

Niğantaşı Üniversitesi Yabancı Dil (İngilizce) Yeterlilik Sınavı 5 bölümden oluşmaktadır.

-İlk bölüm dinleme (listening) bölümüdür. Bu bölümde 2 adet farklı parça dinletilmektedir ve öğrencilerden verilen soruları dinleme esnasında cevaplamaları istenmektedir. Her bir örnek soru için tıklayınız.

PROFICIENCY EXAM

LISTENING PART

PART A: Read the statements then listen to the interview and write T (true) or F (false).

1. () The FTC makes sure ads don't break the law.
2. () Today there are fewer controls on advertising than in the past.
3. () The FTC focuses mainly on health advertising.
4. () Advertisers follow different regulations, depending on where the ad appears (for example, TV or radio).
5. () The FTC only checks ads on TV and radio.
6. () The FTC can take various steps to stop advertisers that break the rules.
7. () Monitoring advertising today is more difficult than in the past.
8. () The way companies advertise has not changed much over the years.
9. () As an example of untruthful advertising in the past, Engle mentions weight loss products.
10. () The FTC doesn't allow ads that might cause people to suffer physical or financial.

***FTC stands for: Federal Trade Commission**

İkinci örnek soru için tıklayınız.

PART B: Listen to the talk about publishing. Then write the missing details in the chart.

Writer	Type of book	First publisher	What the writer did (strategies)
John Grisham		very small publishing company	
	adventure novel		
		their own software company	
Amanda Hocking			sold inexpensive e-books

İkinci bölüm 2 adet farklı okuma (reading) parçasından oluşmaktadır. Bu bölümde öğrencilerin okuduğunu anlama, yorumlama ve sözcüklerin anlamını çıkarma becerileri ölçülmektedir. Örnek soru için tıklayınız.

READING PART

PART A: Read the text “Have you ever wondered?” Some lines have been removed from the passage. Find the appropriate lines (a –g) and match them to the paragraphs (1- 7). (0) is given as an example.

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED? ANSWERS TO SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS IN LIFE.

1. Why do we dream?

Two different schools of thought exist as to why we dream: the physiological school, and the psychological school. Both, however, agree that we dream during the REM, or rapid eye movement, phase of sleep. During this phase of sleep, our closed eyes dart rapidly about our brain activity peaks.

The physiological theory centres upon how our brains function during the REM phase. (0)....g....). When awake, our brains constantly transmit and receive messages and keep our bodies in perpetual motion. Dreams replace this function.

Psychological theorists of dreams focus upon our thoughts and emotions, and say that dreams deal with immediate concerns in our lives, such as unfinished business from the day. Dreams can, in fact, (1) Connections between dreams and the human psyche have been made for thousands of years. The Greek philosopher of Aristotle wrote in his “Parva Naturalia”, over 2,200 years ago, of a connection between dreams and emotional needs. Sweet dreams!

2. What are falling stars?

Contrary to popular belief, “falling (or shooting) stars” are not stars at all, but meteors, solid bodies that travel through space. Meteors (2)to huge objects weighing many tons, which are visible to the naked eye at night. Most meteors, except the really huge ones, burn up when they enter the Earth’s atmosphere. If they do land successfully, they are reamed meteorites.

Usually meteors travel together in swarms like bees. Nature’s spectacular fireworks show, a “meteor show”, comes into view when these swarms hit the atmosphere and then fall towards the Earth in a brilliant display of light. One must be quite patient to witness the most spectacular meteor storms, as these cross the Earth’s path only once every 33 years.

3. What would happen if the gravity on Earth was suddenly turned off?

Supposing we could magically turn off gravity. Would buildings and other structures float away? What happened would depend on how strongly the things were attached to the Earth. The Earth is rotating at quite a speed, (3) If you spin something around your head on a string it goes around in a circle until you let go of the string. Then it flies off in a straight line. “Switching off” gravity would be like letting go of the string. Things nor attached to the Earth would fly off in a straight line. People in buildings would suddenly shoot upwards at a great speed until they hit the ceiling. Most things outside would fly off into space. Some things, like tress and many buildings, which are rooted into the Earth, would not find it so easy to fly off.

4. Why do aeroplanes take longer to fly west than east?

It can take 5 hours to go west – east from New York to London but seven hours to travel east – west from London to New York. The reason for the difference is an atmospheric phenomenon (4) The jet stream is a very high altitude wind which always blows from the west to the east across the Atlantic. The planes moving at a constant air speed thus go faster in the west – east direction when they are moving with the wind than in the opposite direction.

5. What would if there was no dust?

Most of us who have ever cleaned a house would be much happier if there was less dust. However, without dust there would be less rainfall and sunsets would be less beautiful. Rain is formed when water molecules in the air collect around particles of dust. When the collected water becomes heavy enough (5) Thus water vapour would be much less likely to turn to rain without the dust particles.

The water vapour and dust particles also reflect the rays of the sun. At sunrise and sunset, when the sun is below the horizon, the dust and water vapour molecules reflect the longer, red rays of light in such a way that we can see them for more time. The more dust particles in the air, the more colourful the sunrise or sunset.

6. What is the origin of the @ symbol?

History tells us that the little @ in email addresses, commonly referred as the “at sign”, stemmed from the tired hands of medieval monks. During the Middle Ages, before the printing presses, every letter of a word had to painstakingly transcribed by hand in Latin for each copy of a book. The monks that performed these tedious copying duties looked for ways to reduce the number of individual strokes for common words. Although the word ad, the Latin word for at, is quite short, it was so common that the monks thought it would be quicker and easier to shorten it even more. As a result, they looped the “d” around the “a” and eliminated two strokes of the pen.

With the introduction of email the popularity of the @ symbol grew. (6), for instance, joe @ uselesknowledge.com. There is no one universal name for the sign but countries have found different ways to describe it. Several languages use words that associate the shape with some type of animal.

Which text does each come from?

- a) moving at over a thousand miles per hour at the equator.
- b) It separates a person’s online user name from their mail server address.
- c) range in size from that of a pinhead.
- d) the water droplets fall to earth as rain.
- e) teach us things about ourselves that we are unaware of.
- f) known as the jet stream.
- g) Those who believe this theory say that we dream to exercise the brain cells.

PART B: Read the article about “The World’s Worst Inventions”. Are the sentences true (T), false(F), or not given(NG)?

THE WORLD’S WORST INVENTIONS

Fast food and speed cameras are among the most hated inventions of all time. But what really gets you annoyed? Thousands of people voted and the results, published by the BBC science magazine, Focus, make for a surprising read.

7 FAST FOOD

Americans are the ultimate fast food eaters, spending an estimated \$142 billion (£ 73 billion) on it one year. But it seems our days of carefree consumption of fatty, cholesterol-rich food may be limited, as we gradually wake up to the health risks. In 2002, some obese U.S. teenagers filed a lawsuit against McDonald’s accusing the fast food chain of fattening them up. A judge later threw out the lawsuit.

6 TELEVISION

Many of us are probably surprised by this one. But it’s actually reality TV that’s the main offender with 3% of the total vote. Making its debut in 1948 with Candid Camera in America, reality television’s popularity has risen in the 21st century; in the USA there are two television channels devoted to it. Why it’s so popular is anyone’s guess.

5 CIGARETTES

Cancer-causing chemicals in cigarettes mean that men who smoke are twenty-two times, women twelve times, more likely to develop lung cancer than those who don’t. Smoking is also linked to other cancers and heart attacks. Pregnant smokers are at greater risk of giving birth to underweight babies. The World Health Organization says up to 29% of British men and 19% of women smoke.

4 THE CAR

Car haters out-voted petrol users. Developed in the late 1880s, the modern car was initially the toy of the wealthy, but falling prices have made it a key part of family life. The motor industry is now booming-over 60 million cars and light trucks are produced globally in a year. But a green fuel is unlikely to take over from petrol soon, so the car continues to add to our growing carbon footprint.

3 NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear accidents are rare but can have devastating effects. Nuclear power plants cost more to construct and operate than fossil fuel ones, and are supported by large subsidies from the taxpayer. Waste storage is also a concern but supporters promote nuclear power’s green status as it produces no carbon dioxide directly.

2 MOBILE PHONES

A surprising silver medal for the gadget that’s revolutionized communication. Mobiles have been available in the UK since 1985 and have been widely used since the late 1990s. Almost three-quarters of Britons now own one. Despite health scares linking mobile phone use to brain tumours, most studies have found there is no increased risk. Maybe it’s those annoying ring tones that have put mobile phones here.

1 WEAPONS

Bombs, guns, biological weapons, you name it – innovations that go bang or cause bodily harm were the most widely hated in our survey. Nuclear weapons were the most offender, getting 11% of the total vote. They’ve only been used twice in wars – in 1945, the USA dropped the bomb “Little Boy” on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, followed three days later by “Fat Man”, which fell on Nagasaki.

Read the article about **“The World’s Worst Inventions”**. Are the sentences true (T), false(F), or not given(NG)? Put a cross into the correct box.

		T	F	NG
1.	Americans consume the most fast food.			
2.	Candid Camera is famous for being the most popular U.S. reality show ever.			
3.	Smoking is more dangerous for women than men.			
4.	Cars being less expensive has meant that more people use cars.			
5.	Alternative fuels will probably replace petrol in the near future.			
6.	Traditional power plants are less expensive to run.			
7.	Research has shown mobile phones are not more dangerous as you get older.			
8.	People felt equally negative about all types of weapons.			

Üçüncü bölüm öğrencilerin dilbilgisi (grammar) konusundaki yeterliliklerini ölçmek için çoktan seçmeli sorulardan oluşan 1 adet close test, 1 adet kelimelerin cümle içerisindeki doğru yazılım ve kullanımı, 1 adet çoktan seçmeli test, ve 1 adet cümleyi hatalı kılan öge bulma (Cümlelerde herhangi bir kelimenin/yapının yerleştirilmesi cümleyi hatalı kılar. Bu sınav türünde öğrenciden beklenen hatalı kelime/yapıyı bulmaları veya cümlenin tamamen doğru olduğunu anlamaları beklenmektedir.) bölümlerinden oluşmaktadır. Her bir bölüm için tıklayınız.

GRAMMAR

PART A: Complete the blanks by using only ONE word. (0) is given as an example.

The roller-coaster has been around for over one hundred years and (0)....it's..... popularity is constantly increasing.

Some people (1) crazy about roller-coasters and travel around (2) world to try out new rides famous (3) their speed, length or height. They love the feeling of not being (4) control, the speed and the “sickening” feeling in (5)..... stomach at the top of the drops. Others wish that they (6) not decided to get on in the first place.

Some roller-coasters are made of pine (7) These rides feel (8) safe because the track shakes and makes a lot of noise. As a result the rides seem (9)..... dangerous. However, they are just (10) safe as steel frame ones.

But are roller-coaster riders in any danger?

In the UK, roller-coasters are (11) by the operator every day and safety-checked by (12) independent engineer every fourteen months. Of course, every roller-coaster (13) equipped with safety bars which people can hold (14) to and which prevent riders (15) falling off. In addition, (16) the wind is above a certain speed, then the ride (17) close.

However, (18)..... these safety precautions (19)..... prevented accidents. Sadly, (20) people have died on their favourite rides.

PART B: WORD DERIVATIONS: Complete using the correct form of the words in bold type.

(0) is given as an example.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>0 It is indeed quite an that many ancient buildings are still standing,</p> <p>1 while a lot of modern buildings collapse with the slightestof the earth.</p> <p>2 This seems , considering the advances in technology. As a result,</p> <p>3 engineers receive a lot of , especially when lives are lost.</p> <p>One of the reasons why ancient buildings still stand is because they are conservative structures. The pyramids are a good example. Their huge</p> <p>4 is spread over a wide area, so they cannot topple over.</p> <p>Today, engineers want to create new designs which have never been tested before, so they rely on computers for safety predictions.</p> <p>5 However, these may be or misleading and could cause</p> <p>6 the of the building in the future.</p> <p>7 of disasters is something that engineers should pay more</p> <p>8 to. This is sometimes difficult, as costs must be kept down.</p> <p>9 cannot always be achieved, but safety should be their main</p> <p>10</p> | <p>ACHIEVE</p> <p>MOVE</p> <p>ACCEPT</p> <p>CRITICISE</p> <p>WEIGH</p> <p>CORRECT</p> <p>DESTROY</p> <p>PREVENT</p> <p>ATTEND</p> <p>PERFECT</p> <p>PRIOR</p> |
|--|--|

(0)achievement.....

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> | <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p> |
|--|--|

PART C: Choose the correct answer and circle it. (0) is given as an example.

(0). My job is so that I don't think I'll be able to take a summer break.

- a) ~~demanding~~ b) persisting c) hard d) tough

1. Here are your photos. Weat the photographer's.

- a) got them developed b) develop them c) got developed them d) got them develop

2. Betty a lot of presents on her birthday.

- a) was been given b) gave c) was giving d) was given

3. can come to the club. You don't need to be a member.

- a) Someone b) Every c) Each one d) Anyone

4. Saturday or Sunday? Day is fine. Come whenever you like.

- a) Neither b) Either c) Both d) None

5. My nephews speak French really

- a) good b) better c) well d) best

6. I wish she make so much noise!

- a) wouldn't b) couldn't c) hadn't d) weren't

7. We have had the roof of our house

- a) to replace b) replace c) been replaced d) replaced

8. We didn't have to pay for the furniture in but on the day of delivery.

- a) time b) advance c) cash d) future

9. There is food left but not enough for everyone.

- a) little b) a little c) few d) a few

10. Kev into the tree if the brakes on his bike had been working.

- a) wouldn't crash b) won't crash c) won't have crashed d) wouldn't have crashed

PART D: Correct the following sentences if necessary by taking out the inappropriate word. (0) and (00) are given as examples.

(0). You should not postpone to seeing the doctor. (to is inappropriate)

(00). He must have passed the driving test. ✓

1. Would you rather to have some coffee?
2. He pretended not to have heard them.
3. I was gardening when the visitors had arrived.
4. You had better not to wake John up as he hasn't had much sleep.
5. What is the use of asking him when he won't answer?
6. The driver stopped for to buy a newspaper.
7. The council has had planted trees outside the shopping centre recently.
8. The bus drivers will have been on strike for 36 hours by midnight.
9. Clark needn't have waited for us.
10. Helen loves travelling and would like her to travel round the world one day.

Dördüncü bölüm yazma (writing) becerisini ölçmeye yönelik düzenlenmiştir. Bu bölümde 3 farklı konu sorulmaktadır ancak öğrencilerden iki farklı yazım türü istenmektedir. Örnek soru için tıklayınız.

WRITING PART:

Choose one of the topics and write at least 350-word essay.

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of working part-time while studying at a university?**
2. **"Modern communication technology ruins the relationship among people". Do you agree or disagree?**
3. **"Popular culture is the reason of the globalization". What do you think?**

Beşinci bölüm konuşma becerisi(speaking) sınavından oluşmaktadır. Bu bölümde öğrencilere geniş zaman, gelecek zaman, şimdiki zaman ve şart koşul cümlelerini kullanabilecekleri sorular sorulmaktadır.

SPEAKING PART:

- 1. Please introduce yourself.**
- 2. Studies**

I'd just like to ask you some questions about your studies.

- 1. What are you going to study?*
- 2. Why would you choose that particular course?*
- 3. What job would you like when you have completed all your studies?*

- 3. Magazines and Newspapers**

Let's discuss magazines and newspapers.

- 1. Which do you prefer reading, newspapers or magazines? (Why)?*
- 2. What type of stories do you like to read about? (Why)?*
- 3. Do you think reading a magazine or a newspaper can help you learn a language? (Why)?*
- 4. Why do you think some people prefer magazines to newspapers?*
- 5. What do you know about E-books?*

- 4. Free Time**

I'd like to ask you some questions about your free time

- 1. What type of activities do you like to do in your free time?*
- 2. How long have you been interested in these activities?*
- 3. Do you like to do these activities alone or with other people? (Why)?*
- 4. Do you think people have enough free time nowadays? (Why/why not)?*
- 5. If you had a chance what kind of hobby would you like to take up?*

KEY

LISTENING

PART A: 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. T

PART B:

Writer	Type of book	First publisher	What the writer did (strategies)
John Grisham	novel	very small publishing company	Bought 1,000 copies, visited libraries, sold them himself
Christopher Paolini	adventure novel	family's publishing company	promoted to bookstores and schools
Brunonia Barry	novel	their own software company	approached local book clubs
Amanda Hocking	young adult novels	self-published	sold inexpensive e-books

READING

PART A: "Have you ever wondered?"

(0) g 1.e 2.c 3.a 4.f 5.d 6.b

PART B:

1. T 2. NG 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. NG 8. F

GRAMMAR:

PART A: (0). its 1.are 2.the 3.for 4.in 5.their/the 6.had 7.wood 8.less
9.more/rather/ very/ extremely 10. as 11. checked/inspected 12.an 13.is
14.on 15.from 16.if 17.will 18.all 19.haven't 20.some/many

PART B:

(0)achievement.....

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.movement..... | 6.destruction.... |
| 2. ...unacceptable.... | 7.prevention..... |
| 3.criticism..... | 8.attention..... |
| 4. ...weight..... | 9.perfection..... |
| 5. ...incorrect..... | 10. ...priority..... |

PART C: 1. a 2. d 3.d 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.d 8.b 9.b 10.d

PART D: 1. to 2. ✓ 3. had 4. to 5. ✓ 6.for 7. had 8. ✓ 9. ✓ 10. her

WRITING:

Yazma (writing) becerisini ölçmeye yönelik olan sınav aşağıdaki kriterlere göre değerlendirilmektedir.

	ORGANIZATION & CONTENT		GRAMMAR		VOCABULARY
15	<p>Correct Paragraph organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Paragraph Lead –in and Thesis Statement(narrowed topic and clear sentence) • Body paragraphs Clear focus on the topic, development with details, no irrelevant sentences • Conclusion Paragraph Rewrite of the thesis statement with different wording. Brief summary of the bodies and clear emphasize the author’s point of view <p>Style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Style must be stuck 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly no grammar mistakes. • Different grammar structures are used correctly. • No punctuation mistakes. • No spelling mistakes at all 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety of words are used • Many different transitional words used correctly • Part of speech is used correctly
10	<p>Paragraph Organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Paragraph: No clear lead –in and Thesis Statement is not clear enough to write an essay • Body Paragraphs: Topics are not clear. Detail information is not given for each idea. There are ONE irrelevant sentence. • Conclusion Paragraph: Thesis Statement is copied down without changing the wording. Brief summary of the body paragraphs and the clear emphasize of the author’s point view. <p>Style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Style must be stuck 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly no grammar mistakes. • Different grammar structures are used correctly. • No punctuation mistakes. • No spelling mistakes at all 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety of words are used • Many different transitional words used correctly • Part of speech is used correctly
5	<p>Correct Paragraph organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Paragraph Lead –in and Thesis Statement(no narrowing down in the idea; unclear • Body paragraphs No clear focus on the topic, detail information is not given, in each body there is one irrelevant sentence • Conclusion Paragraph Thesis Statement is copied down. There are brief summaries of the body paragraphs but no clear emphasize of the author’s point view. More than one irrelevant sentences <p>Style: The style is confused</p>	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There some basic grammar mistakes • No attempt of using different grammar structures • Punctuation mistakes are frequently observed • Spelling mistakes prevent understanding 	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic vocabulary is used • Basic transitional signals are used, such as “and”, “but”, “also”, “because” • There is no attempt of using part of speech, if there is it is misused
0	<p>There is no paragraph organization(there is one paragraph of introductory but no clear division of the bodies.) No Thesis Statement, Some irrelevant sentences. Style is not clear</p>	0	<p>There are some sentences but the majority is wrong due to grammar</p>	0	<p>Misspelt words. They give no meaning at all.</p>

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Sınavda kullanılan kaynak kitaplar: Oxford Headway(upper-intermediate), Pearson Speak Out(upper-intermediate), Oxford QSkills Listening&Speaking 3, mm publications use of English.

