



**ISTANBUL
KÜLTÜR
UNIVERSITY**

**T.C
ISTANBUL KÜLTÜR UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT of FOREIGN LANGUAGES
2014-2015
ACADEMIC YEAR
PREP CLASSES**

IKU SAMPLE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM

DATE:

EXAM HALL: DFL/_____

NAME SURNAME:

DEPARTMENT:

STUDENT NO:

FOLLOW-UP NO:

GENERAL EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

- Keep your student ID card on your desk throughout the exam.
- Sign the exam attendance sheet.
- Fill in the exam banners on your Exam Booklet.
- You are allowed to use a pencil and an eraser only.
- Dictionaries of any kind or any electronic gadget with a dictionary feature are not allowed. Please hand over any such items to the Exam Invigilator before the exam is started.
- Look through each and every page of your Exam Booklet, checking page numbers and readability.
- Do not ask any questions to the Exam Invigilator during the exam.
- You are not allowed to go to the restroom during the exam.
- Your Exam Booklet will be taken by the Exam Invigilator at the end of the exam.

THERE ARE FOUR SECTIONS IN THIS EXAM.

- Reading : 09:20-10:20
- Use of English: 10:20-11:10
- Listening: 11:10-11:50
- Writing: 12:10-13:10

1st Grader

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2nd Grader

READING GRADE:

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_____ / 30 Questions

USE of ENGLISH GRADE:

/

_____ / 42 Questions

LISTENING GRADE:

/

_____ / 30 Questions

Paper 1 Reading

Part 1

You are going to read a newspaper article about the British media's treatment of famous people. For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

¶ 1 Week after week, British tabloid newspapers carry pictures which intrude into people's privacy and break the newspaper editors' code of practice. Although pop stars do pose for paparazzi on occasion, this is not typical. More usually, great damage is done to individuals *in the public eye* when they see their most private moments captured on the front page. Yet very few call on the services of the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), an organisation that was set up to deal with issues of this kind.

¶ 2 Rarely, if ever, are these pictures in the public interest? Do intimate shots of pop stars help to detect a crime? In what way did the picture of a famous actress on a hotel bedroom balcony protect public health and safety? The actress has made a fuss about long-lens pictures in the past and since she was in a hotel, a place where, to quote the code of practice, 'there is a reasonable expectation of privacy', she had good cause for complaint, but she didn't take any action.

¶ 3 That the PCC did not launch an investigation itself is a scandal. It should also be looking into the outrageous story published recently about a pop star's love life. The pop star, like the famous actress, has held back from making a formal complaint. Shouldn't the PCC take the initiative on *this* and other shameful attacks?

¶ 4 To begin with, this seems like a great idea. It would surely lead to many decisions against newspapers. These would be reported by their rivals and broadcast on TV and radio. The public would not be sympathetic and editors would have to refuse to publish such material. Even photographers would be affected, no longer finding it financially possible to spend their days hidden behind trees waiting to snap unsuspecting celebrities.

¶ 5 If the PCC decided to take on this role of 'police officer', which it technically could, there would be several problems. How would it decide whether or not to launch an inquiry? Should it approach the victim and encourage him or her to make a complaint? And if the person involved still refused to do anything, should it proceed nevertheless? In addition, celebrities and members of royalty might well expect that any story involving them would be taken up, and then be outraged to find it wasn't. Above all, the role itself is too enormous. How could the PCC realistically monitor the whole of the British press: national, regional and magazines?

¶ 6 Then there is the embarrassment factor to consider. However seriously someone's privacy has been invaded, would they really want the further embarrassment of an investigation? I suspect the majority simply want to put it behind them and get on with their lives. Of course, one or two may have other reasons for keeping quiet. A worse story may exist, that they have managed to keep from the press, and they realise that this may also become public knowledge if they complain. In other words, even the PCC might become the enemy.

¶ 7 One British comedian also suffered at the hands of the press when he and his wife were secretly photographed on their honeymoon in the Caribbean. He didn't complain then, nor more recently, when he and his family were again victims of a sneak photographer during a family holiday. His reason for this was fear that the newspaper, *News of the World*, would re-run the pictures with a new story about his 'fury', saying that they thought it was just a bit of fun, and that, being a film star who made comedies, they thought he had a sense of humour. This fear is understandable. People believe they will again become targets if they dare to challenge the tabloids. It is hard to see an easy solution to this serious problem.

1. What does the phrase 'in the public eye' in paragraph 1 mean?
 - a) of great appeal
 - b) in the news
 - c) under attack
 - d) on screen

2. Why would the actress have had reason to complain recently?
 - a) The photographer had not used a long lens.
 - b) Her personal safety had been threatened.
 - c) The newspaper had criticised her acting.
 - d) She had been in a fairly private place.

3. What does 'this' refer to in paragraph 3?
 - a) the story about the pop star
 - b) the PCC's lack of initiative
 - c) the pop star's complaint
 - d) the picture of the actress

4. If the PCC became more involved, the writer believes that _____.
 - a) TV and radio would take over the role of newspapers
 - b) newspaper editors could no longer behave in the same way
 - c) photographers would demand more money for their work
 - d) members of the public might stop buying newspapers

5. Why would it be difficult for the PCC to take action?
 - a) It would never be able to persuade anyone to help.
 - b) Famous people would regularly object to the PCC.
 - c) There would be too many cases to investigate.
 - d) No rules actually exist to allow the PCC to act.

6. According to the writer, most famous people _____.
 - a) would rather forget about what has taken place
 - b) have something further to hide from the press
 - c) regard the PCC in a negative way
 - d) are used to being embarrassed in public

7. The comedian chose not to complain because _____.
 - a) he didn't want to make his wife more upset than she was
 - b) he believed the press would link his career with the story
 - c) he hadn't really minded the pictures being printed
 - d) he was worried that his family might see the pictures

8. What would be a suitable title for this article?
 - a) Media attention is welcomed by the stars
 - b) The truth behind the latest shocking pictures
 - c) A public organisation is facing a difficult decision
 - d) Celebrities appeal to the Press Complaints Commission

Part 2

You are going to read a newspaper article about the hobby of collecting things – big and small. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Collectors

Amanda Roy writes about the things she collects and the reasons why so many people enjoy the same hobby.

I have always loved collecting and collectors and one in three adults indulges in this hobby. It is a world of passion, envy and enthusiasm and delight. However, if you enter this world, remember one thing: in the end, if you do not fall in love with an object, do not collect it.

Since the beginning of time, people have had the urge to collect. When primitive man collected pebbles, he hung them around his neck. Attracted by their shapes and colour, these pebbles represented man's first attempts to gather objects for intellectual and spiritual reasons.

9	
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 Small boys and girls still collect stones and seashells just for the beauty of their forms and colours.

I have been collecting all my life, everything from flowers such as tulips to pottery and paintings. My first collection was of stones picked up in my parents' garden. Aged six I had the good fortune, although it did not seem so at the time, to be sent to a school in a remote part of England, a cold and windy place surrounded by hills.

10	
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 I was fascinated by these objects.

Surprisingly I am not alone in being interested in collecting objects. One in three adults indulges the same passion. The reasons why people collect has become a subject of great interest. The current thinking is that, for some individuals, it is the only aspect of their lives where they have complete control.

11	
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One famous collector was the Duc de Berry in France. He owned a 'room of wonders'. This was a collection of natural and artificial curiosities. There were cups made from coconut shells, carved ivory beads and pieces of Oriental china.

12	
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However, you do not have to be rich and powerful to start a collection. I have collected items as different as tulip bulbs and china cups, searching out examples of each type with incredible determination. I remember the day that I persuaded a fellow collector of tulips to part with one which I wanted to add to my collection.

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One collection that I made was of American rag dolls – 350 of them. I looked all over the USA for these dolls, searching out each variation in design with delight. This collection was destroyed when my house caught fire. Next morning, I stood inside the front hall and saw the remains of furniture and my collection.

14	
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It is, I suppose, the way that collections change hands that has always interested me. A silver spoon that once belonged to a king, a poet: it is this that gives value to the goods that are traded in the markets of the world. As small objects become a popular collector's item, so they begin to rise in price.

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(Not only did I put them in the bin, I also did the same to the contents.)

A Another aristocrat, Catherine the Great of Russia, collected more than 4,000 paintings.

B I once owned a copy; there are, I believe, only three in existence.

C When my parents came to visit me they used to take me to the local museum, which was full of objects collected by people in the past.

D The toys of the 1950s are now positively an investment, provided of course, that you did not throw away the original boxes.

E I planted it and watered it until one year it vanished – stolen by another collector.

F For me, it's just something I enjoy doing.

G I am not certain which saddened me more!

H Over the intervening centuries, nothing much has changed.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four people who have dream jobs. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

says their job was more important than it appears?	16	<input type="checkbox"/>
dislikes working with modern technology?	17	<input type="checkbox"/>
says they took a drop in salary in order to do the job?	18	<input type="checkbox"/>
often has to travel at a moment's notice?	19	<input type="checkbox"/>
used to do two jobs simultaneously?	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
has a good relationship with their employer?	21	<input type="checkbox"/>
says they believe in freedom of choice?	22	<input type="checkbox"/>
doesn't enjoy one aspect of the job?	23	<input type="checkbox"/>
says they aren't an early riser?	24	<input type="checkbox"/>
now has another role to play?	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
suffers from claustrophobia?	26	<input type="checkbox"/>
finds their job hard?	27	<input type="checkbox"/>
gained a qualification while they were working?	28	<input type="checkbox"/>
needs assistance with their work?	29	<input type="checkbox"/>
has to do some very boring duties?	30	<input type="checkbox"/>

It's a tough job?

Chris Arnot asks four people with dream jobs if they're as wonderful as they seem.

A Raquel Graham

Raquel Graham rings from the taxi taking her to the airport. She can't make our appointment tomorrow because her boss wants her to be in Los Angeles instead. When you're personal assistant to a pop star, you're expected to jet around the world at the drop of a hat. Raquel loves her job and gets on well with her boss. There's just one minor problem – she can't stand flying. 'On a nine-hour trip to California I usually take sleeping tablets to help calm me down,' she admits. Her worst experience was being on Concorde. 'It seemed so shut in with those tiny windows.'

Offices in Manchester and London occupy her when she comes down to earth. There's some mundane paperwork to get through – organising the diary, sitting in on meetings with solicitors and accountants, sorting out itineraries and making yet more travel arrangements.

She didn't apply for the job. A chance meeting with the manager of a pop group led to the offer of work behind the scenes and she took a secretarial certificate at evening classes at the same time. Five years later she was in the right place at the right time when her boss needed a PA.

B David Brown

David Brown has been an accountant and a golf caddy; a man who carries a golfer's bags. On the whole, he preferred the golf. Well, so would you if golf was your passion. There were drawbacks however. A small flat fee is on offer, plus a percentage of the winnings. The average earnings are between £25,000 and £35,000 and much of that will go on travel and hotels. He was 31 when he first caddied for the golfer, Greg Norman. 'You're not just carrying bags. You're offering advice, pitting your knowledge against the elements and trying to read the course.'

His accountancy skills were recently recognised by European Tour Productions when they made him statistical data administrator. From cards brought in by the caddies, he compiles and analyses the statistics of each day's play. The results are sought after by television commentators, golfing magazines, and the golfers themselves.

C Martin Fern

Martin Fern is the editor of the 'Food and Drink' pages of a daily newspaper and one of his less difficult tasks is to sample what's on offer in the finest restaurants. What does he think about restaurants that charge exorbitant prices? 'For those who can afford it, it's up to them,' he says. 'I'd rather spend £120 on a meal I'll remember for the rest of my life than buy a microwave.'

It was his talent as a cook that led to the offer of a food column from a friend who happened to edit a Saturday Review. For Martin, at the time creative director of an advertising agency, it was a useful secondary income. He was 42 when another newspaper rang to offer a full-time job. 'It meant a 50 per cent cut in guaranteed income,' he says. 'But it was a chance to convert my passion into a profession.'

He still does all the cooking at home and tries to keep his waistline under control by cycling a couple of miles to the nearest tube station.

D Dick Prince

'I started writing children's stories about 20 years ago,' says Dick Prince, one of Britain's most popular children's writers. 'Before that, I had always loved words and enjoyed using them, but my writing had mainly been verse. Then I had this idea for a story. I had been a farmer, and knew the problem of chickens being killed by a fox. So I wrote a kind of role reversal story called *The Fox Busters*, which became my first published children's story.' Where do his ideas come from? 'Well, it's not easy, I have to work at them,' he says. 'That is what I usually do in the mornings. I'm not up with the dawn, I'm afraid. After lunch, I spend another couple of hours typing out the morning's scribbling – all of which I do with one finger on an old portable typewriter rather than on one of those awful laptops.'

I get between 50 and a hundred letters a week and that is the part about being a writer that I enjoy the most. I do try to answer them all, but nowadays I have some secretarial help.'

Paper 2 Use of English

Part 1

For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The festival

I've always enjoyed (0) to music. It helps me calm down after a busy day, and I'm also one of those people who can listen and study at the same time. I'm not (1) on jazz music, but (2) that, I like many types of music – (3) on how I feel. Last year I went to a pop festival. It (4) for three days, so we decided to camp on the field provided by the concert organisers.

The weather was awful and it rained all weekend. We were (5) wet and I began to wish that I had stayed at home or found a hotel! The organisers were (6) a fortune selling umbrellas and plastic raincoats. Anyway, the concert continued (7) the weather. The organisers (8) us to keep to the special walkways that they had (9) up over the mud and gave us plastic sheets to put over our tents.

In spite of all that, the music was brilliant. I particularly enjoyed some of the supporting bands – I always find they perform better than the (10) stars. It's probably because most of the supporting bands are not well-known and this is their great (11) to get their music heard. I'd really recommend anyone to go to one of these pop festivals, but I wish I had (12) into a hotel rather than deciding to sleep in a tent!

0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A listening	B hearing	C catching	D attending
1	A enthusiastic	B keen	C excited	D fond
2	A apart from	B instead of	C because of	D by means of
3	A relying	B counting	C turning	D depending
4	A lasted	B carried	C held	D kept
5	A soggily	B soaking	C streaming	D absolutely
6	A doing	B having	C making	D giving
7	A despite	B regardless	C even	D whereas
8	A suggested	B informed	C announced	D advised
9	A worked	B dropped	C set	D brought
10	A head	B main	C lead	D high
11	A possibility	B luck	C opportunity	D break
12	A enrolled	B booked	C reserved	D registered

Part 2

For questions 13–24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Colour choices

Companies study and make use (0)**OF**.... our colour associations and preferences in (13)..... to sell us their products. The packaging, for example, relies heavily (14)..... colour, both to carry information and to make the product appear more attractive. Sugar (15)..... sold in packets coloured in bluey-pinks and blue because, unlike colours (16)..... as green and brown, these colours are associated with sweetness.

In the same way, in experiments with washing powders, (17)..... colour of the packet has (18)..... shown to have a profound influence on choice. Even (19)..... the powder in three sample packets – coloured yellow, blue and yellow-blue – was the same, customers thought the powder in the yellow packet was too strong, that in the blue packet too weak. The most popular powder was in the yellow-blue packet. In similar research, coffee in a brown can was thought too strong and in a red can too rich, in a blue can, not mild (20)....., and in a yellow can too weak – although the coffee was the same in all of (21)..... .

It's a fact that fast-food outlets are often decorated in reds, yellow and whites. Red is a colour (22)..... can make a restaurant seem warm and inviting. Yellow, together with white, emphasises cleanliness. Together they create a place (23)..... customers can relax and enjoy their food but do (24)..... linger too long.

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Part 3

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was born in Spain on 25 October, 1881. He showed himself to be a (0)**TALENTED**..... artist as a child and when he was 19 he went to Paris to paint. He experimented with a (25) of styles, for a time painting sad subjects in shades of blue. During a happier time, he used reds and pinks to paint more (26) subjects such as dancers and (27) in circuses. It did not take Picasso long to achieve (28) , but he was always looking for new (29) He became interested in African masks, particularly in the simple but (30) way that they twisted the human face. He saw that it was possible to build up an image using simple lines and angular shapes. This was the beginning of Cubism. Even though his cubist pictures are (31) we still understand what they are meant to be about. In 1937 Picasso created one of his most (32) paintings – Guernica, as a (33) of his disapproval of an air raid on a Basque village. In Guernica, Picasso used symbolic forms that are (34) found in his later works – things like a dying horse or weeping woman. Guernica now hangs in the Prado Museum in Madrid.

- 0 **TALENT**
- 25 **VARY**
- 26 **CHEER**
- 27 **PERFORM**
- 28 **SUCCEED**
- 29 **INSPIRE**
- 30 **SURPRISE**
- 31 **REALIST**
- 32 **FAME**
- 33 **DEMONSTRATE**
- 34 **CONSTANT**

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Part 4

For questions 35–42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I have never been to Paris before.

TIME

This is the first time I..... have been to Paris.

35. Marcella left home very early because she wanted to be sure of catching the train.

ORDER

Marcella left home very early miss the train.

36. I wish I'd complained to the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

REGRET

I the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

37. Don't unfasten your seatbelt as we're flying into storms.

KEEP

It is necessary for you as we're flying into storms.

38. There was a fault with the keyboard and the computer wouldn't work.

WHOSE

The computer, , wouldn't work.

39. You must show your student card as you enter the library.

REQUIRED

You student card as you enter the library.

40. John promised he wouldn't tell anyone else about the problem, but he has.

BROKEN

John to keep quiet about the problem.

41. Patrick hadn't heard from his uncle in Australia for over 5 years.

MORE

It was Patrick had heard from his uncle in Australia.

42. No two people have the same DNA, apart from identical twins.

EXCEPT FOR

Everyone's DNA is identical twins.

Paper 3 Listening

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, (A, B or C).

1. You hear a restaurant manager talking about the cooks who work with him. What does he say about them?
 - a) They dislike cleaning tasks.
 - b) They have a choice of jobs.
 - c) They help to decide the menu.

2. You hear a woman talking about a new book. What does she particularly like about the book?
 - a) It is educational.
 - b) It is well organised.
 - c) It is enjoyable.

3. You hear the writer of a television soap opera being interviewed about the programme. What will happen next in the story?
 - a) Someone will make an important decision.
 - b) Someone will go away unexpectedly.
 - c) Someone will learn the truth at last.

4. You hear part of a radio interview. Who is speaking?
 - a) A taxi driver
 - b) A porter
 - c) A tourist guide

5. You hear a woman talking about how she keeps fit. Why did she decide to take up line dancing?
 - a) She thought the pace would suit her.
 - b) She had heard about it on television.
 - c) She wanted to try exercising to music.

6. You overhear a conversation in a restaurant. What does the woman think about the food she has just eaten?
 - a) It was expensive.
 - b) It was delicious.
 - c) It looked wonderful.

7. You turn on the radio and hear a man talking. What is he talking about?
 - a) drawing pictures.
 - b) writing fiction.
 - c) composing music.

8. You overhear a student phoning her parents. What is her opinion of the place she is living in while at college?
 - a) She is not sure she will have enough room to study.
 - b) She has difficulty in working because of the noise.
 - c) She does not get on well with her room-mates.

Part 2

You will hear an interview Elizabeth Holmes about her experience working in Africa. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Volunteering in Africa

Elizabeth worked for a 9) _____ before she went to Africa. Elizabeth first found out about working as volunteer from a 10) _____ she saw at the dentist's. The course in London that Elizabeth attended was called 11) _____. Elizabeth's job in Africa was to teach 12) _____ how to market their goods. On arrival in Africa, Elizabeth spent 13) _____ doing a training course with other volunteers. Elizabeth used a 14) _____ to travel short distances in Africa. Elizabeth feels that she got on best with 15) _____ in the area of Africa where she lived. Back in England, Elizabeth found that she was disturbed by the 16) _____ in the city. At the moment, Elizabeth buys and sells 17) _____ from Africa. Nowadays, Elizabeth spends more time on her favourite pastime, which is 18) _____.

Part 3

You will hear five different employees talking about what makes a good boss. For questions 19-23, choose which of the opinions (A-F) each speaker expresses. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A good boss should

- A allow staff to take decisions.
- B encourage staff to work in teams.
- C listen to complaints from staff.
- D give information on individual progress.
- E have good qualifications.
- F set an example of hard work.

Speaker 1

19	
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Speaker 2

20	
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Speaker 3

21	
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Speaker 4

22	
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Speaker 5

23	
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Part 4

You will hear a girl called Tricia Simpkins at a public meeting about a plan to create a nature reserve in the centre of a large city. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A,B, or C).

- 24.** How did Tricia once feel about the countryside?
- a) She preferred it to the city.
 - b) She paid no attention to it.
 - c) She wanted others to experience it.
- 25.** Why did Tricia take part in a wildlife survey?
- a) She was required to do it.
 - b) She preferred it to being in school.
 - c) She was asked to do it by her neighbours.
- 26.** What does Tricia say about the results of the survey?
- a) They were unsatisfactory.
 - b) They were confusing.
 - c) They were unexpected.
- 27.** What does Tricia say about the problems created by trees?
- a) People exaggerate them.
 - b) People ignore them.
 - c) People accept them.
- 28.** According to Tricia, what is wrong with the trees the council is planting?
- a) They are expensive to replace.
 - b) They fail to attract wildlife.
 - c) They are too small for the area.
- 29.** What used to happen in the wasteland at the end of Tricia's street?
- a) Dog owners used to go there.
 - b) People used to leave rubbish there.
 - c) Children used to play there.
- 30.** What is Tricia's suggestion for the new nature reserve?
- a) to allow the planting of trees.
 - b) to protect it from visitors.
 - c) to let it go wild.