

ORDU UNIVERSITY

2024-2025

SPRING TERM

ERASMUS EXAM

SAMPLE

NAME/SURNAME:

NUMBER:

DURATION: 90 Minutes

PART I LISTENING

LISTENING I. WHILE-LISTENING

You will hear extracts of people talking in five different situations. Choose the correct answer.

D. he does not call back.

Extract 1

1. The man picks up his son ...
 - A. rarely.
 - B. usually.
 - C. all the time.
 - D. at the weekends.
2. At the end of the argument, they both feel ...
 - A. annoyed.
 - B. embarrassed.
 - C. apologetic.
 - D. relieved.

Extract 2

3. The host ...
 - A. wanted them to bring a guest.
 - B. is glad that they are early.
 - C. is upset that they can't stay long.
 - D. is surprised to see them.
4. The male guest ...
 - A. would like to eat.
 - B. has already eaten.
 - C. wants to introduce Sarah to Fay.
 - D. regrets coming to the party.

Extract 3

5. The caller is inviting Andy ...
 - A. on holiday for the weekend.
 - B. to a social event.
 - C. on a romantic date.
 - D. to a business meeting.
6. Andy is busy, so ...
 - A. he offered to call back later.
 - B. the caller will phone back later.
 - C. he promises to call back later.

Extract 4

7. She calls to ...
 - A. rearrange the meeting of the 23rd.
 - B. confirm the meeting of the 23rd.
 - C. cancel the meeting of the 23rd.
 - D. informs him about the meeting of the 23rd.
8. Mike ...
 - A. agrees to having the meeting on the 3rd.
 - B. doesn't commit to a date for the meeting.
 - C. will forward the agenda to Nell.
 - D. suggests postponing the meeting indefinitely.

Extract 5

9. The sister is frustrated because ...
 - A. she doesn't have enough time.
 - B. she forgot to submit her application.
 - C. her brother has interrupted her.
 - D. the computer app isn't working.
10. The brother ...
 - A. knows what he's going to do in the future.
 - B. wishes his sister wasn't applying for university.
 - C. doesn't feel a university education is useful.
 - D. wants to apply for university too.

LISTENING II. NOTE-TAKING

Listen to two people describing a bad experience and take notes on the table given below. You will use your notes to answer a few questions later.

Speakers	Experiences
Speaker 1 Emil	
Speaker 2 Sarah	

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE

11. Emil is vegetarian ...
 - A. because he needed to save money at university.
 - B. because he didn't like how it tasted.
 - C. because his family follows a vegetarian diet.
 - D. because he has strong beliefs.
12. Emil was finding it hard to sleep because ...
 - A. of the pressure he was under.
 - B. he was homesick.
 - C. all he could think about was eating chicken.
 - D. he was drinking too much coffee.
13. Sarah felt that Facebook ...
 - A. helped her keep in touch with old friends.
 - B. had become too impersonal.
 - C. was dominated by celebrity gossip.
 - D. was a useful tool for getting accurate news.
14. She initially tried to ...
 - A. take a break from the site.
 - B. learn more about the fake news industry.
 - C. control the information Facebook sent to her.
 - D. report false news articles to the platform.
15. By the end of her experiment, ...
 - A. Sarah regretted deleting her Facebook account.
 - B. Sarah liked the articles she was being sent.
 - C. Sarah's closest friends had left Facebook too.
 - D. Sarah's news feed still wasn't appropriate.
16. Which speaker felt ashamed of what they did?
 - A. Neither Speaker 1 nor Speaker 2
 - B. Only Speaker 1
 - C. Only Speaker 2
 - D. Both Speaker 1 and Speaker 2

SECTION: READING

READING I

Read the article about climate migrants. Choose the correct answer according to the text.

Climate Migrants

As the climate crisis gets worse, millions of people are being displaced – forced to leave their homes – due to environmental problems. These people, often called climate migrants or climate refugees, face serious challenges. Climate change is causing many areas to become less safe or less able to support life. Some people abandon their homes because of sudden disasters like floods, hurricanes, or wildfires. Others must move because of slower changes like rising sea levels, which threaten entire islands and coastal cities, or because droughts make it hard to grow food.

For example, low-lying countries like Kiribati and Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean are at risk of disappearing under the sea. Coastal communities in countries like Bangladesh and the United States are also experiencing flooding that makes life difficult. In agricultural areas, especially in places like sub-

Saharan Africa, extreme droughts are reducing the amount of food that can be grown, forcing people to move to more livable areas. These types of migrations will likely increase as climate change continues to affect the world.

One of the biggest problems for climate migrants is that they do not have legal status under international law. Current laws, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, protect people who are fleeing their countries due to war, persecution, or violence. However, these laws do not include climate change as a reason for seeking refuge; therefore, climate migrants do not receive the same protections or access to help as refugees. Climate immigration on such a scale is quite a recent phenomenon. For this reason, many countries lack clear policies for helping people displaced by natural disasters.

In response to this growing crisis, governments and organisations are working to provide aid and support to climate migrants. This includes emergency aid after disasters, as well as efforts to help communities adapt to changing environmental conditions so that people can remain in their homes. Humanitarian groups like the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are providing food, shelter, and medical care to people displaced by extreme weather events. These organisations play a key role in helping people recover after disasters, but long-lasting solutions are needed as well.

Some efforts focus on adaptation, which means helping communities prepare for the effects of climate change. For example, in areas where floods are likely to happen, building better flood defences like strategic dams and stronger river banks, can allow people to stay in their homes. In drought-affected regions, introducing new types of crops that can survive with less water may help farmers continue to grow food. However, many countries lack the resources to implement these solutions on a large scale, so international support is needed. Another form of aid is resettlement programs, which allow climate migrants to move to other countries. However, these programs are often small and do not help enough people.

As natural disasters continue to displace millions of people, there is an urgent need for new legal protections for climate migrants. While some countries, like New Zealand, have started small programs to offer visas to the victims of extreme weather events, these programs are rare and limited. There are ongoing discussions at the United Nations about creating new legal frameworks to protect climate-displaced people, but they are taking a long time to move forward. At the same time, the world must work together to reduce the effects of climate change and help vulnerable communities adapt.

17. The writer describes as ‘climate migrants’ people who _____

- A) choose to move to a country where natural disasters are less likely to happen.
- B) have no other choice but to move because of the effects of climate change.
- C) move abroad in search of a better lifestyle and better work opportunities.
- Ç) are worried about the future of the environment in their own country.

18. According to the writer, what challenges do Kiribati and Tuvalu, Bangladesh, and the USA have in common?

- A) Existing infrastructure is unable to manage water resources from rivers, canals, and lakes.
- B) Extremely long periods of dry weather are having a devastating effect on agriculture.
- C) Excessive deforestation is causing frequent landslides near mountain communities.
- Ç) Expanding flooding threatens the land due to rising water levels in oceans, rivers, or lakes.

19. The writer suggests that the main challenge for climate migrants is that _____

- A) international laws related to the effects of climate change need to be updated.
- B) governments do not consider climate change a good enough reason for leaving a country.
- C) climate immigration is a recent issue that requires governments to create new laws.
- Ç) many countries refuse to help climate migrants in such large numbers.

20. What does the writer imply about UNHCR?

- A) They carry out very important work, but it does not give long-term solutions.
- B) They will soon be able to support the increasing number of climate migrants.
- C) They should focus their work on preventing natural disasters.
- Ç) They can't control climate immigration without the support of the government.

21. According to the writer, what is one challenge that makes it difficult to adapt to climate change?

- A) Many countries need financial help from abroad to apply solutions to climate immigration.
- B) Many climate migrants are against resettlement programs that require moving abroad.
- C) Some flood-related issues are not considered dangerous enough to require any adaptation.
- Ç) Drought-related issues require changes that communities are not prepared to make.

22. What does the writer want to highlight in the last paragraph?

- A) New Zealand is the only country making an effort to deal with climate immigration.
- B) The UN is making very slow progress in finding solutions despite their best efforts.
- C) Governments should not waste time trying to stop the effects of climate change.
- Ç) All countries should work together on a plan instead of working independently.

READING II

Read the article about company benefits. Choose the correct answer according to the text.

The most sought-after company benefits

I work in the HR department at a large multinational company, Trevex, and part of my role is to review the company's employee benefits programme. As you can imagine, the benefits we offer have changed hugely since the Covid pandemic.

Pre-pandemic, Trevex was always touted as having great perks. We had nap rooms, a relaxed work environment with lots of different options for where you worked, free meals, child care facilities, an on-site doctor's surgery and free health checks. There was even subsidised accommodation on campus. Basically, we had everything available to allow our employees to work without interference or distraction from the outside world. That's not to say that it was an all-work-and-no-play sort of place. We offered excellent vacation time with the option to buy extra days, and lots of people took advantage of our gym, spa and subsidised excursions.

It wasn't everyone's cup of tea, though. We did get considerable criticism from those who thought we were a sort of cult that enticed young, talented men and women and turned them into machines, giving them everything they could possibly need in return for their undivided attention and work. I don't think that is entirely fair. After all, I don't think there's anything wrong with a company wanting to get the most out of the workers it is paying to employ.

No one was forced to work overtime, although most chose to do so. Anyone who didn't like the conditions was free to leave. However, our staff turnover was indeed high. Lots of employees experienced burnout after several years at the grindstone. But even if we lost top talent, we never had trouble employing fresh graduates who were eager to prove themselves and take advantage of our high pay rates.

The pandemic changed everything, though. With everyone forced to stay away from the office and our childcare centre, we had to put all our efforts into enabling staff to work from home. It was a 180-degree turnaround for us, as we had always tried to make the workplace as attractive a place as possible. Now, we were encouraging them to stay away. Many could not cope with the demands of child care on top of work and threatened to leave. Suddenly, we had to listen to our staff instead of calling the shots.

What they wanted was the flexibility to manage their private lives alongside their working lives. Instead of convenience, they wanted a choice: the option to be able to choose child care, medical or sports facilities, rather than feeling obliged to those at work, or even the option to care for children or elderly relatives themselves. What's more, mental health care was also deemed as high a priority as general health care, something we had overlooked in the past. In no time at all, wellbeing and counselling initiatives have been put in place.

These changes have had a significant impact on our staffing. Now, instead of taking on the minimum number of employees required and working them to the bone, we have more people on the payroll than ever before, many working part-time or flexible hours. It means we can retain our experienced staff and that's really beneficial.

I don't think people want different things now compared to the days before the pandemic. I just think that in the past, we had been led to assume that dedicating our lives to work was the only option, and the perks that companies offered that attempted to keep people working happily for as long as possible reinforced that attitude. I think the pandemic gave people a chance to reflect on what really is important in life, and companies have had to change their practices at the risk of losing their best staff.

23. Before the pandemic, Trevex aimed to provide everything that staff needed.

A. True B. False

24. Before the pandemic, Trevex's benefits paid no attention to employees' leisure time.

A. True B. False

25. The writer somewhat agreed with the criticism of Trevex's employee benefits policy before the pandemic.

A. True B. False

26. Before the pandemic, staff often left Trevex despite its perks.

A. True B. False

27. Before the pandemic, most people at Trevex worked more hours than they had to.

A. True B. False

28. Trevex had to introduce some slight changes during the pandemic to avoid losing valuable staff members.

A. True B. False

29. Trevex noticed it was essential to improve the mental healthcare they were offering before the pandemic.

A. True B. False

30. The writer thinks people's needs have changed since the pandemic.

A. True B. False

SECTION: LANGUAGE USE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEST

Read the text below and decide which answer BEST fits each gap. Code your answers onto the OPTIC FORM.

If the builders of the Legendary Tower of Babel *31 _____ a work crew from Utah, the massive structure might actually have been completed *32 _____ collapsing in the confusion of the workers' diverse languages. The linguistically savvy Utahans could have worked *33 _____ bees in a hive. Or at least that is the boast among modern-day locals, who are using their language skills to build the economy of their home state. *34 _____ populated, landlocked and laced with deserts, mountains and rugged wilderness regions typical of the American west, Utah is an unlikely place to find people *35 _____ collectively speak 90 percent of the world's written languages.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 31. A. had been hired | B. had hired | C. hire | D. could hire |
| 32. A. while | B. instead of | C. in case of | D. in pursuit of |
| 33. A. as | B. similarly | C. as if | D. like |
| 34. A. Sparsely | B. Intensively | C. Profoundly | D. Extremely |
| 35. A. whom | B. whose | C. who | D. which |

Read the text below and decide which answer BEST fits each gap. Code your answers onto the OPTIC FORM.

An alphabet attempts ideally to indicate each separate sound by a separate symbol. The Romans more or less achieved this ideal with a 21- letter alphabet, *36 _____ they used for writing their Latin language. Later European languages that adopted the Roman alphabet approached this goal with varying success. Finnish and Turkish were highly successful, *37 _____ English, French, and Gaelic have strayed quite far. English, for example, can represent the long o sound with a single o (as in go), the letters ow (as in glow), the letters oa (as in throat), and the letters (as in sew). The Korean alphabet, which *38 _____ by scholars in the mid-1400s, most completely achieves the ideal of one symbol for one sound. Some writing systems represent a combination of sounds that form a syllable, rather than a single sound. The syllables usually consist of a consonant and a vowel, such as su, but they can also represent an entire word, *39 _____ sun. Such systems, called syllabaries, can come close to the ideal of a symbol for each sound, but they *40 _____ true alphabets because each syllable represents more than a single sound.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 36. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. why |
| 37. A. thereby | B. because | C. also | D. whereas |
| 38. A. is invented | B. invented | C. was invented | D. have been invented |
| 39. A. as | B. such as | C. except | D. also |
| 40. A. are not considered | B. haven't considered | C. not considered | D. didn't consider |

VOCABULARY

Read the sentences below and choose the BEST answer for each gap.

41. I always.....my children to express their personal style in the way they dress.
A. support B. inspire C. encourage Ç. dedicate
42. Theof the meeting was the company's commitment to only use ethical suppliers.
A. consequence B. outcome C. conclusion Ç. decision
43. Companies no longer.....alcohol or cigarettes in magazines.
A. declare B. broadcast C. announce Ç. advertise
44. The studythe impact of violence on television on children.
A. investigates B. searches C. asks Ç. seeks
45. Nancy.....in a two-year training course in London.
A. entered B. enrolled C. applied Ç. recorded
46. If you'd like to make a, please contact our customer relations department.
A. criticism B. campaign C. complaint Ç. protest
47. Do your parents give you a(n)every week ?
A. donation B. salary C. allowance Ç. wage
48. A secretary'sinclude answering the phone and making appointments.
A. chores B. duties C. job Ç. work
49. A good role shouldconfidence and strength to young people.
A. fulfil B. inspire C. achieve Ç. project
50. The climate.....is something that affects the whole world.
A. crisis B. warming C. migration Ç. problem
51. I believe you should focus.....finishing school before you think about starting up a business.
A. with B. in C. on Ç. of
52. Can I trythe dress that's in the window, please ?

A. on B. in C. up Ç. out

53. We should get vaccinateddisease.

A. for B. with C. by Ç. against

54. You should see a doctor to help you cope.....depression.

A. to B. with C. for Ç. by

55. Regardless.....how embarrassed you may feel, you should talk to someone about your problem.

A. of B. to C. for Ç. with

56. _____ ancient Egyptian mummy portraits have long been objects of curiosity, only a minimal amount of scholarship exists about them.

- A. Once
- B. In case
- C. Because
- D. Even though

57. Ebola is a relatively new disease compared to many other diseases in terms of scientific research; _____, there is still a lot to learn about Ebola and how it affects patients, survivors, and the world.

- A. however
- B. on the contrary
- C. similarly
- D. thus

58. Modern medicine has embraced the ancient Indian discipline of yoga _____ it can help ease ailments ranging from back pain to heart disease.

- A. though
- B. since
- C. while
- D. as long as

59. The proposal was well received by everyone; ____, changes will need to be made to ensure compliance with the new regulations.

- A. consequently
- B. furthermore
- C. instead
- D. nevertheless

60. We decided to postpone the meeting, ____ not all members could guarantee their attendance.

- A. whereas
- B. moreover
- C. as
- D. therefore

SPEAKING

1. Discuss the main qualities that help someone to become a successful leader.
2. Discuss the possible effects of poor leadership on a group or organization.
3. Discuss the reasons why appearance is important in the workplace.
4. Discuss the possible results of being judged based on people's appearance.
5. Discuss the key skills that show a person is ready for adult responsibilities.