



**BARTIN UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
COMPULSORY PREP CLASSES  
PROFICIENCY EXAM**

A

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Exam Room:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EXAM GUIDELINES**

1. The proficiency exam consists of four main sections: Listening (20%), Reading (20%), Writing (30%), and Speaking (30%).
2. The first session of the exam includes the Listening and Reading components and lasts for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. It will start at 09.00 and end at \_\_\_\_\_ on 27.09.2022. You are not allowed to enter or leave the exam room within the first 30 minutes.
3. The second session includes the Writing component of the exam. It will start at \_\_\_\_\_ and take 30 minutes.
4. The third session will be held for the Speaking component of the exam on 28.09.2022.
5. The exam booklet consists of \_\_\_\_\_ multiple choice questions, \_\_\_\_\_ open-ended questions, and one writing task, which covers 15 pages. Please check the page numbers and the number of questions. If there is a problem with the booklet, ask for another one.
6. Exam takers bear the responsibility for writing necessary information or filling the compulsory areas on the exam booklet and the answer sheet. Make sure you write your first name, second name, student number, department, and exam room on the exam booklet. Remember to mark the answer sheet and carefully block the booklet type, student number, and your responses on the answer sheet.
7. Do not fold or wrinkle the answer sheet since your answers will not be evaluated when the sheet gets damaged.
8. There is only one correct answer to each multiple-choice question. The number of wrong answers will not affect the overall exam score. Answers will be counted as incorrect if more than one of the alternatives is marked.
9. Make sure you bring in your own materials (e.g., pencil, eraser) for the exam. It is forbidden to speak or exchange pencil or eraser with other exam takers during the exam. The exams of the students who disobey the rules will be counted invalid.

## LISTENING (20 pts)

### Recording 1 (Selective Listening)

For items 1-5, you will listen to a recording about choking. As you listen, choose the best option to complete the sentences. Before the recording begins, you have 1 minute to check the questions and the alternatives.

**RECORDING 1:** *How to stay calm under pressure* by Noa Kageyama and Pen-Pen Chen

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cqgm0zFr\\_GM&ab\\_channel=TED-Ed](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cqgm0zFr_GM&ab_channel=TED-Ed)

- 1) What does “choking” refer to in the context of the recording?
  - a) when something is stuck in your throat
  - b) when you are very successful
  - c) focusing your attention on the performance of a task
  - d) when the audience does not support you
  - e) **failing at something despite having a lot of practice**
- 2) What do the two theories related to “choking” agree on?
  - a) students experience choking in school
  - b) only famous people experience choking
  - c) **choking is related to focus**
  - d) everyone can choke
  - e) choking is inevitable
- 3) What does pressure cause us to do when performing a simple task?
  - a) to complete the task slowly
  - b) **to overanalyse and forget**
  - c) to perform it faster
  - d) to do it automatically
  - e) to effectively focus on it
- 4) What kind of people are more susceptible or vulnerable to “choking”?
  - a) those who are famous and used to fans watching them
  - b) those who are very assertive and confident
  - c) **those who are self-conscious, anxious, and worried about being judged**
  - d) those who have never completed the task before
  - e) those who try to remember a shopping list or a phone number
- 5) According to the speaker, someone can avoid “choking” by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) trying to remember phone numbers and grocery lists
  - b) **practising under stressful conditions and having a ritual**
  - c) practising only at night without others watching
  - d) performing without others watching
  - e) failing many times

#### KEY

1. e
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b

## Recording 2: Careful Listening

**RECORDING 2:** You will listen to a short talk for items 6-10. Please take notes while listening to the recording. At the end of the talk, you will be given a separate paper with 5 questions about the talk and **3 minutes** to go over your notes and write short answers (**1-3 words**) for each question. You can use this sheet for your notes.

## Rainbow recycling – Lingohack

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RD6eBHQY99c&t=29s&ab\\_channel=BBCLearningEnglish](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RD6eBHQY99c&t=29s&ab_channel=BBCLearningEnglish)

[illegible]

**RECORDING 2:** Make sure you write your answers on the lines (\_\_\_\_) below relevant questions and spell the words correctly. You have **3 minutes** to go over your notes and write short answers (**1-3 words**) for each question.

6) What is the video is mainly about?

\_\_\_\_\_

7) Which country is the video discussing?

\_\_\_\_\_

8) How many separate categories are people expected to sort their waste into?

\_\_\_\_\_

9) How are the trash bags sorted once they arrive at the recycling building?

\_\_\_\_\_

10) What is produced when food waste gets recycled?

\_\_\_\_\_

**KEY**

6. Recycling
7. Sweden
8. Seven
9. By colour
10. Bio gas

## READING (20 pts)

### Cloze Test (6 pts)

Choose the correct response or statement to fill in the blanks in the text below (questions 11-16)

We are the architects of our own lives. Our subjective experience carries more power than our objective situation. How we live our lives can have **11** (\_\_\_) effects on how we age and develop diseases, including cancer. In general, optimistic people live longer than pessimistic people. A(n) **12** (\_\_\_) review of the medical literature to determine the strength of the association between optimism and physical health revealed that optimism was a critical **13** (\_\_\_) of health outcomes in cardiovascular diseases such as immune function, stroke, cancer. Of course, it does not necessarily mean that optimists will never get ill (mentally or physically), but they are more likely **14** (\_\_\_) diseases better than pessimists in most cases. Moreover, if we feel good about ourselves, not only will our health improve, but so will our relationships. As a result, our friends and colleagues will like and respect us, **15** (\_\_\_) in turn will make us feel even better about ourselves. Thus, we create a self-reinforcing reward system grounded **16** (\_\_\_) epigenetics.

11)

- a) mundane
- b) significant
- c) trivial
- d) minor
- e) invaluable

14)

- a) manage
- b) manager
- c) managed
- d) managing
- e) to manage

12)

- a) vague
- b) doubtful
- c) thorough
- d) ambiguous
- e) random

15)

- a) -
- b) which
- c) what
- d) whatever
- e) whichever

13)

- a) predictor
- b) medium
- c) detector
- d) means
- e) prophet

16)

- a) behind
- b) on
- c) of
- d) in
- e) for

### KEY

- 11. b
- 12. c
- 13. a
- 14. e
- 15. b
- 16. d

### Paragraph (3 pts)

Answer the questions according to the text (questions 17-19).

If you enjoy computerized personality tests, you might have noticed how much a single app can reveal about your profile - your age, sex, and more. Looking at the profile that a personality test creates from your online activity history can be entertaining. However, it shows how easy it is for anyone who tracks our digital activities to find out our emotions and potentially disturb our privacy. In 2018, an app that recognizes mood was introduced. The app, Loki, analyses face-tracking data taken from the front camera of a mobile phone and recognizes emotions in real time as people check their social media accounts. Then, it provides content based on the person's emotional state.

The app was created to show the potential of social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram.

▲ For instance, they can provide related advertisements depending on one's mood. Research has shown that people tend to loosen their purse strings when in a good mood. So, advertisers might want to show more ads on your phone when you particularly feel good. For this purpose, The program was trained with facial expressions and introduced the emotions that match each expression. These steps enabled the app to discover how facial expression relates to mood and finally turn into an "emotion detector" as a guide for targeting online advertising

17) Which sentence fits best at the ▲ mark in the passage?

- a) We do not see certain news on social media or our digital devices by chance.
- b) One's digital footprints on social media show certain characteristics and preferences.
- c) These platforms can track user emotions to control the content that the users see.
- d) Our search history on the Web can give others surprising information about our psychology.
- e) Advertising is more successful when its message is adapted to the mood of the customer.

18) In the text, Loki is called an "emotion detector" because it \_\_\_\_\_

- a) makes personality analysis to affect our buying behaviour
- b) tracks our online actions to influence our emotions
- c) aims to encourage advertisers for online advertising
- d) recognizes human emotions with zero error rate
- e) identifies one's emotions to inform online ad content

19) What can be the best title for the passage?

- a) The Internet Knows You Better than You can ever Imagine
- b) An Effective Type of Online Advertising
- c) How the Internet has Changed the Ad Game
- d) The Internet and Individual Privacy: How to Protect Yourself
- e) Online Advertising and Some Undesired Results

### KEY

- 17. c
- 18. e
- 19. a

### Article (5 pts)

In this part, you will be given such an article as follows, and the question types may vary as open-ended short answer, true-false, sentence completion, matching headings, and inference or reference multiple choice questions, etc.

Answer the questions according to the text (questions 20-24).

### The Brothers Who Changed Aviation

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys, they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brother's interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion- a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet.

By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

Mark each sentence as T (True) or F (False) according to the reading text. (1 point each)

- 20) Some people made fun of the Wright brothers because they did not believe that they would achieve. \_\_\_\_ (T/F)
- 21) Previously, the Wright brothers were not only interested in producing airplanes. \_\_\_\_ (T/F)
- 22) It made the brothers abandon their efforts that they were unable to achieve sufficient lift power. \_\_\_\_ (T/F)
- 23) They were not completely successful with their first plane. \_\_\_\_ (T/F)
- 24) The Wright brothers were the first inventors who started aviation. \_\_\_\_ (T/F)

KEY: 20. T

21. T

22. T

23. T

24. F

### Sentence Completion (3 pts)

Choose the correct statement to complete the sentences in the questions below (questions 25-27).

25) South Korea's parliament approved a bill that bans major app store operators \_\_\_\_.

- a) because the final vote was 180 in favour out of 188 attending to pass the amendment to the Act
- b) such as Google and Apple from forcing software developers to use their payment systems, effectively stopping them from charging commissions on in-app purchases
- c) Google Play provides far more than payment processing, and its service fee helps keep Android free
- d) but the South Korean move raises the stakes for Apple and Google who face similar legislation in the United States
- e) that was introduced earlier this month by a bipartisan trio of senators

**KEY**

25. b

### Irrelevant Sentence (3 pts)

Choose the irrelevant sentence in the paragraphs below (questions 28-30)

28)

(I) Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature, and ideals of education. (II) It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. (III) Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment, and wisdom. (IV) It is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. (V) Major subfields of academic philosophy include metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and logic.

- a) I   b) II   c) III   d) IV   e) V

**KEY**

28. c

**WRITING (30 pts)**

**Please write a 350-word paragraph on only ONE of the following topics below.**

The essay should:

- include introduction, body, and conclusion paragraphs.
- be checked for coherence and unity

## Topic 1

How can people be encouraged to take public transportation? What needs to be done to make public transportation an effective option for more people in your town?

## Topic 2

What are the effects of picture and video-based social media platforms like Snapchat, TikTok, or Instagram on teenage social interaction?

[illegible]

## **SPEAKING (30 pts)**

**For the speaking component of the exam, students will randomly choose a topic card and talk about the topic by answering the questions regarding the topic on their card.**

<b>SAMPLE CARD 1</b>  <b>Language Learners</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are your strengths and weaknesses as a language learner?</li><li>• How can you define an ideal language learner?</li><li>• Who is more likely to be successful in language learning?</li><li>• Do your personal characteristics have an impact on the way you learn English or other languages? Why (not)? How?</li><li>• What do you recommend to language learners?</li></ul>	<b>SAMPLE CARD 2</b>  <b>Salary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why do you think some jobs pay more than others?</li><li>• What do you think is the most important factor that goes into how much someone gets paid?</li><li>• What jobs do you think are overpaid? Why?</li><li>• What jobs do you think are underpaid? Why?</li><li>• How do you think people working in a low salary job can increase their salary?</li></ul>
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