



SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM



LISTENING PART SAMPLE
Brief Talks - Lectures - Notetaking

A

Name-Surname: _____

ID Number: _____

Signature: _____

SECTION I: BRIEF TALKS

You will hear short talks, and a question related to each. You will listen to each talk ONCE. Before each talk you will be given 15 seconds to look at the question and the alternatives.

1. What is the purpose of the talk?

- A) To discuss how continuous learning affects personal growth.
- B) To highlight the benefits of lifelong learning.
- C) To discuss how learning new skills can help in career development.
- D) To explain why traditional education is no longer necessary.

2. What is the topic of the talk?

- A) The effects of diet on physical health.
- B) How different types of exercise impact the body.
- C) The benefits of outdoor exercise.
- D) The advantages of exercising indoors.

3. What is the speaker criticizing?

- A) The negative effects of excessive screen time.
- B) The lack of physical activity in modern life.
- C) The overuse of social media for communication.
- D) The impact of technology on productivity.

4. What is the speaker emphasizing the most?

- A) How volunteering can improve mental well-being.
- B) The skills and experiences gained through volunteering.
- C) The benefits of volunteering for personal and community growth.
- D) The different volunteering opportunities available to people.

5. What is not mentioned in the talk?

- A) The role of fossil fuels in climate change.
- B) The impact of climate change on human health.
- C) The effect of climate change on wildlife.
- D) The need for action to reduce carbon emissions.

6. What might be the job of the speaker?

- A) A financial planner offering personalized advice.
- B) A high school teacher educating students about finances.
- C) A financial literacy program coordinator.
- D) A marketing professional at a financial services company

SECTION II: LECTURES

You will hear a lecture about how trees communicate. You will hear the lecture TWICE. Choose the best alternative for each question.

LECTURE I

1. The relationship between trees and mycorrhizal fungi is best described as:

- A. One-sided, where fungi take resources from trees
- B. Competitive, because they both want nutrients
- C. Harmful to young trees in the forest
- D. Mutually helpful, as both sides benefit

2. What do trees do when one of them is attacked by insects?

- A. They stop growing to save energy
- B. They send signals that cause other trees to produce protective chemicals
- C. They move their roots away from the infected tree
- D. They drop their leaves to avoid attracting insects

3. Why are some trees called "mother trees"?

- A. Because they grow the fastest in the forest
- B. Because they drop seeds more often than others
- C. Because they help younger trees by sharing nutrients
- D. Because they produce more sugar for the fungi

4. What does the text suggest about the old belief that trees only compete with each other?

- A. It is still the most widely accepted idea among scientists
- B. It has been confirmed through recent experiments
- C. It has changed, as scientists now see cooperation among trees
- D. It only applies to forests without fungi

5. What is one benefit of the Wood Wide Web mentioned in the text?

- A. It allows trees to grow taller than usual
- B. It helps forests stay healthy by supporting biodiversity
- C. It causes trees to bloom in different seasons
- D. It prevents sunlight from reaching the forest floor

SECTION III: NOTETAKING

PAPER I: NOTETAKING SHEET

You will hear a talk on the topic of why countries change their canmes. You will listen to the talk TWICE. Listen carefully and take notes on the following points. You will answer some questions using your notes. Your notes will not be graded.

A blank coordinate plane with a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis intersecting at the origin. The axes are represented by thin black lines. There are no tick marks, labels, or grid lines on the axes. The background is white.

SECTION III: NOTETAKING

PAPER II: RESPONSE SHEET (This paper will be distributed after notetaking part is over.)

A. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only using your notes.

Changing a country's name often reflects a deeper desire to reclaim its _____ (1). In some cases, the goal is to correct a historical _____ (2) or to improve how the country is perceived. One major reason for a name change is breaking away from a _____ (3) past.

For example, in 1980, Rhodesia was renamed _____ (4) after gaining independence. The new name comes from an _____ (5) city that represents the nation's history before colonialism. According Terrence Musemburi, this was about reclaiming _____ (6) over their national story.

Similarly, in 1972, Ceylon became _____ (7). The new name means "Resplendent _____" (8) in Sanskrit. The name "Ceylon" had been chosen by colonial _____ (9). As Bandaranaike explained, the name "Sri Lanka" reflects the country's true _____ (10).

B. Read the following questions and answer them using your notes from the talk.

1. What was one reason the name *Myanmar* was chosen to replace *Burma*?
 - A) It sounded more modern and global
 - B) It was the historical name used before colonization
 - C) It was seen as more ethnically inclusive
 - D) It was preferred by international organizations
2. Why did Swaziland change its name to Eswatini in 2018?
 - A) To reflect a stronger connection with Switzerland
 - B) To adopt a name from the country's main river
 - C) To return to a pre-colonial name and reduce confusion
 - D) To honor a historical leader of the region
3. What additional reason was given for Turkey changing its international name to *Türkiye*?
 - A) To simplify its spelling for English speakers
 - B) To align with other Turkic nations' naming conventions
 - C) To emphasize its role in global trade
 - D) To move away from associations with an English word
4. What was the primary goal of the Czech Republic's adoption of *Czechia*?
 - A) To distance itself from its communist past
 - B) To use a more practical name in international contexts
 - C) To promote Czech culture in the EU
 - D) To gain recognition from the United Nations
5. What did the name change from Macedonia to North Macedonia help the country achieve?
 - A) An agreement to host a future Olympic Games
 - B) A trade deal with neighboring countries
 - C) Improved relations with former colonies
 - D) Progress toward joining NATO and the EU