

<b>Name:</b>
<b>Surname:</b>
<b>Student Number:</b>
<b>Department:</b>
<b>TOTAL SCORE:</b> _____ / 55



**PART 1- LISTENING (1 point for each question)**

**A. Answer the following questions using your notes from the audio mentioning *Sylvia Plath*.**

1. Sylvia Plath's novel, 'The Bell Jar,' was published:

- a. After her death
- b. Before her death
- c. During her childhood
- d. None of the above

2. The Bell Jar was:

- a. about her father
- b. her first novel
- c. a very successful collection of poems
- d. her last poem

3. The majority of the poems in Sylvia Plath's collection 'Ariel' were written:

- a. During her childhood
- b. In the early years of her career
- c. During the last year of her life
- d. None of the above

4. Sylvia Plath's 'Collected poems':

- a. won the Pulitzer Prize twenty years after it was published.
- b. were written during the last year of her life
- c. won the Pulitzer Prize in 1982.
- d. were never published.

5. A movie about Sylvia Plath's life and her intense relationship with Ted Hughes was made in:

- a. 1953
- b. 1963
- c. 1982
- d. 2003

6. Sylvia's husband:

- a. made movies.
- b. died in 2003.
- c. was also a poet.
- d. had a movie made about him.

7. Sylvia Plath's family faced financial difficulties after the death of her:

- a. Mother
- b. Brother
- c. Father
- d. None of the above

8. Sylvia's brother:

- a. was two years older than her.
- b. was born two years after her.
- c. was a professor at Boston University.
- d. was a highly educated academic.

9. Sylvia Plath's time at college was difficult because:

- a. she got bad grades.
- b. she won a scholarship.
- c. boys didn't like her.
- d. she was short of money.

10. In 1953 Sylvia:

- a. left New York to get a job as an editor.
- b. rejected an offer to teach creative writing.
- c. worked as a guest editor in New York.
- d. returned to New York because she was depressed.

**B. WHILE LISTENING (1 point for each question)**

**Instructions:** Read the questions for one minute then listen to the recording and answer the questions

11. What point does Martha make about how most consumers behave?

- a. They generally act in different ways depending on the situation.
- b. They typically have a strong preference for one brand of shoes.
- c. They usually react to the way that employees interact with them.
- d. They frequently change their minds after making a purchase.

12. What does Martha say about the first type of consumer that she mentions?

- a. These customers often buy products, but rarely buy services.
- b. These people are interested in items that are not too expensive.
- c. These shoppers go into stores in order to discover what they want.
- d. These consumers mainly buy high quality goods and items.

13. What does Martha say about the second type of consumer that she mentions?

- a. They find it easy to remember the features that an item has.
- b. They have a clear idea of the features they want in a product.
- c. They like store employees who can suggest specific features.
- d. They typically take a list of items with them when they go shopping.

14. What does Martha say about the third type of consumer that she mentions?

- a. They are expert shoppers because they have previously worked in retail.
- b. They already know which purchase they want to make when they go into a store.
- c. They have a lot of knowledge about products like clothes and technology.
- d. They often change their minds about what to buy while they are in a store.

15. What does Martha say about the final type of consumer that she mentions?

- a. These customers generally just buy basic items.
- b. These people often compare the prices of goods.
- c. They often need help to carry their purchases.
- d. These shoppers usually rely on store employees.

**PART 2- VOCABULARY (1 point for each question)**

16. The total sales of Turkish magazines in 1996 \_\_\_\_\_ 325.3 million.  
 a. described      b. afforded      c. provided      d. reached
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the invention of the advanced methods \_\_\_\_\_ making paper, the quick spread of knowledge became possible.  
 a. For / about      b. By / from      c. With / of      d. At / in
18. Only a few foods supply \_\_\_\_\_ amounts of vitamin D, especially those derived from animals.  
 a. easy      b. significant      c. previous      d. alien
19. The new version of this TV show has various \_\_\_\_\_ that make it much more enjoyable than the first version.  
 a. totals      b. additions      c. needs      d. disappointments
20. Queen Elizabeth I; founded a strong government that received the \_\_\_\_\_ support of her people.  
 a. loyal      b. favorite      c. capable      d. sensitive
21. Geologist have \_\_\_\_\_ that Africa was warmer and wetter than it is today.  
 a. surveyed      b. produced      c. suggested      d. discovered
22. Skills assessment tests try to find out how well you are in terms of the technical or operational \_\_\_\_\_ of a job.  
 a. requirements      b. conflicts      c. punishments      d. insufficiency
23. If a person \_\_\_\_\_ a celebrity, s/he wants to be like the famous person and to hold similar characteristics and opinions.  
 a. admires      b. dislikes      c. worships      d. delivers
24. Many animals can communicate with each other and share \_\_\_\_\_ basically.  
 a. gadgets      b. education      c. information      d. systems
25. Pedagogy is typically \_\_\_\_\_ as the art and science of teaching.  
 a. affected      b. rejected      c. defined      d. provided

**PART 3- READING (1 point for each question)**

- 1 Japan is an unusual mixture of traditional and ultra-modern. Although it looks quite western, it is still oriental in many ways.

**Lifestyle**

- 2 A lot of Japanese households consist of both one or more traditional Japanese style rooms with tatami floors and modern rooms that usually have wooden floors. Tatami mats on the floors are made of straw and measure roughly 180 cm x 90 cm. You should always take off your slippers and step on tatami mats only in socks or *barefoot* in order to protect **them** from damage. In traditional houses, people sleep on the floor on a "futon" mattress which is laid on the floor only during the night and kept in a closet during the daytime so the bedroom can then also function as a living or dining room. To relax at the end of a hard day, they enjoy a long soak bath in the "*ofuro*"- the traditional Japanese hot bath, which is usually next to the kitchen.

**Food and Eating**

- 3 In Japan, some restaurants and private houses have Japanese style tables and *cushions* on the floor. In a traditional Japanese house, a visitor should also expect to eat on the floor on a cushion in front of a low table. The Japanese usually eat with chopsticks but they have knives and forks for visitors. The Japanese say that food must be tasted with the eyes before it is tasted with the mouth. The Japanese cuisine offers a great variety of dishes and regional specialties such as rice dishes, seafood dishes, noodle dishes and soybean dishes. Rice dishes have until recently been the most important food in the Japanese cuisine. Despite changes in eating patterns over the last decades and slowly decreasing rice consumption in recent years, rice remains one of the most important ingredients in Japan today and can be found in *numerous* dishes. Sushi is the most famous Japanese dish outside of Japan, and one of the most popular dishes among the Japanese themselves who usually enjoy sushi on special occasions. The Japanese have a tea ceremony called "*Sado*". It is a ritual way of preparing and drinking tea. The custom has been strongly influenced by Zen Buddhism. Nowadays, the tea ceremony is a relatively popular kind of hobby. Many Japanese, who are interested in their own culture, take tea ceremony lessons with a teacher. Tea ceremonies are held in traditional Japanese rooms in cultural community centers or private houses.

**Traditional Japanese Dresses**

- 4 Kimonos are traditional Japanese clothing. Kimonos are made of silk and are usually very expensive. Nowadays, they are worn at formal or traditional occasions, such as *funerals*, weddings, or tea ceremonies. Kimonos can still sometimes be seen in daily life. Kimonos differ in style and color depending on the occasion on which they are worn and the age and *marital status* of the person wearing them. To put on a kimono needs some practice. Especially tying the belt (*obi*) alone is difficult, so many people require assistance. Wearing a kimono properly includes a proper hair style, traditional shoes, socks, and a small handbag for women.

**A. Find the closest meanings of these words.**

26. The word "*barefoot*" in paragraph 2 means:
- in spite of that, nevertheless
  - a consideration of similarities
  - wearing nothing on the feet
  - feel respect or approval of something
27. The word "*cushion*" in paragraph 3 means:
- the cloth stuffed with a mass of soft material, used for sitting or leaning on
  - a seat for one person, typically with a back and four legs
  - piece of furniture with a door and typically shelves, used for storage
  - a piece of furniture with shelves for keeping books on
28. The word "*numerous*" in paragraph 3 means:
- small in size, amount, or degree
  - the minority of people
  - great in number; many
  - by no amount; not at all
29. The word "*funeral*" in paragraph 4 means:
- a marriage ceremony
  - the receiving of an academic degree
  - an arrangement to do something or go somewhere at a fixed time
  - a ceremony or service held shortly after a person's death
30. The word "*marital status*" in paragraph 4 means:
- one's situation with regard to whether one is single, married, divorced, or widowed
  - the amount, level, or extent to which something happens or is present
  - an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life
  - the state of having paid work.

**B. Choose the correct answer.**

31. In traditional Japanese homes, \_\_\_\_\_
- a. people sit on a cushion at a low table while eating.
  - b. the mattresses are on beds.
  - c. the bathrooms are outside the house.
  - d. the floors are made of straw.
32. Why are “futons” kept in closets?
- a. Because they are valuable and expensive.
  - b. Because the bedroom function as a living room.
  - c. Because they use them in the kitchen.
  - d. Because futons are big in size.
33. According to the text which one is **TRUE**?
- a. The wedding ceremonies are called “Sado” in Japanese culture.
  - b. “Ofuro” is a traditional Japanese hot soup.
  - c. “Sado” culture is dominantly affected by Zen Buddhism.
  - d. Wearing a kimono is easy for everyone.
34. The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers \_\_\_\_\_
- a. slippers
  - b. socks
  - c. tatami mats
  - d. Japanese people
35. According to the text, which of the following is **FALSE**?
- a. The Japanese believe that one should look at the food before eating.
  - b. The Japanese use less rice than they did before.
  - c. It is still possible to see the effects of Zen Buddhism in tea ceremonies in Japan today.
  - d. You can't see many Japanese women wearing kimonos in the streets today.

Of all Jane Austen's novels, *Pride and Prejudice* is probably the best-known and the most loved. This may be partly because it has been filmed several times, but more important is the fact that the characters in it are so real and alive. They are also extremely attractive, in spite of their faults make them amusing to the reader. It would not be all pleasant to have a mother as lacking in sense as Mrs. Bennet is, or an aunt as confident of herself and as sensitive to the feelings of others as Lady Catherine is. But, as they are at a safe distance from us, these and other "terrible" characters give the novel much color and variety.

36. According to the passage, the most likely reason for the popularity of *Pride and Prejudice* is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. the characters, who delight the reader with their vitality and life-like portrayal.
- b. that the films made of it have been very well produced.
- c. that the bad characters get punished and the good ones rewarded.
- d. the simple style in which it is written.

37. The point is made in the passage that in real life \_\_\_\_\_

- a. a person's faults are less noticeable than they are in a novel.
- b. one usually forgives the faults of one's own
- c. a person's fault may annoy us whereas in a novel the same faults may amuse us.
- d. it is best to ignore people's faults.

38. It is clear from the passage that Lady Catherine \_\_\_\_\_

- a. and Mrs. Bennet are extremely good friends.
- b. cares for no one but herself.
- c. is the main characters in *Pride and Prejudice*
- d. is definitely the worst character in the novel.

A group of biologists studying the habits of chimpanzees around the Koba National Park, made a surprising discovery. There was plenty of water available for them in the pools left in the riverbeds, but these animals always liked to dig their own pools by hand or with the help of sticks. As a result, the water they drank had been filtered through the sand and so contained none of the disease- carrying substances normally to be found in water that is not moving. In fact, they were drinking clear water.

39. As is pointed out in the passage, water \_\_\_\_\_

- a. is responsible for more diseases than most people think.
- b. is hard to find at certain times of the year.
- c. that is not moving contains harmful substances.
- d. is of no importance to chimpanzees.



40. It is clear from the passage that there was plenty of water readily available for the chimpanzees to drink \_\_\_\_\_
- in the small pools formed in riverbeds.
  - in all areas of the Koba National Park.
  - but sometimes this water made them ill.
  - though they had to be taught how to dig holes.
41. The research team of passage was surprised to learn that the chimpanzees \_\_\_\_\_
- never allowed anyone near their water pools.
  - were very careful not to waste water.
  - had found a way of getting clean water.
  - Dug the hole to get water if there was none left in the rivers

Each year in the touristic town of Agrigento, Sicily, hundreds of illegally built houses are bulldozed by the local government. New construction in Agrigento, home to many ancient temples which tourists come to see, has been banned since 1968. In spite of this, hundreds of new and half-built houses can be seen in the hills surrounding the archaeological park. Not only do these buildings spoil the landscape, but many are also unsafe and unsanitary. Some of the people living in these buildings pour sewage into the sea and pile garbage on roadsides since their houses are illegal and they aren't allowed to use the city sewage system and garbage service. Several of these houses are also built on dangerous cliffs, sites that would never be allowed by Italy's strict building codes.

42. It is made clear in the passage that pouring sewage into the sea and piling garbage on roadsides are examples of ----.
- the reason these houses are built in the hills.
  - compliance with Italy's strict building codes
  - why the illegally-built houses in Agrigento are unsanitary.
  - the beautification of Agrigento's archaeological park
43. According to the passage, the building prohibition in Agrigento, Sicily, ----.
- has meant that no new houses have been built there since 1968.
  - has not put a stop to the building of new houses.
  - has meant that there are no houses on the surrounding hills.
  - has caused the destruction of many ancient temples.
44. It can be inferred from the passage that the local government in Agrigento, Sicily, does not want new houses to be built near the archaeological park because ----.
- the local government wants to use the land to build houses for its officials.
  - the local government cannot collect taxes from the owners of these houses as they are built on public land.
  - there is no water, sewage, or garbage service available near the temples.
  - new houses spoil the landscape around the ancient temples.

45. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.
- the illegal construction of a new archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily
  - the beautiful ancient temples found in Agrigento, Sicily.
  - the pollution of the archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily, which began in 1968.
  - the problem of illegally built houses in Agrigento, Sicily.

**PART 4- FIND THE CLOSEST MEANING (1 point for each question)**

46. *If I'd known how hot and crowded it was going to be here, I wouldn't have come.*
- As it's so hot and crowded here, I'm beginning to wish I hadn't come.
  - I didn't realize it would be so hot and crowded here, and if I had, I wouldn't have come.
  - I came here knowing very well it would be both hot and crowded.
  - I would go somewhere else as I was sure it would be terribly hot and crowded.
47. *There wasn't enough evidence to prove that he was guilty.*
- They failed to prove his guilt as there was no evidence.
  - They couldn't have proved his guilt even if they'd had more evidence.
  - They couldn't prove that he was guilty as the evidence was insufficient.
  - If there isn't enough evidence, they won't be able to prove his guilt.
48. *When we lived in California, I used to go to a concert every week.*
- During our years in California, I went to a concert regularly once a week.
  - As we lived in California, I could go to a concert every week.
  - After we left California, I started to go to a concert every week.
  - While we were living in California, we went to a concert at least once a week.
49. *The rain continued for days, and the basement of most houses were flooded.*
- The rainfall caused flooding and damage to the houses for many days.
  - Flood water poured into the basements a few days after the heavy rain started.
  - It rained continuously for days and the basements of almost most houses were filled with water.
  - The rain lasted for days and floods carried some houses away.
50. *We have missed the early morning train to Manchester, when is the next one?*
- If the early morning train to Manchester has left; can we go by ferry?
  - Did the early Manchester train leave late? When did it leave?
  - If we missed the early morning train, would we take the next one?
  - We were late for the morning train to Manchester. When does the next one?

**PART 5- READ THE SENTENCES and CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION (1 point for each question)**

51. **An aunt of yours learns she has to have an operation and is naturally rather upset about it. You feel she needs to be kept busy, so you plan to ask her to cook for you. You phone and say:**
- I thought I'd take you out to dinner tonight. Where would you like to go?
  - If I bring the spinach and the cheese, will you make my favorite pie for me?
  - Mother and I want you to eat with us this evening. Come around seven.
  - I'm coming round to see you this evening. Don't go out!
52. **A friend is extremely angry and upset and threatening to do all sorts of things he's sure to regret later. It seems to you that the best thing is to make him wait a little before doing anything, so you say:**
- Just forget it. The problem isn't all that serious.
  - I think you should solve your problem right away.
  - I don't agree with you at all!
  - Keep calm. Wait a while. Then decide what to do.
53. **You are good at languages and wish to make a career in banking. A friend's father is a bank manager, so you decide to seek his advice. You say:**
- I am very interested in banking. Could you tell me how useful it is to speak a foreign language when making a career in banking?
  - Are you glad you made a career of banking? What other languages do you speak?
  - What languages does one have to speak if one wants to apply for a job?
  - Did you speak any foreign languages when you started your career in banking?
54. **Your parents have temporarily limited your mobile telephone and computer time because they think that you will be able to concentrate better on your studies this way. You disagree with them on this point and want them to let you use these devices whenever you want. You say politely and reasonably:**
- It's not fair! All my friends can use their computers and telephones whenever they want.
  - Well, if you won't let me use my mobile phone or the computer when I want, I'll go to my friends' houses and use theirs!
  - I don't think using my mobile phone or the computer keep me from studying properly. Let me use them, and you'll see that my marks won't go down.
  - I'll try it your way for a month, but if my grades don't improve, I want my telephone and computer time back.
55. **One day, a very close friend criticizes you with some rude words. You want to let him know it wasn't his criticism but words that upset you, but you don't want to offend him; so, you say:**
- Why don't you mind your own business?
  - You'd better apologize for what you've just said.
  - I know that you're trying to help me, but I wish you had done it more politely.
  - You know that I can't stand having my work criticized.

**PARTT 6- WRITING****25 POINTS**

**Instructions:** Choose **ONE of the options** and write a well-organised opinion essay (with introduction, body, and conclusion parts) between **250-300** words. You may use the space provided in the box below to take notes before you write your essay.

**Option 1.** *These days celebrities are more famous for their glamour and wealth than for their achievements and work. Unfortunately, this sets a bad example for young people. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

**Option 2.** *Raising kids in the countryside is better than in the city. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being raised in the countryside?*

**Option 3.** *More and more people are eating out at a fast food restaurant. Why have people changed their eating behaviour? Could you let us know to what extent you agree?*

**Option 4.** *Learning English is getting easier nowadays as AI technology has improved. Communication between two strangers is so easy, quick, and accurate thanks to translation applications. Do you agree or disagree?*

**Please provide your ideas with specific examples and/or experiences of people you know.**

**!! Do not forget to write which option you choose and please add a title to your essay.**

**NOTES PART**

(You may use this part to take notes before you start to write your essay)



