

SAMPLE EXAM
FOR LANGUAGE GROUPS FINAL EXAM
Ege University
School of Foreign Languages
Preparatory English Programme

Name:
Number:
Department / Institute:
Booklet Number:

Total Points: 100
Total Time: 2 hours 45 min.
(plus NOTE-TAKING)

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION (40 points)
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Choose the option which best completes the meaning of the following paragraphs. Then fill in the correct space on your answer sheet.

A. Questions 1-5 (5 points)

1. _____ It can create a cycle of fear and defeat for individuals with math problems. Anxieties about mathematics can lead to mental blocks and confusion when solving a problem. These feelings of loss of control prevent the individual from making any progress. Failure to arrive at an answer creates even greater anxieties and fears. And so the cycle goes on and on.
 - a. What are the effects of this math avoidance?
 - b. Math avoidance also may be keeping you from participation in a whole range of activities.
 - c. If math skills are necessary for daily routines, they become more essential for career.
 - d. Math anxiety has several major effects on people.

2. Writers can use language in very creative ways and the words that they use reflect this creativity. When writing, writers select words to express their ideas effectively. _____. Instead, they add new meaning to words or they use the word in such a way that it bears more meaning than just the meaning of the word as reported in the dictionary.
 - a. Literal meaning refers to dictionary meaning, usually the first meaning in the list
 - b. However, to increase the power of expression it's common for writers to use this technique in expository texts
 - c. When they do so, they do not necessarily adhere to the dictionary meaning of words
 - d. Good readers are alert to this word play of writers

3. Listening is more difficult than reading in many ways. One of the reasons for this is that the person who reads has the chance to stop. For example, if he doesn't understand a word, he can look it up in the dictionary. He can also stop and think about what he is reading. He can go back and refresh what he has read. _____.
 - a. It is important to understand the main idea of the text
 - b. It is necessary to understand every single word in the text
 - c. On the other hand, a person who listens lacks all of these advantages
 - d. These are the disadvantages of reading

4. _____ . There are various types of dictionaries available designed to serve the several needs of different types of users. The kind of information that a dictionary presents about words increases as its size increases.
- Some useful dictionary types and examples of entries in these dictionaries are given below
 - Monolingual dictionaries usually present more elaborate information about words such as usage and origin
 - For university students who need to read academic and more advanced texts, a more comprehensive dictionary is a must
 - Dictionaries are the best sources to look up the precise meanings and uses of a particular word
5. The wild turkey existed in great numbers when the settlers first arrived in America. _____ . The ax, the plow and the gun are blamed for the decline of the wild turkey. Recent laws prohibit the shooting of anything but the bearded animals, usually males, to protect the boarding hens.
- This great number seems to be the result of a combination of factors
 - These days, however, their numbers have decreased so much that they can no longer be found in some states
 - It is said that this particular breed of turkey is still found in abundance in many states of America
 - This breed of turkey owes a lot to the settlers who attempted to increase the size of its population

Choose the best answer for each question. Then fill in the correct space on your answer sheet.

B. Questions 6-13 (18 points)

No name is more associated with Spanish literature – and perhaps with classic literature in general – than **that** of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. He was the author of *El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha*, which is referred to as the first European novel and which has been translated into nearly every major language, making it one of the most widely distributed books after the Bible.

5 Despite his immense contributions to world literature, Cervantes never became wealthy as a result of his work, and not much is known about the early parts of his life. He was born in 1547 as the son of surgeon Rodrigo de Cervantes in Alcalá de Henares, a small town near Madrid; it is known that his mother, Leonor de Cortinas, was a descendant of Jews who had converted to Christianity.

10 As a young boy he moved from town to town as his father sought work; later he would study in Madrid under Juan Lopez de Hoyos, a well-known humanist, and in 1570 he went to Rome to study.

15 Ever loyal to Spain, Cervantes joined a Spanish regiment in Naples and received a wound in a battle at Lepanto that permanently injured his left hand. As a result, he picked up the nickname of *El manco de Lepanto (the cripple of Lepanto)*.

20 His battle injury was only the first of Cervantes' troubles. He and his brother Rodrigo were on a ship that was captured by pirates in 1575. It wasn't until five years later that Cervantes was released – but only after four unsuccessful escape attempts and after his family and friends raised 500 escudos, an enormous sum of money that would drain the family financially, as ransom. Cervantes' first play, *Los tratos de Argel (The Treatments of Algiers)*, was based on his captivity experience, as was the later *Los banos de Argel (The Baths of Algiers)*.

25 In 1584 Cervantes married the much younger Catalina de Salazar y Palacios; they had no children although he had a daughter from an affair with an actress. A few years later, Cervantes left his wife, faced severe financial difficulties, and was jailed at least three times (once as a murder suspect, although there was insufficient evidence to try him). He eventually settled in Madrid in 1606, shortly after the first part of *Don Quijote* was published.

30 Although publication of the novel didn't make Cervantes rich, it **eased** his financial problems and gave him recognition and the ability to devote more to writing. He published the second part of *Don Quijote* in 1615 and wrote dozens of other plays, short stories, novels and poems.

Cervantes' final novel was *Los trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda (The Exploits of Persiles and Sigismunda)*, published three days before his death on April 23, 1616.

6. that (line 2) refers to _____.
 a. name b. Spanish c. literature d. classic
7. Which of the following is NOT true about *El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha*?
 a. It was written by a Spanish author.
 b. It's considered to be the first novel in Europe.
 c. It's been translated into many languages.
 d. It's the most widely distributed book.
8. Cervantes _____.
 a. became rich after his contribution to literature
 b. had a mother who had changed her religious belief
 c. published a book about the early parts of his life
 d. was born in 1547 in Barcelona
9. As a young boy Cervantes moved from town to town _____.
 a. because his father had to find work c. because he wanted to become a humanist
 b. to follow Juan Lopez de Hoyos d. to raise money for his study in Rome
10. Cervantes picked up the nickname of "El Manco de Lepanto" because of _____.
 a. his loyalty to Spain
 b. joining a Spanish regiment in Naples
 c. joining a battle at Lepanto
 d. having a permanent injury on the left hand
11. All of the following are related with his captivity in 1575 EXCEPT the fact that _____.
 a. his captivity by pirates lasted for four years
 b. he had four unsuccessful escape attempts during this time
 c. his family and friends paid an enormous sum of money
 d. he wrote a play based on his captivity experience
12. Before settling in Madrid in 1606, Cervantes did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 a. leaving his wife
 b. facing financial difficulties
 c. being jailed
 d. publishing the second part of *Don Quijote*
13. eased (line 28) probably means _____.
 a. shortened c. lessened
 b. worsened d. strengthened

C. Questions 14-19 (6 points)

When biofeedback was first developed a number of years ago, it caused a lot of excitement. People hoped that biofeedback could be used to cure all kinds of physical and mental problems.

5 Biofeedback is the name for a medical technique that helps people treat certain problems by becoming more aware of their own bodies. In biofeedback, instruments that measure bodily functions such as muscle tension, temperature, and blood flow are attached to the body. The instruments produce signals – for example, a series of sounds (beeps) or a flashing light – that the person can hear or see. The patient then uses the information to help gain control over the function.

10 The most widely used biofeedback instrument is the electromyograph, or EMG. The EMG is used to measure muscle tension. It is made up of several electrodes, which are placed on the skin near a particular area, depending on the symptom. For example, for headaches, a symptom often caused by excessive tension in the neck muscles, the electrodes are placed on the forehead or near the back of the neck. When the tension is present, the EMG produces a
 15 signal and the patient is taught to respond by relaxing the appropriate muscles. In many cases, the relaxation of these muscles causes the headache to go away.

While biofeedback has not turned out to be a cure-all, it has been used successfully to treat a limited number of problems – especially those caused by chronic tension.

14. Biofeedback was first approached with doubt.

- a. True
- b. False

15. Biofeedback _____.

- a. is an ancient medical technique
- b. can treat all physical problems
- c. can treat all mental problems
- d. helps people become more conscious of their bodies

16. All of the following are true about instruments used in biofeedback EXCEPT the fact that _____.

- a. they measure some functions of the body like muscle tension, temperature and blood flow
- b. they are attached to the body of the patient
- c. they produce only visual signals such as a flashing light
- d. they provide the patient with the information to help gain control over the function

17. The EMG _____.

- a. checks muscle tension
- b. consists of a few electrodes
- c. depends on the symptom
- d. is always placed on the same area

18. A headache _____.

- a. is generally caused by normal tension in the neck muscles
- b. goes away when the tension is present
- c. can be relieved by the help of electromyograph
- d. cannot be cured by relaxing the appropriate muscles

19. Biofeedback is used to cure all medical problems except chronic tension.

- a. True
- b. False

D. Questions 20-27 (8 points)

If you happen to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside saying ‘Read and Release Me’, don’t just treat it as a joke. You’ve probably come across an example of ‘bookcrossing’, a book-sharing movement started in 2011 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to make the whole world a library.

5 Bookcrossers release books either by passing them onto friends or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up or ‘catch’ and then read before they in turn release them into the wild.

10 The person finding it is suggested to record the event by logging on to the bookcrossing website and entering the book’s ID number written on the label. That way, both the original owner and the subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress.

15 Anyone who wishes to officially participate in ‘releasing’ books, must register on the BookCrossing.com website although there is the option to hide your name when ‘catching’ or recording a book. BookCrossing.com users can ‘go hunting’, where a member will go to the website to view a list of books that have recently been ‘released’, then go to the location it was
20 left to ‘catch’ it. Over half a million people worldwide participate in bookcrossing, releasing books in a wide range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Books may also be left at Official BookCrossing Zones (OBCZs), which are located in certain coffee shops, cafés, restaurants. Often a book is left in a place which is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie’s *Murder on the Orient Express*, on a train, for example, or a biography of an artist in an art gallery.

20. ‘Read and Release Me’ is _____.
a. a book b. a joke c. a treatment d. a movement

21. Which of the following is NOT true about Ron Hornbaker?
a. He started a new movement in 2011.
b. He develops software products.
c. He built the biggest library in the world.
d. His movement is called ‘bookcrossing’.

22. they (line 6) refers to _____.
a. bookcrossers b. books c. friends d. public places

23. Bookcrossers do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a. recording the events in the book
b. registering on a website
c. picking up a book from a public place
d. releasing the books back into the wild

24. subsequent (line 10) means _____.
a. experienced b. registered c. following d. relaxing

25. You must give your name when catching or recording a book.
a. True b. False

26. Official BookCrossing Zones are located in all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a. coffee shops b. cafés c. restaurants d. fountains

27. A bookcrosser is likely to leave an archeology book _____.
a. in a telephone box c. at a department store
b. in a museum d. at a train station

E. Questions 28-35 (8 points)

Lifelong learning is the concept that it's never too soon or too late for learning, a way of thinking that many different organisations now believe in. Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, summed up this way of thinking when he said, "Learning is not a product of schooling, but the lifelong attempt to acquire it."

5 Lifelong learning provides adults with learning opportunities at all ages and in various contexts: at work, at home and through leisure activities, not just through formal channels such as school and higher education. In recent years, participation in adult education has increased in most European countries. In Britain, for example, 44 percent of adults participated in adult education programmes in 2004, compared with 40 percent in the year 2000.

10 Lifelong education is a form of teaching often carried out through distance learning or e-learning, continuing education, homeschooling or correspondence courses. **It** includes postgraduate programmes for those who want to improve their qualifications, bring their skills up to date or retrain for a new line of work. Internal corporate training has similar goals.

15 One of the reasons why lifelong education has become important is the **acceleration** in the progress of science and technology. Despite the increased length of primary, secondary and higher education, the knowledge and skills gained there are usually not sufficient for a professional career over three or four decades. As an American educator has said, "Learning prepares us for change."

20 More importantly, lifelong learning is about an attitude – that you can and should be open to new ideas, decisions, skills or behaviours. Lifelong learning does not accept the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks.'

28. According to Albert Einstein, learning _____.
- can only be possible when one goes to a school
 - can be achieved at a certain period of life
 - needs an effort all throughout your life
 - is a summed up way of thinking
29. All of the following are true about lifelong learning EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- lifelong education can be carried out through free-time activities
 - lifelong education can only be obtained through formal channels such as schools and higher education
 - even staying at home, you can have lifelong learning
 - adults from all ages can get lifelong learning
30. In 2004, participation in adult education in Britain _____.
- was more than the other European countries
 - was less when compared with the number in 2000
 - was 4% more than the number in 2000
 - decreased when compared with the previous years
31. **It** (line 11) refers to _____.
- lifelong education
 - distance learning
 - continuing education
 - homeschooling
32. All of the following are the goals of postgraduate programmes EXCEPT _____.
- improving one's qualifications
 - bringing one's skills up to date
 - retraining for a new line of work
 - training internal corporates
33. **acceleration** (line 14) is closest in meaning to _____.
- delay
 - idea
 - interest
 - speed

