



A. GRAMMAR SECTION

1. My husband _____ a degree at the moment.
a) do c) did
b) is doing d) will do
2. Jack's sister _____ to get a job abroad after she graduates.
a) wanted c) wants
b) wanting d) is wanted
3. When I _____ into the room, people were clapping.
a) had walked c) walk
b) walked d) am walking
4. When I got on the train I realized that I _____ the ticket.
a) lose c) had lost
b) have lost d) will lose
5. A: _____ any good films recently?
B: I _____ a great film last night, actually.
a) Will you see / see c) Did you see / saw
b) Do you see / will see d) Have you seen / saw
6. If we visited Peru, we _____ some delicious ceviche, a traditional food.
a) can eat c) would eat
b) will eat d) eat
7. If they hadn't gone to the party that evening, _____.
a) they couldn't meet c) they weren't meeting
b) they wouldn't meet d) they wouldn't have met



b) eaten

d) had eaten

17. I didn't realize that my class was cancelled today, but other people _____

a) can

c) did

b) have

d) were

18. Many shopping centres _____ to make people lose their sense of time. Therefore, clocks _____, so you cannot check the time.

a) was designed / are removed

c) design / will remove

b) are designed / are removed

d) is designed / remove

19. If I had a choice, I _____ as many hours as I do now.

a) wouldn't work

c) hadn't worked

b) worked

d) would have work

20. When I got to the party, Sam _____ for over an hour.

a) was waiting

c) had been waiting

b) has been waiting

d) is waiting



B. VOCABULARY SECTION

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. He is a _____ person, in every meeting, he expresses new ideas about the job.

a) lazy	c) sensitive
b) creative	d) calm

2. After the pandemic, working at home has _____ and it makes people are unsociable.

a) increased	c) gone down
b) decreased	d) changed

3. Shirley was very _____ with the restaurant. The waiters were extremely rude and the loud music was _____.

a) disappointed / annoying	c) relaxed / tiring
b) embarrassed / amazing	d) worried / amazing

4. Nobody had lived in the house for years. It smelled very _____.

a) fresh	c) mint
b) tasty	d) musty

5. If we want to reduce pollution, we have to build more _____ so that people can leave their cars at home.

a) traffic jams	c) cycle lanes
b) neighbourhoods	d) suburb

6. You have to _____ the big market in Istanbul. The sights and smells are incredible.

a) experience	c) attend
b) take part in	d) join



7. I made a big _____ when I, suddenly, said “Hi, Jim!” to Simon. How embarrassing! I couldn’t remember his name correctly.
- a) fault
b) error
c) emphasis
d) blunder
8. Being a _____ is probably glamorous, but I wouldn’t want to wear strange designer clothes.
- a) performer
b) hero
c) model
d) film maker
9. People don’t seem to understand what a serious issue _____ is. It could have a terrible effect on our weather.
- a) famine
b) endangered animals
c) global warming
d) noise pollution
10. When you have finished the test, _____ your papers to the teacher.
- a) clear up
b) take out
c) hand in
d) deal with
11. It’s important to have a good work-life balance so workers have time for _____.
- a) family life
b) assignments
c) office hours
d) public space
12. I didn’t bring my reading glasses on holiday. _____, my friend had a spare pair.
- a) Tragically
b) Unluckily
c) Sadly
d) Luckily
13. My mum didn’t keep the _____ for the TV. It has broken and she cannot get a refund.
- a) credit card
b) cash
c) receipt
d) sales



- 6



C. READING SECTION

TEXT 1

A. Read the article about a new kind of mobile phone. The headings are missing from the article. Choose from the headings A–G the one which fits each gap. There are two extra headings.

1 _____

Mobile phones are an important part of our lives and most of us can't imagine life without one. They keep us in contact with friends and family at all times and when we have a problem we can call immediately for help. Now parents can buy a special mobile phone for their four-year-old children. Is this a way to help protect our young children or is it a silly idea?

2 _____

The phone is called '*My Moby*' and it looks like a toy, but it isn't. It comes in many colours and young children love it. It has five buttons and two of them call 'Mum' and 'Dad'. Of course, the parents control all the numbers in the phone and the idea is that the child can call their parents when they want to. And of course the parents can call the child too.

3 _____

Many parents like the idea and they think it's good for their children's safety. For example, if they're worried, the parents can phone their child, and if the child gets lost, they can call home! They also think it's a good idea if children learn how to use modern technology like mobile phones.

4 _____

However, not everyone agrees that it's a good idea and some people are angry about the idea. They think children today are growing up too fast. They want to be like adults when they are very young and this isn't good for them. They believe that children need to enjoy their childhood and they think it's a very bad idea to give a four-year-old a mobile phone. They say it's unnecessary and it can be dangerous for their health. They also say that young children don't need a phone because they are always with an adult.

5 _____

So, is it a good idea or not? Can phones be good for protecting our children or are they just good for the phone company? What do you think? Send us your comments.



BAŞKENT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ACADEMIC ENGLISH UNIT
EXEMPTION MATERIAL

- A.** Tell us what you think
- B.** A new mobile phone
- C.** No one needs a mobile phone

- D.** Designed for children
- E.** Do children need mobile phones?
- F.** Good for parents and their children
- G.** Mobile phones are safe for children



B. Choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. In paragraph 1, the writer says _____.
 - a) we need mobile phones to communicate with friends and family
 - b) most people don't think they're important
 - c) mobile phones cause problems for many people
 - d) mobile phones protect people

2. In paragraph 2, the writer says _____.
 - a) *My Moby* doesn't look like a toy
 - b) A lot of children don't like *My Moby*
 - c) *My Moby* is a phone for very young children
 - d) *My Moby* phones are all the same colour

3. How do children make use of "*My Moby*"?
 - a) They use *My Moby* to contact their parents.
 - b) They control all the numbers in *My Moby*.
 - c) They call a friend if they get lost.
 - d) They call anyone with *My Moby*.

4. Under which circumstances is *My Moby* useful for children?
 - a) When they are worried about their parents.
 - b) When they are bored.
 - c) When they need to call home in an emergency.
 - d) When they don't have any other technology.



5. Some people think that _____.

- a) mobile phones make children angry
- b) childhood is too short these days
- c) children need to grow up faster
- d) children don't like adults

6. What do these people believe?

- a) It's unnecessary to protect children.
- b) Children don't want mobile phones.
- c) Adults don't need mobile phones.
- d) Mobile phones aren't healthy for children.

7. The writer would like to hear _____.

- a) what *My Moby* users think
- b) readers' opinions on the subject
- c) the phone companies' opinion
- d) more good ideas for inventions

C. Answer the questions according to the text.

1 How do most people feel about their mobile phones?

.....

2 How can parents make sure their children only call them with *My Moby*?

.....

3 What can children do if they get lost?

.....

4 What is the writer's aim in this article?



TEXT 2

MEETING AGAIN...ON THE INTERNET

For most people, the internet is part of our daily lives. There are so many things it can be used for; from shopping online to studying for a degree, or researching your family history. But for some people, sites like Facebook or YouTube have had a much more dramatic effect. Here are the stories of two people whose lives have been dramatically changed through the power of the internet.

Tomoko's story

Tomoko was one of two twin girls born in Tokyo in 1987, but separated at birth and adopted by two different families. When she was four years old, Tomoko moved with her new parents to Scotland. Years later, while she was studying there at university, she received a strange phone call from one of her friends. It turned out that he'd had seen a girl that he'd thought was Tomoko on a YouTube video. The similarities were astonishing, apart from the fact that the other girl spoke with an Australian accent. When Tomoko watched the video for herself, she was amazed, and decided to find out more about this intriguing 'double'. She eventually discovered that Jade, the girl in the film, is a singer, and had recently moved to the United States. Like Tomoko, she had been born in Tokyo, on exactly the same day. The girls finally met up in London a few months later, and medical tests proved that they are actually sisters.

Annie's story

Imagine meeting your daughter again after a gap of sixty-eight years. Hard to believe, but that's exactly what happened to Annie Walberg from Connecticut, USA. Annie was only sixteen when she gave birth to her precious daughter and was unable to keep her, so one-day-old Fiona was given to another family in 1945. For the next twenty-five years, Annie wrote hundreds of letters to the daughter she missed so badly, but Fiona's new family thought it was best not to pass them on to her. Naturally, as she grew up, Fiona assumed that her real mother didn't want to know her or have any contact with her, but nearly seventy years later she received a friend request on Facebook ... from an eighty-four-year-old! After many years, Annie had finally managed to find her daughter by searching the internet, and using the few details she knew about the family who had given her a new home. They have now met several times and are in regular contact. The lost letters cannot be replaced, but they can now talk about all the lost years.



A. Read the article about meeting people on the internet. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F). If there is no information about this, choose 'Not Given' (NG).

1. The internet has helped thousands of people find lost friends and relatives. T / F / NG
2. Tomoko has made a video to try to find her sister. T / F / NG
3. It isn't certain yet if Jade is Tomoko's twin. T / F / NG
4. Annie had been looking for her daughter for a long time. T / F / NG
5. Fiona found her real mother through reading a letter. T / F / NG

B. Read the article again and complete the sentences. Use one, two or three words from the text for each answer.

1. Tomoko has spent most of her life living in _____.
2. The girl in the video looked like Tomoko but her _____ was different.
3. Jade travelled from _____ to meet Tomoko.
4. Fiona's _____ didn't let her read Annie's letters.
5. It wasn't true that Annie wanted no _____ with her daughter.



TEXT 3

TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE?

1 Laws that ban smoking in public places are not exactly a new idea. One of the world's first smoking bans was introduced in 1575, when the Roman Catholic Church passed a law that made it illegal to smoke in any church in the Spanish colonies of Central America. In the eighteenth century, a number of German and Austrian cities also banned smoking, not in specific locations or buildings, but anywhere in the city. Some of these bans were based on ideas about health. Others were more concerned with safety. The Old Government Building in Wellington, New Zealand banned smoking in the 19th century because the building was made entirely of wood; smoking was a fire risk.

2 In the second half of the twentieth century, campaigns began to make people aware of the health dangers of smoking, and the concept of *passive smoking* – or breathing other people's smoke – became a widespread **concern**. As a result, governments passed laws in the 1970s to control the use of tobacco, and restaurants and other public places began to create smoking and non-smoking sections. But it wasn't until the late 1990s that public smoking bans became widespread. California led the way in the US when it became the first US state to prohibit smoking in all public places in 1998. By 2010, nearly eighty percent of American states had introduced smoking bans. Elsewhere, ventilation systems were installed in public places, and smokers' lounges were created as alternatives to complete bans.

3 Not everyone is happy about the introduction of smoking bans. Not surprisingly, tobacco companies, restaurants and bars are concerned about losing business because of the new restrictions. Smokers often complain that by limiting the places where they can smoke, smoking bans unfairly limit their freedom. Plus, it is difficult to break the habit and give up smoking. But nowadays most people accept the **overwhelming** scientific evidence that smoking harms our health and can cause lung and heart disease. Furthermore, research shows that smoking bans have resulted in a reduction in smoking-related diseases and deaths. We shall have to see whether in the future every country in the world will follow suit and impose bans on smoking in public places.



A. Choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. One of the earliest anti-smoking laws prohibited smoking _____.
 - a) anywhere in Central American cities
 - b) in wooden churches around the world
 - c) in churches in Mexico and other Spanish colonies
 - d) in Spanish colonies around the world

2. In modern times laws about smoking were introduced because _____.
 - a) smokers wanted special areas to smoke in.
 - b) governments wanted to publicise the health dangers of smoking.
 - c) people were afraid of second-hand smoke.
 - d) more and more people started smoking.

3. Why was the smoking ban in California important?
 - a) It set an example for other US states.
 - b) It made use of ventilation technology.
 - c) It wasn't possible to smoke in 80% of public places.
 - d) Restaurants had to create smokers' lounges.

4. How do many smokers feel?
 - a) It is difficult to prove that smoking has a negative effect on health.
 - b) It is impossible to change people's habits.
 - c) They are not asked about anti-smoking laws.
 - d) People should be free to choose where to smoke.

5. According to research, smoking bans _____.
 - a) will be imposed in all countries in the future
 - b) are most effective in public places
 - c) make it easier to stop smoking
 - d) have had a positive effect on people's health



B. What do the following words mean?

1. “**concern**” in paragraph 2 means _____.
a) worry b) lesson c) break d) task

2. “**overwhelming**” in paragraph 3 means _____.
a) impossible b) powerful c) surprising d) popular

C. What do the following words refer to in the text?

1. others (paragraph 1) _____
2. they (paragraph 3) _____



TASK 1

Topic: ‘The impact of internet on education and training’

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR SECTION

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. c	5. d	6. c	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. a	13. a	14. c	15. a	16. d	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. c

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. a	15. c	16. b	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. a

READING SECTION

TEXT 1

A.

1. B
2. D
3. F
4. E
5. A

B.

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C



**BAŞKENT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ACADEMIC ENGLISH UNIT
EXEMPTION MATERIAL**

5.	B
6.	D
7.	B

C.

1. They are important and they can't imagine life without them.
2. They can control all of the numbers in the phone.
3. They can phone their parents.
4. To start a discussion / hear readers' opinions

TEXT 2 (MEETING AGAIN...ON THE INTERNET)

A.

1. NG	2. F	3. F	4. T	5. F
--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

B.

1. Scotland
2. accent
3. the United States
4. family
5. contact

TEXT 3 (TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE?)

A.

1. c	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. d
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

B.

C.

1. a
2. b



**BAŞKENT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ACADEMIC ENGLISH UNIT
EXEMPTION MATERIAL**

1. Bans
2. Smokers