

Ege University
School of Foreign Languages
Exemption Exam (Sample 2)

Total Points: 100 Duration: 2 hours 15 minutes

Part I: Use of English (10 points)

Choose the correct answer for each question.

My Aunt Pamela __ (1) __ 60 years old. She lives in a beautiful house in a small village in England. It __ (2) __ lovely views of the countryside. She likes gardening very much. __ (3) __ a lot of colourful flowers in her garden. At the weekends, she __ (4) __ swimming in the lake near the village. She __ (5) __ swim very well. Aunt Pamela is also outgoing and friendly; she has lots of friends in the village. She invites them to her house and gives parties. So, she __ (6) __ feels lonely. Last weekend, I visited her. The weather __ (7) __ nice, so we had a coffee in her lovely garden.

1.
 - a. be
 - b. is
 - c. am
 - d. are
2.
 - a. hasn't got
 - b. haven't got
 - c. have got
 - d. has got
3.
 - a. They are
 - b. There are
 - c. There is
 - d. There have
4.
 - a. go
 - b. went
 - c. is going
 - d. goes
5.
 - a. doesn't have to
 - b. has to
 - c. can
 - d. mustn't
- 6.

- a. always
- b. usually
- c. often
- d. hardly ever

7.

- a. was
- b. wasn't
- c. were
- d. weren't

Tom : __ (8) __ ever driven a tractor?

Mary : Yes, I have. I __ (9) __ a tractor on my uncle's farm last summer.

8.

- a. Are you
- b. Do you
- c. Have you
- d. Did you

9.

- a. drive
- b. drove
- c. am driving
- d. have driven

Mark : Hey, do you want to do something at the weekend?

Chris : Sure. What shall we do?

Mark : __ (10) __ see a film?

Chris : That sounds good to me.

10.

- a. Let's
- b. What about
- c. Why don't we
- d. Do you want

Part II: Use of English (40 points)

Choose the correct answer for each question.

The Internet has __ (1) __ become an important part of our lives. It has also changed my work style in many ways. Eight years ago, I __ (2) __ to do my work with a calculator, pen and paper, but now I do mostly everything through the Internet. I can't imagine __ (3) __ without it. I am a very busy

person and I don't have time to go to the shops but I ___ (4) ___ buy everything through the Internet now. Also, airline and concert tickets ___ (5) ___ online today.

Although the Internet is useful, it has also negative sides such as entering dangerous sites, downloading pirated music and spreading computer viruses. Moreover, technology makes us feel lonely. According to the statistics, we are not ___ (6) ___ happy ___ (6) ___ we were fifty years ago.

1.
 - a. never
 - b. ever
 - c. already
 - d. yet
2.
 - a. have
 - b. should
 - c. would
 - d. used
3.
 - a. to living
 - b. to live
 - c. living
 - d. live
4.
 - a. can
 - b. must
 - c. have to
 - d. will
5.
 - a. sell
 - b. are selling
 - c. are sold
 - d. were sold
6.
 - a. as / as
 - b. so / that
 - c. much / than
 - d. very / than

John : Do you know who ___ (7) ___ the expensive villa at the end of the road?

Rebecca : My friend Julia.

John : Wow. Julia ___ (8) ___ be very rich, then.

7.
 - a. buy
 - b. did buy

- c. bought
- d. did bought

8.

- a. can
- b. can't
- c. mustn't
- d. must

Stephen William Hawking is a world famous British physicist. When he was a school boy, he was really __ (9) __ on learning how things work. His favourite subjects were maths and science so his teachers called him “Einstein” at school. However, he began to have health problems while he __ (10) __ at Cambridge University. He had a disease called ALS. Because of this illness, his nerve cells in his brain started to die slowly. In 1985, he lost his ability to speak so he started using a spelling card and a hand-clicker __ (11) __ communicate. In 2008, his hand was __ (12) __ weak to use the clicker. Then he communicated with a new device called “cheek-switch”. He has achieved more activities such as writing e-mails, browsing the Internet and speaking by working only one muscle __ (13) __ then. Hawking spent thirty years as a full professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge. Today, he is a director of research at school’s Centre for Theoretical Cosmology.

9.

- a. mind
- b. keen
- c. stand
- d. love

10.

- a. works
- b. has worked
- c. is working
- d. was working

11.

- a. to
- b. for
- c. so that
- d. because

12.

- a. so
- b. very
- c. too
- d. enough

13.

- a. since
- b. for
- c. when

d. until

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

14. I was late for school because I missed the bus.

- a. I would be early for school if I missed the bus.
- b. I wouldn't have been late for school if I had missed the bus.
- c. I wouldn't be early for school if I caught the bus.
- d. I wouldn't have been late for school if I had caught the bus.

15. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. My aunt lives in Edinburgh.

- a. The capital of Scotland, which my aunt lives, is Edinburgh.
- b. My aunt lives in Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland.
- c. Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland, lives my aunt.
- d. The capital of Edinburgh, which my aunt lives, is Scotland.

16. The play started. Then we arrived at the theatre.

- a. When we had arrived at the theatre, the play started.
- b. When we arrived at the theatre, the play had already started.
- c. When we had arrived at the theatre, the play had started.
- d. When we arrived at the theatre, the play was starting.

Choose the correct answer for each question.

According to the rules of the road regulations, when a driver sees an ambulance or fire engine coming, the driver __ (17) __ move to the right side of the road to get out of the way.

17.

- a. would
- b. should
- c. might
- d. must

Tommy : What __ (18) __ for a living?

Tina : I'm a teacher.

18.

- a. do you do
- b. have you done
- c. were you doing
- d. did you do

John : Hi, Bill. __ (19) __ looking after my cat while I go away?

Bill : Of course not.

John : Thank you very much. You're such a good friend.

19.

- a. Do you know if
- b. Do you like
- c. Would you like
- d. Would you mind

20. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- a. Lisa said she didn't have a map.
- b. Karen said to me that she was going to be late.
- c. James told me that he had lost his pencil
- d. Tom said he will help me.

George: Have you seen my keys, Jenny?

George __ (21) __ his keys.

21.

- a. asked Jenny she saw
- b. asked Jenny that she had seen
- c. asked Jenny if she had seen
- d. asked Jenny whether she saw

Kate : __ (22) __?

Sue : My pen friend in Australia.

22.

- a. Who are you writing to
- b. Who you are writing to
- c. Who are writing to you
- d. To who you are writing

Read the following texts below and choose the correct answer for each question.

Teleworking, working at home, helps employees to perform work duties from a remote location using communication tools such as phone, fax, modem, Internet teleconferencing, e-mail or Instant Message. The term "telework" is much __ (23) __ in Europe than other countries but the term "telecommute" __ (24) __ more often in the U.S and Canada today.

Today, there are about 1.25 million teleworkers in Europe. They usually __ (25) __ finish their work without going to work. Hopefully, that number __ (26) __ in the short term because for large companies, teleworking can improve performance and motivation among valuable staff. The idea is also attractive to employees __ (27) __ want to work flexible hours; for example, part-time workers, those looking after children or those living in rural areas. There are also environmental advantages as pollution levels become reduced. The reason for this is that today in Europe, there are

__ (28) __ people going to work because a large number of people do not want to go to their offices. They generally__ (29) __ to work at home. In addition, some employers encourage them to work at home. However, according to a report called the "Responsive Organisation", European Trade Union Confederation __ (30) __ employers not to force anyone into teleworking.

23.

- a. popular
- b. more popular
- c. most popular
- d. the most popular

24.

- a. used
- b. has used
- c. was used
- d. is used

25.

- a. can
- b. could
- c. be able to
- d. manage to

26.

- a. increases
- b. increased
- c. will increase
- d. are increasing

27.

- a. who
- b. whose
- c. which
- d. what

28.

- a. a bit of
- b. a few
- c. plenty
- d. no

29.

- a. prefer
- b. preferred
- c. have preferred
- d. are preferring

30.

- a. suggest
- b. offer
- c. warn

d. explain

Nobody is likely to forget the press conference at the American Astronomical Society's winter meeting in Texas, in January 1996. That day Geoffrey W. Marcy and R. Paul Butler, two astronomers at San Francisco State University, announced that they had discovered two exoplanets, the second and third planets ever found orbiting a sunlike star, __ (31) __ this conference an unforgettable one.

Exoplanets are planets outside of the solar system. They are also referred to as extra solar planets. Marcy and Butler __ (32) __ planets for over a year before they made the discovery. Starting with the first discovery, astronomers have located about 837 such planets in 660 planetary systems around the Milky Way galaxy. "Until now, no one knew exactly how common potentially habitable planets were around Sun-like stars in the galaxy", said Marcy.

As NASA points out, the volume of space that would be explored is limited to the closest stars. However, researchers believe with future technologies, space scientists __ (33) __ stars that lie within approximately 60 light-years from the sun by the end of the next decade. The main purpose of this search is finding a habitable planet. In the hunt for exoplanets, astronomers search for another planet like Earth that is capable of supporting life.

Today, NASA has announced that its Kepler telescope has uncovered a new solar system about 500 light years away. Circling that star are five planets, and the outermost planet, Kepler-186f, is about the size of Earth and within the star's habitable zone. The researchers speculated that if there __ (34) __ some technical malfunctions in the Kepler spacecraft, it __ (34) __ enough data now to directly detect some Earth-size planets in the habitable zones of sunlike stars.

31.

- a. made
- b. making
- c. being made
- d. that made

32.

- a. are searching
- b. have been searching
- c. were searching
- d. had been searching

33.

- a. will be explored
- b. will be exploring
- c. will have explored
- d. will have been explored

34.

- a. wasn't / could have
- b. wasn't / could have had
- c. hadn't been / could have had
- d. hadn't been / could have

Agricultural biotechnology encompasses a range of modern plant breeding techniques. The best known technique is genetic modification, the use of modern biotechnology techniques to change the genes of an organism such as a plant. The ongoing debate is that __ (35) __ from genetically modified crops or not, food should be labelled.

Worldwide, many countries currently have strict regulations or complete bans on GMOs (*Genetically Modified Organisms*), including China, Japan, Australia and all countries in European Union. __ (36) __ is consumers' strong consciousness that will lead most food manufacturers to indicate through voluntary labelling whether foods have or have not been developed through genetic engineering. So far, more than fifteen countries have implemented labelling requirements for GM (genetically modified) foods, including Russia. Many health-conscious consumers around the globe expect this trend __ (37) __ in the food industry of other countries within the next decade.

Most of the environmental activists oppose to GM foods and strongly support mandatory labelling policies. With mandatory labelling, it is easy for pressure groups against genetic modification to target certain products with labels, have them __ (38) __ and launch a negative campaign against the processing firms. On the other hand, there are also scientific groups with the claim that labelling is not simple. Many scientists argue that a general GMO label does not make sense scientifically because one GMO can be entirely different from the next and that experiments will be credited __ (39) __ they are truthful and not misleading.

Recently, a study where tumours developed in rats that were exposed to GMOs has been discredited by the scientific community. Critics doubt that the type of experimental rats used in this study had a tendency to develop tumours. Some scientists said that the control groups and test groups __ (40) __ balanced in order not to create a manipulated situation, but they weren't. There are prominent scientists, however, who disagree with their colleagues on the safety of GMOs. They point to the undeniable truth that we simply do not know for sure that GMOs are safe.

35.

- a. produce
- b. producing
- c. produced
- d. having produced

36.

- a. It
- b. What
- c. Never
- d. Little

37.

- a. being followed
- b. to be followed
- c. having been followed
- d. to have followed

38.

- a. test
- b. tested

- c. to test
 - d. to be tested
- 39.
- a. in case
 - b. supposing
 - c. as long as
 - d. what if
- 40.
- a. should have been
 - b. can have been
 - c. might have been
 - d. must have been

Part III: Reading (50 points)

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer.

The Burns Family

Harrison and Deborah Burns live in Brighton, England. Mrs Burns is Spanish and Mr Burns is British. They have got two sons. Their names are Juan and Thomas. Juan is 30 years old. He is a lawyer. He works in Scotland. Thomas is 25 years old. He is a police officer. He works in London.

Harrison is a doctor at a hospital. **He** helps ill people. Deborah Burns is a teacher. She teaches Spanish at high school. They have got a dog. Its name is Diego. It is a small, black dog.

Mr and Mrs Burns love watching films and travelling. They are a happy family.

1. Harrison and Deborah Burns live in England.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. **He** (line 4) is _____.
 - a. Juan
 - b. Thomas
 - c. Harrison
 - d. Diego
3. Deborah Burns is _____.
 - a. 30 years old
 - b. a teacher
 - c. a lawyer
 - d. British

4. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the Burns family?
- Thomas is 20 years old.
 - Juan works in Brighton.
 - Harrison Burns is a police officer.
 - Mr and Mrs Burns love watching films.
5. The passage is mostly about the Burns Family's _____.
- house
 - cats
 - future
 - life

New Zealand

New Zealand is a country in the South Pacific. It is about 1,500 kilometres south east of Australia. It has two main islands: North Island and South Island. The capital city is Wellington. Other important cities are Auckland, Christ Church and Hamilton. There are about 4,5 million people and most people live in cities.

New Zealand is not a cold country. January and February are the warmest months of the year and July is the coldest month.

6. _____ is the capital city of New Zealand.
- Auckland
 - Christ Church
 - Wellington
 - Hamilton
7. _____ is the coldest month of the year in New Zealand.
- January
 - February
 - June
 - July
8. _____ people live in New Zealand.
- 1,5 million
 - 2,5 million
 - 3,5 million
 - 4,5 million
9. In New Zealand most people live in cities.
- True
 - False
10. New Zealand _____.

- a. is a cold country
- b. has three main islands
- c. is a country in the South Pacific
- d. is about 2,500 kilometres north of Australia

Maria Sklodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland, on 7th November 1867. She had three sisters and one brother. Her childhood was not happy. Her older sister died when Maria was nine and her mother died when she was eleven. She was very lonely and unhappy. That was a **tough** time. She couldn't go to university in Poland because universities were not open to women there. In 1891, Maria went to France to study physics.

She did very well and finished this department in 1893. In 1894, she finished the department of maths, too.

She got married to Pierre Curie in 1893 and Maria became Marie Curie. The Curies had two daughters. Before the birth of her first daughter, Marie started working with Pierre. They discovered radium in 1898. In 1903, Marie and Pierre won the Nobel Prize for Physics and they became very famous. Three years later, Pierre died and his **demise** made Marie extremely unhappy.

11. **tough** (line 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. difficult
- b. interesting
- c. easy
- d. unimportant

12. Which of the following is **FALSE** about Maria?

- a. She was born in 1867.
- b. She studied physics in Poland.
- c. She had an unhappy childhood.
- d. She had three sisters and a brother.

13. In 1894, Maria _____.

- a. finished the department of maths
- b. got married
- c. had children
- d. discovered radium

14. Marie Curie and Pierre won the Nobel Prize together.

- a. True
- b. False

15. **demise** (line (11) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. danger
- b. surprise
- c. death
- d. success

Diana, Princess of Wales, was born in England on July 1, 1961. She was the fourth child of her family. She wasn't a famous person before she married Prince Charles. After her marriage, she became famous and the most photographed person in the world. Everywhere she went, photographers took her pictures. People were interested in her clothes and her life. They were also interested in the problems between Diana and her husband. After they divorced, she didn't lose her popularity. She used her popularity to draw attention to the problems of ill people. She cared about these people and spent time helping them. She visited homeless people regularly and did a lot of work for AIDS patients. Her life ended in a tragic way: She died in a car accident in Paris on August 31, 1997. This made millions of people very 10 unhappy and they **wept** after her death.

16. Which of the following is **FALSE** about Princess Diana?
- She was born in England.
 - She was an only child.
 - She died in 1997.
 - She became the most photographed person in the world.
17. Princess Diana was famous before she married Prince Charles.
- True
 - False
18. According to the passage, Diana, Princess of Wales did **NOT** _____.
- help ill people
 - visit homeless people regularly
 - work on obesity
 - do a lot of work for AIDS patients
19. **wept** (line 9) is closest in meaning _____.
- danced
 - cried
 - slept
 - worked
20. Which of the following is TRUE about Princess Diana?
- She was born in 1965.
 - After her marriage ended, she lost popularity.
 - People had an interest in her clothes and her life.
 - She died in London.

Read the following passages and find the irrelevant sentence in each paragraph.

21. (I) There are some reasons why tourists prefer Sydney as one of the most popular holiday places. (II) First of all, it offers many opportunities for swimming, sailing, or water-skiing.

(III) Secondly, it has many art galleries where one can see famous works of art. (IV) Therefore, it is an industrialised city which has a lot of factories.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

22. (I) Life was not easy for the first people who came to North America from Europe. (II) They often needed the help of their friends and neighbours. (III) The weather conditions of North America change quickly and people find it difficult to get used to living there. (IV) When a family needed a new house, they invited their friends and neighbours to come and help them build their house.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

23. (I) New Castle is a city in the north-east of England. (II) I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often go there and visit my old friends. (III) It is on the bank of River Tyne over which there are five bridges. (IV) These bridges link Newcastle to Gateshead, which is very close.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

24. (I) Every year in Chicago there is a food festival and for eight days, one can walk around, eat and enjoy himself. (II) On festival days, the streets are very crowded. (III) You can eat eggs in the mornings. (IV) Therefore, one can't drive and the streets are closed to the traffic.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

25. (I) Some countries have different tea-drinking customs and habits. (II) Tea is grown in various parts of the world. (III) Although there is only one tea plant, there are many varieties of tea. (IV) These varieties can be divided into two groups: green tea and black tea.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

Choose the correct sentence that completes the meaning of each paragraph.

26. _____. Many came willingly to find a better life; some were forced to come, as slaves or to be used as cheap labour; some were driven from their homelands for political reasons and some escaped from war.
- In the past, many of the American tribes were at war with each other
 - The history of the United States is filled with stories of people who came here from all over the world for several reasons
 - In the last century Africa was a continent that attracted few people except scientists and explorers
 - Technological advances in agriculture have changed the face of the earth
27. In the past, people knew little about the economic life of Hittite Anatolia. _____. For instance, we now know that advanced techniques were used in the mining of various metals. Among agricultural activities, sheep farming was the most common, while in some areas horses were bred.
- In fact, regulations in the Hittite Anatolia protected farmers, and some prices were fixed
 - However, some facts about the Hittite economy have been established in recent decades
 - Hittite cities were well built with brick walls
 - On the other hand, the Hittites had considerable respect for the law
28. The Quebec City Winter Carnival is organised in Quebec City, Canada every year. It usually starts at the end of January or beginning of February and continues for 17 days. _____. It used to focus on beauty contests and spectator sports, but now it consists of cultural events and participatory sports.
- Over the last 20 years, the carnival's emphasis has changed a lot
 - Its symbol is the snowman called Bonhomme Carnival
 - World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II put temporary stops to the carnival
 - Carnivals were once religious, but are not usually so now
29. Until the development of the first scientific dating techniques around the beginning of the last century, dating in archaeology depended almost entirely on historical methods. _____. Such dating methods are still of great importance today.
- For instance, archaeologists found ancient objects in Egypt
 - Literate societies such as these recorded their own history in written documents
 - The chronological system needs to be changed by making careful researches
 - In other words, it relied on archaeological connections with chronologies and calendars that people in ancient times had established

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer.

Painting with fingers is a simple form of creative expression. It was originally used as a means of developing the imaginative and artistic powers of young children. Finger painting is also used to

study emotionally disturbed children. They are asked to give titles to their paintings and these titles are clues to their fears and resentments. Finger painting also helps retrain the weakened muscles of children who are **crippled** by long illness, accident or birth injury. The feeling of pleasure and accomplishment in their work goes far to restore self-confidence and the will to recover.

30. The passage mentions that finger painting _____.
- should only be practiced by self-confident children
 - is the most popular activity among children
 - is used for a variety of purposes with different kinds of children
 - is useful only if it titled
31. Finger painting is important for emotionally disturbed children because it _____.
- helps them do well at school
 - provides clues to their psychological problems
 - gives them something to fear and resent
 - teaches them to use colours effectively
32. **crippled** (line 5) is closest in meaning to _____.
- shocked
 - removed
 - forced
 - harmed

Early man knew about the natural fire of lightning and volcanoes long before he began to use fire himself. He didn't know what fire was, but he had seen the damage it could cause. Fire was powerful, but **hazardous**; and so he was frightened.

Greek legend says that Prometheus stole fire from God Zeus, and brought it to Earth for man to use. This made Zeus very angry. He ordered Prometheus to be chained to a rock. Every day an eagle pecked out his liver, and every night his liver grew again. So Prometheus suffered a terrible punishment for **his deed**.

The name "Prometheus" means "the fore thinker". One Greek philosopher wrote that men owe all arts, all skills to the forethinker. By this he meant that civilisation is founded on fire and using fire. When men eventually learned how to use fire, he used it carefully and took advantage of it in various ways.

33. **hazardous** (line 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
- essential
 - dangerous
 - peaceful
 - virtual
34. **his deed** (line 7) refers to _____.
- knowing that fire was powerful
 - ordering the gods to be chained to a rock

- c. stealing fire from God Zeus
- d. knowing about the natural fire of lightning

35. A Greek philosopher states that _____.

- a. civilisation is based on fire and getting use of it
- b. Prometheus couldn't exactly imagine what would happen in the future
- c. Prometheus was worshipped as a god by ancient people
- d. Prometheus is the most dangerous creature for people

36. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- a. Greek Gods and Legends
- b. Greek Philosophers
- c. Prometheus and Fire
- d. Natural Fires and Volcanoes

Henry Ford was a car builder. He was not the first to have the idea of the horseless coach. The Germans Daimler and Benz had invented **it**, but Ford was the first to use the assembly line for mass production. His Model T car was the first to be produced on the assembly line. The new system cut the time in which the car was put together from 14 hours to 1 hour and 33 minutes. Eventually the price of the car **dwindled** from \$1,200 to \$295. The car lacked certain luxuries; still it could be relied on and did not need much looking after. Soon Model T became a people's car. After nineteen years, Model T became out of date and sales dropped sharply because other car manufacturers, copying Ford's assembly line system, were able to bring down the costs of much more attractive cars. Then Ford developed the new Model A. It was, too, the most inexpensive car on the market. Today, almost all factories use Ford's assembly line system for mass production.

37. **it** (line 2) refers to _____.

- a. the horseless coach
- b. the assembly line
- c. Model T car
- d. Model A car

38. Ford's assembly line system _____.

- a. was invented by the Germans Daimler and Benz
- b. was unreliable and caused a lot of problems
- c. is used in almost every factory today
- d. could put a car together in twelve hours and twenty-seven minutes

39. **dwindled** (line 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. increased
- b. damaged
- c. enlarged
- d. declined

40. Model T car lost its popularity because _____.
- manufacturing costs had risen to over \$1,000
 - the Model A was being sold at a much lower price
 - other manufacturers had copied Ford's assembly line system
 - the price of all cars had increased

In the early 16th century there sprang up in Germany tales of a magician, Dr Johannes Faust, or Faustus, who was rumoured to **be in league with** the devil. With his aid, Faust could supposedly perform remarkable feats. There seems little doubt that a fortune-teller of this name really existed. He is said to have died in about 1540, but the details of his life have been lost. He was reputed to be a charlatan who travelled from place to place in Germany, passing himself off as a physician, alchemist, astrologer and magician. Faust owes his first literary fame to the anonymous author of "Das Faustbuch", published in Frankfurt in 1587. This was a collection of tales concerning a number of ancient and medieval wizards who had gone by the name of Faust. "Das Faustbuch" relates how Faust sought to acquire supernatural knowledge and power by a bargain with Satan. In this pact, signed with his own blood, Faust agreed that Mephistopheles, a devil was to become his servant for 24 years. In return, Faust would surrender himself to Satan. Mephistopheles entertained his master with luxurious living, long intellectual conversations and with glimpses of the spirit world. After the agreed 24 years, during an earthquake, Faust was carried off to Hell. The Faust legend, written in this book, soon gained wide popularity and was used as a theme by many writers. The most outstanding treatment of the legend was formulated by Johann von Goethe, who raised the story to the level of a powerful drama and introduced the motif of a heroine, Margareta. Other 19th and 20th century authors have used the legend as the basis for stories, but the best recent work is probably the 1947 "Doctor Faustus" of the German writer Thomas Mann. This version uses passages from the original "Faustbuch".

41. **be in league with** (line 2) is closest in meaning to
- being someone's relative
 - working with someone secretly
 - spending time with someone outside
 - being under someone's charge
42. Which of the following is TRUE about Dr Johannes Faust?
- there is no doubt that he wrote the legend himself
 - the actual details of his life have come down to the present
 - Dr Johannes Faust was actually a man of good reputation
 - there was almost certainly a real man by that name in the 16th century who performed magic tricks
43. All of the following are mentioned about "Das Faustbuch" EXCEPT _____.
- its year of publication
 - its author
 - its subject in detail

d. its effect on the other writers

44. Johann von Goethe _____.

- a. introduced a main female character into the Faust legend
- b. entitled his book “Faustbuch”
- c. became very popular after he wrote about the Faust legend
- d. was rumoured to have an agreement with Satan

45. The author states that Thomas Mann _____.

- a. wrote about a person called Dr. Johannes Faust, who lived in recent times
- b. completely changed the main theme of the legend
- c. added only a few passages of his own to the original work
- d. wrote the best modern version of the Faust legend

Some community newspapers are proud of their local editorials, which harshly criticise issues. However, some community papers carry no editorials at all. Publishers who refuse to editorialise often claim that editorial harassing is resented in small communities. Others are fearful of alienating readers and advertisers. Still others say they do not have enough time to develop polished, wellresearched editorials on a regular basis. Many publishers are leaders in the commercial and political lives of their towns, and are so much a part of the local power structure that their editorials would not be persuasive anyway. On the other hand, those who editorialise assert that editorials and opinion columns give identity to their newspapers and leadership to their communities. Indeed, some of the most inspired pieces of writing the US has produced – the ‘Crisis’ essays of Tom Paine, the Federalist Papers explaining the constitution and finally the stirring commentary of William Allen White of Kansas – first **saw the light of day** as editorial or column material in a community newspaper. Courageous hometown editors regularly win Pulitzer Prizes and other professional honours for their crusading editorials, which fight against the problems of the local people.

46. It is stated in the passage that some community newspapers prefer not to have editorials because _____.

- a. they think that they can increase their prices without editorials
- b. publishers are afraid they could lose readers and advertisers
- c. editorials increase the cost of publishing the newspapers
- d. it is difficult for publishers to find people who can write polished, well-researched editorials

47. According to the passage, by having editorials in their community newspapers, publishers _____.

- a. wish to reach larger numbers of readers nationwide
- b. try to draw the attention of political figures in the local community
- c. try to increase their sales
- d. aim to give a particular characteristic to their newspapers

48. **saw the light of day** (line 11) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. became publicly known
- b. were under pressure
- c. promoted community issues
- d. was exposed to sunlight

49. Crusading editorials struggle against the problems of their community.

- a. True
- b. False

50. The author of the passage _____.

- a. inclines not to agree with certain publishers
- b. believes politics should play little role in editorials
- c. provides a balanced view on the inclusion of editorials
- d. underestimates the advantages of editorials

Keys

Part I: Use of English

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

Part II: Use of English

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. A
- 12. C

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

Part III: Reading

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

- 18. C
- 19. B
- 20. C
- 21. D
- 22. C
- 23. B
- 24. C
- 25. A
- 26. B
- 27. B
- 28. A
- 29. D
- 30. C
- 31. B
- 32. D
- 33. B
- 34. C
- 35. A
- 36. C
- 37. A
- 38. C
- 39. D
- 40. C
- 41. B
- 42. D
- 43. B
- 44. A
- 45. D
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. A
- 49. A
- 50. C