PART A – USE OF ENGLISH (50 x 2= 100 POINTS)

SECTION 1. VOCABULARY
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

1. My father has completely .......... . Last week he said I could go to the party, but now he says that not only can I not go to the party but also I am not allowed to go to any parties ever again.
   a. blown his own trumpet  
   b. changed his tune  
   c. faced the music  
   d. played second fiddle

2. The company has just advertised that their new touch screen cell phone will be on the market soon. However, the rival company has already .......... their product.
   a. woken up to  
   b. broadcasted  
   c. launched  
   d. passed away

3. Starbucks has been in the news recently because it tried to .......... tax in the UK. In 2013, they only paid 10 pounds (30 lira) to the government.
   a. evade  
   b. counterfeite  
   c. stalk  
   d. vandalise

4. Despite the fact that the movie takes three and a half hours to watch, it was very .......... because of its suspenseful plot.
   a. creepy  
   b. gripping  
   c. horrific  
   d. chilling

5. The store manager ran after the boy who had .......... the coat, but the boy escaped and the manager will probably never see the coat again.
   a. posed  
   b. diverted  
   c. fooled  
   d. snatched

6. When my daughter broke my best ornaments, I was .......... I was so angry; she wasn’t allowed to go out for a week.
   a. petrified  
   b. disorientated  
   c. livid  
   d. apprehensive

7. She remembered the things she did to him and felt herself .......... with embarrassment at the memory.
   a. huddle  
   b. evacuate  
   c. laugh  
   d. cringe

8. The only .......... of studying abroad is feeling homesick. Otherwise, it is .......... great.
   a. drawback  
   b. innovation  
   c. breakdown  
   d. publicity

9. If our partnership is going to be successful, it’s important that we .......... We should agree on everything in this project.
   a. catch each other’s eye  
   b. get our feet in the door  
   c. lose our heads  
   d. see eye to eye

10. In the heat, my legs often become .......... They get bigger because it’s .......... hot.
    a. dizzy  
    b. swollen  
    c. blurry  
    d. paralyzed

SECTION 2. WORD FORMATION
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

11. Meryem laughed at his .......... that he was better qualified than her. She knew it wasn’t true.
    a. assert  
    b. assertion  
    c. assertive  
    d. unassertive

12. Caner wanted to work .......... with Ceylan because he didn’t trust his ability to do the job well alone.
    a. collaborate  
    b. collaboration  
    c. collaborative  
    d. collaboratively

13. Even if you didn’t like the cake, it was very .......... of you not to say thank you to your mother. She worked very hard.
    a. appreciate  
    b. appreciative  
    c. unappreciative  
    d. appreciation

14. It is very important that you do not .......... Onur when he is working on his portfolio writing. He needs to concentrate.
    a. distract  
    b. distraction  
    c. distracted  
    d. distractedly

15. His comments on the feedback on his report were found to be quite .......... by the majority of people in the meeting.
    a. offend  
    b. offence  
    c. offensive  
    d. offended
SECTION 3. ERROR RECOGNITION

THERE IS ONE MISTAKE IN EACH ITEM. CHOOSE THE UNDERLINED PORTION THAT HAS THE MISTAKE.

16. **Laugh at other** people when they **make** mistakes **is** not nice.
   a. b. c. d.

17. Susan **wishes** that she **knows** the answers to the questions **in** the exam.
   a. b. c. d.

18. **Next** year, I will have **graduate from** university **with** a
   a. b. c. d.
   bachelor’s degree in English.

19. She stopped **to talk** about her boyfriend **when** she **was caught**
   a. b. c. d.
   by him.

20. I **like** to work for a clothing store if I could **have** a good
   a. b. c. d.
   discount on clothes.

SECTION 4. CLOZE TEST

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

Official figures show that more and more young people (21) ...... early marriage now, e.g. the number of women marrying under the age of 25 (22) ...... by half during the last decade. It seems we have come a long way since the fifties, when women (23) ...... less concerned with their education and career and when getting married seemed to be the woman’s main ambition. Many girls started families because they (24) ...... that being a wife and mother was a woman’s most logical choice, at least after she (25) ...... her basic education. Most young women of that time must have been convinced that marriage (26) ...... their destiny. Today, this concept of marriage (27) ...... to have disappeared for good. Nowadays, the average age for a woman to marry for the first time (28) ...... 28. A first-time bride is now likely to be in her late twenties with a career, or a woman who (29) ...... children while living with her boyfriend. Bridegrooms (30) ...... older too: only one in six being under 25 now, compared with four in ten in 1989.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a-are rejected</th>
<th>b-rejected</th>
<th>c-are rejecting</th>
<th>d-have rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>a-have fallen</td>
<td>b-is falling</td>
<td>c-has been fallen</td>
<td>d-was falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>a-have been</td>
<td>b-were teaching</td>
<td>c-taught</td>
<td>d-were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>a-had been taught</td>
<td>b-have completed</td>
<td>c-is completing</td>
<td>d-did taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>a-had completed</td>
<td>b-was</td>
<td>c-seemed</td>
<td>d-did complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>a-is</td>
<td>b-was</td>
<td>c-is</td>
<td>d-is going to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>a-seemed</td>
<td>b-was</td>
<td>c-is</td>
<td>d-seems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>a-had been</td>
<td>b-was</td>
<td>c-has had</td>
<td>d-had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>a-is had</td>
<td>b-is having</td>
<td>c-got</td>
<td>d-was having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>a-are getting</td>
<td>b-get</td>
<td>c-got</td>
<td>d-are having</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 5. CLOZE TEST
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

For anyone .....31..... wants either to film or study great white sharks, Australian expert, Rodney Fox, is the first contact. Fox knows exactly .....32..... the sharks will be at different times of the year; and can even predict .....33..... they will behave around blood, divers, and other sharks. He understands them as well as .....34..... else alive. In fact, he’s lucky to be alive; a ‘great white’ once attempted to bite him .....35..... half. Three decades after this near-fatal attack, Fox still carries the physical scars, but feels no hate for his attacker. Instead he organizes three or four trips a year .....36..... scientists and photographers to the kingdom of the great white shark. .....37..... main aim of these trips is to improve people’s understanding of an animal whose evil reputation has become an excuse for killing it. Great white sharks are not as amusing as dolphins and seals, although their role in the ocean is critical. They kill of sick animals, helping to prevent the spread of disease and .....38..... maintain the balance in the ocean’s food chains. Fox feels a responsibility to act .....39..... a guardian of great white sharks. .....40..... the scientists film makers and photographers can communicate their sense of wonder to other people, he is confident that understanding can replace hatred.

31. a. who      b. which      c. whom      d. where
32. a. when     b. X         c. how      d. X
33. a. where    b. when     c. how      d. X
34. a. no one   b. anyone   c. someone  d. everybody
35. a. to       b. by       c. on       d. in
36. a. bringing b. to bring c. for bringing d. bring
37. a. The      b. A        c. Some     d. X
38. a. X        b. in       c. on       d. to
39. a. so       b. as       c. with     d. by
40. a. Even if  b. Imagine  c. Provided  d. Suppose

SECTION 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION
CHOOSE THE ANSWER THAT HAS THE CLOSEST MEANING TO THE SENTENCE GIVEN.

41. I told him I would kill him if he didn’t check the details before he signed the contract.
   a. Before he signs the contract he should check the details.
   b. He had to check the details before he signs the contract.
   c. He must have checked the details before he signed the contract.
   d. After signing the contract it was advised that he checked the details.

42. He isn’t an honest person so he didn’t tell the truth
   a. If he were an honest person, he would have told the truth.
   b. If he were an honest person, he would tell the truth.
   c. He would definitely tell the truth if he is an honest person.
   d. He would tell the truth only if he had been an honest person.

43. I am sure she wasn’t feeling tired yesterday because she had slept well the night before.
   a. Since she had a good sleep she mustn’t have been better yesterday.
   b. She can’t have been tired yesterday because she slept well last night.
   c. Because of her sleep, she can have been tired.
   d. She could not have been well due to her sleep disorder.

44. The children finished the cake before we arrived at the party.
   a. When we arrived at the party the children had just finished the cake.
   b. Before we had arrived at the party, the children had just started to eat the cake.
   c. After we had arrived at the party, the children finished the cake.
   d. The children had already finished the cake when we arrived at the party.

45. “Don’t forget to move everything out of the hall,” she said to us.
   a. She told us to forget to move everything out of the hall.
   b. She reminded us to forget to move everything out of the hall.
   c. She reminded us not to forget to move everything out of the hall.
   d. She said to us that she should not forget to move everything out of the hall.
46. At first it was strange for me to have short hair, but then it became normal.
a. I am still not used to having short hair.
b. I will get used to having short hair.
c. I have got used to having short hair.
d. I might get used to having short hair.

47. Jenny left home before I arrived there.
a. When I arrived home, Jenny had already left.
b. Jenny left home at the same time as I arrived there.
c. I had already left home, when Jenny had arrived there.
d. Jenny was going to leave home until I arrived there.

48. I expected my friends to come early to my party but they didn’t.
a. I wish my friends could come to my party earlier.
b. If only my friends had come to my party earlier.
c. If only my friends could have come to my party earlier.
d. I wish my friends would come to my party earlier.

49. She hasn’t taken an exam for five years.
a. She took an exam every week last year.
b. The last time she took an exam was five years ago.
c. She has been taking exams every day all her life.
d. She has never taken an exam.

50. He started his new job in his father’s company as a driver.
a. He was taken to his father’s company as a driver.
b. His father rang him back as a driver to his company.
c. He was brought up to his father’s company as a driver.
d. He was taken on as a driver at his father’s company.
TEXT 1. READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE THAT ANSWERS EACH QUESTION. THERE IS ONE EXTRA SENTENCE. (QUESTIONS 1-5)

The psychology of tricking people

Why is it so easy to trick people out of their money and possessions? According to psychologists, it is not because the victims are stupid. It is because criminals have known for centuries how to exploit human nature and human weakness. Take a recent scam shown on a British TV programme. In the scam, a woman went into a jeweler’s to buy an expensive necklace. (1)______ he told the jeweler that the woman was a con artist and claimed that she was going to pay for the necklace with counterfeit money. The jeweler was delighted to have been saved and when the police officer asked him to hand over the necklace as evidence, he did so. However, what the jeweler did not know was that the officer was a con artist himself and the woman was accomplice. (2)______. Why was the jeweler tricked so easily? (3)______. More importantly, it was based on what psychologists call the ‘social compliance principle’. In other words, we tend to obey people in authority because this is what we have been taught to do from an early age. So, for example, if someone says they are a police officer and shows us a badge, we believe them and do what they say. (4)______. Another way of tricking people relies on what has been called the ‘dishonesty principle’. The criminal involves victims in something illegal and then tricks them. (5)______. An example of this type of scam was the Nigerian e-mail scam. In this now-famous scam, victims received an e-mail asking for help to transfer money out of the country. The victims sent the fraudster money to cover expense and allowed him to use their bank account. In return they were promised their money back plus a percentage of the money being transferred. The victims usually realized that this was in fact money laundering, which is illegal. However, they were attracted to the idea of the gain. Of course, they never got their money back. So what is the best way to avoid being tricked? Basically, we should use our common sense: if something sounds too good to be true, it probably is!

1. Which sentence fits the first gap (1…) in the text?
   a. 6  b. 5  c. 4  d. 3

2. Which sentence fits the second gap (2…) in the text?
   a. 1  b. 2  c. 3  d. 4

3. Which sentence fits the third gap (3…) in the text?
   a. 6  b. 5  c. 4  d. 3

4. Which sentence fits the fourth gap (4…) in the text?
   a. 2  b. 3  c. 4  d. 5

5. Which sentence fits the fifth gap (5…) in the text?
   a. 1  b. 2  c. 3  d. 4
Text 2. Read the text and choose the best alternative that answers each question.

Questions 6-10.

What's your game?

1. Game Over. There you are again, playing the same game for what, the fifth time?
   Well, you're not the only one. It is almost impossible to imagine life these days without video games. Did you know that video games have been around for more than thirty years now? Yes, thirty years! However, they have come a long way since they first appeared. The games and the machines they are played on have changed a great deal and, strangely enough so has the age group of the players. In fact, video games are no longer only popular with kids, but with adults as well.

7. The first games used to be black and white. They were simple tennis-type games, with players moving their bats up and down the screen to hit the ball back and forth. Basic, yes, but back in the 1970s, everybody thought they were great. Bulky computers appeared in thousand of homes around the world and games were suddenly all the rage. Sooner or later, people started replacing their outdated computers with new machines manufactured by Japanese companies. Games became slightly more 3-D in the 1980s. The only drawback at the time was that games cost a fortune compared to what they had cost in the 1970s. Despite the price increase, it was still basically people under 18 who bought them. This came as no surprise, as games featured brightly-colored cartoon characters, the kind that would only appeal to teenagers although there was also a small number of adults who were keen on buying games.

18. In the 1990s, the world was about to experience a revolution in video games with the release of the Sony Playstation. Games became more sophisticated, with impressive graphics and sound effects. Electronic jingles became a thing of the past. The focus was no longer on children only but on young adults as well. Sony did something no other company had ever managed to do successfully. They made games look cool. Up until then, if you were over the age of fifteen and still playing computer games, you would be considered weird. You would probably wear big glasses and have zits all over your face. Nobody would accuse you of being cool! To get rid of this “techno-freak” image, Sony put Playstations in nightclubs, where trendy young adults hung out. Playstations also appeared at sporting events that were likely to attract young adults, like snowboarding, mountain biking and rollerblading.

6. In line 16 appeal to is closest in meaning to:
   a. be attractive to  b. cope with  c. insist on  d. convince

7. The main purpose of the text is to:
   a. explain how computer games have changed over time
   b. give information about the first ever computer games
   c. talk about how playing computer games is not cool
   d. describe how Sony became a successful company

8. What happened in the 1990s?
   a. Video games became a lot more affordable.
   b. People of all ages became interested in video games.
   c. People thought that those who played games were nerds.
   d. People liked to listen to electronic jingles while they were playing games.

9. What did Sony do which was considered unique?
   a. They made games very complicated.
   b. They encouraged 15-year-olds to look and behave like adults.
   c. They bombarded people with advertisements
   d. They changed the image of video games.

10. Why wasn’t it surprising that young people under 18 were the main buyers of video games?
    a. games were extremely cheap
    b. games were not attractive to adults
    c. games were simple to play
    d. games had real-life heroes
Multicultural Britain

(A) Tonight I want to celebrate Britishness. Sadly, it has become fashionable for some to argue that British identity is under siege. I want to argue that where the pessimists identify a threat, we should instead see developments that will strengthen and renew British identity.

(B) The first element in the debate about the future of Britishness is the changing ethnic composition of the British people. The British are not a race, but a gathering of countless different races and communities. It is not their purity that makes the British unique, but the sheer pluralism of their ancestry.

(C) London was established as the capital of a Celtic Britain by Romans from Italy. They were in turn driven out by Saxons and Angels from Germany. The great cathedrals of this land were built mostly by Norman bishops. Outside our Parliament, Richard the Lionheart proudly sits astride his steed, a symbol of courage and defiance. Yet he spoke French much of his life, and depended on the Jewish community of England to put up the ransom that freed him from prison.

(D) The idea that Britain was a “pure” Anglo-Saxon society before the arrival of communities from the Caribbean, Asia and Africa is fantasy. But if this view of British identity is false to our past, it is false to our future too. The global ear has produced population movements of a breadth and richness without parallel in history. Today’s London is a perfect hub of the globe. It is home to over thirty ethnic communities of at least 10,000 residents each.

(E) Legitimate immigration is the necessary and unavoidable result of economic success, which generates a demand for labour faster than can be met by the birthrate of a modern developed country. Our cultural diversity is one of the reasons why Britain continues to be the preferred location for multinational companies setting up in Europe.

(F) The modern notion of national identity cannot be based on race and ethnicity. Some of the most successful countries in the modern world, such as the United States and Canada, are immigrant societies. Their experience shows how cultural diversity, allied to a shared concept of equal citizenship, can be a source of enormous strength. We should draw inspiration from that experience.

11. What, according to the speaker, makes British people unique?
   a. their racial purity            c. their racial history
   b. their mixture of races       d. their fashion

12. In paragraph C, why does the speaker talk about British history?
   a. To show the English language developed.
   b. To show that the British are not a pure race.
   c. To show Britain has a parliament.
   d. To show important changes of governments

13. What should the British attitude to immigration be?
   a. It is inevitable and so should be accepted.
   b. It improves cultural and economic life.
   c. It leads to a population increase.
   d. It is changing pure Anglo-Saxon society.

14. The speaker uses the United States and Canada as examples of successful countries because
   a. immigrants have contributed to their development.
   b. they have a similar national identity.
   c. modern societies must have a mixture of races.
   d. they share the same ideals and aspirations.

15. “hub” in paragraph D can be replaced with ...
   a. aspect    b. center    c. concept    d. debate
**Text 4.** Read the text and choose the best alternative that answers each question. Questions 16-20.

**HOW TO PLANT A TREE ON A SLOPE**

Trees are one of the best things you can add to a slope to help prevent erosion. The roots will spread through the soil, holding it in place. One of the notable differences between planting on level grade versus planting on a slope is the depth of the root ball. There are a couple of things you should do to make sure your tree survives living on the slanted surface.

**Step 1**
Mark the spot where you wish to plant your tree. Half of the hole will be in the hill and the other half you will extend straight out, on top of the surface of the slope. Mark a spot a little more than half the width of the root ball, straight up on the slope.

**Step 2**
Dig straight down at the center point to the depth of your root ball, placing the soil on the slope below the hole, packing it down as you go. For instance, if you have a root ball that is 18 inches high, you will need to dig down 18 inches to keep the same soil line as the tree had in the nursery.

**Step 3**
Remove the soil on the hill starting at the high point mark that you made earlier. Come straight down to where you have already dug, placing the removed dirt on the pile on the slope.

**Step 4**
Remove the container the tree is housed in and set the tree in place. Loosen any visible roots that may have started to spiral around and hold the tree straight up and down, using a level if necessary.

**Step 5**
Fill in the soil around the roots, tamping it down with the heel of your boot as you go. By the time the whole root ball is covered, half if it should be in line with the slope and the other covered by soil on the outcrop you formed below the hole.

**Step 6**
Form a swale on the slope just above the tree by removing an area of soil about 6 to 8 inches deep as wide as the tree to catch any rainwater. Smooth it out and pile the removed dirt on the outcropping hump below the tree.

**Step 7**
Mulch the tree heavily to hold the soil in place until the tree is established. Water the tree every day until you see signs of growth, unless you planted in the fall, in which case you should water daily for just about a week.

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16. Why would you plant a tree on a slope?
   a. loosen tree roots in the soil
   b. form a swale for outcropping
   c. help prevent soil erosion
   d. encourage level hill grading

17. The depth of your hole should be ______.
   a. the same size as the container
   b. about six to eight inches deep
   c. half the width of the root ball
   d. as deep as the root ball is high

18. The purpose of a swale is to ______.
   a. remove root soil
   b. prevent erosion
   c. cover outcrops
   d. hold rain water

19. Mulch holds ______.
   a. water over the tree
   b. soil in place
   c. trees on the slopes
   d. trees planted in fall

20. In Step 5, the term be in line with means ______.
   a. parallel to the slope
   b. underneath the slope
   c. above the slope
   d. perpendicular to the slope
WRITE A 5-PARAGRAPH ESSAY IN RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION. (300–350 WORDS)

Do you think it is good to use public transportation?

- You are advised to plan your writing before you start.
- The ideas in the box below are given to help you produce more ideas for your essay. You can use some of them to help you, but this is optional.
- Your plans / notes will not be graded.
- The essay will be graded according to:
  - how well-organized your ideas are,
  - how fully developed and elaborated your ideas are,
  - how well you incorporate the language.

- Finance
- Time-saving
- Time for reading
- Tiring
- Time-consuming
- Crowded