

İSTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY

School of Foreign Languages English Preparatory Program 2013-2014 Academic Year

PAPER BASED PROFICIENCY EXAM - SAMPLE

Name & Surname:		FOR REPEATERS
Department:	STATUS:	

		o pri pri d	
PART ONE: STRUCTURI	E & VOCABULARY		Time: 50 min.
1. My brother is he	onest person.		
a) the	<u>b. an</u>	c. a	d). –
2. Here are Juan and Me			
a) <u>They</u>	b) Their	c) Them	d) Themselves
3. Brad Pitt is a popular			
a) Himself	b) he	c) his	<u>d) him</u>
4. I stay home			
a) at / on	b) in / in	c) at / in	d) on / at
5. Betty is than Ja			
a) <mark>Taller</mark>	b) the tallest	c) more tall	d) tall
6. There is a red car in th			
a) A	b) Any	c) Some	<u>d) The</u>
7. Jane is a doctor, but no			T) 111 (1
a) Taught	b) is teaching	c) was teachin	g d) will teach
8. Jack in musical			1 1)1 1 6
a) <u>has performed</u>	b) will be performing	c) had performe	d d) has been performing
9. It's the first time I		11	1) 1
a) Eat	b) ate	c) will eat	d <mark>) have eaten</mark>
10. They in the par			1) 11
a) walked	b) were walking	c) are walking	d) walk
11. He hasn't eaten anythi			
a) Can	b) would	c) might	<u>d) must</u>
12. I in the USA if			15 11 . 1 / .
a) studied / get	b) will study / get	c) studied / got	d) would study / get
13. If you water los		\1 /1	d) would heat / boils
a) heated / hoils	n) heat / houled	c) heat / hoils	d) would heat / hoils

a) are / can be	b) were / would be	c) will be / were	d) have been / are
15. Check out the m a) Which	an is standing by the b) who	e door. He looks suspicious. c) where	d) why
·	main-board has burnt out. S b) will replace	o it next week. c) replaces	d) will be replaced
a) can't driv	ve fast. There may be police a b) may not	ahead. <u>c) had better not</u>	d) would rather not
8. I'm sorry but all earlier.	the tickets for the concert to	onight just Yo	ou should have come
a) are / sold out	b) have / been sold out	c) are being / sold out	d) will / be sold out
19. Barbara told me a) will return	e she to Poland the fo b <u>) would return</u>	llowing year. c) has returned	d) had returned
20. It's a	restaurant.		7
a) Long	b) ugly	c) far	<u>d) cheap</u>
21. "Kate has a hus l a) Single	b) widowed	c) divorced	d) married
22. He is H a) <u>Thin</u>	le should eat more. b) tall	c) handsome	d) fat
	nice today." "Yes, it's b) lovely	c) horrible	d) charming
24. That book is ver a) looks	y heavy. It at le b) weighs	c) heights	d) costs
25. My shoes are ve a) need	ry old. I money to b) like	buy new shoes. c) play	d) give
26. He is very good a) stupid	at Mathematics. He is so b) famous	c) intelligent	d) ugly
27. She has got big a a) fat	green eyes and hair b) curly	c) wide	d) slim
28. We are laughing a) funny	b) cold	story. c) serious	d) heavy

	e b) i	impossible	c) incorrect	d) impatient
31. A: Hi, Jame s	s. How are vo	ou?		
B: I feel terri	ble today.			
A:		_ •		
B: I have a te	rrible headac	che.		
a) What did yo	ou have?	b) Where did you	go? c) What did	you say? d) What happe
32. A: Are you f B:		ernoon?		
B:a) Sorry, but I	<u>'m busy</u>	b) That's more m	ny style c) Too ba	dly d) It's a shame
22 A. Do wou w	ent to goo o i	ogg compout?		
33. A: Do you w B:	•	azz concert:		
a) Where's the) The theater is across th	e street.
b) Thanks, but	t that's not for	<u>r me.</u> d)	What are you doing he	re?
34. A: Tell me s	omething abo	out your family.		
B:				
a) Does your b		Paris	c) Sure. What do you	
b) Do they loo	ok like you		d) Are you happy with	unem
-	·		e best alternative. n. Some people (35)	Scotland speak a
beotiuna is in a	-	1: TDI (2	6 five million	
	ge called Ga	enc. There are (3	o) nive illinoi	people in Scotland, and
different langua	-			people in Scotland, and
different langua Edinburgh is (3'	7)m	ost famous city. S	Scotland has mountains	the highest one is called
different langua Edinburgh is (3' 'Ben Nevis'. In	7)m the south	nost famous city. So of Scotland, there	Scotland has mountains e are a lot of sheep.	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3' 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)r	7)m n the south many forests l	of Scotland, therebut now there are	Scotland has mountains e are a lot of sheep.	the highest one is called
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different langua Edinburgh is (3' 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)r country, but it is	7)m In the south of the many forests It is quite (40)	of Scotland, there but now there are c) in	Scotland has mountains e are a lot of sheep. only a (39) d) by	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3') 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)r country, but it is	7)m In the south of the many forests less quite (40) b) at	of Scotland, there but now there are c) in	Scotland has mountains e are a lot of sheep. only a (39) d) by	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3') 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)	7)m n the south of many forests less quite (40) b) at b) between	of Scotland, there but now there are c) in c) among	Scotland has mountains e are a lot of sheep. only a (39) d) by d) next to	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3') 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)n country, but it is 35. a) on 36. a) about 37. a) his	7)m n the south of many forests less quite (40) b) at b) betwee b) your	of Scotland, there but now there are c) in c) among c) its	d) by d) next to d) our	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3' 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)r country, but it is 35. a) on 36. a) about 37. a) his 38. a) is	7)m n the south of many forests less quite (40) b) at b) betwee b) your b) were b) little	c) in c) its c) was	d) by d) next to d) our d) are d) some	the highest one is called A long time ago, there
different langua Edinburgh is (3') 'Ben Nevis'. In (38)r country, but it is 35. a) on 36. a) about 37. a) his 38. a) is 39. a) few	7)m n the south of many forests less quite (40) b) at b) betwee b) your b) were b) little l b) ugly	c) in c) among c) its c) was c) lot c) horrib	d) by d) next to d) our d) are d) some	the highest one is called A long time ago, there Scotland is only a small

	ou can waste	a lot of money by always b) land	s turning the lights off c) <u>save</u>	when you are not in the room. d) lose		
43. C :	an you	my dog while I am away.				
a) l	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.						
	robber	b) murderer	c) <u>witness</u>	d) criminal		
45. I ı	need to	_ my speaking skills to be a g	ood lecturer.	A		
	determine	b) decide	c). <u>improve</u>	d) provide		
For o	questions 46-5	50, read the passage below an	d answer the questions	accordingly.		
	One	of the most famous monumer	nts in the world, the Sta	tue of Liberty, was presented		
	to the Unite	ed States of America in the ni	neteenth century by the	e people of France. The great		
	statue which	n was designed by the sculpton	r Auguste Bartholdi, too	ok ten years to complete. The		
	actual figure	e was made of copper support	ed by a metal framewo	rk which had been especially		
	constructed	by Eiffel. Before it could be tr	ansported to the United	States, a site had to be found		
5		pedestal had to be built. The si	•			
	· ·	1884, the statue which was 5				
	1	taken to pieces and sent to A				
		gether again, and it was offici				
		hen, the great monument has be				
10				• •		
10	nave passed	through New York Harbor to	make their nomes in Air	епса.		
46.	The statue of a) the people	f liberty was presented to the	United States of Amer c) Auguste I			
	b) American		d) New York			
47	a) French peo	structed the actual figure?	c) An unknov	vn person		
	b) A French sculptor d) American people					
10 VX	Then was the s	statue erected?				
		nalf of the 19 th century	c) In the f	irst half of the 19 th century		
b)	In the second l	nalf of the 18 th century	d) In the f	first half of the 18 th century		
		886, the statue was	_ again.	.		
a) <u>a</u>	assembled	b) disassembled	c) taken to pieces	d) loaded onto the port		

50. Which year w	vas the statue sent to America?	?
a) 1886	b <u>) 1885</u>	c) 1884

d) 1887

AKII	wo: SIRUCI	TURE & VOCABULA	KY & KEADING	Time:60 min.
51. Ton	n got his secreta	ry the reports	s as soon as possible.	
		b) to brought		d) to bring
52. I let	my cousin	my car when he came	e to visit me.	
	<u>orrow</u>	b) borrowed		d) borrowing
3. Mar	ny people in Tur	key drinking tea (during their meals.	
		b) got accustomed		d) are used to
4. Jim	should have ask	xed for help instead	to do it himself.	
	<u>f trying</u>		c) for trying	d) from trying
5. She	had the window	s by her maid.		
	clean		c) cleans	d) clean
a) <u>m</u>	t she was choser nade me happy was made to be l	n the best model	b) made me to be had) was made me had	* * *
58 Tho	victims of the co	ar accident in the	a amargancy room hafor	re the doctor on them
	ave been waiting			
b) <u>h</u>	<mark>ad waited / opera</mark>	<mark>ited</mark>	d)have waited / ope	rate
9. If I l	had known	we could have invite	ed him to the conference	e .
a) h	e who was	b) who was he	c) who he was	d) he was who
0. It r a	ins a lot every s	pring. I wish it so	much.	
a) d	oesn't rain	b) didn't rain	c) wasn't raining	d) isn't raining
51	the milk, the	e little child washed the c	cup and put it away.	
a) H	laving drinking	b) Having drunk	c) Drinking	d) Has drunk
52. If y o	ou do a lot of rea	nding in English, you'll b	ecome familiar	many words in addition
	forcing gramma	=	a) with / from	d) with / to
a) to	o / for	b) for / with	c) with / from	d) with / to
		g your swimming things		
0 1 111	case	b) so that	c) unless	d) otherwise

65. Of all the various telecommunication services in existence today, the telephone is used a) more frequently	64. T a)	The other team played good / better	b) good / well	. That's why we c) well / much better	got the results we wanted. d) well / best
66. Now that you to visit them at the weekend, they you, so you can't break your wan promised / will expect commised / will expect commised / will expect commised / would be expecting do have promised / will be expecting do hould / to be do have for being do hould / to be do have for being do have promised / will be expecting do h	65. O	f all the various telecor	nmunication services i	in existence today, the t	elephone is used.
66. Now that you	a)	more frequently			-
a) promised / will expect b) had promised / would be expecting d) have promised / will be expecting d) have promised / will be expecting d) have promised / will be expecting expected with	b)	far more frequently		d) as frequently as	
67. Two trains collided with a loud crash that it woke up everyone in the Station Hotel a) so b) such c) very d) too 68. Jack suggested that they stop arguing, but Robert insisted on shouting and accused nervous and rude. a) have to / being c) should / to be	66. N	ow that you to vis	it them at the weeken	d, they you, so yo	ou can't break your word.
67. Two trains collided with a loud crash that it woke up everyone in the Station Hotel a) so b) such c) very d) too 68. Jack suggested that they stop arguing, but Robert insisted on shouting and accused nervous and rude. a) have to / being c) should / to be	a)	promised / will expect	.•	c) promise / are expe	cting
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	67. T	wo trains collided with	a loud crash t	hat it woke up everyone	e in the Station Hotel.
a) have to / being b) should / of being c) should / to be d) must / for being 69 its old age, the car was in excellent condition. a) However b) Despite c) Furthermore d) In fact 70. They have abandoned the whole scheme, so I presume the feasibility report highly unfavorable. a) must have been c) should have been d) didn't have to be 71 money be refunded. a) Under no circumstances customers' can b) No circumstances customers' can d) Under no circumstances customers' can d) Under no circumstances can custom 72. Isn't that the man ? a) which is responsible for the design of the botanical gardens b) that he lost his temper at the board meeting c) who has he just returned from a business conference in Cairo d) whose son has won a scholarship to pursue his graduate studies in the USA 73. The question of has long challenged the imagination and ingenuity of the marketing strategist. a) a consumer is motivated to buy c) motivates what a consumer buys b) buying what motivates a consumer 74. Prior to taking up this new appointment, he used to work for the government, ? a) wasn't he b) didn't he c) was he d) did he 75. The lecture was so that it all the students. I was , too. a) bored / bored / boring c) boring / bored /				but Robert insisted on	shouting and accused him
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to the state of th	76 F	vervone knows that Ric	chard stole the money	. hut he still it	
a) defines b) fetuses c) disagrees d) suggests		denies	b) refuses	c) disagrees	d) suggests

extremely	1	\	
a) harmful	b) greasy	c) winding	d) hazardous
79. I don't have time to he	ear every detail, so I'd ju	st like you to the i	report.
a) declare	<u>b) summarize</u>	c) simplify	d) extend
80. I have no alternative.	I'm to go to the m	neeting tonight.	
a) due	b) allowed	c) obliged	d) likely
81. Our new boss is quite	about this new ma	chine.	
a) Knowledgeable	b) available	c) capable	d) influential
32. Hurricanes often	the coffee crop, Hait	i's principle export.	
a) Fertilize	b) disturb	c) devastate	d) enhance
83. Her shoes her	gloves; they look very we	ell together.	
a) <u>match</u>	b) suit	c) fit	d)harmonize
84. He isn't often known t	o lose his in such	a situation.	
a) pride	b) temper	c) sin	d) record
35. For many years the go	vernment has the	e sale of alcohol to people	twenty-one years old and
over.			
a) presented	b) exerted	c) altered	d) restricted
86. We should try to	our son of the dangers	of trying to do a thousand	d and one things all at the
same time.			
a) remain	b) remember	<u>c) warn</u>	d) threaten
87. Data from ex	ploratory investigations i	ndicate large amounts of	oil below the sea-bed in
this area.	1)	\ 1 ** *	1 1 1 1
a. defeated	b) averted	c) abolish	ed <u>d) obtained</u>

Passage One:

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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.

There are, indeed, serious problems in many parts of Africa. The biggest problem facing 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.

Starting in the sixteenth century, European powers began to move into Africa. They took 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.

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.

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 supplies. Other diseases, many preventable, have spread quickly for the same reasons.

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 talented performers are showing the world what it is to be African.

For questions 88-110, choose the correct answer.

89.	1	This passage is	about		
	a) the diseases in Africa		b) independence in Africad) newspaper reports about Africa		
	b) the situation in Africa today				
90.	A	According to th	is passage, the main fac	tor preventing a	solution to Africa's problem is
	a)	disease	b) poverty	c) <mark>war</mark>	d) international aid
91.	Wa	rs are more vio	lent in the twenty-first	century partly be	ecause
	a)	modern weapo	ons are more destructive	c)	of the lack of education and health care
	b)	there has been	an increase in natural dis	asters 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 virusb) change the borders of their country

c) free their country from European rulers

d) become richer and control food supplies

93. What does *destructive* mean in line 7?

a) Constructive

b) harmful

c) creative

d) contrary

A once famous American bank robber said he robbed banks because 'that is where the money is.' Actually, today museums are 'where the money is'. Where else can one find so many moveable items of great value within arm's reach? In one art gallery alone, there can be paintings worth more than a whole fleet of expensive jets. What's more, while banks can hide their money in vaults, museums are obliged to display their valuables.

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So, the theft of a well-known painting would be discouraging news not only for anyone who cares about art but especially for museum officials and gallery owners, who know how vulnerable their treasures are. Art theft is a vast problem around the world. As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year and it may not be a problem which smaller museums, in particular, can afford to solve.

As an example, on August 22, 2004, two famous paintings, *The Scream* and *Madonna* -both by Edvard Munch – were stolen from the Munch Museum in Oslo, Norway. They were stolen by two men wearing masks, one of them armed, at 11:00 a.m., about an hour after the museum opened. Like many great works, neither painting was insured for theft. The high insurance premiums on very famous paintings would ruin the budgets of even the largest museums. An earlier version of The Scream had been stolen from the National Gallery in Oslo in 1994. Three months after the theft, officers from Scotland Yard, *posing as* experts from a museum in Los Angeles to catch the thieves, approached them with an offer to buy the painting and arrested them when they were given it.

However, with some other high-profile art-theft cases, the *outcome* is still in doubt and many cases are still unsolved. Large museums have had their share of embarrassing robberies.

For example, in 1911 the Mona Lisa was stolen from the Louvre Museum. However, the bigger problem is small institutions like the Munch Museum in Oslo or private homes open to the public. *Neither* can afford elaborate security systems. Large museums attach alarms to their most valuable pictures, but a modest alarm system can cost at least \$500,000. Some museums are looking into tracking devices that would enable them to follow stolen items once they leave the building. "But officials are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the picture," says the former head of security at the Getty Museum.

Meanwhile, smaller museums can barely afford enough guards. Instead, they depend on their elderly staff. After being caught, a museum thief confessed at trial that there were only two guards for the three floors of the museum which he had robbed, so he had simply slipped the painting, worth \$240,000, under his shirt and just walked out of the door. He told the court, "It's probably more difficult to steal a T-shirt from a shop." What can thieves do with the valuable paintings they steal? Their fame makes it very difficult to sell them on the black market. A famous stolen painting worth thousands of dollars is not the kind of thing that a buyer could display openly in his / her mansion. Thus, it's hard to imagine an underworld drug lord owning a masterpiece that is known to be missing.

Thieves sometimes try using artworks as a means of making other kinds of deals. For example, the men who organized the 1986 robbery of Russborough House near Dublin for the theft of 18 paintings tried unsuccessfully to exchange them for Irish Republican Army members who were being kept in British jails. *Others* demand ransom money from the museum that owns the pictures. In 1994, thieves in Frankfurt, Germany, ran away with two major paintings that had been borrowed from the Tate Gallery in London. The paintings were worth more than \$80 million. They were recovered in 2002 after the Tate Gallery paid more than \$5 million to people who had 'information' about where they were. Although ransom is illegal in Britain, money for secret information in an investigation is considered legal, provided that the police agree that the source of this information is unconnected to the crime itself. Nevertheless, it is hard to *draw the line* between information money and ransom. In other words, 'where information money ends and ransom begins' is unclear.

For questions 111-120, choose the correct answer. 94. The phrase 'posing as' in line 16 can best be replaced by _____. a) disagreeing with b) pretending to be c) aiming at **d**) promoted to 95. The word 'outcome' in line 18 is closest in meaning to a) ending **b**) benefit c) processing d) disadvantage 96. The word 'Neither' in line 21 can best be replaced by 'Neither a) private homes / the public **b)** large museums / smaller museums c) the Louvre / Munch Museum d) small institutions / private homes 97. The word 'Others' in line 38 refers to 'Other a) bargains **b**) jails c) thieves d) members 98. The phrase 'draw the line' in line 43 can best be replaced by a) get confused b) make a picture c) make a distinction d) do a favor 99. Which of the following is not implied in the article? a) Museums are usually easier to rob than banks. **b)** Museums may be very tempting to thieves.

d) Shops may have more protection than small museums.100. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?

c) Large museums are totally protected against thieves.

Passage Two:

- **a)** The Tate Gallery probably paid the thieves themselves more than \$5 million to get the two paintings back.
- **b**) Museum thieves in Britain do not ask for ransom money for the paintings they steal because ransom is illegal there.
- c) Thieves steal valuable artworks from museums to sell them to underworld people at prices higher than they're worth.
- **d**) Museums are banned from hiding their valuable items.