

This document contains sample questions to give test-takers an idea of what to expect in the Ege University School of Foreign Languages Exemption Exams. Since the test-takers should expect to be tested at least at the B1-B2 level, the level of the questions in this sample is predominantly B1. Yet the level of the questions in the actual exams might not fully overlap with the level of the questions provided in this document.

Please note that this document may not be reproduced, modified, or distributed without the prior written permission of the copyright holder.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES / EGE UNIVERSITY
EXEMPTION EXAM

Name & Surname : Room :
Student ID : Time : 100 minutes

PART 1 – USE OF ENGLISH	25 questions x 1 point = 25points
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Read the texts and choose the correct answer for each question (1-15).

Nicole Viloteau is a French conservationist and naturalist famous for her studies on snakes. Viloteau 1) _____ an intense attraction to nature and its magic spell ever since she was a child. Time has created in her a determined personality, 2) _____ this has further strengthened her taste for the solitary discovery of wild nature. During her adolescence, she also developed a/an 3) _____ for the world of reptiles and amphibians. Thus, she has 4) _____ all her time and energy to the study and conservation of these animals worldwide. So far, she has visited some countries in Africa, Australia, and Latin America and crossed deserts and jungles 5) _____ nature's rarest reptiles. On all these trips, she has braved dangers for the satisfaction of finding an unknown species.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) a) has felt | b) is feeling | c) will feel | d) feels |
| 2) a) but | b) and | c) although | d) for |
| 3) a) amazement | b) interest | c) hysteria | d) passion |
| 4) a) created | b) devoted | c) spent | d) wasted |
| 5) a) for fear of | b) in search of | c) in addition to | d) in opposition to |

The Eden Project is an indoor rainforest located in Cornwall, England. It opened in March 2001 and quickly became one of 6) _____ tourist attractions in Britain. It is an environmental center with three huge plastic domes about 150 meters high. They 7) _____ something from another planet. The domes are actually very big greenhouses with thousands of plants, 8) _____ of which has a label explaining what it is for (e.g. food, clothes, and medicine). There are also lots of other interesting things 9) _____: beautiful gardens outside, art exhibitions, and an enormous ice rink. If you want to have an extraordinary learning experience, you 10) _____ visit Eden. After your visit, you will feel you can do something to protect the environment.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 6) a) popular | b) more popular | c) most popular | d) the most popular |
| 7) a) look | b) resemble | c) seem | d) like |
| 8) a) each | b) all | c) some | d) neither |
| 9) a) seen | b) seeing | c) to see | d) to seeing |
| 10) a) need not | b) must | c) cannot | d) would |

Koalas live in the eucalyptus forests in southeastern and eastern Australia. They 11) _____ eucalyptus trees for both their home and their food. Koalas can eat more than one pound of eucalyptus leaves each day; however, they usually do not drink 12) _____ water as they get most of their moisture from these leaves. Because eucalyptus is 13) _____, the koala's digestive system works hard to break down the toxins and get the few nutrients available. This is why koalas sleep 14) _____— they get very little energy from their food. To be specific, they can sleep for 18 to 22 hours a day. Koalas 15) _____ vulnerable by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. They are, in fact, among the 10 species most at risk from climate change.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 11) a) care for | b) hide from | c) rely on | d) refer to |
| 12) a) much | b) many | c) several | d) all |
| 13) a) sensitive | b) poisonous | c) attractive | d) nutritious |
| 14) a) most | b) loads | c) much | d) a lot |
| 15) a) are considered | b) considered | c) are considering | d) considering |

Complete the sentences (16-20) in a meaningful and grammatically correct way.

- 16) Susan never lets her daughter participate in an activity in the nursery school _____.
a) as long as an older person is attending to her
b) unless it is under the supervision of an adult
c) if her teacher is around looking after the kids
d) on condition that she is with other children
- 17) Tom has been cleaning the stairs for three hours, _____.
a) but it still looked quite dirty
b) so he feels really tired now
c) and he wanted to take a long holiday
d) while Jane always climbs the stairs
- 18) As the box was too heavy for Ms. Jones to carry, she _____.
a) needs help before entering the apartment building
b) decides to exchange the item for another one
c) did not want to get help from anyone
d) asked her neighbor's son to carry it for her
- 19) I like to walk in the forest nearby although _____.
a) many trees have been cut down
b) I am against deforestation
c) it is calm and peaceful
d) wild animals are under protection
- 20) Camille asked _____ going to the party, and I said "Yes".
a) if I was b) that I was c) I was d) was I

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each sentence below (21-25).

- 21) Quiz shows seldom require participants to know a subject in any depth.
a) Applicants for quiz shows need good knowledge of subjects.
b) Quiz shows are always in need of knowledgeable participants.
c) In a quiz show, contestants are rarely expected to be experts on a topic.
d) Quiz shows almost never host personalities specialized in their fields.
- 22) People tend to leave work earlier as days get shorter.
a) As days get shorter, people shorten their office hours.
b) People want to resign when days get short.
c) As days become shorter, people retire at an earlier age.
d) People stop working right after the days get short.
- 23) Susie has not worked for this company as long as Andy has.
a) Susie does not work for this company anymore, but Andy does.
b) Susie and Andy have worked for this company longer than anyone else.
c) Andy does not have as long a workday as Susie does.
d) Andy has worked for this company longer than Susie has.
- 24) This product should be kept out of reach of children.
a) This product will frighten the children if they see it.
b) Put the product in a place where nobody can see it.
c) You must get rid of this product as it is harmful to children.
d) You should put the product in a place where children cannot touch it.

- 25) If she had invited me to her graduation ceremony, I would not have turned her down.
- a) I would not be present at her graduation ceremony if she asked me to attend.
 - b) I would refuse her offer if she invited me to her graduation ceremony.
 - c) I would have accepted her invitation if she had invited me to her graduation ceremony.
 - d) Even if she had asked me to attend her graduation ceremony, I would have found an excuse.

PART 2 – READING

35 questions x 1 point = 35 points

Read the texts (A-D) and choose the correct answer for each question based on the texts (26-54).

Text A

(I) Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating patients through dialogue. He listened to his patients and assessed their thoughts. Freud believed that having someone to listen to helped people deal with problems. By talking things out, people usually feel better. This idea has become known as **“the talking cure.”** Today, psychologists still utilize it.

(II) Freud developed many hypotheses about human thoughts, feelings, and the workings of the mind. He studied people with mental health issues. Most of his patients felt tense and were unsure of the sources of their stress. Freud assumed that he could find the answers by listening to them and analyzing their dreams. He asked his patients to write down what they dreamt about. He claimed this could spark ideas about what was bothering them. Freud thought his patients hid their true feelings in their dreams and were sometimes reluctant to confront them. He aimed to help people understand the meaning behind their dreams, reveal their hidden emotions, and assist them in overcoming their stress.

(III) In 1899, Freud published a book called *The Interpretation of Dreams*. All the chapters in this book discuss his ideas. Many doctors, however, disagreed with Freud. They believed he was not neutral with his patients and that he saw in them what he wanted to see. They also questioned his ethics due to his subjectivity and doubted Freud's trustworthiness. They suspected that his main goal was fame, and they challenged the validity of his dream hypothesis. Thus, his ideas were **controversial**. Nevertheless, this did not prevent Freud from becoming one of the most influential figures in psychology and psychiatry.

- 26) The writer uses **“the talking cure”** as an example of _____.
 a) an untested theory from psychology
 b) Freud's hypotheses about human cognition
 c) a treatment method still used today
 d) Freud's theory of the unconscious mind
- 27) Freud's aim in listening to his patients' dreams was to _____.
 a) understand the real cause of their stress by deciphering dreams
 b) uncover their past experiences through personal dialogue
 c) help them remember their dreams by encouraging note-taking
 d) discourage them from interpreting their dreams through counseling
- 28) Many doctors did not trust Freud because they thought _____.
 a) his book did not reflect his real ideas
 b) he did not treat his patients objectively
 c) his ethical practices lacked transparency
 d) some of his hypotheses failed to achieve fame
- 29) The word **“controversial”** (paragraph III) is closest in meaning to _____.
 a) recognizable b) definable c) agreeable d) debatable

Text B

(I) Many influential female authors have used male or gender-neutral pseudonyms (pen names), for various reasons: to avoid gender bias in male-dominated literary circles, to experiment with anonymity, or to appeal to male readers.

(II) Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë published their early works using male pen names - Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Charlotte said they hid their gender to prevent gender bias. Literary critics described their works, including Emily's *Wuthering Heights*, as 'brutal' and 'wicked.' Therefore, **their** choice to adopt male pen names is not surprising.

(III) Mary Ann Evans, born in 1819, took her better-known male pen name George Eliot when George Henry Lewes, an English philosopher and critic, encouraged her to start writing fiction. Evans and Lewes were in a relationship but never married. Evans believed using a male pen name would keep her away from stereotypes about women writers.

(IV) Known as the female author of the popular *Harry Potter* series, J. K. Rowling chose her gender-neutral initials - J.K. - **intentionally**. Her publisher thought young male readers might not want to read a book written by a woman. Later, Rowling wrote the crime novel *The Cuckoo's Calling* under the pen name Robert Galbraith, which received some criticism when people found out it was her.

(V) Gender bias in publishing still makes it hard for talented female authors to get noticed in a male-dominated industry. Despite their skills, many women writers face difficulties that limit their success and chances for recognition.

30) According to the text, which of the following is **FALSE** about the Brontë sisters?

- a) They published their early works using male pseudonyms.
- b) Their novels received harsh criticism within literary circles.
- c) They adopted male pen names to keep their privacy.
- d) They first used the pen names Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.

31) The Brontë sisters were criticized because _____.

- a) they adopted pen names
- b) their target audience was males
- c) they were biased
- d) their fiction was found brutal

32) "**their**" (Paragraph II) refers to _____.

- a) Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell
- b) literary critics
- c) Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontës
- d) the Brontës' early works

33) You can find information about George Eliot in paragraph _____.

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

34) Mary Ann Evans _____.

- a) took up writing fiction in 1819
- b) got married to George Henry Lewes
- c) was blamed for female stereotyping
- d) is well-known by her male pen name

35) The word "**intentionally**" (Paragraph IV) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) on purpose b) in advance c) on duty d) in detail

- 36) J. K. Rowling _____.
 a) was open about her gender before publishing *Harry Potter*
 b) used the pen name Robert Galbraith for her crime novel
 c) wrote *The Cuckoo's Calling* under her real name
 d) was successful at keeping her gender anonymous
- 37) Which writer used a pen name to address a young male audience?
 a) Charlotte Brontë b) J. K. Rowling c) Mary Ann Evans d) Emily Brontë
- 38) What is the main idea of the text?
 a) Many women writers have been discouraged from using pseudonyms for recognition.
 b) Adopting a pen name is favored by many authors to prevent bias against their identity.
 c) Many female authors have adopted male or gender-neutral pen names to avoid bias.
 d) Gender bias in publishing affects how female authors are viewed despite their skills.

Text C

(I) Some of the largest and most beautiful outdoor murals -paintings applied to the surface of walls- in the world have been created by the American artist Robert Wyland.

(II) Wyland's murals are called "Whaling Walls" as they depict an animal he is passionate about: the whale. His inspiration lies in the whales he has studied and swum with as a diver and an environmentalist.

(III) Wyland's first encounter with the sea was on a visit to California at the age of fourteen. Seeing a whale in the Pacific Ocean had a great influence on his life. After returning home, he started to study marine life. In 1977, he painted his first "Whaling Wall" in Laguna Beach, California, which is now a famous landmark.

(IV) The whales in Wyland's murals are all painted life-size, which means the "Whaling Walls" are huge. He has no idea what he is going to paint until he approaches a blank wall with his paint sprayer. He has an unusual painting technique; that is, he uses the impressionist technique of broken color, and he does not use any traditional methods, such as sketches, outlines, or grids. He finishes his work in about a week, and he has done painting tours where he has painted seventeen murals in seventeen weeks.

(V) However, Wyland does not paint whales only because he likes them. His main goal is to bring the plight of whales to the attention of the public, hoping that they will not become extinct, and he has chosen his medium well. It is not easy to walk past one of his murals without admiring the beauty of his whales. We can all expect that the real being outlives Wyland's artistic representations. Like all other beings, the whale has the right to exist until the end of time.

- 39) Wyland paints his murals _____.
 a) on the outside of buildings b) in art galleries c) around famous landmarks d) on beaches
- 40) Which of the following is **FALSE** about Wyland?
 a) He has actually swum with whales.
 b) His first whale sighting was in his hometown.
 c) He painted his first "Whaling Wall" in 1977.
 d) His passion led him to study marine life.
- 41) Wyland's interest in whales started when he _____.
 a) watched a documentary about whales c) was on a trip as a teenager
 b) began studying marine biology d) became an environmentalist
- 42) Wyland's murals _____.

- a) are born out of spontaneity
- b) come in all shapes and sizes
- c) are digitally designed and painted
- d) cover older paintings on the walls

43) Which technique does Wyland use?

- a) sketches
- b) outlines
- c) grids
- d) broken color

44) “**where**” (Paragraph IV) refers to _____.

- a) works
- b) tours
- c) murals
- d) methods

45) Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why Wyland paints whales?

- a) His strong interest in whales and marine life
- b) His effort to attract attention to whales
- c) His desire to save whales from extinction
- d) His ambition to be the best whale painter ever

46) Which expression can best replace the word “**outlives**” (Paragraph V)?

- a) grows older than
- b) takes over
- c) lasts longer than
- d) runs over

Text D

(I) It all started with a Zambian chimpanzee named Julie in 2010. Julie stuck a piece of grass into her ear and left it there. Julie’s innovation came to the attention of scientists a few years ago when Edwin van Leeuwen of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in the Netherlands noticed something different about Julie: She wandered around Zambia’s Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage Trust sanctuary with a single blade of grass hanging from one ear. It was not an accident; it was not like a piece of grass got stuck in her ear while she was walking through the tropics. She wore it all the time. In other words, if it fell out, she had to replace it. Whether she was playing, grooming, sleeping, or doing whatever chimps do in the jungle, she had that blade of grass hanging from one ear. After Julie did it, other chimps in her group began to **follow suit**. A short time after Julie was noticed with her ear’s new appendage, her son Jack was observed wearing a blade of grass, hanging from one ear. Soon, Julie’s friends started wearing grass “earrings.”

(II) Van Leeuwen and his team were so interested in the behavior that they spent a year watching over 700 hours of videos, documenting everything that happened in different groups in the Wildlife Orphanage Trust for a year. 8 of the 12 members of Julie’s colony adopted the trait, an important fact because it means the chimps were engaged in “social learning,” a behavior that was thought years ago to be exclusively human. Significantly, three other chimp colonies in the compound that did not interact with Julie and could not even see her never appeared with a blade of grass hanging from an ear.

(III) I asked van Leeuwen if the humans who took care of the chimps wore earrings, but he insisted they did not. So, the chimps were not mimicking humans, and it is still not known where Julie got this peculiar habit from. However, there is a suggestion here that goes beyond this particular research: Perhaps Julie just wanted to stand out from the crowd. It implies self-awareness, another trait once thought to be exclusively human. Julie recognizes who she is as an individual, and she wants to distinguish herself from her **cohort**.

47) What motivated the study of chimps wearing grass “earrings”?

- a) A documentary about animal behavior
- b) A scientific experiment
- c) A specific chimpanzee named Julie
- d) An observation of human fashion trends

48) The phrase “**follow suit**” (Paragraph I) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) do the same
- b) organize a protest
- c) keep a promise
- d) show unwillingness

49) How many chimps in Julie’s colony adopted the grass-in-ear behavior?

- a) none
- b) four
- c) eight
- d) twelve

- 50) What does the behavior of wearing grass suggest about the chimps?
- They may be mimicking human fashion and accessories.
 - They perhaps have a preference for certain types of grass.
 - They could be trying to communicate with each other.
 - They may exhibit self-awareness and social learning.
- 51) What remains unclear about Julie's behavior?
- Why she started to wear the grass "earring".
 - Whether she was imitating her caretakers or not.
 - If the neighboring colonies wore the grass "earring".
 - How often she wore the grass "earring".
- 52) The word "**cohort**" (Paragraph III) is closest in meaning to ____.
- outfit
 - partner
 - zoo
 - group
- 53) The tone of the text is ____.
- curious
 - nostalgic
 - angry
 - ironic
- 54) The best title for the text would be ____.
- Chimps and Fashion
 - Chimps in Wildlife
 - Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage
 - Chimps with Grass Earrings

Read the following paragraphs (55-57) and choose the best option for the given situation.

- 55) Your friend has just failed the driving exam, and he fears he will never pass it because of his anxiety. He even considers not taking the test once again. On the one hand, you know that he really has to overcome his anxiety to drive safely. On the other hand, you want to encourage him to be self-confident and retake the test:
- Oh no! Will you really give up just because you lack self-confidence?
 - I did not know you were not self-confident enough to take the test again.
 - Don't be anxious! Be confident and take the test again. You can do it!
 - You are too self-confident. How dare you start driving right now?
- 56) Your sister loves reading crime novels. At present, you are reading a novel about an extraordinary detective. You feel your sister would enjoy it. You say:
- I cannot understand what interests you in this boring novel. I will not read it.
 - This is just your type of crime novel. I will pass it on to you when I finish it.
 - I have enjoyed the novel enormously. Can you recommend some other novels?
 - You said it was a crime novel, but it does not seem like one to me.
- 57) It is Wednesday. A friend wants you to go with her to the cinema this evening. It is a film you want to see, but for a day or two, you are too busy to go to the cinema. You say:
- I promised to help my mother with the housework, but that can wait!
 - Thanks for asking me, but I never watch horror films.
 - I am too busy today. How about the weekend?
 - I am not sure if I can. I will let you know later in the day.

Read the following paragraphs (58-60) and find the irrelevant sentence.

- 58) **I** In the English literature of the 20th century, few writers have been more disputed than D.H. Lawrence. **(II)** He was a man almost at war with the conventions, moral constraints, and technology of modern civilization. **(III)** He spent much of his adult life to find the ideal community, but he, not

surprisingly, failed. **(IV)** He was the fourth child of a North Midlands coal miner who had v from the age of 10.

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

59) (I) People in the Caucasus Mountains have a long lifespan. **(II)** In this area, there are amazing examples of very long-lived people. **(III)** However, many people still prefer to live in big cities. **(IV)** A woman called Tsurba, for example, lived until age 160, and a man called Shirali lived until the age of 168, almost never getting sick.

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

60) (I) After a year of unemployment, serious problems begin to surface. **(II)** Statistics indicate that there are more unemployed women than men. **(III)** When people persevere in their efforts to find work, and no work is found, their personalities can be transformed. **(IV)** To illustrate, people who abstained from alcohol for their entire lives might start to drink.

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

END OF THE EXAM