my film I'd be offered a job straightaway, so when I heard I'd have to go there and perform live in front of the bosses, I began to worry about what might go wrong. At the same time, though, I knew I could rise to the challenge.
- Interviewer:** Which I imagine you did.
- Kirsty:** It went quite well, yes. Though they made it clear I had a lot to learn before they'd actually put me in front of live TV cameras.
- Interviewer:** What kind of things?
- Kirsty:** Well, they said I'd need to practice memorizing scripts, but of course I'd spent years learning music and lyrics off by heart so I was used to that kind of thing. What was trickier was knowing where you're supposed to be looking at any given point when you have cameras either side of you and right in front. Fortunately, you get some guidance from the producer, who's in touch with you through the earpiece, a small listening device that fits in your ear, so she can give you precise instructions while you're going out live.
- Interviewer:** And what would you say a presenter most needs to be able to do?

Kirsty: Well it helps a lot if you have a good working relationship with the others in the studio: the producer, the camera operators, the make-up people-everybody, in fact. And on the other hand it's good if you can work on your own, Googling the people you're going to interview, for instance, and the topics you'll be talking about. But none of this matters unless you and everybody around you know that whatever happens you won't panic. They have to be able to trust you to carry on as normal, even if something truly awful occurs.

Interviewer: Has anything ever gone badly wrong while you were presenting live?

Kirsty: Yes, it's happened recently. Last week my guest suddenly walked out because...

PART 3 –

Lecture 1

Questions 11-15

You will hear a talk about back pain ONCE. Listen and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

Presenter: Today's Health Counsel is presented by Paula Clayburg, who is the chief Counsellor at Liverpool's famous pain clinic: The Wilton Clinic. Paula ...

PAULA CLAYBURG: DO you know what Prince Charles, Seve Ballesteros and Elizabeth Taylor have in common? They all suffer from chronic back pain. In fact, bad backs are one of the most common health problems today, affecting people in all walks of life. The most recent available figures show that about a quarter of a million people are incapacitated with back pain every day. And many sufferers don't know the cause or the solution to their problem. The majority of our patients at the clinic tend to be women. They are especially vulnerable because of pregnancy but also because of osteoporosis, which I personally believe to be the major cause of problems for women. I have many women patients who say they have completely given up exercise because the pain makes them so miserable. But of course that starts up a vicious circle. Bed rest, giving up exercise and pain killers are traditional responses to back pain but, although there are many excellent drugs on the market, at our clinic we are beginning to realise the unique benefits of relaxation therapy. Other specialists in the field make a strong case for certain types of exercise, but in our experience they are easily mishandled and can lead to more harm than good. Now let's look at the reasons why back pain is becoming such a unique menace. When pain strikes, we attempt to keep the back as immobile as possible, which makes the muscles tense up. Research shows that they often go into spasm, which causes further twisting of the spine.

The second mistake we often make when stricken with extreme back pain is to go to bed and stay there. Although at the clinic we recognise that a short rest in bed can be helpful ... up to two days ... any longer makes our back muscles become weaker and unable to hold up our spine. The pain therefore becomes worse.

Another problem is being overweight. Anyone a stone or more over-weight who already has back pain is not doing himself any favours: though it won't actually set it off in the first place, the weight will increase the strain and make things worse. The British diet could be partially to blame for the increase in back pain: over the last ten years the average weight of men has risen by 11 lbs and of women by 9 lbs. So much for the causes and aggravations of pain. But what can WE do to ...

Lecture 2

Questions 16-20

You will hear part of a talk about a research **ONCE**. Listen and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B or C) that best answers the questions. (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)

I've been doing some research into what people in Britain think of doctors, the ones who work in general practice – the first call for medical care – and comparing this with the situation in a couple of other countries. I want to talk about the rationale behind what I decide to do.

Now I had to set up my programme of research in three different countries so I approached postgraduates in my field in overseas departments, contacting them by email, to organise things for me at their end. I thought I would have trouble recruiting help but in fact everyone was willing and sometimes their tutors got involved too.

I had to give my helpers clear instructions about what kind of sample population I wanted them to use. I decided that people under 18 should be excluded because most of them are students or looking for their first job, and also I decided at this stage just to focus on men who were in employment, and set up something for people who didn't have jobs and for employed women later on as a separate investigation.

I specifically wanted to do a questionnaire, and interviews with a focus group. With the questionnaire, rather than limiting it to one specific point, I wanted to include as much variety as possible. I know questionnaires are a very controlled way to do things but I thought I could do taped interviews later on to counteract the effects of this. And the focus group may also prove useful in the future, by targeting subjects I can easily return to, as the participants tend to be more involved.

So I'm just collating the results now. At the moment it looks as if, in the UK, despite the fact that newspaper continually report that people are unhappy with medical care, in fact it is mainly the third level of care, which takes place in hospitals, that they are worried about. Government reforms have been proposed at all levels and although their success is not guaranteed, long-term hospital care is in fact probably less of an issue than the media would have us believe. However, I've still got quite a bit of data to look at.

Certainly I will need to do more far-reaching research than I had anticipated in order to establish if people want extra medical staff invested in the community, or if they want care to revert to fewer, but larger, key medical units. The solution may well be something that can be easily implemented by those responsible in local government, with central government support of course.

The first stage... (fade out)

ANSWER KEY - A

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)			
PART 1 (4x1.25=5 pts.)	PART 2 (6x1.25=7.5 pts.)	PART 3	
		LECTURE 1 (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)	LECTURE 2 (5x1.25=6.25 pts.)
1. C	5. B	11. C	16. B
2. A	6. A	12. B	17. A
3. B	7. C	13. B	18. C
4. B	8. A	14. A	19. A
	9. B	15. B	20. C
	10. C		

B. READING COMPREHENSION (25 pts.)			
PART 1 (5x1.25=5 pts.)	PART 2		
	TEXT I (5x1.25 =6.25 pts.)	TEXT II (5x1.25 =6.25 pts.)	TEXT III (5x1.25 =6.25 pts.)
21. B	26. C	31. B	36. C
22. D	27. A	32. C	37. B
23. C	28. C	33. A	38. A
24. A	29. D	34. B	39. D
25. D	30. B	35. D	40. B

A
ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY
YADYO
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



SAMPLE
ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

SESSION II
(Integrated Writing & Writing a Text)

Student Number		List number	
Class			
Signature			

- ❑ This booklet includes three parts. Each part has its own instructions.
- ❑ Total time allocated for this test is 60 minutes excluding the lecture you will listen to in A. Integrated Writing Part.
- ❑ Good luck.

Total Mark (A + B)	
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A. INTEGRATED WRITING (10 pts.)

You will listen to a lecturer talking about the benefits of being bilingual 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.

Benefits of Being Bilingual

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Using your notes, summarize the lecture you have heard about the benefits of being bilingual in a paragraph in max. 100 words. Your summary will be graded according to *content, organization, accuracy of language* and *task quality*.

B. 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. *Scientists predict that all people will choose to talk the same global language in the future. Do you think this will be a positive or negative development?*

Positive aspects	Negative aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> travelling without worrying about the language better communication between people of different cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disappearance of local traditions, culture and identity loss of employment for people working as translators and interpreters

2. *Overpopulation in big cities around the world has become a major problem. What are the causes and effects of this?*

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of financial opportunities in rural areas lower death rates as a result of improved healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased stress / conflicts among citizens traffic congestion

A. INTEGRATED WRITING SCRIPT

You will listen to a lecturer talking about the benefits of being bilingual 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.

Hello everyone, today we're going to talk about the benefits of being bilingual, that is the ability to speak two languages. Unfortunately, many people don't realize these benefits. For example, when people immigrate to new lands, many of them begin disregarding not only their cultural traditions but also their native language. This disregard for the native language is a mistake because there are many benefits to being bilingual.

One of the most basic advantages of being bilingual is a purely linguistic one. People who can speak more than one language can communicate with more people around the world. They do not have to rely on another person to automatically know their own language or get help from an interpreter to get their message across. These bilingual people are independent and self-reliant. Their message can be heard and understood without the aid of others. In contrast, people who are monolingual must put all their trust in others in order to make communication happen. Bilinguals are masters of their own words and ideas.

In addition to linguistic advantages, speaking a second language allows people to experience another culture. Even if these people have never visited another country, bilingualism enhances cultural and social awareness of another group of people. Special expressions, vocabulary, and even jokes can have a powerful impact on a person's understanding of another culture. For example, a person who speaks American English learns about American culture, or somebody who speaks Japanese gains knowledge about Japanese culture and customs. Thus, becoming bilingual clearly increases knowledge of a new culture.

Finally, widespread bilingualism can contribute to global awareness. If everyone in the world spoke a second or third language, different areas of the world could become more closely connected. Countries could better communicate and perhaps have a better global understanding of other ideas, values, and behaviours. Being able to speak another country's language makes people more sympathetic to the problems and situations in that country. Conversely, not knowing the language of a potential enemy (or country) can only increase miscommunication and suspicion.

The benefits of bilingualism are clear. In fact, there is no single disadvantage to speaking more than one language. The real tragedy; however, is not that people do not make the effort to study and learn a second language. It is that people who already have the gift of speaking in another language let themselves forget it and become a part of the quiet majority as a result.