



İNGİLİZCE YETERLİK SINAVI ÖRNEĞİ II (İYS)

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM SAMPLE II (EPE)

1993
BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu
İngilizce Hazırlık Birimi
Sınav Hizmetleri Koordinatörlüğü

İngilizce Yeterlik Sınavı (İYS) İçeriği

A. LISTENING SECTION (15 items, 1 point each)

Listening 1

A1.Comprehension

Listening 2

A2.Comprehension

Listening 3

A3.Comprehension

B. LANGUAGE USE SECTION (30 items, 1 point each)

Grammar

B1. Sentence Based

Vocabulary

B2. Sentence Based

C. READING SECTION (35 items, 1 point each)

C1. Sentence Completion

C2. Restatement

C3. Dialogue Completion

C4. Paragraph Completion

C5. Reading Texts (Comprehension / Reference / Vocabulary)

D. WRITING SECTION (20 Points, 10 points each)

D1. Paragraph

D2. Essay

SPEAKING SECTION (30 Points)

***Yalnızca aşağıda belirtilen bölümler konuşma sınavına girecektir:**

- İngilizce Tıp
- İngilizce Diş Hekimliği
- İngiliz Dili Öğretimi
- Amerikan Kültürü ve Edebiyatı
- Mütercim – Tercümanlık

Sınavlarda Uyulması Gereken Kurallar ve Genel Bilgiler

1. Sınav Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu binasında yapılır. Adayların sınava girecekleri salonlara ilişkin bilgiyi, Yabancı Diller Yüksek Okulu web sayfasından ve sınav sabahı binadaki panolara asılan listelerden takip etmeleri gereklidir. Bu nedenle adayların sınav binasına erken gelmeleri gerekmektedir.
2. Sınava girecek adayların, gerekli kodlamalar için, sınav saatinden en az 15 dakika önce sınav salonlarında bulunmaları gerekir.
3. Sınava geç kalan adaylar sınavın ilk 15 dakikasından sonra sınava alınmazlar.
4. Sınavların ilk 30 ve son 10 dakikası içinde salondan hiçbir nedenle çıkılamaz. Sınav esnasında sınav salonunu her ne sebeple olursa olsun terk eden adaylar salona geri alınmazlar.
5. Adaylar yanlarında Başkent Üniversitesi tarafından verilmiş resmi kimlik belgesi (veya nüfus cüzdanı, ehliyet), yumuşak uçlu kurşun kalem ve silgi bulundurmalarıdır.
6. Sınavlara cep telefonu, bilgisayar ve bilgisayar işlevi görebilecek her türlü teknolojik cihaz, saat, kitap, defter, sözlük vb. ile girilmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Adayların sınav başlamadan önce cep telefonlarını kapatarak gözetmenlere teslim etmesi gerekmektedir.
7. Sınavda kopya çekme veya kendi yerine sınava başkasını sokma girişiminde bulunan adayların sınav notu “0” sayılacak ve tutanak tutularak, haklarında yasal işlem (disiplin soruşturması) başlatılacaktır.
8. Tüm adaylar, sınav süresince gözetmenlerin talimatlarına uymakla yükümlüdürler.
9. Yeterlik sınavında başarı göstermiş olan öğrenciler doğrudan Fakülte/Enstitülerinde eğitime başlayabilirler. Başarısız olan öğrenciler ise aldıkları puana göre İngilizce Hazırlık Biriminde uygun olan düzeye yerleştirilirler.
10. **Amerikan Kültürü ve Edebiyatı, İngilizce Öğretmenliği, Mütercim ve Tercümanlık, İngilizce Tıp ve İngilizce Diş Hekimliği** öğrencileri için Yeterlik Sınavının bir bölümü olarak ayrıca **Konuşma Sınavı** yapılır. Konuşma sınavının gün, saat ve yer bilgisi için öğrencilerimizin Yüksekokulumuz web sayfasından duyuruları takip etmeleri gerekir.

11. Başarı ölçütü 100 tam puan üzerinden:

- Eğitim dili %30 İngilizce olan bölümlerin öğrencileri için 60 puan (%30 Psikoloji geçme notu 70),
- Eğitim dili %100 İngilizce olan bölümlerin öğrencileri için 70 puan,
- İngilizce Psikoloji, Sosyoloji ve Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik bölümleri öğrencileri için – Konuşma Sınavı zorunluluğu olmaksızın– 80 puan,
- İngilizce Tıp, İngilizce Diş Hekimliği, İngilizce Öğretmenliği, Amerikan Kültür ve Edebiyatı ve Mütercim Tercümanlık bölümleri öğrencileri için ise - Konuşma Sınavı dahil- 80 puandır (**İngilizce Tıp, İngilizce Diş Hekimliği, Amerikan Kültürü ve Edebiyatı ve Mütercim-Tercümanlık öğrencilerinin başarılı sayılabilmeleri için Konuşma Sınavında en az %50 başarı göstermiş olmaları gerekmektedir.**)

12. Öğrenciler, sınav sonuçlarının açıklanmasını takiben 1 iş günü süresi içerisinde sonuçlara itiraz etme hakkına sahiptirler. İlgili itiraz formuna Başkent Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu web sayfasından ulaşılabilir. İtirazın sonucu, itirazı takiben en geç 1 hafta içerisinde öğrenciye bildirilecektir.

Aşağıda verilen sınav soru tiplerine örnek teşkil etmesi için hazırlanmıştır. Sınavda çıkacak soru sayısı, konular veya sınavın zorluk derecesi ile ilgili bir taahhüt içermez. Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu sınavın içeriğinde, soru tiplerinde, soru sayısında, sınav süresinde ya da puan dağılımında değişiklik yapma hakkını saklı tutar.

Bu materyalin herhangi bir şekilde kopyalanması ya da çoğaltılması ya da izinsiz olarak kullanılması durumunda gerekli yasal yaptırımlar uygulanır.





20xx-20xx ACADEMIC YEAR

xxxx TERM

PROFICIENCY EXAM

00

Exam Code : xxx-PR

Exam Date : xx.xx.20xx

Duration : 180 minutes

Name & Surname :

Student ID Number :

Exam Room :

Tüm yanıtlar optik forma işaretlenmelidir. Kitapçık üzerinde yapılan işaretlemeler kesinlikle dikkate alınmayacaktır. Optik formun doğru bir şekilde kodlanmasında tüm sorumluluk adaylara aittir.

Listening Section	: 15 POINTS	Pages: xx
Language Use Section	: 30 POINTS	Pages: xx
Reading Section	: 35 POINTS	Pages: xx
Writing Section	: 20 POINTS	Writing Booklet
TOTAL	: 100 POINTS	

A. LISTENING SECTION

LISTENING 1:

You will listen to a talk. You have 1 minute to look at the questions. You will hear the talk twice.

A.1. Listen to the talk about a lecturer giving some advice to the students. Choose the best alternative. (1 point each)

1. What is the main topic of the talk?
 - a) How to improve your English writing skills
 - b) How to develop better study habits
 - c) How to prepare for research papers only
 - d) How to use technology for schoolwork
2. According to the speaker, what is the first goal students should set?
 - a) Finish homework quickly
 - b) Avoid multitasking while studying
 - c) Start homework on the last day
 - d) Do all assignments at the same time
3. What do researchers say about procrastination?
 - a) Most of students do it.
 - b) Almost no students do it.
 - c) It is less common today than in the past.
 - d) Only older students procrastinate.
4. Which strategy is called the “Do Nothing” strategy?
 - a) Work for 10 minutes, then take a break.
 - b) Don’t start working until someone reminds you.
 - c) Work or do absolutely nothing else.
 - d) Promise yourself a reward before starting work.
5. What is Piers Steel’s suggestion for avoiding procrastination?
 - a) Remove all distractions from your desk.
 - b) Study in short time blocks and take breaks every twenty minutes.
 - c) Plan your tasks in a calendar.
 - d) Give money to someone who will return it only if you finish your work.

LISTENING 2:

You will listen to a conversation. You will have 1 minute to look at the questions. You will hear the conversation twice.

A.2. Listen to the conversation of two friends about a programme. Choose the best alternative.

(1 point each)

6. What does Janet say about musical instruments?
 - a) She used to take piano lessons.
 - b) She doesn't play any instruments but wants to try.
 - c) She can already play the guitar.
 - d) She isn't interested in music courses.
7. What does Sam say about playing the piano?
 - a) He can play it, but he needs more practice.
 - b) He has never tried to play it.
 - c) He prefers playing the guitar to the piano.
 - d) He still plays it regularly.
8. Which type of food does Janet say she would like to cook?
 - a) Thai food, because it's her favourite.
 - b) Italian food, like pasta and pizza.
 - c) Indian food, but she doesn't know how yet.
 - d) Chinese food, because it's popular.
9. What does Janet say about German?
 - a) She spoke it well in the past but has forgotten a lot.
 - b) She never learned it before.
 - c) She finds it too difficult compared to Japanese.
 - d) She doesn't want to take any language courses.
10. What are Janet and Sam mainly talking about?
 - a) Their hobbies when they were children
 - b) The places they want to travel in the future
 - c) The books they borrowed from the library
 - d) The different courses they could take

LISTENING 3:

A.3. Listen to the talk about culture shock. Choose the best alternative. (1 point each)

You will listen to a talk. You will have 1 minute to look at the questions. You will hear the talk twice.

11. What wrong belief about culture shock does the speaker criticize at the beginning?
 - a) It happens when someone changes their environment.
 - b) It's a short-term problem easily fixed by rest.
 - c) It mostly affects people with anxious personalities.
 - d) It disappears after you learn the local language.
12. What feeling is most common during the elation phase of culture shock?
 - a) People often feel frustrated because things are unfamiliar and uncomfortable.
 - b) People usually feel confused and unsure about how to behave in the new environment.
 - c) People often feel excited and amazed by the new culture and experiences.
 - d) People typically feel calm and relaxed as they slowly settle in.
13. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the resistance phase of culture shock?
 - a) People may look back on their past life as better than it really was.
 - b) People begin to notice things they don't like in their new environment.
 - c) People tend to reject both their old and new cultures and feel stuck.
 - d) People might feel disconnected and miss their previous routine.
14. What happens during the transformation phase, according to the speaker?
 - a) People think about their original culture less often.
 - b) People start repeating their previous cultural habits.
 - c) People begin to feel a balance between two cultures.
 - d) People criticize their old culture and feel distant.
15. According to the speaker, why do some students drop out of university in their first year?
 - a) They feel isolated because they can't make social connections at the first stage.
 - b) They misunderstand the negative emotions they feel during the resistance stage.
 - c) They think academic stress makes it impossible to acculturate to university life.
 - d) They assume everyone else has already adapted, so they feel like failures.

B. LANGUAGE USE SECTION

GRAMMAR

B.1. Choose the best alternative to complete each blank. (1 point each)

16. Since last year, three new cafés _____ in our neighborhood, and by next summer, people _____ two more.
- have opened / will open
 - have been opened / will have opened
 - were opened / has opened
 - opened / would open
17. In the 19th century, some scientists believed that certain diseases _____ from an imbalance of bodily fluids.
- came
 - come
 - have been coming
 - have come
18. The research team faced numerous technical problems during the experiment; _____, they managed to publish their findings in a distinguished journal.
- otherwise
 - thus
 - however
 - furthermore
19. The laboratory is very organized and quiet today, but in previous years there _____ frequent debates and collaborative experiments happening simultaneously in every corner.
- could be
 - used to be
 - had to be
 - must be
20. The cake is ruined because it's dry and burnt; Mia _____ it in the oven for too long.
- should have left
 - might not have left
 - can't have left
 - must have left
21. **Emma:** We've just bought new textbooks for the semester, so we can't afford to buy extra snacks this week. That is why we _____ at home after class today. What about you?
- Liam:** We haven't really decided yet. Maybe, we _____ to the café near campus.
- will be staying / will be going
 - are going to stay / will go
 - will stay / are going to go
 - are staying / are going

22. The interview was very short. They only asked me how long _____ at the bookstore and a few questions about my previous jobs. It wasn't hard _____ that they were not impressed with my answers.
- had I worked / to understand
 - did I work / understanding
 - I worked / understanding
 - I had worked / to understand
23. Michael feels bad about what _____ during the school project. He realized it caused confusion for the team, and he thinks he _____ so carelessly in front of everyone.
- he did / shouldn't have acted
 - he does / must not have acted
 - did he do / might not have acted
 - does he do / can't have acted
24. **Olivia:** Due to the ongoing security checks at the airport, we can't go _____ until our boarding passes are approved. While we're waiting, would you like _____ to read?
- Daniel:** No, I'm fine, thanks.
- somewhere / anything
 - nowhere / everything
 - anywhere / something
 - everywhere / nothing
25. I forgot to save my work, and the computer crashed. If I _____ the file earlier, I wouldn't have lost all my progress.
- hadn't saved
 - didn't save
 - am not saving
 - hasn't saved
26. The scientists improved their methods before the final test. _____, the results were more accurate.
- However
 - Therefore
 - Because
 - Although
27. After examining _____ results from the science experiment, _____ had been recorded incorrectly, the students were able to correct their final report.
- the / who
 - / whose
 - / that
 - the / which
28. After months of careful renovation and installation of new exhibits, the university art gallery _____ visitors at the beginning of the upcoming semester.
- welcomes
 - welcomed
 - will welcome
 - has welcomed

29. The heatwave caused _____ problems than expected, making it _____ risky for outdoor activities.
a) less / enough
b) more / too
c) quite / enough
d) most / so
30. Sarah couldn't help _____ about the homework she forgot to submit, but her teacher advised her to stop _____ on past mistakes and prepare for the next assignment.
a) worry / focusing
b) worrying / to focus
c) worry / to focus
d) worrying / focusing

VOCABULARY

B.2. Choose the best alternative to complete each blank. (1 point each)

31. The manager asked everyone to _____ their phones before the meeting started.
a) switch off
b) turn up
c) keep on
d) break out
32. My grandfather still enjoys reading the newspaper every morning, even though it has become a rather _____ habit these days.
a) rare
b) crowded
c) dangerous
d) dirty
33. It is important to wear a helmet when riding a bike to _____ your head from injury.
a) harm
b) protect
c) ignore
d) risk
34. The train was delayed because of heavy rain, so we had to _____ our trip.
a) hurry
b) repeat
c) postpone
d) fix
35. During the meeting, the manager asked each team member to share ideas. She said the company's success depends on good communication and clear _____ between workers in different departments.
a) cooperation
b) decoration
c) comparison
d) imagination

36. When Tom bought his new laptop, he was worried it would be too complicated. However, he was happy to discover that the simple _____ made it very easy to understand, even for beginners.
- a) design
 - b) destruction
 - c) construction
 - d) solution
37. Please keep your seat belt _____ while the plane is taking off for your own safety.
- a) removed
 - b) loosened
 - c) unlocked
 - d) fastened
38. The museum will _____ a group of primary school students for a special exhibition on ancient Egyptian art next month.
- a) remove
 - b) host
 - c) close
 - d) hide
39. The teacher asked the students to _____ the main idea of the text in their own words.
- a) erase
 - b) copy
 - c) summarise
 - d) forget
40. The scientist's groundbreaking discovery will _____ the way we understand climate change.
- a) limit
 - b) reduce
 - c) transform
 - d) ignore
41. After months of negotiation, the two countries finally signed the trade agreement. Journalists reported that the leaders had engaged in hours of _____ debate before reaching a compromise.
- a) heated
 - b) careless
 - c) quite
 - d) relaxed
42. The politician tried to _____ responsibility for the failed project, but the evidence was clear.
- a) accept
 - b) deny
 - c) deliver
 - d) maintain

43. In order to succeed in this competitive market, companies must _____ quickly to new trends.
- a) neglect
 - b) resist
 - c) refuse
 - d) adapt
44. The journalist's article was praised for its _____ analysis of the economic crisis.
- a) insightful
 - b) shallow
 - c) random
 - d) incorrect
45. The witness' statement was so _____ that the jury had no doubt about the suspect's guilt.
- a) confusing
 - b) accidental
 - c) doubtful
 - d) convincing

C. READING SECTION

SENTENCE COMPLETION

C.1. Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence. (1 point each)

46. Using public transport helps the environment _____.
- a) so people can travel longer distances
 - b) when buses are crowded during rush hour
 - c) because it reduces air pollution and traffic
 - d) although tickets are sometimes on sale
47. _____, doctors warn that the number of heart disease cases may increase in the future.
- a) Unless people reduce the amount of sugar and fat in their diets
 - b) Because many people try to walk at least 10,000 steps a day
 - c) Even though some people are not aware of healthy eating habits now
 - d) So schools have started to teach children about balanced diets
48. Many people today feel constantly tired and overwhelmed _____.
- a) because they follow a balanced diet and regular exercise
 - b) so they enjoy spending more time on social media
 - c) when they are surrounded by supportive friends and family
 - d) although they have developed healthy habits and get enough rest
49. Climate change is considered one of the greatest challenges of our time _____.
- a) although scientists have warned about its dangers for many years
 - b) because governments are discussing stricter laws to reduce carbon emissions
 - c) since it affects weather, sea levels, and food production across the globe
 - d) whereas international organizations continue to search for global solutions

RESTATEMENT

C.2. Read the sentences and choose the option that gives the sentence the closest meaning.

(1 point each)

50. Most children can walk without holding on to anything when they are about fifteen months old.

- a) Children cannot walk before they are fifteen years old.
- b) Many children start to walk alone at around fifteen months old.
- c) When children are fifteen months old, they always need help to walk.
- d) Only a few children can walk without holding on before they are one year old.

51. If a passenger's passport is lost by accident while on holiday, the travel company will pay for him to obtain a temporary passport.

- a) When a passenger's passport is lost willingly while on holiday, the travel company will pay him to obtain a temporary one.
- b) The travel company will pay for a temporary passport when a passenger loses it deliberately.
- c) If a passenger loses his passport on purpose while on holiday, the travel company will pay for a temporary passport.
- d) If a passenger, by accident, loses his passport while on holiday, the travel company will pay for a temporary one.

52. Many universities offer online courses so that students who cannot attend classes on campus can still complete their studies.

- a) Students are not allowed to study if they cannot come to the university campus.
- b) Universities provide online lessons for students who are unable to go to classes in person.
- c) All university students must attend both online and on-campus classes.
- d) Only a few universities let students complete their studies without any classes.

DIALOGUE COMPLETION

C.3. Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate option to complete the dialogues.

(1 point each)

53. **Lisa:** Excuse me, I'm looking for a good restaurant nearby.

Tom: _____.

Lisa: Oh, that sounds perfect. I'm really in the mood for pizza!

Tom: Then you should really try Bella Roma. It's just around the corner.

- a) There's a nice Italian one near here and the prices are good.
- b) It is very difficult to find one now, you need to make a reservation.
- c) There's a small coffee shop and they serve great coffee and desserts.
- d) You can order online, so you can eat at the comfort of your house.

54. **Jake:** I keep forgetting the new words we learn in class, even though I write them in my notebook.

Ms. Carter: _____.

Jake: No, I usually just read them once and then move to the next topic.

Ms. Carter: That might be why you can't remember them for long.

- a) Do you write with colourful pens to make your notebook nice?
- b) Do you sometimes skip the homework for vocabulary practice?
- c) Do you review the words many times after the lesson?
- d) Do you try to use a dictionary when you do not understand a text?

55. **Liam:** I missed my train this morning and had to wait for another one for an hour.

Sophie: _____.

Liam: No, I didn't even think about that. I just waited at the station.

Sophie: Next time, it could save you a lot of time.

- a) Did you check if there was a bus going to your destination?
- b) Did you ask the station staff what time the train had left?
- c) Did you buy a magazine to read while you were waiting?
- d) Did you get a coffee from the café at the station?

56. **Mark:** I was a bit confused when I checked my calendar this morning. It still said the budget meeting was on Wednesday.

Sally: The problem was that half of the team couldn't make it on Wednesday because of another conference. So, they _____.

Mark: Well, that actually works better for me. I have not finished preparing my slides, and now I'll have extra time to polish them.

Sally: Exactly. Plus, having the meeting later also gives us a chance to go over the draft of the budget report before presenting it.

- a) cancelled the meeting completely
- b) postponed it to Friday afternoon
- c) already reviewed and approved the budget without us
- d) invited several new people from another department

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

C.4. Choose the best alternative that completes each paragraph. (1 point each)

57. In Japan, people take off their shoes before entering a house. This tradition shows respect for the home and keeps it clean. Guests are usually given special indoor slippers to wear. _____. In some houses, there are even separate slippers for the bathroom. In this way, the custom is both practical and polite.
- a) Changing slippers in different rooms shows the importance of cleanliness.
 - b) Most visitors prefer to ignore this tradition and do not take off their shoes.
 - c) Many families believe taking off the shoes brings good luck into the house.
 - d) The use of slippers is no longer common in Japanese culture like it used to be.
58. Many schools today use technology to support learning. Students can watch videos, take online quizzes, and even join virtual classrooms. This helps them learn in different ways. _____. Teachers can also track students' progress more easily.
- a) Technology in schools is usually seen as unnecessary by the teachers.
 - b) Many students complain that technology makes lessons more difficult.
 - c) Digital tools make lessons more interactive and enjoyable for students.
 - d) Most parents believe online learning is more effective than traditional study.
59. Online shopping has become increasingly popular in recent years. Consumers can purchase clothes, books, or even groceries with just a few clicks. It saves time and often provides lower prices than traditional stores. _____. As a result, many people now prefer shopping online to spending hours in crowded malls.
- a) Another advantage is the convenience of having products delivered straight to one's doorstep.
 - b) Some customers claim that talking to shop assistants improves their shopping experience.
 - c) Many people believe that online shopping will completely replace physical stores in the future.
 - d) In several countries, strict laws have already banned the use of online payment systems.
60. Writing a book is a long and demanding process. Authors spend countless hours developing ideas, building characters, and revising multiple drafts. _____. For this reason, completing a book is widely regarded as a significant accomplishment.
- a) Writing is often considered one of the easiest creative professions.
 - b) Most writers agree that there is only one correct way to produce a novel.
 - c) Successful books are usually written only by people with formal training in literature.
 - d) Many authors describe the process as both exhausting and deeply rewarding.

C.5.TEXT 1: Read the text and answer the questions.

Making Money

It was so quick and easy. A fourteen-year-old boy in Scottsdale, Arizona, pulled out a \$50 bill and put it onto his school's new scanner. Then he printed ten copies of his \$50 bill on a color copier. Within seconds he changed \$50 into \$550, and he was ready to go shopping.

- 5 Thirty-five years ago only a few people had the skills or equipment to make **counterfeit** money. Good computers, copiers, scanners, cameras, and printers are cheaper than ever, so today anyone can "make" money. The people using today's technology to make fake money are called casual counterfeiters, and like the fourteen-year-old in Arizona, they can be anywhere.

- 10 The number of fake bills made by casual counterfeiters on their home or office computer is growing fast. Although there is no way to completely prevent counterfeiting, in the 1990s and 2000s, the U.S. government made some changes to U.S. bills that made casual counterfeiting more difficult.

- 15 One change they made was to put very, very small words, called microprint, in hidden places on the bill. These words are only 6/1,000 inch. No one can read them without a magnifying glass, a special glass that makes things look bigger. And they are too small to come out clearly on a copier. If someone copies a bill that has microprint and you look at the copy through a magnifying glass, you see only black lines instead of microprinted words.

Another change the government made to U.S. bills was to use special **color-changing ink**. Money printed with color-changing ink looks green from one direction and yellow from another. Home computers cannot use color-changing ink. So, any illegal copies of money from a home computer have normal ink that is easy to notice.

- 20 The third change was to add a special line from the top to the bottom of each new bill. When you hold a \$20 bill up to the light for example, you can see the line has the words "USA twenty" in it. The line turns red if you put it under a special UV (ultraviolet) light. Fake bills printed on regular paper do not have this special line. You can tell they are fake by holding them up to the light or by putting them under UV light.

- 25 All these changes to the U.S. bills help. The United States has less counterfeit money than any other country in the world. Less than .01 percent of U.S. money is counterfeit. However, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can't slow down now. It needs to always stay a step or two ahead of the counterfeiters. The most recent step they took was adding a 3D image to the U.S. \$100 bill. But technology improves every year for both the Bureau and the counterfeiters. Today, home copiers can't print microprinted words or 3D images. But in a few years, who knows?
- 30

C.5. Choose the best alternative for each question according to the text. (1 point each)

61. What did the fourteen-year-old boy in Arizona do with the school's scanner and copier?
- He made fake \$50 bills.
 - He copied his homework.
 - He printed pictures of money for a project.
 - He scanned his \$50 bill to keep it safe.

62. Why are more people able to make counterfeit money today than 35 years ago?
- a) There are more schools teaching how to make money.
 - b) Special money-making machines are now free to use.
 - c) Advanced technology is cheaper and easier to get.
 - d) The government encourages people to make their own money.
63. How does microprint help prevent counterfeiting?
- a) It changes color when viewed from different angles.
 - b) It is too small to copy clearly with a copier.
 - c) It disappears under UV light.
 - d) It makes the bill look more colorful.
64. What is special about the line in the new U.S. bills?
- a) It is made of gold.
 - b) It changes color under a UV light.
 - c) It disappears when copied.
 - d) It has the president's name printed on it.
65. What does the text say about the future of counterfeiting?
- a) It will probably stop completely soon.
 - b) The U.S. government will no longer change bills.
 - c) Microprint and 3D images will never be copied.
 - d) Technology will keep improving for both sides.
66. Why does the Bureau of Engraving and Printing need to "stay a step or two ahead" of counterfeiters?
- a) To make bills look more colorful
 - b) To make bills lighter and easier to carry
 - c) To reduce the number of \$100 bills
 - d) To keep making bills harder to copy
67. In line 13, they refers to _____.
- a) counterfeiters
 - b) microprinted words
 - c) ultraviolet lights
 - d) special bills
68. In line 27, It refers to _____.
- a) The Bureau of Engraving and Printing
 - b) The U.S. government
 - c) The ultraviolet light
 - d) The special ink

69. In line 4, **counterfeit** means _____.

- a) Real and valuable
- b) Expensive and rare
- c) Fake or not real
- d) New and modern

70. In line 16, **color-changing ink** means _____.

- a) Ink that looks different from different directions
- b) Ink that becomes invisible after a while
- c) Ink that glows in the dark
- d) Ink that disappears under UV light



1993

BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu

İngilizce Hazırlık Birimi

Sınav Hizmetleri Koordinatörlüğü

TEXT 2: Read the text and answer the questions.

A Plastic Ocean

A Plastic Ocean is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is **devastating**.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016 and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a **substantial** amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

C.6. Choose the best alternative for each question according to the text. (1 point each)

71. What issue does the film *A Plastic Ocean* focus on?

- a) How to make plastic products
- b) The impact of plastic waste on the environment
- c) The history of factories since the 1940s
- d) Ways to recycle metal and glass

72. What unexpected thing did the filmmakers discover during their journey?
- a) A new species of blue whale
 - b) Coral reefs being restored naturally
 - c) A huge, thick layer of plastic in the ocean
 - d) A hidden island in the Indian Ocean
73. Which of the following is a short-term solution suggested in the film?
- a) Avoiding single-use plastic products
 - b) Governments converting plastic into fuel
 - c) Travelling to oceans less frequently
 - d) Studying marine biology
74. How much plastic is dumped into the oceans each year according to the text?
- a) 300 million tons
 - b) 500 billion bags
 - c) 1 million tons
 - d) At least 8 million tons
75. What is the overall message of the film?
- a) Plastic is harmful but it is impossible to avoid it.
 - b) Humans need to take action against plastic pollution.
 - c) Only governments can stop plastic pollution.
 - d) Oceans are not affected by human activities.
76. What is the author's main purpose in this text?
- a) To explain how the film *A Plastic Ocean* was made
 - b) To inform readers about the problems caused by plastic and encourage action
 - c) To describe different kinds of plastic products around the world
 - d) To teach people how to recycle plastic at home by themselves
77. In line 10, they refers to _____ .
- a) the blue whales
 - b) the journalists' assistants
 - c) the plastic pieces
 - d) the filmmakers
78. In line 14, We refers to _____ .
- a) The filmmakers only
 - b) People in general
 - c) Writers
 - d) Marine species
79. In line 6, **devastating** means _____ .
- a) Unclear or confusing
 - b) Surprising and positive
 - c) Very harmful or damaging
 - d) Small and insignificant

80. In line 22, **substantial** means _____ .

- a) very large
- b) difficult
- c) normal and expected
- d) unimportant

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR OPTIC SHEET.

REMEMBER TO COMPLETE THE WRITING BOOKLET.



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CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. B	28. C	55. A
2. B	29. B	56. B
3. A	30. D	57. A
4. C	31. A	58. C
5. D	32. A	59. A
6. B	33. B	60. D
7. A	34. C	61. A
8. C	35. A	62. C
9. A	36. A	63. B
10. D	37. D	64. B
11. B	38. B	65. D
12. C	39. C	66. D
13. C	40. C	67. B
14. D	41. A	68. A
15. B	42. B	69. C
16. B	43. D	70. A
17. A	44. A	71. B
18. C	45. D	72. C
19. B	46. C	73. A
20. D	47. A	74. D
21. B	48. D	75. B
22. D	49. C	76. B
23. A	50. B	77. D
24. C	51. D	78. B
25. A	52. B	79. C
26. B	53. A	80. A
27. D	54. C	