

Adı:
Soyadı:
İmzası:



**Zorunlu Hazırlık Programı Muafiyet Sınavı / 1. Aşama
(PROFICIENCY EXAM PART I)**

SINAVDA DİKKAT EDİLMESİ GEREKEN HUSUSLAR:

1. Sınavda kalem, silgi ve kalemtraş dışında hiçbir yardımcı malzeme kullanılamaz.
2. Her türlü kitap, defter, ders notu vb. kapalı tutulacaktır.
3. Soruların ve cevapların sınav salonu dışına çıkarılması kesinlikle yasaktır.
4. Cep telefonları kapalı olarak (sessiz konumda değil), masa üzerinde bulundurulmalıdır.
5. Sınav başladıktan sonra ilk 30 dakika dışarı çıkmak yasaktır.
6. Sınav salonundan dışarı çıkan aday tekrar salona alınmaz.
7. Sınav salonu terk edilmeden önce sınav evrakı görevliye teslim edilmelidir.
8. Tüm sorular cevaplandırılmalı ve yanıtlar cevap anahtarına işaretlenmelidir.
9. Sınav evrakının herhangi bir sayfasının eksik olması halinde sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
10. Sınav süresi 150 dakikadır.

ABOUT THE EXAM

There are three sections: the overall focus of each test is as follows:

1. Section: Listening: 30 minutes (approximately)

Candidates need to show they can understand the meaning of a range of spoken material by taking notes while listening.

2. Section: Reading: 60 minutes (approximately)

Candidates need to be able to understand texts from publications such as fiction and non-fiction books, journals, newspapers and magazines.

3. Section: Use of English: 60 minutes (approximately)

Candidates should familiarise themselves with a wide range of sources, registers, topics and lexical fields. Preparation should include practice in reading a text quickly for a first overall impression, followed by a close reading of the text in order to prevent any misunderstanding.

Skill	Overall length	Point	Number of Questions
1. Listening	approx 30 min.	15	15(1-15)
2. Reading	approx 60 min.	40	20(16-35)
3. Use of English	approx 60 min.	45	20(36-55)
Total approx. 2 hours 30 mins and passing grade is a minimum of 50 points			

1. LISTENING

Section 1.1: WHILE LISTENING

Questions 1–5. Complete the table below.

Hotel Information	
<i>Example answer</i>	
Name of accommodation:	<i>Carlton Hotel</i>
Length of stay:	3 nights
Rooms available:	Two en-suites at £270
Price inclusive of:	(1) _____
Payment method:	credit card
Name:	Michael
Date of birth:	(2) _____ 1968
Address:	273, Stanton Court, London.
Postcode:	(3) _____
Telephone:	08773 (4) _____
How much does a taxi cost from the hotel to the town?	Approximately (5) £_____

Section 1.2: WHILE LISTENING

Questions 6-10: Choose the correct letter A, B or C.

You will hear a woman asking a tutor for more information about a Media Studies course at a university.

6) How long did Louise work at a radio station?

- A. 2 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 6 years

7) Why does Louise want to do a Masters?

- A. To get a promotion in her current job
- B. To go into TV
- C. Employers like post-graduate qualifications

8) How long will it take to do the Masters part-time rather than the modular route?

- A. 18 months

- B. 3 years
- C. 4 years

Questions 9-10: Choose TWO letters A-F.

Which two things must Louise have to join the course?

- A. A bachelor's degree
- B. Work experience
- C. Either a bachelor's degree or work experience
- D. Research experience
- E. A completed thesis
- F. Motivation

Questions 11-15: Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Fees and Funding

The fees are (11) _____ per year to do the course part-time. The university has a (12) _____ it can use to fund the most suitable students. You must have a (13) _____ in place before you can get any funding. The details on funding can be found on the (14) _____. That will also have information on eligibility, help available, and (15)_____ .

2. READING

2.1 Read the passage. For questions 16 – 28, choose the appropriate answer that fits best according to the text

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 16–21 on your answer sheet.

Electroreception

A Open your eyes in seawater, and it is difficult to see much more than a murky, bleary green colour. Sounds, too, are garbled and difficult to comprehend. Without specialized equipment, humans would be lost in these deep-sea habitats, so how do fish make it seem so easy? Much of this is due to a biological phenomenon known as electroreception—the ability to perceive and act upon electrical stimuli as part of the overall senses. This ability is only found in aquatic or amphibious species because water is an efficient conductor of electricity.

B Electroreception comes in two variants. While all animals (including humans) generate electric signals, because they are emitted by the nervous system, some animals have the ability – known as passive electroreception – to receive and decode electric signals generated by other animals in order to sense their location.

C Other creatures can go further still, however. Animals with active electroreception possess bodily organs that generate special electric signals on cue. These can be used for mating signals and territorial displays as well as locating objects in the water. Active electroreceptors can differentiate between the various resistances that their electrical currents encounter. This can help them identify whether another creature is prey, predator, or something that is best left alone. Active electroreception has a range of about one body length, usually just enough to give its host time to get out of the way or go in for the kill.

D One fascinating use of active electroreception – known as the Jamming Avoidance Response mechanism – has been observed among members of some species known as the weakly electric fish. When two such electric fish meet in the ocean using the same frequency, each fish will then shift the frequency of its discharge so that they are transmitting on different frequencies. Doing so prevents their electroreception faculties from becoming jammed. Long before citizens’ band radio users first had to yell “Get off my frequency!” at hapless novices cluttering the airwaves, at least one species had found a way to peacefully and quickly resolve this type of dispute.

E Electroreception can also play an important role in animal defense. Rays are one such example. Young ray embryos develop inside egg cases that are attached to the sea bed. The embryos keep their tails in constant motion so as to pump water and allow them to breathe through the egg’s casing. If the embryo’s electroreceptors detect the presence of a predatory fish in the vicinity, however, the embryo stops moving (and in so doing ceases transmitting electric currents) until the fish has moved on. Because marine life of various types is often travels past, the embryo has evolved only to react to signals that are characteristic of the respiratory movements of potential predators such as sharks.

F Many people fear swimming in the ocean because of sharks. In some respects, this concern is well grounded – humans are poorly equipped when it comes to electroreceptive defence mechanisms. Sharks, meanwhile, hunt with extraordinary precision. They initially lock onto their prey through a keen sense of smell (two-thirds of a shark’s brain is devoted entirely to its olfactory organs). As the shark reaches proximity to its prey, it tunes into electric signals that ensure a precise strike on its target; this sense is so strong that the shark even attacks blindly by letting its eyes recede for protection.

G Normally, when humans are attacked it is purely by accident. Since sharks cannot detect from electroreception whether or not something will satisfy their tastes, they tend to “try before they buy”, taking one or two bites and then assessing the results (our sinewy muscle does not compare well with plumper, softer prey such as seals). Repeat attacks are highly likely once a human is bleeding, however; the force of the electric field is heightened by salt in the blood which creates the perfect setting for a feeding frenzy. In areas where shark attacks on humans are likely to occur, scientists are exploring ways to create artificial electroreceptors that would disorient the sharks and repel them from swimming beaches.

H There is much that we do not yet know concerning how electroreception functions. Although researchers have documented how electroreception alters hunting, defence and communication systems through observation, the exact neurological processes that encode and decode this information are unclear. Scientists are also exploring the role electroreception plays in navigation. Some have proposed that salt water and magnetic fields from the Earth’s core may interact to form electrical currents that sharks use for migratory purposes.

16. how electroreception can be used to help fish reproduce
17. a possible use for electroreception that will benefit humans
18. the term for the capacity which enables an animal to pick up but not send out electrical signals
19. why only creatures that live in or near water have electroreceptive abilities
20. how electroreception might help creatures find their way over long distances
21. a description of how some fish can avoid disrupting each other’s electric signals

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 22–24 on your answer sheet.

Shark's 22 _____ alert the young ray to its presence.

Embryo moves its 23 _____ in order to breathe.

Embryo stops sending 24 _____ when predator close by.

Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE words from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 25–28 on your answer sheet.

Shark Attack

A shark is a very effective hunter. Firstly, it uses its 25 _____ to smell its target. When the shark gets close, it uses 26 _____ to guide it toward an accurate attack. Within the final few feet the shark rolls its eyes back into its head. Humans are not popular food sources for most sharks due to their 27 _____. Nevertheless, once a shark has bitten a human, a repeat attack is highly possible as salt from the blood increases the intensity of the 28 _____.

2.2 Read the passage. For questions 29 – 35, choose the appropriate answer that fits best according to the text

Reading Passage 2

A In the early days of mountaineering, questions of safety, standards of practice, and environmental impact were not widely considered. The sport gained traction following the successful 1786 ascent of Mont Blanc, the highest peak in Western Europe, by two French mountaineers, Jacques Balmat and Michel-Gabriel Paccard. This event established the beginning of modern mountaineering, but the sole consideration over the next hundred years was the success or failure of climbers in reaching the summit and claiming the prestige of having made the first ascent.

B Toward the end of the nineteenth century, however, developments in technology spurred debate regarding climbing practices. Of particular concern in this era was the introduction of pitons (metal spikes that climbers hammer into the rock face for leverage) and the use of *belaying* techniques. A few, such as Italian climber Guido Rey, supported these methods as ways to render climbing less burdensome and more 'acrobatic'. Others felt that they were only of value as a safety net if all else failed. Austrian Paul Preuss went so far as to eschew all artificial aids, scaling astonishing heights using only his shoes and his bare hands. Albert Mummery, a well-known British mountaineer and author who climbed the European Alps, and, more famously, the Himalayas, where he died at the age of 39 attempting a notoriously difficult ascent, developed the notion of 'fair means' as a kind of informal protocol by which the use of 'walk-through' guidebooks and equipment such as ladders and grappling hooks were discouraged.

C By the 1940s, bolts had begun to replace pitons as the climber's choice of equipment, and criticism surrounding their use was no less fierce. In 1948, when two American climbers scaled Mount Brussels in the Canadian Rockies using a small number of pitons and bolts, climber Frank Smythe wrote of their efforts: 'I still regard Mount Brussels as unclimbed, and my feelings are no different from those I should have were I to hear that a helicopter had deposited its passenger on the summit of that mountain just so that he could boast that he had trodden an untrodden mountain top.'

D Climbing purists aside, it was not until the 1970s that the general tide began to turn against bolting and pitons. The USA, and much of the western world, was waking up to the damage it had been causing to the planet, and environmentalist campaigns and new government policies were becoming widespread. This new awareness and sensitivity to environmental issues spilled over into the rock-climbing community. As a result, a stripped-down style of rock climbing known as 'clean climbing' became widely adopted. Clean climbing helped preserve rock faces and, compared with older approaches, it was much simpler to practise. This was partly due to the hallmark

of clean climbing – the use of nuts – which were favoured over bolts because they could be placed into the rock wall with one hand while climbers maintained their grip on the rock with the other.

E Not everyone embraced the clean climbing movement, however. A decade later, debates over two more developments were erupting. The first related to the practice of chipping, in which climbers chip away pieces of rock in order to create tiny cracks in which to insert their fingers. The other major point of contention was a process that involves setting bolts in reverse from the top of the climb down. Rappel bolting makes almost any rock face climbable with relative ease, and as a result of this new technique, the sport has lost much of its risk factor and sense of pioneering spirit; indeed, it has become more about muscle power and technical mastery than a psychological trial of fearlessness under pressure. Because of this shift in focus, many amateur climbers have flocked to indoor climbing gyms, where the risk of serious harm is negligible.

F Given the environmental damage rock climbing can cause, this may be a positive outcome. It is ironic that most rock climbers and mountaineers love the outdoors and have great respect for the majesty of nature and the impressive challenges she poses, but that in the pursuit of their goals they inevitably trample sensitive vegetation, damaging and disturbing delicate flora and lichens which grow on ledges and cliff faces. Two researchers from a Canadian university, Doug Larson and Michelle McMillan, have found that rock faces that are regularly climbed have lost up to 80% of the coverage and diversity of native plant species. If that were not bad enough, non-native species have also been inadvertently introduced, having been carried in on climbers' boots.

G This leaves rock climbing with an uncertain future. Climbers are not the only user group that wishes to enjoy the wilderness – hikers, mountain bikers and horseback riders visit the same areas, and more importantly, they are much better organised, with long-established lobby groups protecting their interests. With increased pressure on limited natural resources, it has been suggested that climbers put aside their differences over the ethics of various climbing techniques and focus on the effect of their practices on the environment and their relationship with other users and landowners.

H In any event, there can be no doubt that the era of the rock climber as a lone wolf or intrepid pioneer is over. Like many other forms of recreation, rock climbing has increasingly come under the fold of institutional efforts to curb dangerous behaviour and properly manage our natural environments. This may have spoiled the magic, but it has also made the sport safer and more sustainable, and governing bodies would do well to consider heightening such efforts in the future.

****belaying:** fastening or controlling of a climber's rope by wrapping it around a metal device or another person*

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 2? Write;

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts with the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

in boxes 29–34 on your answer sheet.

29. In the early days of mountaineering, environmental impact was a key consideration.

30. Albert Mummery encouraged the use of pitons and belaying techniques in climbing.

31. Bolts had completely replaced pitons as the preferred equipment for climbers by the 1940s.

32. The practice of clean climbing became widely accepted due to its environmental friendliness and simplicity.

33. Many beginner climbers embraced rappel bolting to avoid the damage and master their muscle power.

34. The future of rock climbing remains uncertain as environmentalist groups like Greenpeace and WWF suggest that climbers think the result of their actions.

35. Choose the most appropriate title for the reading passage. Write the correct letter in box 35 on your answer sheet.

- A. A history of rock climbing
- B. Ethics and issues in rock climbing
- C. Current trends in rock climbing
- D. Sport climbers versus traditional climbers

3. USE OF ENGLISH

3.1. Complete the paragraph from 36 to 42 by using the most appropriate word or phrase which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

It is rare for there to be an equal number of male and female students on a university course. Traditionally, in Britain (36) _____ least, physics students are mainly male. (37) _____ contrast, students studying modern languages such as French tend to be female. This raises two important questions: is this because of discrimination, and what, if anything, should be done about it?

In (38) _____ mind, most universities do not discriminate in terms of gender. On (39) _____ contrary, they are keen to increase the number of women on physics courses and increase the number of men on French courses. The reason (40) _____ there are more women on certain courses is that more women apply. It may well also be true that, with certain courses, (41) _____ equal number of male and female students apply, the female applicants, for example, have better qualifications (42) _____ the male applicants, and are so given more places.

3.2. Questions 43-50 Read the text below and use the given word in the most suitable form that fits in the space to make a meaningful context.

Change happens _____ (43. **CONSTANT**) as the last 50 years have proved. Some changes, such as air travel, the Internet and mobile phones, provide ease and _____ (44. **CONVENIENT**) Others, like access to education, have had a deeper impact.

Nothing has had a bigger influence on our lives than recent changes in education. Fifty years ago, education was considered by some an unnecessary luxury. Nowadays, however, education isn't just a privilege for the _____ (45. **CHOOSE**) few. Young men and women from all areas of life are becoming _____ (46. **PROFESSION**) and improving their quality of life. This will be _____ (47. **BENEFIT**) to future generations because a better-educated society is a fairer and more skilled one.

_____ (48. **IRONY**), however, the change from rural to urban living that drove people to cities in search of better opportunities has led to several modern-day problems. City dwellers have become less

_____ (49. **HEALTH**). They no longer eat fresh farm food, and instead, prefer ready meals and fast food. Urban _____ (50. **RESIDE**) no longer exercise by working the land. They use their cars instead of walking.

3.3. Questions 51-55 Complete the second sentence to give a similar meaning to the first sentence. Using the word given is a **MUST**. Do not change the word given.

51. It was his intention to come, but she had an important meeting to attend to.

Prevent:

He was going to come, but..... doing so.

52. No one but you can access your personal data unless you allow them.

If:

Only you can get your personal information
to anyone else.

53. After she had talked with her teacher again, she discovered how she could review quickly yet thoroughly.

Before:

....., she was unable to find an effective way to do the revision quickly and thoroughly.

54. Discipline is a necessary but certainly not sufficient condition for learning to take place.

Although:

....., discipline is not enough.

55. I have almost no doubt that she was lying about her intentions.

Must:

For me, she.....