



**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**SAMPLE**

**MAIN PART**

**This part of the exam involves six different subsections: Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension, Dialogue Completion, Translation, and Paraphrasing.**

**In this part of the exam, you will not be given extra time to transfer your answers to the optical form. Good Luck!**

**Name -Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ID Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Department:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY

**1) An indirect ----- of winning the cinema and television competition is the offer of more work.**

- A) advice
- B) benefit
- C) appreciation
- D) harassment
- E) problem

**2) The telephone has been both an engine of social disruption and a focus for technological anxiety ever since its ,**

- A) decline
- B) extinction
- C) invention
- D) resistance
- E) significance

**3) George doesn't know what happened to his purse, but he thinks that it -----.**

- A) must have stolen
- B) has been stealing
- C) could have been stolen
- D) will have been stolen
- E) should have stolen

**4) Garry consistently refused to take his medicine, ----- his illness has gotten worse.**

- A) no matter
- B) on the other hand
- C) unless
- D) so
- E) traditionally

**Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.**

Skyscrapers today are carefully designed (5) ----- they will survive every kind of disaster: earthquakes, fires, strong winds, and (6) ---- colliding aero planes. Before a skyscraper is ever built, careful (7) --- -- is given to its foundation. A skyscraper can be in a lot of trouble (8)----- a strong foundation. That's why the underground foundation of a skyscraper may take as long to create as the building (9) ----.

- 10) A) whenever      B) so that      C) which      D) in order to      E) otherwise  
11. A) too      B) enough      C) rather      D) as      E) even  
12. A) consideration      B) modesty      C) destiny      D) fascination      E) evaporation  
13) A) over      B) by      C) without      D) in      E) through  
14) A) by themselves      B) one another      C) itself      D) themselves      E) on their own

**READING COMPREHENSION**

The Rhine - Ruhr area became the greatest industrial region of Germany, because it had at its heart the great coal field of the Ruhr. Mining is now almost entirely northeast and westwards across the Rhine. The region contains the greater part of the German iron, steel and heavy engineering industries. The great integrated iron and steel plants mostly cluster on the Rhine waterway. Specialized steel plants and engineering works are more widespread. With a decline in coalmining and the dismantling after World War II of certain steel plants, some of the older Ruhr towns have diversified their industries considerably: vehicles, electrical goods and clothing are now being produced.

**15. It is pointed out in the passage that, following World War II ----.**

- A) the increase in coal production gave a new impetus to the steel industry in the towns of the Ruhr area  
B) new types of industry, such as textiles and car manufacturing, replaced the former steel industry in certain parts of the Ruhr area  
C) the electrical industry throughout the Ruhr area of German became economically as important as the steel industry itself  
D) the towns in the Ruhr area rapidly achieved a high level of prosperity through improvements in the steel industry  
E) all the steel plants in the Ruhr area had to be closed down to avoid the pollution of the towns

**16. It is clear from the passage that the immense coal deposits of the Ruhr ----.**

- A) have had adverse effect upon the older towns of the area.
- B) have been almost completely used up by the iron and steel industry
- C) turned the Rhine - Ruhr into Germany's major industrial area
- D) were once regarded as inexhaustible even in the face of such intense mining
- E) have no equal anywhere else in Europe

**17. The writer of the passage makes the point that a major part of the iron and steel industry of Germany ----.**

- A) has basically remained unchanged during the last hundred years
- B) has come into being since World War II
- C) is the major source of the country's prosperity
- D) no longer depends on coal as its main source of power
- E) is located on either side of the Rhine

Hans C. Andersen, the Danish author, was born on 2nd April at Odense in Funen. His father, a poor shoe-maker, was devoted to reading and thinking, but died when Hans was a child. His mother was a simple, un-educated woman, who after her second marriage sank still deeper into poverty and took to drinking in her old age. Andersen, who loved her dearly, has told her story in 'She was Worth Nothing'. His grandmother did her best to spoil the boy, who was given to daydreaming. After a very meager education in a pauper-school it was intended to apprentice him to a tailor, but as a fortune-teller had foretold that Odense would one day be illuminated in his honor, his mother permitted him to go to Copenhagen, where he tried to become an actor or a singer but cut a pitiable figure. Fortunately, kind people supported him. Thanks to the support and guardianship of Jonas Collin, an influential councilor of state, Andersen at the age of 17 was sent to school. In 1828 he matriculated and at once began to write, mostly plays and poems. In the 30s he travelled abroad twice. From 1835 his fairy tales began to appear in instalments and were soon translated into almost all the European languages and gained for him a world reputation. The full acknowledgement of his own countrymen, for which he longed so much, came much later. But it came at last. He lived to see Odense, his native town, illuminated in his honor as prophesied.

**18. We understand from the passage that the story of Andersen's own life ----.**

- A) reads like a fairy story
- B) is one of continual hardship and disappointment
- C) lacked intensity and variety
- D) provided him with no materials for the stories he wrote
- E) shows how lonely is the life of a gifted writer

**19. It is clear from the passage that the great turning point in Andersen's career came ----.**

- A) with the publication of the story
- B) when his father died
- C) when his first poems were published
- D) during his first tour of Europe
- E) when, aged 17, Collin sent him to school

**20. It is pointed out in the passage that though Andersen got world acclaim early in his career ----.**

- A) this did not make up for the fact that his own country never recognized him
- B) he never set foot outside his own country
- C) this only lasted for a short time
- D) his own country was slow to recognize his gifts
- E) his happiest days were those he had spent with his family in his childhood

### **DIALOGUE COMPLETION**

**21.**

**Gerndry: I've been reading about naval activities during World War I.**

**Cercei: ---**

**Gendry: Quite a lot. Did you know that British submarines sank nearly 1,000 ships in European waters alone?**

**Cercei: No, I didn't. That's quite an impressive figure.**

- A) Well, are you now an expert in these matters?
- B) Yes, I know that book; I'm not sure how reliable the information is.
- C) If you find it interesting pass it on to me when you've finished
- D) That's a subject I don't know much about.
- E) Well, what have you learnt?

22.

**Jackson: Hello. I'm detective Jackson of the New Jersey Police Department.**

**Rosalina: Nice to meet you. I didn't do anything wrong.**

**Jackson: ---**

**Rosalina: I'm sorry to hear that. How can I help you? I will be happy to answer any questions you have.**

- A) I know you didn't. I came just to see whether everything is OK here.
- B) Someone was murdered in this neighbourhood. You might be able to help the investigation.
- C) What were you doing at 6:30 pm the other day?
- D) I just wonder if you may have any relationship with the woman who committed suicide last week.
- E) Did you hear a gunshot around 8.00 yesterday evening?

## **PARAPHRASING**

**Choose the best-rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**23. Young people must be well-educated in order to become good citizens in the future.**

- A) So as to become good citizens, today's youth needs to receive a good education.
- B) As long as today's youth receives a good education, they will become citizens.
- C) Today's youth will become citizens even if they do not receive a good education.
- D) Education in the future will teach young people how to become citizens.
- E) Today's youth should not only be well-educated, but also be trained in citizenship.

**24. Without his help, the job would have been impossible.**

- A) Even though he was very helpful, we were still unable to complete the project.
- B) Since he wasn't able to give us a hand, we didn't believe we would be able to finish the job.
- C) There's no way the task could have been done if he had not provided assistance.
- D) The assignment proved quite easy, even though he refused to give us aid.
- E) Though it wasn't easy, we managed to accomplish our task without his assistance.

## TRANSLATION

**Choose the best Turkish translation for the sentences given.**

**25. We'd never expected you to be able to persuade such an obstinate person as him.**

- A) Bu kadar inatçı bir insanı ikna edemeyeceğini biz zaten biliyorduk.
- B) Onu ikna etme konusunda kararlı olduğuna göre çok inatçı biri olmalısın.
- C) Onun kadar inatçı bir insanı ikna edebileceğini hiç ummuyorduk.
- D) Onu bu kadar kısa sürede ikna edeceğini doğrusu hiç beklemiyorduk.
- E) Onun kadar inatçı bir insanı nasıl ikna edebildiğini hala anlamıs değiliz.

**Choose the best English translation for the sentences given.**

**26. Televizyonun en belirgin avantajlarından biri, hemen herkesin gücünün yetebileceği ucuz ve uygun eğlence olanağı sunmasıdır.**

- A) It's clear that television is advantageous, because it provides cheap and convenient entertainment for everybody.
- B) One of the most obvious advantages of the television is that it offers the opportunity of cheap and convenient entertainment which nearly everyone can afford.
- C) Obviously, almost everyone can afford to buy a television and enjoy its cheap and convenient programs.
- D) Television, which is affordable for almost everybody, is one of the most advantageous ways of cheap and convenient entertainment.
- E) It's apparent that television can provide one of the most advantageous ways of entertainment, which is cheap and enjoyable.

## LISTENING PART

**In this section, you will hear a radio interview about Olympic Sports. You will hear the audio twice. Choose the best answer.**

**People are talking about these sports because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A- they are becoming more and more popular
- B- lot of people are getting injured doing them
- C- the authorities may exclude them from Olympic Games
- D- they might be included in the 2020 Olympics

**2- Wakestock festival in Wales \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A- has a similar feel to California
- B- is a good place to see the best riders
- C- is really cool but not many people know about it yet
- D- is far away from the beach

**3- Wakeboarding tricks \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A- are unique to the sport
- B- have different names to skateboarding and surfing moves
- C- are often the same as skateboarding and surfing ones
- D- are significant to learn in order to be successful

**4- Roller derby \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A- is popular in many countries around the world
- B- has always had a small group of dedicated fans
- C- has continually grown in popularity since it started
- D- lost its former popularity as a result of expensive equipment

**5- In roller derby you score points by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A- arriving at a goal
- B- making people fall over
- C- rolling down a game pitch
- D- going past other players



## WRITING PART

- Verilen konu ile ilgili en az iki ana fikir bulup/seçip bu iki fikri uygun açıklama ve/ya örneklerle desteklemeniz gerekmektedir. Ana fikirleri size önerilen listeden seçebilir ve/ya kendi fikirlerinizi yazabilirsiniz.
- Konuyu **tek bir paragrafta** yaklaşık 200 kelime olarak yazmanız gerekmektedir.
- Yazmış olduğunuz paragraf **content** (iyi geliştirilmiş bir içerik), **language** (doğru dil kullanımı), **vocabulary** (konuya uygun kelimeler), **organization** (metinde anlam ve bağlam bütünlüğü) ve **mechanics** (noktalama ve yazım kuralları) bakımından değerlendirilecektir.

### Örnek Soru:

Write a response to the given situation

Write a paragraph in about 200 words about “**two benefits of using drones in agriculture.**”

You can use the following points **OR** your own ideas.

- increased productivity
- reduced environmental impact
- decrease in expenses

**You need to support your ideas with EXPLANATIONS and/or RELEVANT EXAMPLES.**

**Örnek Cevap:** Using drones in agriculture offers significant benefits, particularly in reducing environmental impact and decreasing expenses. One key feature is the reduction in environmental impact. Drones equipped with advanced sensors can monitor crop health and soil conditions accurately, allowing farmers to apply fertilizers and pesticides only where they are needed. This precision helps minimize the overuse of chemicals, which can harm the environment and reduce biodiversity. For example, instead of spraying an entire field, drones can pinpoint areas with nutrient deficiencies or pest problems, targeting treatments more effectively. Another important feature is the decrease in expenses. By using drones for tasks such as crop monitoring and mapping, farmers can cut down on labor costs and increase efficiency. Traditional methods of field assessment and treatment often require significant manpower and time, but drones can complete these tasks more quickly and with less human intervention. Additionally, precise application of inputs like water and fertilizers reduces waste, lowering overall costs. For instance, drones can adjust the amount of fertilizer based on real-time data, ensuring that resources are used optimally and reducing the need for costly excess applications. Overall, drones help farmers save money while also promoting more sustainable agricultural practices.