

Part I: Listening Comprehension (10 points)

Instructions (for Instructor)

- Give each student an answer sheet and a copy of the Listening Comprehension (Part I) and Writing (Part IV) parts of the exam as well as a booklet which contains Structure and Use of English (Part II) and Reading Comprehension (Part III).
- Tell the students to check that they have all 4 parts of the exam, and to make sure that there are 4 pages in Part 2, 8 pages in Part 3 and 1 page in Part 4. If anyone has a booklet with missing page(s), exchange it for a complete copy.
- If there is no problem with the test booklets, tell the students to write their names, numbers and groups on the first page of each part of the exam except on the Writing Part. Tell them to write only their booklet numbers for the Writing Part. They must also write their names, numbers, faculties, departments, groups and exam rooms in the spaces provided on the cover of the exam and the answer sheet.
- Explain that students must write the answers to Part IV on the exam paper. For Parts I, II and III, they must use the answer sheet. Warn students not to mark choice “E” on the answer sheet.
- Tell the students that they are going to listen to a passage about **Lyon**.
- Tell the students that you are going to read the passage twice. Give them three minutes to study the questions before you read it aloud.
- Do the first reading at normal speed.
- Give them two minutes to finish their work.
- Do the second reading at normal speed.
- Give them two minutes to finish their work.
- Collect the Listening Part of the exam from the students.
- Tell the students that they may start.
- 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 groups 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, faculties, departments, groups and exam rooms on the cover of the exam and the answer sheet.

Listening Comprehension Text (for Instructor)

Lyon is one of France's oldest, largest and most important cities. As well as being the capital of the region, with a population of over a million, and a major banking and industrial centre, it also has great historical interest with its perfectly preserved Renaissance streets and fascinating Roman ruins. The city provides a wide variety of entertainment and leisure facilities. It's impossible to give a complete list of everything you can do to make the most of your spare time in Lyon, but here are some suggestions.

One of the things you can do is to try the magnificent shopping centre just off the main square which is the largest in Europe and has all you could possibly want under one roof. Whichever you choose, shopping is a wonderful experience in Lyon. Big stores are closed on Sundays and are very busy on Saturdays. Don't miss the cheap fruit and vegetable markets on Sunday mornings.

What's more, there are plenty of cinemas showing the latest French and international films in Lyon. But the city also has a number of smaller cinemas which specialise in artistic films, not commercial ones.

As for the restaurants, Lyon is well known for its excellent food and famous chefs. There are numerous little restaurants everywhere in the city centre. Some restaurants are closed on Sundays, and it's always a good idea to book on Fridays and Saturdays.

After finishing your meal you might like to try one of the nightclubs. If you find nothing that appeals to you in the Old District, go along the river Saône, which is a sleepy suburb during the day but lively and exciting by night. If you're a jazz fan, go to the Hot Club or one of the many small bars much loved by musicians and their audience.

For those of you who like classical music, Lyon has plenty to offer. The Maurice Ravel Auditorium is the home of the famous Lyon Symphony Orchestra, and there are concerts most nights of the week, particularly on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Although the Opera is not the biggest in the world, it attracts some of the most famous singers and international ballet dancers in the world and tickets are not at all expensive.

Don't leave Lyon without visiting the wonderful museums and galleries. They have a marvellous collection of works by the Lyon School of Painters as well as a great deal of modern art. However, keep in mind that they are closed on Monday.

If you need to escape from the city for a moment, go to the park on the River Rhone where you can relax in the beautiful Rose Garden, visit the zoo, or take a rowing boat on the lake. If you are looking for somewhere more deserted, take a walk at the Miribel Park at Miribel in the northeast of the city. In short, there is no doubt that you will find something which suits you the best in Lyon.

Listening Comprehension Questions (for Students)

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

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Lyon?
 - a. It is the capital of the region.
 - b. Its population is less than a million.
 - c. It is a major banking and industrial centre.
 - d. It has Roman ruins and Renaissance streets

2. The magnificent shopping centre just off the main square is the biggest in Europe.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. In Lyon _____.
 - a. shopping is a tiring experience
 - b. you can shop everywhere on Sundays
 - c. big stores are very busy on Saturdays
 - d. fruit and vegetables are expensive at the markets

4. All of the following can be watched at the cinemas EXCEPT _____.
 - a. French films
 - b. international films
 - c. commercial films
 - d. artistic films

5. When you go to a restaurant, you need to reserve a table on _____.
 - a. Saturdays and Sundays
 - b. Tuesdays and Wednesdays
 - c. Thursdays and Fridays
 - d. Fridays and Saturdays

6. Which of the following is a sleepy suburb during the day but lively and exciting by night?
 - a. Old District
 - b. River Saône
 - c. Jazz Club
 - d. Hot Club

7. If you like classical music, _____.
 - a. you have a lot of choices
 - b. you can go to the Maurice Ravel Auditorium
 - c. you can go to concerts especially on Thursday and Saturday evenings

- d. all of the above
8. The Opera in Lyon _____.
- is the biggest in the world
 - attracts some of the most famous singers
 - attracts well-known local ballet dancers
 - is very expensive
9. You can visit the museums in Lyon every day during the week.
- True
 - False
10. Which of the following is NOT an activity you can do if you need to escape from the city?
- going to the park on the River Rhone
 - relaxing in the beautiful Rose Garden
 - visiting the zoo
 - riding a bike in Miribel

Part II: Structure and Use of English (30 points)

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

A. Questions 1-8 (8 points)

Emma broke the law and it wasn't the first time. When she was a child, she __(1)__ steal small things like sweets or chocolate. While she __(2)__ the clothes in a big store that day, she convinced herself that it wasn't really a crime. She was unemployed and she __(3)__ afford new clothes. She last bought something new over a year ago. Strangely, when she decided __(4)__ a skirt, she didn't feel nervous, she just felt __(5)___. She didn't see any security cameras and __(6)__ was around. She put the skirt into her bag quickly. It was quite easy. She thought maybe she should take a blouse to go with it. She __(7)__ her bag again when somebody tapped her on the shoulder. The security guard told her __(8)__ what's inside her bag.

- 1.
- used
 - used to
 - was using
 - was used
- 2.
- is going to look at
 - has been looking at
 - is looking at
 - was looking at

- 3.
- a. mustn't
 - b. couldn't
 - c. needn't
 - d. didn't have to
- 4.
- a. to steal
 - b. stealing
 - c. steal
 - d. stole
- 5.
- a. excitingly
 - b. excite
 - c. exciting
 - d. excited
- 6.
- a. anyone
 - b. no one
 - c. everyone
 - d. someone
- 7.
- a. had just opened
 - b. has just opened
 - c. had just been opened
 - d. has just been opened
- 8.
- a. show
 - b. showed
 - c. showing
 - d. to show

B. Questions 9-15 (7 points)

Sir James Dyson is an inventor and a businessman. In a recent public lecture, he described himself as someone __ (9) __ recipe for success is to make things that people want to buy. Getting to where he is today wasn't easy. In the late 1970s, he started to work on a new kind of vacuum cleaner. It took him five years __ (10) __. Before he had a working model, he __ (11) __ make 5,127 models to test his ideas but that wasn't the end of his struggle. __ (12) __ Dyson managed to build a vacuum cleaner without a bag, the companies weren't interested in it. That's why, he set up his own company. In a few years, his vacuum cleaners became __ (13) __ successful that he won the International Design Fair prize in 1991.

Dyson has some interesting ideas about how to help young people to achieve success. He thinks __ (14) __ is important. He also believes that the average students are __ (15) __ in life than the best

students at school. James Dyson proves that it's possible to succeed even when everyone else is telling you that your ideas are wrong.

- 9.
- a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. whose
 - d. —
- 10.
- a. succeed
 - b. to succeed
 - c. succeeded
 - d. succeeding
- 11.
- a. must
 - b. should
 - c. had to
 - d. could
- 12.
- a. However
 - b. Also
 - c. As well as
 - d. Although
- 13.
- a. so
 - b. such
 - c. very
 - d. too
- 14.
- a. what they learn from mistakes
 - b. what do they learn from mistakes
 - c. what from mistakes they learn
 - d. what they learn mistakes from
- 15.
- a. the more successful
 - b. the most successful
 - c. most successful
 - d. more successful

C. Questions 16-21 (6 points)

There are many reported cases of dolphins helping humans that get into trouble in the sea and this is just one of them.

Tom Greenall thought his life was over when he __(16)__ by a shark off the coast of Australia. But then, miraculously three dolphins came to his rescue. The dolphins swam in circles around Tom __(17)__ keep the shark at a distance. They also made __(18)__ noise by slapping the water with their fins and tails. They continued __(19)__ Tom's friends pulled him into the boat. Tom and his friends raced to the shore __(20)__ the doctors gave Tom first aid. His friends then drove him to a local hospital. Afterwards one of his friends said : "If the dolphins __(21)__ on the scene, it __(21)__ the end for Tom."

16.

- a. attacked
- b. was attacked
- c. has attacked
- d. has been attacked

17.

- a. so that
- b. because
- c. in order to
- d. as well as

18.

- a. plenty
- b. lots
- c. very
- d. a lot of

19.

- a. until
- b. when
- c. as
- d. after

20.

- a. which
- b. when
- c. where
- d. that

21.

- a. had arrived / would be
- b. didn't arrive / would be
- c. arrived / would have been
- d. hadn't arrived / would have been

D. Questions 22-25 (4 points)

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder is a serious condition that has to be medically treated. The sufferers of OCD can't stand __(22)__ untidy things around them. Famous football player David Beckham __(23)__ from this disorder since he was a little boy. In an interview he says " I can't cope

__(24)__ the sight of three, centrally positioned mirrors on my dressing room wall, you see that disturbs me, there should be four mirrors.” Classic OCD. “ If I __(25)__ an OCD sufferer, life __(25)__ much easier for me and people living with me” he continues. “But I can’t help it,” he adds.

22.

- a. see
- b. to see
- c. saw
- d. seeing

23.

- a. has been suffering
- b. suffered
- c. was suffering
- d. had suffered

24.

- a. to
- b. by
- c. with
- d. in

25.

- a. were / wouldn't have been
- b. weren't / would be
- c. hadn't been/ would have been
- d. had been / wouldn't be

E. Questions 26-30 (5 points)

26. John : Don't forget to bring your dictionary for the test tomorrow, Jackie!

Jackie : We don't need to do that! _____

John : But what do we do with the unknown words ?

Jackie : She says we should guess the meaning of the words from the context.

- a. Would you like to study for the test together this evening?
- b. Mrs. Allen doesn't let us use our dictionaries.
- c. Well, taking a test without a dictionary makes me feel anxious.
- d. Mrs. Allen thinks you can borrow one from the school library.

27. Mr. Grant : Are you ready for the concert, Helen ?

Mrs. Grant : It's not tonight, is it ?

Mr. Grant : Yes, it is. At 8 o'clock. We should leave in an hour.

Mrs. Grant : Oh, no! I'm not ready. I need to finish typing this report.

Mr. Grant : Don't worry! _____

Mrs. Grant : You are the best!

- a. You are always complaining about your workload.

- b. How can you expect me to get ready in an hour?
 - c. I'll type it while you are getting dressed.
 - d. Can't you just forget about it when we're in such a hurry?
28. Your grandfather has high blood pressure, but he doesn't want to follow his diet. He wants to order kebab. Your grandmother warns him and says: _____.
- a. Please try to understand! My diet is too boring to follow
 - b. Diets often limit calorie intake to cause weight loss
 - c. You know that it is not healthy enough to be in your diet
 - d. Well, you are as careful as you were at the beginning of your diet
29. Your plane to Brazil has just taken off. Due to bad weather conditions, your pilot doesn't think you can arrive on time. He makes an announcement and says:
- a. Ladies and gentlemen, we're likely to have a two-hour delay, thank you for your understanding
 - b. The number of passengers who disobey the rules during the flight tend to increase in number
 - c. As we are about to land, please don't forget to keep your seatbelts fastened
 - d. Due to your preference of our airlines, you'll get bonus miles on your upcoming flights
30. Your roommate is a messy person and he always leaves his things on your bed. You are fed up with that and you say:
- a. Why don't you make your bed for a change?
 - b. Do you mind taking those books off my bed?
 - c. I really don't feel like tidying up my mess today.
 - d. I hate people telling me what to do.

Part III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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. The Turkish Republic possesses thousands of masterpieces, and we're proud of this cultural inheritance. _____. The album was published in Turkish and English, and has received great interest.
- a. A number of these masterpieces were brought together and publicised in an album in 1994
 - b. Museums are of great importance to carry your values to next generations
 - c. Libraries have a great role in teaching us our history through albums

- d. There are many written works of different authors through albums which have not been published yet
2. _____. One cause is germs. A germ is a tiny living thing. Germs are found everywhere – in air, in water, and in dirt. They live on and in your body. They are very small and you need a microscope to see them.
- Viruses are identified by the use of microscopes
 - Cell is the very small part of living things
 - There are many different causes of diseases
 - All living things are made of cells
3. Most people feel stressed at some time in their lives. _____. Others are not comfortable with any stress at all; they soon become unhappy if they feel stressed. Sometimes stress can lead people to do things they wouldn't usually do, such as overeat, smoke, drink or use drugs.
- Some prefer to live in the countryside just to get rid of busy cities
 - Finally, we need to find the causes of lying in our lives
 - Everybody is ready to agree on something
 - Some people like this pressure and work better because of it
4. Nowadays, many factories are very irresponsible. Not only do they use a great deal of water but they also poison the rivers with their chemicals and since they have failed to clean the rivers, the water system is becoming more and more polluted. As a result, _____.
- there are still many factories which dump their waste into rivers
 - a lot of people eating those fish became seriously ill
 - it is dangerous to dump filthy water into rivers
 - we cannot swim in the rivers or drink any water from them
5. Your doctor can give you certain medicines that kill bacteria. _____. However, most viruses cannot be killed by medicines. When you have a disease caused by a virus, your body must work on its own to make you well.
- Early diagnosis is very important in curing a disease
 - These medicines can cure diseases that are caused by bacteria
 - Doctors are not aware of its temporary side effects
 - You need to take certain proteins and vitamins

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

B. Questions 6-15 (10 points)

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on May 5, 1988 in North London, England. She was the only child of Penny Adkins, who was just 18 at the time of her birth, and a Welsh father, Mark, who left the family when Adele was only 4 years old. Mark, who never married Penny, remained in contact with his daughter up until her teen years when his problems with alcohol and the increasing distance

from his daughter caused their relationship to become worse. By contrast, Adele grew close to her mum, who encouraged her young daughter "to explore, and not to stick with one thing."

There was no musical **heritage** in Adele's family, in other words, there was no one with an interest in music in former generations. However, she developed a passion for music. She was affected by the songs of Lauren Hill, Destiny's Child and Mary J. Blige. But her true, eye-opening moment came when she came across a collection of Etta James and Ella Fitzgerald records at a local shop at the age of 15. This was like an awakening for Adele. After this, her understanding of music changed completely.

While at BRIT School for Performing Arts and Technology, Adele recorded a demo for a class project, which was eventually posted on her MySpace page. When executives at XL Recordings heard her demo, they contacted the singer and, in November 2006, just four months after Adele had graduated from school, signed a contract with her.

Adele's first album, *19*, which is named for the singer's age when she began recording it, made her famous in early 2008. Released in the United States through Columbia Records, this album became popular with American audiences, like it did with British music listeners. At the 2009 Grammy Awards, Adele took home Best New Artist. That same year, she also earned the Critics' Choice prize at the BRIT Awards.

Her second album, *21*, again named for her age, was released in early 2011 and it was a big success. In February 2011, she had two top-five singles and a pair of top-five albums in the same week, the first artist since the Beatles in 1964 to achieve that. Adele also broke the solo female artist record for staying at No. 1 for 11 weeks.

In 2012, Adele swept the Grammy Awards, taking home six wins, including Album of the Year. In 2013, Adele won her seventh Grammy (best pop solo performance) for her hit single "Set Fire to the Rain." That same year, the singer won an Academy Award for best original song for "Skyfall", the theme song for the 2013 James Bond film of the same name. She also won a Golden Globe Award for the song.

On June 29, 2012, Adele announced on her website that she was pregnant with her first child. The baby's father is Adele's boyfriend, Simon Konecki. Adele recently spoke to *People* magazine on being a mother: "I really want to be a mum. I better start getting on with it!" she said, adding that she wants to have three sons by the time she's 30.

6. All of the following are true about Adele EXCEPT the fact that _____.
 - a. she was born in London
 - b. she was an only child
 - c. her father was Welsh
 - d. her father left the family when she was a teenager

7. Adele's mother _____.
 - a. wasn't married to Mark
 - b. had a distance with her daughter
 - c. never supported her
 - d. wanted Adele to focus on music only

8. **heritage** (line 7) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. something passed down to next generation
 - b. something played by the young people
 - c. something recorded in the studio
 - d. something given up in the end
9. Her understanding of music changed completely when she _____.
- a. listened to Lauren Hill
 - b. was sixteen
 - c. started to listen to Etta James and Ella Fitzgerald
 - d. developed a passion for music
10. When Adele recorded a demo for a class project, _____.
- a. she was a graduate of BRIT school for Performing Arts and Technology
 - b. it was posted on her friend's MySpace page
 - c. it attracted the attention of executives at XL recordings
 - d. it was November 2006
11. Adele was 19 when she made her first album.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. Adele's first album became more successful in Britain than in the US.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. In 2011, _____.
- a. Adele earned the Critics' Choice prize at the BRIT Awards
 - b. Adele's second album became a hit
 - c. all of her singles were top five
 - d. she proved to be better than Beatles
14. All of the following are true about the awards that Adele won EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- a. in 2012, she won 6 Grammy Awards and also Album of the Year
 - b. in 2013, she won her seventh Grammy Award for best solo performance
 - c. in 2013, she won an Academy Award for best original song
 - d. in 2013, she won a Golden Globe Award for her song "Skyfall"
15. Which of the following news is NOT true about Adele?
- a. She was pregnant with her first child in 2012.
 - b. The father of her baby is Simon Konecki.
 - c. She recently spoke to People magazine on being a mother.
 - d. She doesn't want another child.

C. Questions 16-22 (7 points)

Sunglasses aren't just for movie stars and pilots anymore. The fashion industry has made glasses glamorous! Eyeglasses have become ornamental and today nearly everyone wears some kind of glasses, either for medical reasons, for fashion, or for fun.

Today's sunglasses come in nearly all the colours of the rainbow. Lenses come in fashionable tints of purple, yellow, blue, orange, and rose as well as the traditional tints of gray or green. And lenses can be made of glass or plastic.

The main purpose of sunglasses is to protect the eyes from bright light and to reduce discomfort to the eyes caused by strong light or glare. Most eye doctors think that ornamental sunglasses do little to help a person's vision. They say that such colours as orange, rose, and purple are not effective in reducing bright light. Eye doctors agree that the best protectors of the eyes are the natural ones: the eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows!

Sunglasses come in many styles and designs to meet individual needs. There are special glasses for sports. For water sports, for example, there are glasses that **float** in water. Glasses made for use at the beach are much darker than ordinary sunglasses.

It is beneficial to wear sunglasses while driving a car during the day. There is an added benefit: it helps one see better while driving at night.

For general use, doctors recommend sunglasses that allow only 30% of the light to pass through the lens. Recent laws in the United States require **them** to be strong enough to withstand heavy force and pressure, thus reducing their being broken easily.

16. People wear glasses for all of the following reasons EXCEPT _____

- a. to look like a pilot
- b. for medical reasons
- c. to look fashionable
- d. for fun

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of lenses?

- a. They are used under the rainbow.
- b. They can be in fashionable colours.
- c. They can have traditional colours.
- d. They can be made of glass or plastic.

18. Eye doctors think that _____.

- a. ornamental sunglasses help a person's vision a lot
- b. colours like orange, rose and purple can reduce bright light
- c. all kinds of sunglasses protect the eyes from bright light efficiently
- d. the eyelids, eyelashes and eyebrows are the best protectors of eyes

19. **float** (line 13) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. fall
- b. drop
- c. swim

d. dive

20. The glasses of the ordinary sunglasses are as dark as the glasses made for use at the beach.

- a. True
- b. False

21. Sunglasses are advantageous both while driving a car during the day and while driving at night.

- a. True
- b. False

22. **them** (line 18) refers to _____.

- a. doctors
- b. sunglasses
- c. lenses
- d. laws

D. Questions 23-26 (4 points)

On the anniversary of Shakespeare's death, Bridget Lewis talks about the future of the English language.

Two thousand years ago English did not exist. A thousand years ago it was a language used by less than two million people. Now it is the most influential language in the world, spoken by more than a billion people on the planet, as their first, second or third language. English currently dominates science, business, the mass media and popular culture. For example, 80% of e-mails on the Internet are in English. But where will English be at the end of the third millennium?

One view is that English is going to become even more important as a global lingua franca, dominating the world's trade and media, while most other languages will become localised or just die out. At present, over half the world's 6,500 languages are in danger of extinction. Another view is that English is already breaking up, as Latin did, into several separate languages. There are already dictionaries of the 'New Englishes', such as Australian English, full of words that a British English speaker would not recognise.

23. Today English is as dominant as it used to be two thousands years ago.

- a. True
- b. False

24. All of the following are true about the English language today EXCEPT the fact that _____.

- a. it is spoken by more than a billion people as their first language
- b. it is the leading language in the world
- c. it is the number one language in science, business, the mass media and popular culture
- d. it is the most commonly used language in e-mails on the Internet

25. All of the following are true about the views on languages at the end of the third millennium EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- a. the importance of English will increase
 - b. most of the languages other than English will be spoken only locally
 - c. the majority of the languages, as well as English, will die out
 - d. English will continue to break up into separate languages
26. A British English speaker knows all the words used in Australian English.
- a. True
 - b. False

E. Questions 27-32 (6 points)

The word sandwich is attributed to the Fourth Earl of Sandwich, an obsessive gambler. He did not like to stop playing cards to eat a meal. Instead he had pieces of cooked meat served to him between two slices of bread. In this way he could continue playing without stopping!

Today, the sandwich has become one of the most popular snacks in the world since it is a meal in itself. Giant or super-sandwiches have become popular, especially among young people. Generally, the huge sandwiches are made from a whole loaf of bread that is sliced lengthwise. Then it is filled with generous amounts of cold meats, cheeses, lettuce, tomatoes, and sliced onions. Sometimes different spices, salad oil, ketchup, mustard, or mayonnaise are added.

There are many kinds of super-sandwiches offered in restaurants and sandwich shops in the world. Besides the customary cheese sandwiches, giant sandwiches can be made with unusual ingredients such as roast beef, egg salad, or peanut butter and jelly!

The super-sandwiches are called by different names in different geographic areas of the U.S. A giant sandwich called a *submarine* (sub) in Boston might be called a *hoagie* in Pittsburgh, or a *poor boy* in New Orleans. In New York City the same sandwich might be called a *hero*, a *torpedo* in San Antonio, but a *rocket* in Cheyenne, Wyoming. And there are other names such as *hobo*, *bomber*, and *garibaldi*. Oftentimes, the shape of the bread helps to determine the name of the sandwich.

27. All of the following are true about the Fourth Earl of Sandwich EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- a. the word “sandwich” was named after him
 - b. he was an obsessive gambler
 - c. he liked playing cards without stopping
 - d. he cooked and served meat between two slices of bread
28. The sandwich has become one of the most popular snacks in the world because it is a meal in itself.
- a. True
 - b. False
29. Which of the following is NOT true about the huge sandwiches?

- a. They are made from a whole loaf of bread.
- b. Their bread is cut lengthwise.
- c. A little bit of cold meats, cheeses, lettuce, tomatoes and onions are put in them.
- d. Sometimes different spices are added in them.

30. **customary** (line 10) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. mixed
- b. traditional
- c. big
- d. rare

31. According to the passage, all of the following are used to make giant sandwiches EXCEPT _____.

- a. egg salad
- b. peanut butter
- c. jelly
- d. jam

32. Different names can be given to the sandwiches often by looking at _____.

- a. its ingredients
- b. its length
- c. the person who has made it
- d. the shape of the bread

F. Questions 33-40 (8 points)

I. Just imagine. You are walking along a mountain path in the Himalayas. You are feeling tired. You are thinking about how far there is to go. Then, suddenly you are there! And the incredible Mount Everest is on the horizon. It looks spectacular. A few minutes later, you arrive at the camp. The food cooking on the fire smells great and while you are having a hot cup of tea, you relax and watch the sun go down. At dinner, the food tastes fantastic. You talk with other people in the group about everything you have seen and done during your day's trekking. If you are looking for experiences like this, *Adventure 2000* is the organisation for you.

II. A lot of trekking holidays sound exciting, but the reality is often very different. Treks can be uncomfortable and even dangerous. However, at *Adventure 2000* we feel that we understand the needs of trekkers. All our guides have several years experience in leading treks in the Himalayas. They know all the best routes and best places to camp. We also realise that trekking can be hard work and believe that trekkers need all our help. As well as the group guide, all expeditions have cooks and porters. While on a trek, our cooks prepare delicious meals. And our porters carry your luggage, which means that you can simply enjoy **the experience**.

III. At *Adventure 2000*, we also think that good travel arrangements are important. We organise all the flights for you: from London to New Delhi direct, from New Delhi to Katmandu and internal flights in Nepal.

- IV.** Accommodation is in comfortable hotels in New Delhi and Katmandu hostels on the trek and one or two-person tents for camping.
- V.** There are also special offers for people who don't want to go straight home afterwards. If you like history, there is a trip to northern India. For people who prefer to spend some time on the coast we can organise your travel and accommodation.
- VI.** This is a Class A trek – you have to be fit. There are walks of 6-8 hours most days, with a maximum altitude of 5,545 metres. Class B and C treks are easier, so you don't need to be so fit.
- VII.** The trek costs \$2,500 including all flights and accommodation. Maximum group size is 15 people. Treks are between October and May.

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something you can experience at the campsite of *Adventure 2000* at Mount Everest?
- You can eat delicious food.
 - You can have a hot cup of tea.
 - You can watch the sun rise.
 - You can talk to people in your group.
34. Trekking is always an exciting experience.
- True
 - False
35. All of the following are true about the guides of *Adventure 2000* EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- they are experienced
 - they know the best routes
 - they know the best places to camp
 - they are cooks at the same time
36. **the experience** (line 14) refers to _____.
- trekking
 - helping others
 - cooking
 - carrying luggage
37. You can directly fly from London to Nepal.
- True
 - False
38. If you don't want to go straight home after your trekking holiday, you are offered all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- hostels on the trek
 - trips to northern India
 - historical holidays

d. coastal holidays

39. It can be inferred from paragraph VI that if you join class A trek, _____.
- you don't need to be fit
 - you are likely to walk less than 6 hours
 - you can walk up to 5,545 metres
 - you are going to have an easy trek
40. Which of the following is NOT true about the trek EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- all the flights are included in the cost
 - you don't have to pay extra money for accommodation
 - maximum 15 people are required in the group
 - you can go trekking between September and June

Part IV: Writing (20 points)

Choose **one** of the topics below and write an essay of minimum 200 words.

- Do you think walking is the best sport? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think twenties are the best period of people's life? Why? / Why not?

i For the final exam, the types of essays can change according to the program. This will be announced by writing teachers.

Keys

Part I: Listening Comprehension

- B
- A
- C
- C
- D
- B
- D
- B
- B
- D

Part II: Structure and Use of English

- B

2. D
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. C
25. B
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. B

Part III: Reading Comprehension

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. A

- 17. A
- 18. D
- 19. C
- 20. B
- 21. A
- 22. B
- 23. B
- 24. A
- 25. C
- 26. B
- 27. D
- 28. A
- 29. C
- 30. B
- 31. D
- 32. D
- 33. C
- 34. B
- 35. D
- 36. A
- 37. B
- 38. A
- 39. C
- 40. D

Part IV: Writing

Essay Writing Assessment Criteria			
GROUND RULES	Word Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the word limit is not achieved, 1 pt. from the final grade will be deducted. 	
	Task Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the student has written a well-developed paragraph including all the elements of an essay, 5 pts. from the final grade will be deducted. ● If both the topic and type of essay are irrelevant to the task given, the paper will get 1 pt. ● The paper will be evaluated as it is, and 50% from the final grade will be deducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ if the student has attempted to write a relevant type of essay although the topic is wrong; ○ if the student has attempted to write on a relevant topic although the type of essay is wrong. 	
	ELEMENTS	POINTS	VALUE
FORMAT (2 pts.)	Mechanics (2 pts.)	2	VERY GOOD: There are almost no problems with the title, margin, indentation, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.

		1	AVERAGE: There are a few problems with the margin, indentation, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. Even if there is a title, it might not be proper or be formatted right.
		0	POOR: There are a lot of problems with the margin, indentation, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. There is no title.
CONTENT AND LANGUAGE (18 pts.)	Thesis Statement (2 pts.)	2	VERY GOOD: Thesis statement is strong, well-developed, and accurate.
		1	AVERAGE: Thesis statement has some minor mistakes and it should be developed.
		0	POOR: Thesis statement is weak or is not assessable, or there is no thesis statement.
	Introduction & Conclusion (2 pts.)	2	VERY GOOD: Introductory paragraph has an original hook sentence and well-developed background information. & Concluding paragraph summarizes the main points and paraphrases the thesis statement and leaves the reader with a suggestion, opinion, or prediction.
		1	AVERAGE: Hook sentence and background information are not strong enough in meaning and contain several major errors. & Concluding paragraph does not summarize the main points sufficiently, or the thesis statement is found in the same wording as in the introduction.
		0	POOR: Hook sentence and background information are not assessable, or there is no hook or background information. & The essay is not summed up, or the thesis statement is not referred to in the conclusion.
	Body Paragraphs (6 pts.)	6-5	VERY GOOD: All the body paragraphs have well-developed topic sentences, which are different from each other but related to the thesis statement. Ideas stated in the paragraphs are clear, to the point, and enriched by details. All the elements of the paragraphs are positioned accurately. There are no problems with unity, coherence, and cohesion in the paragraphs, so there is a remarkable consistency within the whole essay.
		4-3	AVERAGE: Main ideas stand out, but details seem somewhat inconsistent or repetitive, so they should be developed. There are some problematic transitions among the ideas, and this harms the unified structure of the essay occasionally.
		2-0	POOR: There are no assessable topic sentences in the body paragraphs. Ideas stated are mostly unclear,

			repetitive, or irrelevant to the thesis statement. The paragraphs lack logical sequencing; lapses lead to misunderstanding; and unity, coherence, and cohesion cannot be assessed.
Vocabulary (4 pts.)	4	VERY GOOD: There is a considerable variety and range of words in choice, usage, form, and appropriateness to content and the student's level.	
	3-2	AVERAGE: Word choice and usage seem appropriate but still need to be developed especially in terms of forms.	
	1-0	POOR: The student uses very limited range of vocabulary to express his/her ideas properly. Choice, usage, and forms need much to be developed.	
Use of English (4 pts.)	4	VERY GOOD: Grammar of the essay is clear, accurate, and appropriate for the student's level; mistakes are negligible; attempted sentence constructions are achieved.	
	3-2	AVERAGE: The student does not have control over level-appropriate grammatical structures at times. It's easy to understand the essay, though.	
	1-0	POOR: There are considerable and frequent grammatical errors; sentences are too simple for the student's level.	