



**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**  
**ERASMUS+**  
**FOREIGN LANGUAGE (ENGLISH) EXAM**

**A**

**This exam consists of eight different parts: Listening, Grammar & Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension, Translation, Sentence Completion, Paragraph Completion, Dialogue Completion, and Odd-one-out.**

**Name -Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ID Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

## PART I: LISTENING (2 pts. each)

Listen to the lecture about origami. You will hear the lecture TWICE. Choose the best alternative for each question. (3 pts. each)

**1. What is unique about origami as an art form?**

- A) It involves folding multiple pieces of paper together to create shapes.
- B) It uses glue or other adhesives to secure the paper in place.
- C) It uses a single sheet of paper without cutting or gluing.
- D) It requires special tools, such as scissors, to complete the designs.

**2. Origami became a recognized art form in Japan \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.
- B) during the 17th century.
- C) during the Middle Ages.
- D) during the 19th century.

**3. What is one benefit of practicing origami for adults?**

- A) It helps improve physical strength.
- B) It enhances hand-eye coordination.
- C) It boosts focus and mental sharpness.
- D) It teaches advanced drawing techniques.

**4. Origami is beneficial for children because it helps them develop \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) creative writing skills and imagination
- B) hand coordination and patience
- C) advanced mathematical skills
- D) drawing and coloring techniques.

**5. According to the lecture, how can someone start learning origami?**

- A) By using a square piece of paper and following simple guides.
- B) By watching detailed instructional videos online.
- C) By practicing with simple designs from websites or books.
- D) By joining an origami class and starting with advanced models

## PART II: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (2 pts. each)

For questions 1-25, choose the best alternative that completes each question.

**6. Learning to respect others and resolve conflicts in positive ways are ---- to the social learning environment.**

- A) flexible
- B) susceptible
- C) constant
- D) fundamental
- E) extensive

**7. Prevention efforts have done little to ---- suicide rates in most countries, in part because it is often so difficult to tell if someone is planning to do it.**

- A) accompany
- B) grant
- C) promote
- D) thrive
- E) curb

**8. If a child's basic biological needs are ---- met by his or her caregivers, the child is likely to develop an optimistic, trusting attitude toward the world.**

- A) adequately
- B) randomly
- C) extravagantly
- D) hazardously
- E) roughly

**9. Wind is one of the most promising renewable energy resources, because it is ---- safe and clean.**

- A) separately
- B) chiefly
- C) randomly
- D) broadly
- E) relatively

**10. In the 18th century, Europe's agricultural production could not ---- its population growth, and the end of the century saw greatly increased grain prices.**

- A) pass through
- B) keep up with
- C) hand down
- D) break out
- E) do away with

**11. ---- sound, we wouldn't be able to listen to birds singing ---- the trees or the latest hit songs on the radio.**

- A) Through / on
- B) With / over
- C) By / under
- D) Without / in
- E) For / upon

**12. The scientist's new theory was ---- accepted by the academic community, though some experts remained skeptical.**

- A) reluctantly
- B) widely
- C) rarely
- D) randomly
- E) poorly

**13. Despite his busy schedule, he ---- finds time to exercise at least three times a week.**

- A) barely
- B) frequently
- C) suddenly
- D) roughly
- E) instantly

**14. Living things ---- many global disasters ---- by things like asteroid impacts and climate change.**

- A) faced / causing
- B) face / to be caused
- C) are facing / to cause
- D) were facing / being caused
- E) have faced / caused

**15. Although various drugs cause hallucinations, some drugs are ---- notable for such an effect ---- they are classified as hallucinogens.**

- A) neither / nor
- B) as / as
- C) so / that
- D) rather / than
- E) such / that

**16. Between 1450 and 1750, a wave of new ideas swept across Europe ---- explorers founded new colonies and trading networks all across the world.**

- A) as
- B) unless
- C) even if
- D) but
- E) only when

**17. The origins of television ---- back to 1884, when Paul Nipkow ---- a rotating scanning disk camera for capturing moving images.**

- A) dated / would invent
- B) has dated / had invented
- C) must have dated / invented
- D) will date / was inventing
- E) date / invented

**18. Stars and planets ---- people since ancient times, but it ---- until the 20th century that exploring space became possible.**

- A) had fascinated / could not be
- B) have been fascinating / is not
- C) have fascinated / was not
- D) fascinated / has not been
- E) must have fascinated / had not been

**19. Many customers absolutely ---- no idea that their chocolate bar was made from materials ---- by a maltreated child slave.**

- A) have / gathered
- B) had / were gathered
- C) may have / are gathered
- D) have had / gathering
- E) were having / being gathered

**20. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the company for five years before she decided to leave.**

- A) works
- B) is working
- C) has worked
- D) had worked
- E) was working

**21. The book \_\_\_\_\_ by the time you return it.**

- A) is damaged
- B) was damaged
- C) has been damaged
- D) will have been damaged
- E) had damaged

At around 10 to 13 months of age, most children begin to utter sounds that correspond to words. Most infants' first words are similar (22) ---- phonetic form and meaning—even in different languages. For example, words such as dada, mama, and papa are names for parents in many languages (23) ---- they consist of sounds that are easy to produce. After children utter their first words, their vocabulary grows slowly for the next few months. Toddlers typically can say between 3 and 50 words by 18 months. (24) ----, they can comprehend more words spoken by others than they can actually produce to express themselves. Thus, toddlers can understand 50 words months before (25) ---- 50 words. Toddlers' early words tend to refer most often to objects and secondarily to familiar actions. Children generally acquire nouns before verbs because the meanings of nouns, which often refer to distinct, concrete objects, tend to be easier to encode than the meanings of verbs, which often refer to more abstract relationships.

- |                            |              |               |              |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>22.</b> A) of           | B) to        | C) on         | D) in        | E) by        |
| <b>23.</b> A) because      | B) so that   | C) though     | D) unless    | E) only when |
| <b>24.</b> A) Furthermore  | B) Therefore | C) However    | D) Otherwise | E) In short  |
| <b>25.</b> A) to have said | B) said      | C) being said | D) to say    | E) saying    |

### **PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (2 pts. each)**

**Read the following texts and answer the questions 26-35 accordingly.**

The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded every year by the Royal Swedish Academy to an author who has published a work deemed outstanding by a committee appointed by the academy. The author must be nominated by someone who has been asked by the academy to act as a nominee. The first Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1901 to Sully Prudhomme for his works of poetry. The selection process is rigorous and begins at least a year before the prize is awarded in October or November. Nominations are collected from around 1,000 people who have been asked to submit their recommendations to the committee. The winner is chosen by a committee from around 100 to 250 nominees. The committee responsible for selection consists of past Nobel Prize winners, academics, acclaimed authors, members of the academy and others. The committee begins its deliberations in February and its recommendation for a winner is sent to the academy in September or October.

**26. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Nobel Prize for Literature ----.**

- A) used to be awarded twice a year during 1900s
- B) is older than the Nobel Prize for Peace
- C) was established by Sully Prudhomme
- D) was claimed by the same poet for three times
- E) has been given for over a century

**27. According to the passage, the committee in charge of selecting the prize winner ----.**

- A) shouldn't involve any relatives of the candidates for the prize
- B) gathers monthly by command of the academy
- C) determines about 1000 nominations for the prize
- D) is formed by the Royal Swedish Academy
- E) contains at least one Nobel Prize winner for literature

**28. The main concern of the author is to ----.**

- A) draw the reader's attention to the historical background of the Nobel Prize
- B) give detailed information about the Nobel Prize for Literature
- C) convince the reader that the Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to authors not deserving it
- D) show that the most important prize delivered in the field of literature is the Nobel Prize for Literature
- E) display the changes that the Nobel Prize has seen up to date

Vaccines are substances that help the body fight off diseases. In the past they have helped save millions of lives around the world. Diseases are often caused by bacteria or viruses that attack the human body. A vaccine is a dead or very weak form of such a virus. When you get a vaccination, the body gets used to these weaker viruses and can produce antibodies which stay active for a long time. When the real virus or bacteria attack, the body becomes immune and can defend itself. People can get their vaccinations in many forms. Very often the vaccine is injected into your body, but vaccines are also taken by mouth or are inhaled. Although many vaccines protect you throughout your life, some provide immunity for only a certain time. Vaccines against the flu must be administered every year, because the flu virus can change or may appear in a different form. Most people already have a certain amount of immunity in their bodies. It is passed to them from their mother. However, these antibodies do not protect a baby for a long time, so that many vaccines are given to infants in their first years.

**29. According to the passage, vaccines ----.**

- A) should be administered every year
- B) are just a feeble form of a virus
- C) sometimes cause the flu
- D) can only be injected into your body
- E) attack the immune system causing it to be weak

**30. It can be inferred from the passage that babies are born ----.**

- A) with weaker viruses made them vulnerable to even tiny microbes
- B) when their bodies get used to weak viruses and can produce antibodies
- C) ready to fight off diseases
- D) with the immunity passed to them during the pregnancy from the mother
- E) with an inactive immune system

**31. In the passage, the writer draws attention to the idea that vaccination works ----.**

- A) by inhaling a mix of viruses that create a bond with the body's immune system
- B) when the body gets used to the weak viruses and becomes capable of making antibodies
- C) because people can get their vaccinations in many forms
- D) because the immunity it creates lasts forever no matter what kind of viruses that attack the body
- E) as long as the mother passes her immunity to her kids

According to legend, the Aztecs were born inside the Earth, coming out through caves. Their first settlement was Aztlan, thought to have been somewhere in northwest Mexico. Experts aren't sure if this city was real or mythical, because they have yet to discover archaeological evidence for it, but the story goes that, from this settlement, the Aztecs moved southward. The early Aztecs, who referred to themselves as Mexica, looked for ideal lands to settle as they migrated. Other tribes already had control of many areas, and at times, the Mexica served and learned from these indigenous groups. By the middle 13th century, they arrived in the Valley of Mexico. Their sun god, Huitzilopochtli, reportedly told them that they should build a city where they saw an eagle on a cactus eating a snake. This came to pass on an empty island in Lake Texcoco, so even though the land was swampy and had been passed over by others, in 1325, they founded a city called Tenochtitlan, which is now modern-day Mexico City.

**32. According to the passage, the Aztecs continued to search for ideal land because ----.**

- A) they looked for rich soil for crops with easy access to water
- B) they tried to avoid involving in any war against other tribes
- C) they spent the majority of their time serving and learning from other tribes
- D) they were looking for optimal land to settle and build a city
- E) they were waiting for various mythical symbols with animals and plants



**33. One can conclude from the passage that the Aztecs ----.**

- A) were skilled at creating pottery and earthenware
- B) were not a very superstitious or religious people
- C) believed in their gods and functions within Aztec society
- D) had a strong economy that was driven by trade
- E) were forced to settle on the inhospitable land

**34. In the passage, the writer is concerned with ----.**

- A) telling how the Aztecs founded modern day Mexico City with their legendary story
- B) proving how superstitious the Aztecs searching for a signal from their sun god
- C) questioning how the Aztec society developed their social structure
- D) separating the mythical stories and legends from the hard facts about location, time, and date
- E) showing the legend behind the founding of Mexico City to be wrong for lack of realistic details

**35. Based on the passage, the Aztecs chose to settle on the island in Lake Texcoco because ----.**

- A) the land was already cultivated by other tribes
- B) their sun god instructed them to do so
- C) it was the only available land left in the Valley of Mexico
- D) the island was an ideal place for farming
- E) they were seeking to avoid other competing tribes

#### **PART IV: TRANSLATION (2 pts. each)**

**For questions 36 and 37, choose the alternatives that translate the Turkish sentences into English best.**

**36. Jeolojik kanıtlar iklim değişikliği sırasında yükselen deniz seviyelerinin erozyona sebep olmuş olabileceğini ve bu erozyonun okyanuslardaki kalsiyum ve potasyum gibi maddelerin seviyelerini arttırdığını gösteriyor.**

- A) Geological evidence suggests that rising sea levels during climate change must have caused erosion, increasing the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- B) According to geological evidence, rising sea levels during climate change may have caused erosion that led to an increase in the number of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- C) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels during climate change could have caused erosion, and this erosion boosted the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- D) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels triggered by climate change might have caused erosion that increased the number of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- E) It has been shown by geological evidence that rising sea levels during climate change could have caused erosion that increased the levels of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

**37. Su ve binaları ısıtmak ve elektrik üretmek için kullanılabilen güneş enerjisi, tükenmez bir kaynaktır ve fosil yakıtlarından daha az çevre sorunlarına neden olur.**

- A) Compared with fossil fuels, solar energy causes a few environmental problems, but it is an inexhaustible source that can be used for the heating of water and buildings and also to generate electricity.
- B) As an inexhaustible source, solar energy, which can be used for the generation of electricity and also for the heating of water as well as buildings, has fewer environmental problems than fossil fuels.
- C) Although solar energy has much fewer environmental problems than fossil fuels, it is indeed an inexhaustible source that can be used to heat water and buildings, and generate electricity.
- D) Solar energy is so inexhaustible that, since it causes fewer environmental problems than fossil fuels, it can be used to heat water and buildings, and generate plenty of electricity.
- E) Solar energy, which can be used to heat water and buildings and generate electricity, is an inexhaustible source and causes fewer environmental problems than fossil fuels.

**For questions 38 and 39, choose the alternatives that translate the Turkish sentences into English best.**

**38. Sometimes we find the remains of plants and animals which lived millions of years ago and have since turned to stone.**

- A) Arada sırada da olsa milyonlarca yıl önce var olmuş bitki ve hayvan kalıntılarını taşlaşmış bir şekilde doğada bulabiliriz.
- B) Bazen milyonlarca bitki ve hayvan kalıntısının izlerini taşlaşmış kalıntılar arasında bulabiliriz.
- C) Kimi zaman, milyonlarca yıl önce yaşamış olan bitki ve hayvanların taşa dönüşmüş olan kalıntılarını buluruz.
- D) Zaman zaman milyarlarca yıl önce var olmuş bitki ve hayvanların kalıntılarını taşlaşmış bir şekilde görebiliriz.
- E) Bazı zamanlar yüzyıllarca önce yaşamış olan bitkilerin ve hayvanların taşlaşmış kalıntılarını görebiliriz.

**39. Although different people all over the world eat different things, the same basic food substances are necessary to all if they are to stay healthy.**

- A) İnsanların yedikleri şeyler tüm dünyada değişiklik gösterse de beslenmedeki temel gıdalar aynıdır.
- B) Dünyanın dört bir köşesindeki insanlar farklı farklı beslenmelerine rağmen ihtiyaç duydukları temel besinler hep aynıdır.
- C) Dünyanın her yerindeki farklı insanlar, değişik besinler yemelerine rağmen, sağlıklı kalmaları için gerekli olan temel besinler aynıdır.
- D) Dünya çapında farklı kişiler farklı şeylerle beslenir ama zinde kalmaları yine de aynı tür besinlere bağlıdır.
- E) Her yerde insanlar tarafından farklı yiyecekler tüketilir ancak sağlıklı kalabilmeleri için gereken besin türleri aynıdır.

## **PART V: SENTENCE COMPLETION (2 pts. each)**

**For questions 40-42, choose the alternatives that best complete the following statements.**

**40. \_\_\_\_\_ *human activities* in creating visual, auditory or performing artifacts.**

- A) Artistic movements are never a
- B) Regardless of the fact that art is
- C) Mixture of artistic behaviors
- D) Art refers to a diverse range of
- E) Art creates the core of human behavior that

**41. Picasso grew up to become one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) he won't be missed
- B) when he attended the university in Berlin
- C) regardless of his strict character
- D) he is still alive
- E) he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement

**42. If this treatment does not achieve the desired effect, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) it had been used for centuries
- B) we have had another doctor who is willing to try it
- C) she would try another one
- D) there are other methods we can use.
- E) we could have given it another chance

## PART VI: PARAGRAPH COMPLETION (2 pts. each)

For questions 43 and 44, choose the alternatives that best complete the following paragraphs.

43. The Times newspaper has three weekly supplements all published and sold separately. These are The Times Literary Supplement, The Times Education Supplement and The Times Higher Education Supplements. \_\_\_\_\_. It is devoted almost entirely to reviews and covers all kinds of new literature.

- A) Obviously they influence the way people think to a considerable extent.
- B) Glossy weekly magazines cater for special interests.
- C) Both of these appeals only to a restricted number of people.
- D) Of these the Literary Supplement has the biggest number of readers.
- E) They make good use of academic contributions on issues related to education and literature.

44. In 1912, a German weatherman named Alfred Wegener declared that all the continents of the world had once been joined together and were now drifting around the face of the Earth like giant rafts. At first, Wegener's claim attracted little interest. Most would have given up, but not Wegener. ----- . When this still failed to provoke a reaction, he brought out a second edition. That did it. Many of the world's top experts on geology gradually began to agree with him.

- A) A decade later, he died, and his mad idea died with him
- B) He published a small book on "continental drift" in 1915
- C) But by the early 1960s, geologists were discovering evidence to support his theory
- D) He was right about continental drift but unable to explain why it happened
- E) Today, continental drift is regarded as a science and is routinely taught at universities

## PART VII: DIALOGUE COMPLETION (2 pts. each)

For questions 46-47, choose the alternatives that best complete the following dialogues.

**Jane: Are you looking at the criminal statistics?**

45. **Rosemary: Yes, I am. They're horrifying! Over 39000 recorded street crimes in London alone over the year.**

**Jane: - ----**

**Rosemary: No. In well over half the cases it was cell phones, they were after.**

- A) Have you ever been attacked?
- B) Actually, that doesn't surprise one.
- C) Mostly bag-snatching, I suppose?
- D) Men are careless about where they carry their wallets.
- E) If the streets are crowded, it's easy enough.

**Sue: The latest scientific findings suggest that a huge comet hit North America about 13000 years ago.**

46. **Paul: Isn't that around the time when mammoths became extinct?**

**Sue: ----**

**Paul: Sounds like a good explanation to me.**

- A) That's right. North America was full of mammoths at that time.
- B) Yes, that probably explains why they no longer exist. The impact must have killed them all.
- C) Yes, so all the mammoths had to leave their natural habitat and move to South America.
- D) No, I think they died out much later than what people think.
- E) Exactly, so it seems that they have finally come up with a reasonable theory.

**Gerald: - Well, all three candidates seemed pretty good to me.**

47. **Mary: - ----**

**Gerald: - Why?**

**Mary: - He has both the academic qualifications and the organizing ability we are looking for.**

- A) I\m not sure that any of them could work under pressure.
- B) The first one, though, didn't really impress me.
- C) Agreed. But, the last one we interviewed is the one I favor.
- D) The young one seemed to me too immature for this post and lacking in experience.
- E) Right. There\ 's not much to judge between them.

## PART VIII: ODD-ONE-OUT (2 pts. each)

For questions 48-50, choose the irrelevant sentence in each text.

48. (I) Everyone knows that software is in and hardware is out, at least as far as start-up companies are concerned. (II) A software company has low manufacturing costs and can make good profits. (III) Mistakes in both hardware and software are easy to correct. (IV) For hardware companies the reverse is true. (V) They have extremely high manufacturing costs and thin profit margins.

- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

49. (I) In modern international law, territorial jurisdiction is of much greater importance than personal jurisdiction. (II) A sharp distinction has to be drawn between international law and national law. (III) Whereas the latter has its sphere limited to the individual state, international law applies between entities endowed with international personality. (IV) This feature marks off international law from national law. (V) Indeed, essentially international law is the body of legal rules which govern the relations between sovereign states.

- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

50. (I) Solar energy is becoming an increasingly popular alternative to fossil fuels. (II) Many countries are investing in solar farms to generate clean electricity. (III) Unlike coal or oil, solar power does not produce harmful emissions. (IV) Wind energy is another renewable source that is widely used. (V) Advances in battery technology have made solar energy storage more efficient.

- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V