

MUĞLA SITKI KOÇMAN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
B2 PROFICIENCY SAMPLE EXAM

NAME-SURNAME: _____
SCHOOL NUMBER: _____

DATE :
DURATION : 135 MINUTES
TIME : 10:00

ÖĞRENCİLERİN DİKKATİNE!

- Cep telefonunuzu kapalı konumda tutunuz.
- Sınavda yalnızca kurşun kalem kullanınız.
- Sınavın ilk 15 dakikası içinde geciken öğrenciler sınava alınır.
- Dinleme bölümü bitmeden hiçbir öğrenci sınav salonunu terk edemez. Dinleme bölümü 20. dakikada başlar.
- Yazılarınızın okunaklı olmasına dikkat ediniz. Okunamayan cevaplardan öğrenci sorumludur.
- Bu sınav **_12_** sayfadır. Lütfen başlamadan önce kontrol ediniz. Sayfaların tam olduğundan ve basım hatası olmadığından emin olunuz. Eksik ya da hatalı basım olup da bildirilmediği takdirde bu durumdan öğrenci kendisi sorumludur.
- Kopya teşebbüsünde bulunmayınız. Aksi takdirde hakkınızda tutanak tutulacak ve sınavınız iptal edilecektir.
- Tüm cevaplarınızı **cevap kağıdına** yazınız.
- Yazma bölümü cevap kağıdının arkasındadır.
- Konuşma sınavı tarihinde olacaktır.
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçığını teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE STUDENTS!

- Please turn off mobile phones.
- Only use pencils for the exam.
- Students can enter the exam up to 15 minutes late.
- Students cannot leave the classroom before the listening part finishes.
- The listening part starts at 10:20 am (20 minutes after the exam begins)
- Please write legibly/clearly. You are responsible for answers that can't be understood.
- This exam is **_12_** pages. Before you begin, please check for page numbers and printer errors. Students are responsible for these errors if they don't tell the teacher.
- Do not cheat /or copy; it is illegal. Your exam will be taken and cancelled.
- Write all your answers on the **answer sheet**.
- Writing part is behind the answer sheet.
- Speaking exam will be on
- Remember to return your exam book to the teacher.

| PARTS | GRADE | STUDENT'S GRADE |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| LISTENING | 15 | |
| READING | 25 | |
| USE OF ENGLISH | 30 | |
| WRITING | 15 | |
| SPEAKING | 15 | |
| TOTAL GRADE | 100 | |

LISTENING (15 PTS)

PART 1. You will hear a man on the radio reviewing last weekend's television programmes. Circle the correct answers A, B or C. (5x1=5 pts.)

1. What did the reviewer particularly like about *Plants of Australia*?
A It was beautiful to look at.
B It gave a lot of knowledge.
C It was filmed in unusual locations.

2. The reviewer says the series *Jojo's party*
A ended at the weekend.
B will continue until October.
C started six months ago.

3. *Who knows?* was different from usual because
A it was mostly about sport.
B it had a new group of experts.
C the questions were from the audience.

4. The reviewer thinks that *Sunday's Police Officer Briggs* was
A surprisingly good.
B the worst in the series.
C of its usual standard.

5. Vanessa Cosgrave wasn't in *It's Comedy Time!* on Sunday because
A she was away on holiday.
B she arrived late at the studio.
C she has left the programme.

PART 2. You will hear an interview with a novelist called Laura Reddington. Complete the sentences with ONLY ONE WORD. (5x1=5 pts.)

• **NOVELIST LAURA**

- Laura explains that she studied modern **(1)** _____ at university.
- In the end, Laura got a career as a **(2)** _____ after considering other alternatives.
- Laura says she found her job both satisfying and exhausting.
- The first type of book which Laura attempted to write was **(3)** _____ fiction.
- Laura noticed that novels dealing with the history of science were doing well.
- Laura's detective novel is about a man who believed he'd found a new **(4)** _____.
- Laura gives the example of clothes as an historical detail she needed to research.
- In Laura's novel most of the events are made up.
- When planning a novel, Laura concentrates on the plot first.
- When she is working on a book, she usually writes around **(5)** _____ words per day.

PART 3. You will hear five different people talking about cities they have visited. Use the letters only once. (5x1=5 pts.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. It was exactly as I had expected. | Speaker 1 ____ |
| B. It is hard to find your way around it. | Speaker 2 ____ |
| C. It is overrated. | Speaker 3 ____ |
| D. It can get too crowded. | Speaker 4 ____ |
| E. It was much better than I expected. | Speaker 5 ____ |

READING (25 PTS)

PART 1. Read the text and circle the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (4x2=8 pts.)

AMERICAN FIRST FAMILY

It began in 1987 as a 30-second cartoon on the Tracey Ullman Show. Now the Simpsons is a world-famous TV series, making superstars of Bart, Homer, Marge, Lisa and Maggie in 70 countries. The Simpsons, even though they have very little of money, intelligence or even ability, are surely the USA's First Family.

It is remarkable that one of the greatest comedies of all time should feature a bright yellow cast with only six fingers each, but the Simpsons is one of TV's finest achievements. If you are one of those people who still think that The Simpsons is just a cartoon for children, then you would be making a big mistake.

The Simpsons was, and still is, one of the funniest, cleverest and most subversive* programmes on television. It is surprisingly inventive, brilliantly written and at times it manages to be deeply sincere. The fact that it managed to achieve all of this on the normally conservative Fox Network is another example of its genius.

An average episode has more jokes than most sitcoms manage in a lifetime. There is so much going on that it's often hard to get everything on first viewing. But although the writers manage to make the show so funny they always focus on characterisation.

When Matt Groening, the founder of the show, came up with the character of Homer Simpson, he created one of the greatest comedy figures of all time. Homer is a brilliantly animated man of astonishing stupidity, selfishness and greed, who still manages to be loveable. Homer's family – wife Marge, children Bart and Lisa – always support him.

Although many people don't realise it, the Simpsons are actually a loving family, a point which ex-President George Bush (Senior) famously missed when he declared that 'America needs to be a lot more like The Waltons* and a lot less like The Simpsons', a comment the programme later made fun of.

The Simpsons has been around for over 20 years, but there's no reason to suppose that it will not last another 20. The show is not afraid to look at politics, religion or social issues, and the characters are universal, meaning it appeals not just to audiences in the USA, but also in the rest of the world. Matt Groening has described the Simpsons as 'lazy, stubborn and addicted to watching TV.' In short, just like the rest of us, only more so.

***The Waltons** was a show about a traditional home-loving family.

***subversive:** critical, huzur bozucu

1. The writer seems to think that *The Simpsons*

- a) is particularly stupid.
- b) is becoming a bit old-fashioned.
- c) appeals to both adults and younger viewers.
- d) does not deserve its success.

2. The writers of *The Simpsons*

- a) occasionally use the same jokes again.
- b) always pay attention to characterisation.
- c) make jokes about other situation comedies.
- d) make sure the jokes are not easy to understand.

3. According to the text, Homer Simpson is

- a) not as selfish as he appears.
- b) similar in many ways to Matt Groening.
- c) appealing in spite of his faults.
- d) very different to the rest of the family.

4. The text says the characters are popular because

- a) they are typically American.
- b) they make fun of religion.
- c) they annoy the politicians.
- d) they interest everyone.

PART 2. Read the text and answer questions 1-7 by choosing sections (A-D). Write only letters (A-D). (7x1=7 pts.)

A HOME FACTORIES

The world of 3-D printing, which is already used in some factories, is developing rapidly and is becoming more affordable to home users as prices are starting to fall.

A 3-D printer is similar in some ways to a normal printer; the difference is that instead of using ink, 3-D printers use tiny drops of plastic or other materials, and slowly build up layer upon layer to finally create an object.

At the moment they are still quite limited in the materials they can use and the items they can produce. They can make things like toy parts, watchstraps or torches, but it is only a matter of time before they become more powerful and more accurate.

As 3-D printers improve, they will be able to produce electrical items, motors, and computer parts- and ultimately, along with being able to make anything from plastic cups to mobile phones, they will even be capable of producing other 3-D printers that are identical to themselves.

B SMALL SCIENCE, BIG IDEAS

You can get books and newspapers on computer screens easily enough, but a lot of people dislike carrying round heavy laptops all the time. However, nanotechnology – the science which involves working with individual atoms and molecules is starting to bring the idea of electronic paper a bit closer to reality.

'Electronic paper' will be a very thin computer screen, but you will be able to fold it up, write on it, and also download documents onto it. At the moment it is still at an early stage; for electronic paper to feel like real paper, everything from the processor, to the ink, to the surface of the paper will have to be made on a microscopically small case.

Success, though, could change the way we use paper forever. Schoolbooks will be easy to carry around, because you will only need one. The words on the page will change with every lesson through a wireless internet connection. Instead of seeing photographs, you will see moving pictures and hear people speak, making studying more exciting and interactive. On top of that, we will need to cut down far fewer trees to make paper, meaning that this could even help the problem of climate change.

C FLOATING FURNITURE

Given that we spend roughly a third of our life asleep, you can't help feeling that ordinary beds are a bit old-fashioned. So a new floating bed which floats 40 cm above the floor represents a significant development in the design of sleeping apparatus.

On show at the recent Millionaire Fair in Kortrijk, Belgium, the floating bed is the result of six years of development by Dutch architect Janjaap Ruijsenaars. Using powerful magnets to enable it to float, the full scale bed can support 900 kilograms of weight, while a smaller one can safely support 80 kilograms. People are already beginning to see that floating furniture might have all sorts of uses. Some museums have expressed an interest in using the beds in their exhibitions, and a number of stores want to use them for their displays.

However, if you're thinking of getting one of these, you may be in for a disappointment. The small unit sells for €125,000 and the full floating bed costs €1,200,000, so you may have to put off buying one until it comes down in price.

D NOW YOU SEE ME, NOW YOU DON'T

A cloak which can make you invisible is something that a lot of people would like to have. Apparently, it may one day move from fiction to reality, because researchers are already working on the idea.

The secret lies in developing special materials that will guide light around an object. A cloak made of these would allow light to flow round it and carry on moving, rather like a river flowing around a smooth stone. If you looked at the cloak, you would apparently see right through it, while the person inside could move around without being seen.

According to John Pendry, a physicist at Imperial College London this is not science fiction. 'It's theoretically possible to do these Harry Potter things, but what's standing in the way is our engineering capabilities.'

At the moment, the cloak does not exist, but researchers are beginning to make progress. An early version could be as close as eighteen months away, Pendry said.

Which section mentions a product or technology that:

- is like something from a well-known children's book? 1.____
- may be used for showing moving pictures? 2.____
- currently comes in two different sizes? 3.____
- has a definite educational use? 4.____
- is already used in industry? 5.____
- could prevent people from seeing you? 6.____
- is too expensive for most people? 7.____

PART 3. Read the text and the missing sentences (A – F). Choose the sentence which best fits each gap 1 - 5. There is one extra sentence that you don't need. (5x2=10 pts.)

THE AIRPORT PHOTOGRAPHER

I'm a photographer based at Heathrow Airport in London. Airlines often commission me to take photos of aircraft or their staff. But mostly I concentrate on getting shots of celebrities as they come through the arrivals hall. I sell some photos direct to the daily newspapers and celebrity magazines, and the rest go to a picture agency.

On a typical day I look out for the flights arriving from Los Angeles on the major airlines. **(1)** ____ Most of them fly either with British Airways because it's such an established company, or with Virgin Atlantic because the owner, Richard Branson, moves in those celebrity circles.

You've got to cover all the incoming flights though- Victoria Beckham took to flying with Air New Zealand at one time. I know the ground and security staff here very well. Often it's one of them who tips me off that a big star has just come through passport control. That can really make all the difference to being in the right place at the right time.

I've been working here for many years now, so I've seen thousands of celebrities throughout the decades. In my experience, the old stars are the best. Joan Collins is my favourite- she sends me a Christmas card every year. Mick Jagger also knows me and always says hello. People like Paul McCartney and Rod Stewart are lots of fun, too. **(2)** ____ I guess that's because they can see the value of it.

The big stars of today are generally okay. People like Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie give you a polite smile. I won't mention names, but there are some who wave me away rudely, while others even have their managers popping up from nowhere, saying; 'no pictures' to the waiting photographers. When that happens, they have to do what we call 'duck and dive' to get a shot. You've probably seen photographers leaping around in this manner on TV footage of celebrities arriving at airports and wondered why they do it- well often that's why.

(3) ____ One time, Naomi Campbell refused to come out from behind a pillar. She called up for a buggy and hopped on the back, so there I was chasing it, trying to get a shot of her. But the next time I saw her she'd just got engaged and came up to me to show me the ring.

But today's stars don't make my job as easy as it was, today's technology more than makes up for it. When I started out it was much less sophisticated. I remember when the British queen's granddaughters, Princess Beatrice and Eugenie, were just babies. I heard that their mother, the Duchess of York, was coming through Heathrow with them. She was carrying both babies in her arms. **(4)** ____ I realised I had a good chance of getting one of them onto the front page of the newspaper, which is always the photographer's aim.

So I called my editor to warn him, then rolled up the film, labelled it, put it in an envelope and organised for a motorbike dispatch rider to pick it up, take it back to the newspaper offices and have it developed. It had taken three hours.

Today, I have my digital cameras and laptop with me, and the office gets images in three minutes. It's difficult to believe sometimes how much things like that have changed. **(5)** ____ When David Beckham was first going out to live in Los Angeles, for example, the photos I'd taken of him boarding the plane were published in the newspapers before he'd even got there.

- A. You get the impression that they enjoy the attention.
- B. I was lucky enough to get some lovely shots of them.
- C. With some stars, however, you are never quite sure what you are going to get.
- D. They could be appearing in the arrivals' hole at any time, night or day, of course.
- E. But there is no doubt that these have made a big difference to the job.
- F. That's where you generally find the celebrities.

USE OF ENGLISH (30 PTS)

PART 1. Read the text and circle the correct options a, b, c or d. (8x1=8 pts.)

WHAT IS A COINCIDENCE?

A coincidence is a surprising thing that **(1)** _____ to us. For example, you and a friend both go shopping on the same day. You don't go together and don't discuss your shopping plans in advance, but **(2)** _____ you meet up afterwards, you are amazed to discover that you've bought an identical T-shirt. By chance, you each decided to buy the same one. Many people consider coincidences as significant. **(3)** _____ you and your friend communicate with each other in some subconscious way? What does it tell you about your friendship? Well, the simple definition could be that, being close friends, you have similar taste in clothes.

In reality, life is full of coincidences, but normally we don't notice **(4)** _____. For example, in almost fifty percent **(5)** _____ all football matches, two players share the same birthday. This seems surprising when you know that there are 365 possible birthdays in the year. But most of these matches will **(6)** _____ played without anybody being aware that coincidence exists. **(7)** _____ your birthday is today, you don't generally tell people about it. In addition, without realising it, you probably come into contact with lots of people who were born on the same day as you. But when a coincidence **(8)** _____ to your attention, it still seems amazing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) results | b) affects | c) succeeds | d) happens |
| 2. a) unless | b) when | c) after | d) then |
| 3. a) Have | b) Were | c) Did | d) Had |
| 4. a) them | b) they | c) their | d) there |
| 5. a) for | b) on | c) of | d) in |
| 6. a) been | b) being | c) to be | d) be |
| 7. a) Unless | b) If | c) Therefore | d) Whereas |
| 8. a) was brought | b) is brought | c) am brought | d) has brought |

PART 2. Rewrite the sentences so that the meaning remains similar. Don't change the given word. (8x1=8 pts.)

1. One of the local people gave us the directions to the hospital.

BY

We _____ to the hospital by one of the local people.

2. I didn't remember her birthday, so I didn't buy her a present.

IF

I _____ if I had remembered her birthday.

3. Oscar finished first in the marathon although he has no legs.

DESPITE

Oscar finished first in the marathon _____ no legs.

4. 'Do you want to go to a rock concert this weekend, David?' Maria asked.

HIM

Maria asked _____ go to a rock concert that weekend.

5. My mother finds ironing more boring than any other housework.

LEAST

Ironing is _____ for my mother.

6. This is the place. People go there when they want to relax and dance.

WHERE

This _____ when they want to relax and dance.

7. The afternoon was so hot that we decided to go to the beach.

SUCH

It was _____ we decided to go the beach.

8. I'm sure that dress is expensive because it has a designer label.

BE

That dress _____ because it has a designer label.

PART 3. Read the text and fill in the blanks with ONLY ONE WORD. (7X1=7 pts.)

AN INFLUENTIAL COOK

Delia Smith is **(1)** _____ of the most widely respected cookery writers in Britain. She has made regular appearances in television cookery programmes **(2)** _____ over thirty years, and more than ten million copies of her cookery books have **(3)** _____ sold.

Delia always says that her real skill is communication rather than cooking. Indeed she had no formal cookery training when she began writing on the subject in a daily newspaper in 1969. Delia writes simple step-by-step recipes **(4)** _____ inexperienced cooks can follow. What's **(5)** _____, her recipes are tried-and-tested, Delia has made them successfully at least twenty times before they appear on television or in one of her books.

Because people trust Delia's recipes, they tend **(6)** _____ take her advice in large numbers. In 1998, after Delia presented three programmes devoted to the cooking of eggs, sales of eggs in Britain increased by fifty-four million and the sales of cranberries increased similarly after Delia included some of the little red berries in a recipe for cooking roast duck. In supermarkets across the country, shoppers were demanding cranberries, **(7)** _____ unfortunately there were none left to buy. Cooking is not Delia's only interest. She is also a director of her local football club, where she runs a restaurant at the ground.

PART 4. Use the word given at the end of each line to form a word which fits the blank in the same line. (7X1=7 pts.)

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE WEB

In the early days, the Internet was a great way to get information, buy products or send emails to friends. It's still **(1)** _____ useful for doing all of those things, **EXTREME** but recent **(2)** _____ are changing the way people – especially young **DEVELOPE** people – are using the web. The popularity of social networking sites like Facebook or Twitter is rocketing. These sites don't just let you contact friends and make **(3)** _____ about what to do tonight and where to go – they also allow **ARRANGE** you to **(4)** _____ with other people that your friends know, making it **CONNECTION** possible to get to know a much wider circle of contacts.

This idea of involving the users of the world wide web lies behind a number of **(5)** _____ projects. Wikipedia, for example, which is already far **AMBITION** bigger than any traditional encyclopaedias, has been created from small **(6)** _____ from millions of people from all over the world. This **CONTRIBUTE** approach to the Internet – or Web 2 as its **(7)** _____ supporters **ENTHUSIASM** like to call it – will radically change the way we go about our lives at home and at work.

