

ONDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

2014- 2015 ACADEMIC YEAR

PROFICIENCY EXAM FOR IBH GROUPS

January 5, 2015

Name :

Surname :

Student Number :

Signature :

1. If the new road, the traffic problem partially.

a) is constructed / can be solved

b) were constructed / could have solved

c) can be constructed / has been solved

d) had been constructed / would solve

e) were constructed / will be solved

2. If you so fast that night, that accident

a) didn't drive / couldn't occur

b) don't drive / won't happen

c) aren't driving / hasn't occurred

d) hadn't driven / wouldn't have occurred

e) haven't driven / wouldn't occur

3. We need some help. I wish my brother here now.

a) will be

b) were

c) have been

d) can be

e) is

4. I'll go swimming tomorrow it's cold.

a) in case

b) if

c) unless

d) as if

e) even if

5. If I breakfast in the morning, I hungry now.

a) ate / wasn't

b) had eaten / wouldn't have been

c) eat / can't be

d) ate / wouldn't be

e) had eaten / wouldn't be

6. those days, the 1990s computers weren't used so much in my country.
- a) In / in b) On / in c) During / on d) At / on e) On / at
7. The efforts of humanity to find the truth trial and error have broadened the boundaries science.
- a) with / in b) of / at c) by / of d) for / on e) through / for
8. the opening of the new restaurant, I suffered a terrible headache.
- a) At / from b) In / of c) For / on d) On / e) By / in
9. Bangladesh's wells were full of too much arsenic , up to 80 million people may already be poisoned.
- a) Nonetheless b) Therefore c) However d) Consequently e) Because
10. . The reason of the death of the old lady wasn't cancer. It wasn't a heart disease,
- a) nor b) both c) neither d) either e) also
11. a study published last week, regional changes have increased in plant growth around the world.
- a) But for b) Up to c) According to d) In turn e) After all
12. Scientists have reached the point they have begun to discover the existence of it.
- a) where b) that c) when d) which e) who
13. Exactly the brain consolidates and retrieves lost memories during sleep is still a mystery.
- a) what b) why c) where d) how e) when
14. His criticism - on literature, politics or music – insisted on culture as a complex and dynamic affair.
- a) whoever b) if c) whichever d) whatever e) whether
15. The problem was a surprise to Europeans, have long been immigrants.
- a) that b) who c) which d) whom e) of which
16. Could you help me, please ? I am not-----to carry this suitcase on my own
- a) strong enough b) stronger c) as strong as d) too strong e) the strongest
17. When we are assessing intelligence, we must assume that all the people -----intend to do their best and that they all have the necessary knowledge for understanding what they have to do
- a) to be testing b) testing c) to test d) having tested e) being tested

18. He can get there very----by car

- a) **quickly** b) quick c) more quick d) much quick e) very quick

19. I had only one book with me while I was on the train, but it was so----that I couldn't read it until the end

- a) interested in b) bored c) **boring** d) excited e) exciting

20. The plastics factory on the corner-----burned down last night

- a) **was** b) is c) were d) are e) has

21. Read the questions----and have a----look at the passage

- a) **carefully/careful** b) more careful/carefully c) the most careful/ careful

- d) carefully/carefully e) careful/ carefully

22. It was an interesting lecture. The time passed----than I had expected

- a) **more quickly** b) more fluently c) most quickly d) most fluently e) more fluent

23. I think we should stop and start walking back home We've walked-----we did yesterday

- a) the furthest b) far c) furthest d) **farther than** e) furthest

24. -----he can work with you is a difficult question

- a) **whether** b) despite c) due to d) because of e) owing to

25. -----she wishes most is her passing the university entrance exam

- a) **what** b) which c) how d) why e) whom

26. You're late and out of breath. _____?

- a) Have you run b) Did you run c) Were you running

- d) Are you running e) **Have you been running**

27. There's somebody behind us. I think we are _____ ?

- a) following b) followed c) **being followed**
d) being following e) going to follow

28. At first she didn't believe me. But now she _____ .

- a) **does** b) is believing c) believe d) never believes e) has believed

29. Tom is on holiday. He _____ to Paris.

- a) went b) has been c) is gone d) **has gone** e) was gone

30. It was a boring holiday. I _____ nothing.

- a) didn't do b) wasn't doing c) **did** d) haven't done e) was done

31. My father was sitting on the sofa. He was so tired because he _____ very hard.

- a) was working b) has been working c) **had been working**
d) is working e) worked

32. By the time this exam ends, questions _____ .

- a) will answer b) are going to be answered c) **will have been answered**
d) are answering e) were answered

33. What _____ next weekend?

- a) **are you doing** b) will you do c) you are going to do
d) have you done e) will you have done

34. A: I can't open the door.

B: Don't worry. _____ you with it.

- a) I'm helping b) **I'll help** c) I help d) I'd help e) I'll be helping
-

35. A: Why wasn't Tolkun at school yesterday?

B: He _____ about it.

- a) should not have known b) **might not have known** c) can't know
d) may not have known e) should know

36. We've got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.

- a) mustn't b) can't c) shouldn't d) **needn't** e) may not

37. I'm so tired that I _____ sleep for a week.

- a) **could** b) must c) would d) can e) should

38. You _____ turn off the heat. Otherwise, you are going to burn the food.

- a) should b) **had better** c) must d) can e) may

39. GS isn't playing well at all. I'm afraid they'll _____ buy more talented players next season.

- a) had better b) should c) **have to** d) must e) be able to

40. We had a really good holiday. It _____ better.

- a) must have been b) can't have been c) should have been
d) might not have been e) **couldn't have been**

ALPINE FORESTS

Forests are the life guards of the snowy peaks of the Alps. They provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslips, but the skiing industry, which proved a boon for Alpine farmers, is damaging the environment. Forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks and hotels, and Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism. Consequently, the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon. Forestry experts estimate that two thirds of several thousand avalanches that descend into inhabited parts each year are the results of forest depletion.

41- In the Alps, the attraction of tourism

A) causes two thousand avalanches a year.

B) has diverted some farmers away from the care of the land.

C) has brought much needed help for protecting the environment.

D) has lessened due to the threat of avalanches.

E) forced many farmers to leave the area.

42- As a consequence of the depletion of Alpine forests,

A) many farmers have had to turn to tourism for work.

B) the skiing industry has been badly damaged.

C) only one third of all avalanches occur in uninhabited parts.

D) many areas are now uninhabitable.

E) the frequency of avalanches has greatly increased.

43- Alpine farmers

A) were the people who initiated the development of the skiing industry.

B) have had too much of their land taken from them by those involved in tourism.

C) used to be poor before the rise of the skiing industry.

D) were forced to turn their meadows into hotels and car parks.

E) feel that they have been exploited by tourism.

DEBATE OVER THE WORLD'S FUTURE

How many people can the earth hold? Will birth and death rates continue to decline? Can food production keep pace with population growth? Can technology supplement or replace today's resources? What are the long-term effects of pollution on health, climate, and farm production? Debate over such issues has spawned many volumes, as scholars look to the future with varying degrees of optimism and gloom. In a lecture titled "The Terror of Change", Patricia Gulas Strauch cited three aspects of our future about which there is little disagreement: The speed of change will accelerate, the world will be increasingly complex, and nations and world issues will be increasingly interdependent. Today's problems, facing Third World megacities in particular, cannot be ignored by developed countries. We cannot look to the past for solutions; there is no precedent for such growth. We are in uncharted, challenging waters.

44- The points put forward in the lecture "The Terror of Change"

A) have changed scholars from a sense of optimism to one of gloom.

B) are, for the most part, accepted.

C) had not been considered by scholars previously.

D) caused much debate and disagreement.

E) filled several volumes.

45- According to the writer, having no equivalents in the past,

A) analyses formulated by experts are open to discussion.

B) books on the world's problems cause a great deal of debate.

C) Third World megacities are not sufficiently aided.

D) modern technological developments do not meet the needs of the people.

E) today's problems require new solutions.

46- The outlook for the world's future

A) arouses optimism in some experts, yet pessimism in others.

B) is a repetition of events which occurred in the past.

C) depends entirely on technological advances made today.

D) is one of the overpopulation, pollution and reduced farm production.

E) shows that the population will soon exceed the earth's capacity.

PALM TREES

Of the world's 2,500-plus species of palm trees, the Palmyra palm is most important to man, next to the coconut palm, because it yields food and provides over one hundred different useful end-products. To obtain the majority of its benefits, the Palmyra needs to be climbed twice daily to extract the nutritious juice from its flower bunches. It is this juice, converted in several different methods, that is the basis for a wide variety of other products. Collecting this juice, however, is arduous-and often dangerous- work, for the trees can top 30 metres high.

47- When the Palmyra is climbed twice a day

A) it is possible to get most of its benefits.

B) strict safety measures are taken.

C) the best coconuts can be picked.

D) it encourages the tree to grow to over thirty metres.

E) the flowers are collected for processing.

48- According to the passage,

A) each palm tree can produce over 100 coconuts.

B) the juice from coconuts is very nutritious.

C) there are at least two and a half thousand types of palm tree.

D) there are several different ways of collecting Palmyra flower juice.

E) many people rely on palm trees for their basic food requirements.

49- The juice from the Palmyra's flower-bunches

A) is better quality if the tree is at least 30 metres high.

B) is only produced at certain times of the day.

C) gets converted into over 100 different food types.

D) is extracted by pressing the picked flowers.

E) provides the raw material for many other products.

GAZING OUT OF THE WINDOW

All the televisions in the courtyard were on. From the array of lighted windows with their various styles of curtains came the sound of a woman weeping, her voice practised and well-modulated. Contented after their supper, everyone had settled down comfortably to a few hours of melodrama. But who in real life wept so melodically? Peggy felt like telling the woman not to cry in such an absurd way, if she wanted to keep the viewers' sympathy. The empty street below was peaceful. It was not a through-road that carried the buses, and in the evening few cars came to break the stillness. It was like a tiny garden in the midst of the city; with trees, grass and bushes. The street lamps cast a yellow glow over the youngsters sitting on the grass, murmuring to themselves as they reviewed for their exams, as well as over the neighbours out strolling in the cool air. It did Peggy good to look out and see people relaxing. She was tempted to go down and lie on the grass for a while and do nothing at all, but count the stars in the sky.

50. Peggy

- A) was angry with her friend for weeping so melodramatically.
- B) decided to go for a stroll outside.
- C) was lying on the grass counting the stars.
- D) found the actress' crying unrealistic.**
- E) thought it was ridiculous for her neighbours to sympathize with the woman who was crying.

51. We can infer from the passage that the residents of the courtyard.....

- A) all close their curtains when they're watching televisions.
- B) were not close friends of Peggy's.
- C) were watching the same television programme.**
- D) generally went for a stroll after supper.
- E) were deeply moved by the woman's weeping.

52. The sight of the street at night.....

- A) improved Peggy's state of mind.**
- B) drew all the young people from the courtyard outside.
- C) kept most of the residents inside their houses.
- D) tempted many neighbours to go for a stroll.
- E) made Peggy lose sympathy with the woman who was weeping.

THE PURITANS

The 17th century in England was a time of great conflict between king and parliament. James I and Charles I wished to rule without parliament, and simultaneously the Puritans, a religious sect, were persecuted for their belief. Under Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan, the supporters of parliament revolted against the king, and the Civil War followed from 1642 to 1649. King Charles I was defeated and executed, and Britain became a republic with Oliver Cromwell at its head. As a strict Puritan, Cromwell tried to make people virtuous by force. He closed the theatres and forbade music, dancing, and games on Sundays. Bu the also succeeded in making his country more powerful and more respected abroad than it had ever been before.

53. It's stated in the passage that Britain.....
- A) was a very religious society in the reign of Charles I.
 - B) had two kings ruling simultaneously in the seventeenth century.
 - C) is now a republic.
 - D) has not permitted theatres to open on Sundays since the time of Cromwell.
 - E) **had never previously been as strong internationally as it was under Cromwell.**
54. The war between the king and the parliament.....
- A) resulted in James I coming to the throne.
 - B) **lasted seven years.**
 - C) caused parliament to break with the Puritans.
 - D) gave Britain its current republic status.
 - E) was not supported by Cromwell's followers.
55. One can conclude from the passage that the Puritans.....
- A) were working for James I.
 - B) tried to overthrow the British parliament.
 - C) **didn't approve of entertainment on Sunday.**
 - D) broke with parliament during the war.
 - E) were formed by Oliver Cromwell.

SHORT STORIES

Ours is the great generation of short story. The growth of the newspaper, the development of the magazine, the universality of popular education with its increase in human curiosity- most of all, the increasing pace of modern life, its speed of living and competitive pressure- gave this literary type its greatest encouragement. Here is the people's literature and the most democratic of all forms of writing because it offers a means for the use of every conceivable sort of plot, character or background. It's just the right length in a world of tumult and hurry; it's a form that presents things concisely and graphically, and it's the type of writing most easily understood by every kind of reader.

56. Writer's of short stories.....
- A) find it hard to keep up with the pace of modern life.
 - B) prefer to be published in newspapers or magazines.
 - C) **are not restricted in their choice of subject.**
 - D) feel under pressure to be competitive.
 - E) generally come from democratic countries.

57. The way the short story is written.....
- A) is popular with newspaper and magazine editors.
 - B) shows how competitive the authors are.
 - C) indicates whether its writer comes from a democracy or not.
 - D) puts the authors under a lot of pressure.
 - E) makes it possible for everyone to understand it.

58. According to the author, the short story

- A) suits the modern way of life.
- B) is most frequently found in newspapers and magazines.
- C) puts pressure on other literary types.
- D) is in need of a lot of encouragement.
- E) increases human curiosity.

THE FIRE STATION

There is a small fire station in town. At this station, the fire-fighters are volunteers. That means they work for free. The fire station gets some money from the government to take care of the building and the fire truck. But the fire station has a problem. Last winter, a pipe in the fire station froze. Then it burst. Water went everywhere. There is a lot of damage. Now the building cannot be used. What is worse, the fire station does not have enough money for the repairs needed to fix the damage. The people in town are worried about what will happen if there is a fire and no working fire station. But they will figure out a way to solve the problem. They always do!

59. The main problem in the town is that.....

- A) the fire-fighters do not make any money.
- B) a pipe in the fire station froze last winter.
- C) people cannot fix the fire station.
- D) people in town are worried.
- E) people can't make sure no pipes freeze.

60- Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the people in town will be most likely to.....

- A) give money to the fire-fighters.
- B) build a new fire station.
- C) help fix the fire station themselves.
- D) ask the fire-fighters to work for free.
- E) find a way of buying a new fire truck.