

İSTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY

School of Foreign Languages English Preparatory Program

PAPER BASED PROFICIENCY EXAM - SAMPLE

Name & Surname:		FOR REPEATERS
Department:	STATUS:	

	PART ONE: STRUC	TURE & VOCABULARY & REA	ADING	
1.		honest person.		
a)	the	b. an	c. a	d). –
2.	Here are Juan an	d Mercedes are from	m Valencia in Spain.	
	They	b) Their		d) Themselves
3.	Brad Pitt is a pop	oular actor but I don't like _		
a)	Himself	b) he	c) his	d) him
4.	I stay home	the morning.		
a)	at / on		c) at / in	d) on / at
-	D 44 1 41	-		
5.	Betty is th		a) mana ta11	d) 4a11
a)	Taller	b) the tallest	c) more tall	d) tall
6.	There is a red car	r in the street car be	elongs to my friend.	
a)	А	b) Any	c) Some	d) The
7.	Jane is a doctor.]	but nowadays she E	nolish.	
		b) is teaching	0	d) will teach
8.		usical shows so many times		
a)	has performed	b) will be performing	c) had performed	d) has been performing
9.	It's the first time	I sushi		
	Eat	b) ate	c) will eat	d) have eaten
10.		ne park when it started to ra	,	
	•	b) were walking	-	d) walk
11.	Ha hasn't aatan a	nything for the last six hour	s Ha ha raally k	unary now
	Can	b) would	c) might	d) must
12.		SA if I a scholarship		d) must
		b) will study / get	c) studied / got	d) would study / get
13.	If you wa	ter long enough, it		
	heated / boils	b) heat / boiled	c) heat / boils	d) would heat / boils

14. a)			ed to eat in this hall, but un c) will be / were	
15.	Check out the	man is standing by t	the door. He looks suspiciou	S.
a)	Which	b) who	c) where	d) why
		(2)	-)	
16.	My computer'	s main-board has burnt out	. So it next week.	
a)	is replaced			d) will be replaced
	•			
17.	You dr	ive fast. There may be polic	ce ahead.	
a)	can't	b) may not	c) had better not	d) would rather not
18.	I'm sorry but a	all the tickets for the concer	t tonight just	You should have come
	earlier.			
a)	are / sold out	b) have / been sold out	c) are being / sold out	d) will / be sold out
19.		ne she to Poland the		
a)	will return	b) would return	c) has returned	d) had returned
•	T . A			
20.				1\ 1
a)	Long	b) ugly	c) far	d) cheap
0.1				
21.		isband now." "Yes, she is	······································	1) ' 1
a)	Single	b) widowed	c) divorced	d) married
22.	II.a :a	He should eat more.		
	Thin	b) tall	c) handsome	d) fat
,				u) lat
23.	Terrible	is nice today." "Yes, it's	a) hamihla	d) champing
a) 24.		b) lovely ery heavy. It at	c) horrible	d) charming
		b) weighs	c) heights	d) costs
a) 25.		very old. I money		u) cosis
	need	b) like	c) play	d) give
26.		d at Mathematics. He is so _		d) Sive
			c) intelligent	d) ugly
	stupit		e) memgene	u) uB-j
27.	She has got big	g green eyes and h	air.	
	5 5	b) curly	c) wide	d) slim
28.		ng because that was a	story.	
a)	funny	b) cold	c) serious	d) heavy
29.	For holidays w		his year we are going to	
a)	cycle	b) drive	c) win	d) stay
		ers aren't right.		
		·e all		
a)	inexpensive	b) impossible	c) incorrect	d) impatient
31.		How are you? B: I feel terri	ble today.	
	I have a terribl			
В:	1 nave a terribl	e neauacne.		
D)	What did you h	ave? b) Where did you	go? c) What did you say?	d) What hannanad?
a)	what ulu you h	ave: 0) where and you §	so: c) what uld you say?	u) what happened?

32.	A: Are you free in the af	ternoon? B: _		•	
a)	Sorry, but I'm busy	b) That's more	e my style	c) Too bad	d) It's a shame
22		• 40			
33.	A: Do you want to see a	jazz concert?			
B :					
a)	Where's the play?		c) The theate	r is across the stree	t.
b)	Thanks, but that's not for	me.	d) What are y	you doing here?	
,			, ,		
34.	A: Tell me something at	out vour fami	lv.		
		•	-5.		
a)	Does your brother live in	Paris	c) Sure. V	Vhat do you want to	know
b)	Do they look like you		d) Are you	u happy with them	
<i>,</i>	5 5				
F					
For	questions 35-40, fill in the	e blanks with t	he best altern	ative.	

Scotland is in the northern part of Great Britain. Some people (35)_____Scotland speak a different language called Gaelic. There are (36)_____five million people in Scotland, and Edinburgh is (37)_____most famous city. Scotland has mountains; the highest one is called 'Ben Nevis'. In the south of Scotland, there are a lot of sheep. A long time ago, there (38)_____many forests but now there are only a (39)_____. Scotland is only a small country, but it is quite (40)_____.

35.	a) on	b) at	c) in	d) by
36.	a) about	b) between	c) among	d) next to
37.	a) his	b) your	c) its	d) our
38.	a) is	b) were	c) was	d) are
39.	a) few	b) little	c) lot	d) some
40.	a) beautiful	b) ugly	c) horrible	d) boring

- 41. Jason felt very ______before the exam. He was sure he would do well.
- a) excited
 b) nervous
 c) enthusiastic
 d) confident

 42.
 You can ______ a lot of money by always turning the lights off when you are not in the room.
- a) wasteb) landc) saved) lose

43. Can you	my dog while I am av	vay.		
a) look for	b) look at	c) look after	d) look into	
44. The inspector called the to the police station because he saw the robbery.				
a) robber	b) murderer	c) witness	d) criminal	
45. I need to my speaking skills to be a good lecturer.				
a) determine	b) decide	c) improve	d) provide	

For questions 46-50, read the passage below and answer the questions accordingly.

One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France. The great statue which was designed by the sculptor Auguste Bartholdi, took ten years to complete. The actual figure was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been especially constructed by Eiffel. Before it could be transported to the United States, a site had to be found 5 for it and a pedestal had to be built. The site chosen was an island at the entrance of New York Harbor. By 1884, the statue which was 51 feet tall had been erected in Paris. The following year, it was taken to pieces and sent to America. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again, and it was officially presented to the American people by Bartholdi. Ever since then, the great monument has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who 10 have passed through New York Harbor to make their homes in America.

	The statue of liber the people of France Americans	rty was presented to the ce	United States of Americac) Auguste Barthold) New Yorkers	•
47.	Who constructed	the actual figure?		
a)	French people		c) An unknown per	son
b)	A French sculptor		d) American people	2
48.	When was the sta	tue erected?		
	In the second half		c) In the fir	st half of the 19 th century
	b) In the second half of the 18th century			rst half of the 18 th century
50. a)	assembled port Which year was t 1886	 6, the statue was b) disassembled he statue sent to America b) 1885 URE & VOCABULARY 	c) taken to piecesa?c) 1884	d) loaded onto the d) 1887
F 1	T (11			
51.	8	tary the report	-	D to have a
	brought	b) to brought	c) bring	d) to bring
52.	•	my car when he car		
a)	Borrow	b) borrowed	c) to borrow	d) borrowing
53.	Many people in T	urkey drinking tea	a during their meals.	
a)	got used	b) got accustomed	c) used to	d) are used to

	Jim should have a	sked for help instead	to do it himself.	
a)	of trying	- · · · -	c) for trying	d) from trying
55.		ows by her mai		
a)	to clean	b) cleaned	c) cleans	d) clean
56.	The economy	_ these days, but I think	we still some tr	rouble for some time.
a)	improves / have / h	nad	c) is improving / wi	ll / have
b)	has improved / are	/ having	d) will improve / w	ill / have had
57.	That she was chos	en the best model		
	made me happy		b) made me to be h	
b)	I was made to be h	appy	d) was made me ha	рру
58.	The victims of the them.	car accident in	the emergency room be	fore the doctor on
a)	have been waiting	/ operated	c) were waiting / op	perate
b)	had waited / operate	ted	d) have waited / op	erate
59.	If I had known	we could have in	vited him to the confere	nce.
a)	he who was	b) who was he	c) who he was	d) he was who
60.	It rains a lot every	v spring. I wish it	so much.	
a)	doesn't rain	b) didn't rain	c) wasn't raining	d) isn't raining
61.	the milk, t	he little child washed th	e cup and put it away.	
a)	Having drinking	b) Having drunk	c) Drinking	d) Has drunk
				many words in addition
62.	•	eading in English, you'l grammar patterns.	ll become familiar	many words in addition
	•		c) with / from	
	reinforcing to / for	grammar patterns. b) for / with	c) with / from	d) with / to
a) 63.	reinforcing to / for	grammar patterns.	c) with / from gs we go to the b	d) with / to
a) 63.	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin	c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless	d) with / toeach.d) otherwise
a) 63. a) 64.	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla	c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless	d) with / toeach.d) otherwise
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless byed That's why c) well / much better 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. 	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless byed That's why c) well / much better 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n 	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless byed That's why c) well / much better 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) factorization 	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently</pre>	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serv	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless ayed That's why c) well / much better vices in existence today, c) the most frequently d) as frequently as 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) fa 6. Nov 	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently</pre>	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serv	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless ayed That's why c) well / much better vices in existence today, c) the most frequently d) as frequently as 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) fa 6. Nov a) p 	reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently w that you to	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serve visit them at the weeken	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless ayed That's why c) well / much better better better better better c) the most frequently d) as frequently as d, they you, so you 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) fa 6. Nov a) p b) h 	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various more frequently ar more frequently ar more frequently to vormised / will expediad promised / would</pre>	grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serve visit them at the weeken	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless ayed That's why c) well / much better c) well / much better c) well / much better d) as frequently as d, they you, so you c) promise / are expend) have promised / weight and the promise distribution of the promise distributicating distributic	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) fa 6. Nov a) p b) h 	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently ar more frequently to that you to y oromised / will expedia to trains collided will</pre>	<pre>grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serv visit them at the weeken ct d be expecting</pre>	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless ayed That's why c) well / much better c) well / much better c) the most frequently d) as frequently as d, they you, so you c) promise / are expendent of the promise d of the pro	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) fa 66. Nov a) p b) h 7. Two a) s 88. Jack 	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently ar more frequently oromised / will expect ad promised / would o trains collided wi o</pre>	<pre>grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serv visit them at the weeken et d be expecting th a loud crash to b) such ey stop arguing,</pre>	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless byed That's why c) well / much better c) well / much better c) well / much better d) as frequently as d, they you, so you c) promise / are expend) have promised / we chat it woke up everyon c) very 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used. Du can't break your word. cting ill be expecting e in the Station Hotel.
 a) 63. a) 64. a) 65. a) n b) for the second secon	<pre> reinforcing to / for Don't forget to br in case The other team pl wanted. good / better Of all the various nore frequently ar more frequently ar more frequently to that you to v oromised / will expedia promised / would to trains collided wi o k suggested that th</pre>	<pre>grammar patterns. b) for / with ing your swimming thin b) so that ayed, but we pla b) good / well telecommunication serv visit them at the weeken et d be expecting th a loud crash to b) such ey stop arguing,</pre>	 c) with / from gs we go to the b c) unless byed That's why c) well / much better c) well / much better c) well / much better d) as frequently as d, they you, so you c) promise / are expend) have promised / we chat it woke up everyon c) very 	 d) with / to each. d) otherwise y we got the results we d) well / best the telephone is used. Ou can't break your word. cting ill be expecting e in the Station Hotel. d) too

	its old age, the However	car was in excellent co b) Despite	ondition. c) Furthermore	d) In fact
ս	nfavorable.	he whole scheme, so I	presume the feasibility repor	t highly
	must have been didn't need to be		b) should have beend) didn't have to be	
	money be refunde			
	Under no circumstance No circumstances can		c) Under circumstandd) Under no circumstand	
	n't that the man		unical condens	
	that he lost his temper	or the design of the bota at the board meeting	anical gardens	
		ed from a business conf	ference in Cairo	
d)	whose son has won a	scholarship to pursue hi	s graduate studies in the USA	
	he question of l rategist.	nas long challenged the	e imagination and ingenuity o	f the marketing
	a consumer is motivat		c) motivates what a c	-
b)	buying what motivate	s a consumer	d) what motivates a d	consumer to buy
74 D	rior to talking un this	annointment he used	to work for the government,	9
	wasn't he		c) was he	
		,	,	,
			students. I was, too.	
	bored / bored / boring		c) boring / boring / bored	
b)	boring/ bored / bored		d) boring / bored / boring	
76 E	vervone knows that R	ichard stole the money	, but he still it.	
	denies	b) refuses	c) disagrees	d) suggests
,		, ,		
	•	• •	ed the floor and it is rather	
	Sticky	b) stiff	c) slippery	d) smooth
	you don't have to dri tremely	ve anywhere today, ju	st stay at home as the ice stor	m has made the roads
	harmful	b) greasy	c) winding	d) hazardous
79. I (don't have time to he	r everv detail, so I'd i	ust like you to the rep	ort.
	declare	b) summarize	c) simplify	d) extend
80. I I	have no alternative. I'	m to go to the		
a)	due	b) allowed	c) obliged	d) likely
81 O	ur new hoss is anite	about this new m	achine	
		b) available	c) capable	d) influential
,		- ,	-,	.,
82. H	urricanes often	the coffee crop, Ha	iti's principle export.	
		b) disturb	c) devastate	d) enhance

83. Her shoes _____ her gloves; they look very well together.

a) match	b) suit	c) fit	d)harmonize
84. He isn't often known	n to lose his in s	such a situation.	
a) pride	b) temper	c) sin	d) record
85. For many years the	government has	_ the sale of alcohol to peop	le twenty-one years old and
over.			
a) presented	b) exerted	c) altered	d) restricted
86. We should try tosame timea) remain	 our son of the dang b) remember	gers of trying to do a thousa c) warn	nd and one things all at the d) threaten
87. Data from e	exploratory investigation	ons indicate large amounts	of oil below the sea-bed in
this area.			
a) defeated	b) averted	c) abolished	d) obtained
88. The	_of ice-cream sold in	creases sharply in the sur	mmer months.
a) account	b) amount	c) count	d) number

Reading Passage

1 Newspaper and television reports around the world show Africa as a continent with many problems. They focus on the wars, the starving children, the terrible diseases, and the natural disasters. Other, more positive aspects of life in Africa are rarely shown.

2 There are, indeed, serious problems in many parts of Africa. The biggest problem facing 5 Africans today is the continuing threat of wars. These wars are in part due to historic competition among tribes. However, in the past, the fighting was small and local scale. In recent years, it has become far more violent and destructive. This is partly because of the **destructive** power of modern weapons. It is also because the situation has changed dramatically.

3 Starting in the sixteenth century, European powers began to move into Africa. They took 10 African people to sell as slaves in North and South America. They also took any valuable resources they could find, such as ivory, gold, or diamonds. In the nineteenth century, the European rulers divided up the continent into countries. They did not understand much about African tribal traditions, and so the borders of these countries did not match the traditional borders of tribal lands.

4 When the countries of Africa became independent in the twentieth century, there were often

several different tribes in a country, and each tribe wanted to rule. The result was conflict and civil war. In many countries, the civil wars have been going on for decades as different groups fight for control of the government. Governing means having not only power, but also having access to wealth-and one of the few ways out of a life of poverty. In recent years, it has also meant having control over international aid and, therefore, access to food in times of starvation.

5 Many of the problems facing Africa today have been worsened by this fighting over control of the government. Countries that are at war have little time or resources to deal with poverty, hunger, or disease. They are unable to take any measures for a better future, and some many countries are becoming poorer and their problems are growing. For example, HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, has spread rapidly in Africa, because of the lack of education and health care, as well as the lack of medical 25 supplies. Other diseases, many preventable, have spread quickly for the same reasons.

6 In spite of these problems, however, many Africans are hopeful about their future. Ordinary people in many countries are joining together to change and improve their lives. Young and talented Africans are looking out to the rest of the world. They are experimenting with ways to use the Internet and other new technology to try to solve some of their problems. In the arts, especially in music, many 30 talented performers are showing the world what it is to be African.

89. This passage is about _ a) the diseases in Africa **b**) independence in Africa **b**) the situation in Africa today d) newspaper reports about Africa 90. According to this passage, the main factor preventing a solution to Africa's problem i a) Disease b) poverty c) war d) international aid 91. Wars are more violent in the twenty-first century partly because _____ a) modern weapons are more destructive c) of the lack of education and health care **b**) there has been an increase in natural disasters d) valuable natural resources are lacking 92. In many countries, different groups are fighting for control over the government so they can a) control the spread of the HIV virus c) free their country from European rulers **b**) change the borders of their country d) become richer and control food supplies 93. What does *destructive* mean in paragraph 2? a) constructive b) harmful c) creative d) contrary

PART THREE: LISTENING

Listen to the passage and answer the questions accordingly. 94. Which of the following is TRUE about the speaker?

a. She works at the library.	c. She is a guest speaker.
b. She lives at the airport.	d. She knows everybody at the library.

95. When did the Yankee Stadium open?

a. April 8, 1923	b. April 18, 1933	c. April 8, 1933	d. April 18, 1923
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96. Which of the sentences below is NOT TRUE about Yankee Stadium?

- **a.** It is the third oldest ball park in the United States.
- **b.** The stadium still looks very new.
- c. The new Yankee Stadium will open in 2009.
- **d.** Some of the best baseball players have played there.

97. According to the speaker, ___

- a. American style of stadium design had little influence on Kobe Koshiyen Stadium.
- b. Kobe Koshiyen Stadium opened at the same time as Yankee Stadium.
- c. The Yankee Stadium is one year older than Kobe Koshiyen Stadium.
- **d.** Kobe Koshiyen Stadium is the newest stadium in Japan.

98. Which of the following is TRUE about Estadio Queskeya?

- **a.** It was built in 1965.
- **b.** It was built in 1955.
- **c.** The lights are not bright enough.
- **d.** Only day games are played here.

99. What interesting thing did they notice during their travel?

- **a.** Before the Estadio Queskeya was built, all the games were played in the day time.
- **b.** People at the stadium always felt the same.
- **c.** Games were very boring to watch.
- d. Both the woman and the children did not enjoy the trip.

100. According to the listening, we can understand that _____

- **a.** Only the speaker enjoyed trip.
- **b.** The children did not enjoy the trip very much.
- **c.** Both the woman and the children enjoyed the trip.
- **d.** Both the woman and the children did not enjoy the trip.