



ORDU UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM

Section	Points	Time
Listening Comprehension Listening 1 (5 questions) Listening 2 (5 questions) Listening 3 (10 questions)	20 pts	
Reading Comprehension Reading 1 (5 questions) Reading 2 (5 questions)	20 pts	
Use of English Part 1 (9 questions) Part 2 (9 questions) Part 3 (8 questions)	35 pts	
Writing	25 pts	
Total	100	

Name & Surname:

ID Number:

Signature:

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

LISTENING 1: QUESTIONS 1-5

You will now listen to a local news report on a new building project. You will hear the recording TWICE. Answer the question as you listen. Transfer your answer onto OPTIC FORM.

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LISTENING 2 : QUESTIONS 6-10

You will now listen to a meeting. You will hear the meeting TWICE. What advice does the career adviser give? Choose true (T) or false (F) for the statements below.

You now have ONE MINUTE to read the questions. Transfer your answers onto OPTIC FORM. (5pts).

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LISTENING 3: NOTE TAKING QUESTIONS 11-20

You will now listen to a lecture called “Putting my Course Online”. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. Your notes will NOT be GRADED. You will hear the lecture TWICE. You now have THIRTY SECONDS to look at the headings.

Two reasons why the lecturer made innovations in his teaching

First Reason

Second Reason

Three methods the professor used in his online course

First method

Second method

Third method

Two innovations the professor used to create active learners

Results

LISTENING 3 –NOTE–TAKING QUESTIONS

Answer the questions below using your notes from the lecture. You have * MINUTES to answer the questions AND transfer your answers onto the OPTIC FORM. (10 pts)

11. The professor said his course was similar to one taught in the 14th century in all the following ways EXCEPT ----.

- A) he used a similar lecture style
- B) some students slept in class
- C) all the students took notes
- D) all the students had textbooks

12. The professor said his major goals were to offer an online course which was ----.

- A) both short and enjoyable
- B) both short and free
- C) both high quality and enjoyable
- D) both high quality and free

13. So many students registered for the professor's online course that ----.

- A) he had to limit the course to 50,000 students
- B) he had to limit the course to 100,000 students
- C) people who registered in August could not take the course
- D) 50,000 people who registered could not take the course

Questions 13 to 19 are left blank.

19. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the lecturer?

- A) Students who participated in a “flipped” classroom lectured to two other students.
- B) Students who participated in a “flipped” classroom lectured to four other students.
- C) Peer teachers were successful because they were more patient than the lecturer.
- D) Peer teachers were successful because they used simple language to explain the lectures.

20. In the end, ---- received a certificate of accomplishment for their successful work in the course.

- A) just over 20,000 students
- B) around 50,000 students
- C) half of the students who began the course
- D) three-fourths of the students who began the course

SECTION 2 – READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1: QUESTIONS 21-25: Choose the best answer according to the text below. Mark your answers on the OPTIC FORM. (10 pts)

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READING 2 : QUESTIONS 26-30 Choose the best answer according to the text below. Mark your answers on the OPTIC FORM. (10 pts)

Nelson Mandela

On 5 December 2013, the world lost one of its greatest leaders and a respected global statesman. A remarkable ninety-one world leaders and numerous other representatives from the world stage attended Nelson Mandela's state memorial service five days later. His funeral was a quieter affair the following week, but still included a number of political figures, both past and present.

Born in Transkei, South Africa, in 1918, he was the first of his family to attend school and showed himself to be a very able student. He gained his school-leaving junior certificate in record time. It was there that he became known as Nelson, rather than his birth name of Rolihlahla, by one of his school teachers.

After graduating and qualifying as a lawyer, he joined the ANC (African National Congress), which was attempting to change the political and social situation in South Africa. They believed in ethnic and racial equality, but the all-white National Party, who had come to power in 1948, had introduced a policy of 'apartheid', a system of racial segregation. The ANC, who were supporters of equal rights and opportunities for black and white people, fiercely opposed the National Party's policy of race segregation and pledged to demonstrate through peaceful resistance.

In 1952, Mandela became deputy president of the party and pursued a policy of non-violent protest. In 1960, almost seventy demonstrators taking part in an anti-apartheid demonstration were killed by law enforcement officers. This terrible event became known as the Sharpeville Massacre. The National Party immediately sought to eradicate the ANC, and it was at this point that Mandela's party abandoned its non-violence policy and decided to bear arms and engage in violent struggle against the government. As chief of the military wing, 'The Spear of the Nation', Mandela left his home country to recruit support overseas.

As soon as he returned, he was thrown in prison for five years. In 1963, Mandela and the ANC were accused of planning to overthrow the government through the use of force, and were put on trial. The following year, Mandela found himself facing life imprisonment, and was held at Robben Island where he spent the majority of his twenty-seven years behind bars.

Conditions there were appalling. Everything that could have been done to break his spirit was done, from being allowed a visitor only once a year for thirty minutes, to having only a bucket for a toilet. Yet the tiny cell in which he was confined did little to crush his spirit. If the opposition thought Mandela's cause would lose momentum, they couldn't have been more wrong. He managed to acquire leadership over fellow prisoners and to also impress his guards through his strength of character and charisma. Outside the prison walls, disgusted by the government's lack of humanity, the world was watching. It was as if an attack on Mandela was like an attack on the whole of humankind.

Over time, international pressure forced the South African government to release Mandela, and he eventually regained his liberty in 1990, becoming leader of the ANC. Having been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize along with FW de Klerk in 1993, South Africans showed their appreciation for this great man at the polling stations in the first multi-racial election, and the country welcomed its first ever black president.

In the late nineties, Mandela stepped down as leader of the ANC, and in 1999 his position as South African president came to an end. A few years after this, Mandela decided to finally retire from life in the spotlight, although he was keen to carry on with his charity work up until his death.

Questions 26-27 are left blank.

- 28.** As a direct result of the Sharpeville Massacre,
- A)** Mandela escaped overseas, fearing for his life.
 - B)** the National Party attempted to destroy the ANC.
 - C)** Mandela left the ANC and joined a new organization.
 - D)** Mandela became deputy president of the ANC.
- 29.** While in prison, Nelson Mandela
- A)** was not allowed visitors.
 - B)** became religious due to his difficult situation.
 - C)** remained strong despite the terrible conditions.
 - D)** was able to leave the prison briefly each year.
- 30.** After Nelson Mandela's release from prison,
- A)** the first segregated election was organized.
 - B)** he narrowly missed out on an international award.
 - C)** many people showed their respect by voting for him.
 - D)** most people were hesitant about him becoming leader.

SECTION 3: LANGUAGE USE**PART – I**

For questions 31-39, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the OPTIC FORM (18 pts).

INTERNET ON THE GO

Each weekday bus driver J.J. Johnson (31) up his teenage passengers outside a local fairground in southern Arizona. That's how the unique (32) to Empire High school starts. The bus drives through the desert near Sonoita, a (33) drive from the U.S.-Mexico border. The Vail School District (34) more than 400 square miles, and these students often spend over two and a half hours on a school bus every day. But since November, the high school students aboard the bus have enjoyed a distraction, or a study aid, depending on the moment: (35) to wireless Internet.

How did they (36) to do this? The district put in a wireless router just above the front windscreen. The little black box creates an Internet hotspot and (37) searches for mobile phone towers as it goes along the highway. Sterling Pratz, the head of Autonet, the company that makes the routers, says the (38) had been mainly designed for private vehicles. "School bus connectivity wasn't something we'd even thought about a few months ago, but now over 25 school districts have (39) us know they're interested," he says.

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|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 31. A) takes | B) picks | C) fills | D) collects |
| 32. A) travel | B) excursion | C) journey | D) trek |

Questions 32 to 37 are left blank.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 37. A) constantly | B) occasionally | C) suddenly | D) instantly |
| 38. A) tool | B) device | C) outfit | D) instrument |
| 39. A) had | B) made | C) let | D) given |

PART - II

For questions 40-48, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Write your answers on THIS SHEET. (9 pts).

TEKNO DOG

Questions 39 to 43 are left blank.

With over 160 emotions and functions, Tekno captured the imagination of (43) parents and children by offering a special technological peek into the future. Children could also enjoy the companionship and playfulness of a real pet (44)the daily care-giving duties and responsibilities of having a real one. Tekno's basic functions included walking, barking, eating and sleeping. Special sensors (45) it capable of emotional and life-like reactions. It could (46) taught to respond to voice commands and to perform real dog tricks (47) as fetching and playing tricks with ball accessories. Over the years, the company has added a whole range (48) other robotic pets, including cats, fish, frogs and parrots.

PART - III

For questions 49 - 55, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on THIS SHEET. (8 pts).

BRITISH FOOD

Many people are under the (0)impression that British food is awful. It is said to be (49) and cooked badly, so the idea that Britain has some of the best restaurants in the world is usually met with roars of (50) However, perhaps this is a little unfair. Questions 50 to 55 are left blank. Fortunately, gone are the days when the only things on the menu were boiled vegetables and stewed meat! So, the next time you get a chance, be (55)and try some real British food. You just might find that it no longer deserves its terrible (56)	IMPRESS TASTE LAUGH ADVENTURE REPUTE
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SECTION 4: WRITING

Choose one of the following topics below to write an essay of a minimum of 250 WORDS. Use a suitable format and the necessary linkers. Your essay will be graded according to content, organization, accuracy, and use of vocabulary.

Your essay should have at least four paragraphs, including: an introduction paragraph which has a clear and well-structured thesis statement, at least two well-developed body paragraphs with topic sentences, supporting sentences, and details/facts/examples, and a concluding paragraph.

1. Young people spend too much time on their mobile phones. To what extent do you agree with this idea? Use specific reasons and examples to develop your ideas.
2. In some countries teenagers have jobs while they are still students. Do you think this is a good idea? Support your opinion by using specific reasons and details.
3. Face-to-face education gives better motivation to study than online learning. To what extent do you agree with this idea? Use specific reasons and examples to develop your ideas.

You may use this space to make any notes necessary or create an outline. These notes will NOT be graded.