Listening and Note-Taking (10 points) (30 minutes)

Instructions (for Instructor)

- Hand out the note-taking page.
- Tell the students that they are going to hear a lecture twice.
- Introduce the passage. Tell them that it is about **Lies**.
- Hand out the note-taking page (page 1) to the students.
- Give them 1 minute to study the note-taking page.
- Do the first reading at normal speed.
- Give them 2 minutes to complete their work.
- Do the second reading at normal speed.
- Give them 2 minutes to complete what they have been writing.
- Hand out the listening questions (page 2) to the students.
- Give them the remaining time (8 to 10 mins) to answer.
- Collect the listening and note-taking papers.
- Hand out the rest of the exam (Core, Reading and Writing parts).
- After the Listening Comprehension Part of the exam is over, you should give 2 hours and 45 minutes for the rest of the exam. Check the time and write the ending time on the whiteboard.
- When the exam is over, collect each part of the exam and the answer sheets. While you are collecting students' papers, make sure that all the students have written their names, numbers and departments on the first pages of each part of the exam except for the Writing Part. Only the booklet number should be written on the Writing Part. Make sure that they have written their names, numbers, and departments on the answer sheet for Parts I, II and III.

Listening and Note-Taking Text (for Instructor)

We lie. We all do.

Webster's definition of lie is specific:

1. Lie is a false statement or action especially made with the purpose of deceiving.

2. Lie is anything that gives or is meant to give a false impression.

We lie in many different forms. We justify lying to big institutions, we minimize, we avoid the truth, we conveniently forget and we keep secrets. Like most people, we tell small lies and still think of ourselves as honest people.

But can we live without lies? Try going a whole week without telling a lie and you will see that it is paralyzing. You will discover that telling the truth all the time is nearly impossible. It means living with some serious consequences.

There are many, many ways to lie. Here are just a few examples:

The first one is the white lie. The white lie assumes that the truth will cause more damage than a simple, harmless untruth. Making a compliment is a good example. When you tell a friend she looks great when she doesn't, you decide that the friend needs a compliment instead of a frank opinion. So, it is the liar deciding what is best for the person lied to.

Yet, not all circumstances are quite so simple. In another example of white lies a sergeant in Vietnam who knew one of his men was killed in action listed him as missing because he wanted the man's family to receive regular compensation money instead of a single payment that the military gives widows and children. His intent was honourable. Yet for twenty years this family kept their hopes alive, unable to move on to a new life.

Another way of lying is ignoring the plain facts. One example is about an American priest.

In the 60's, the Catholic church in a state in the USA began hearing complaints that Father Porter was sexually harassing children. Rather than relieving him of his duties and sending him to prison, the authorities simply moved him from one church to another for 7 years. This provided him with a fresh supply of unsuspecting families and innocent children to abuse. Ignoring the facts in this situation created irreparable consequences.

Omission is also a way of telling a lie. Omission involves leaving out a factual detail deliberately.

It is telling most of the truth minus one or two key facts whose absence changes the story completely. You break a pair of glasses that are guaranteed under normal use. Without mentioning that the first pair broke during a game of basketball, you get a new pair. Who hasn't tried anything like that?

In another example the adult asks, "Who broke this lamp?" and the child answers, "The dog did when it ran through the room."

What the child doesn't say is that he was after the dog , in other words ; the dog was being chased by the child. This is an example of the lie of omission. Strictly speaking, everything the accused has said is true. When the important information is left out, it becomes a lie.

The final way of lying is called " delusion".Delusion is the tendency to see excuses as facts. It's a powerful tool of lying because it filters out information that contradicts what we want to believe.Alcoholics believe that the problems in their lives are valid reasons. Delusion uses the mind's ability to see things in countless ways to support what it wants to be the truth.

These are only a few of the ways we lie . Or are lied to. It's not easy to entirely eliminate lies from our lives.No matter how honest we may try to be, we still lie.

Listening and Note-Taking Sheet (for Students)

Take notes on the outline while listening to the lecture. REMEMBER! You are going to answer a set of questions <u>using your notes</u>.

NOTE-TAKING

Webster's Definition of Lie

Different Forms of Lying

Living without Lies

Ways to Lie
<u>The White Lie</u>
     Examples 1.   Making a Compliment

              The Sergeant in Vietnam

<u>Ignoring the Plain Facts</u>
     Example

<u>Omission</u>
     Definition
     Examples

<u>Delusion</u>
     Definition
     Example

Listening and Note-Taking Questions (for Students)

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

1. According to Webster's definition the purpose of lie is _____.
   a. specific
   b. false
   c. deceiving
   d. impressing

2. We do all of the following as forms of lying EXCEPT _____.
   a. justifying
   b. maximizing
   c. avoiding the truth
   d. keeping secrets

3. Telling the truth all the time is _____.
   a. hurtful
   b. relieving
   c. impossible
   d. harmless

4. In telling "the white lie", the liar decides what's best for the person lied to.
   a. True
   b. False

5. As the consequence of the white lie that the sergeant in Vietnam told, the dead soldier's family _____.
   a. listed him as missing
   b. paid regular money to the government
   c. received a single payment
   d. could not move on to a new life

6. In the example of "ignoring the plain facts", the authorities _____.
   a. complained about the father
   b. relieved the father of his duties
   c. sent him to prison
   d. moved him from one church to another

7. Omission involves _____.
   a. leaving out a factual detail
   b. telling the plain truth
   c. omitting the story

   d. mentioning the details

8. In the second example of " omission" the lamp was broken _____.
   a. when the dog ran through the room
   b. when the child ran through the room
   c. while the child was chasing the dog
   d. while the dog was chasing the boy

9. Delusion is the tendency to see excuses as facts.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Which of the following is given as an example for delusion?
   a. workaholics
   b. alcoholics
   c. chocoholics
   d. shopaholics

Key: 1.C 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.D 7.A 8.C 9.A 10.B

Writing (20 points) (45 minutes)

Choose <u>one</u> of the topics below and write an essay of 200-250 words.

1. Do you think it is good to shop online? Why / Why not?
2. Do you think reading e-books is a good idea? Why / Why not?

Speaking (100 points) (3 minutes)

Choose <u>one</u> of the topics and talk about it for 3 minutes.

1. What kind of work do you want to do in the future?
2. Why do people prefer to live in big cities?
3. Do you prefer to live in a big city or in the country?
4. Why is it necessary to learn a foreign language?

Speaking sınavı uygulanışı
Öğrenci kapalı zarfta gelen sorulardan 2 tanesini seçer. Bu 2 soruya bakar. Bir tanesini seçer ve 3 dakika boyunca bu konuda düşünür. Bu süre içerisinde isterse kısa notlar alabilir ve bu notlara sınav esnasında kısa süreli bakabilir. Düşünme süresi bittiğinde Speaking sınavı başlar ve öğrenci seçtiği konu ile ilgili 3 dakika boyunca konuşur.

Dil grubu öğrencilerinin sınav notunun hesaplanması

Ders >	Use of English + Reading	Listening and Note-Taking	Writing	Speaking
Puan >	100 puan	10 puan	20 puan	100 puan
Puanlar Toplamı >	130 puan			100 puan
Hesaplama >	1,3'e bölünerek puan 100'e indirgenir ve %70'i alınır			%30'u alınır
Notu >	Çıkan değerler toplanarak öğrenci notu hesaplanır.			