

**SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM I**

**1-23. sorularda, cümlede veya parçada boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

❖ Amelia Earheart, America's most famous woman pilot, was born into a wealthy family in 1897. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the age of 23, she began taking flying lessons in California. <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ having a number of crashes, which were fairly common in the early days of aviation, she decided to make a career in flying.

In 1932, she became the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic. She set out on May 20<sup>th</sup> and succeeded <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ arriving safely in record time. She was awarded honours of all kinds. As her fame grew, she travelled round the country giving lectures and promoting women's rights.

In 1937, she managed to do something that no woman <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ before- to fly all the way round the world. She reached Australia, and set off on the last part of her journey across the Pacific on July 2<sup>nd</sup>. A few hours later, she sent a radio message <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ she was running out of fuel. Then there was silence. President Roosevelt immediately had the area <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but the 9 ships and 66 planes were unable to find any sign of her.

<sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ her death, there have been many stories about her; some say that she was imprisoned by the Japanese, others claim that she lived on a South Pacific island with a fisherman. <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ many people have tried to work out exactly what happened, so far no trace of her or the plane <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                   |                        |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) On                  | b) In             | c) At                  | d) ---            |
| 2. a) Even though         | b) Nevertheless   | c) However             | d) Despite        |
| 3. a) at                  | b) in             | c) to                  | d) on             |
| 4. a) tried               | b) was trying     | c) had tried           | d) has tried      |
| 5. a) say                 | b) which saying   | c) said                | d) saying         |
| 6. a) searched            | b) to search      | c) search              | d) searching      |
| 7. a) Until               | b) For            | c) Since               | d) During         |
| 8. a) Although            | b) In contrast    | c) Consequently        | d) In addition to |
| 9. a) had ever been found | b) was ever found | c) has ever been found | d) is ever found  |

❖ Despite the fact that nowadays there are serious pollution problems, there are <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. In my opinion, traffic should be <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in residential areas and public squares. The flow of traffic should be more <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ controlled and cars should use only unleaded petrol. Another way of overcoming the problem is the development of electrical vehicles. Industrial zones should be <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ outside the town centres and suburbs. In addition, smoke and gases from factories are very <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the ozone layer. The government should introduce laws to <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ industries from causing so much damage.

- |                   |                 |                |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 10. a) causes     | b) disturbances | c) possessions | d) solutions  |
| 11. a) assured    | b) restricted   | c) appeared    | d) intended   |
| 12. a) carelessly | b) fluently     | c) strictly    | d) obviously  |
| 13. a) set up     | b) bring up     | c) set out     | d) hold on    |
| 14. a) harm       | b) harmful      | c) harmless    | d) harmlessly |
| 15. a) protect    | b) respect      | c) suffer      | d) prevent    |

16. We have both electric and gas heating systems, so if \_\_\_\_\_ fails, we can use \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                    |               |                        |                |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| a) one / the other | b) this / any | c) the other / another | d) each / both |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|

17. A: Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ more wine, please?

B: I'm afraid there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ left. Shall I give you a glass of champagne instead?

- |                 |              |                    |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| a) some / a few | b) any / any | c) a little / many | d) some / any |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|

18. Beethoven \_\_\_\_\_ nine symphonies; he \_\_\_\_\_ another symphony when he died.

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) composed / was writing    | c) has composed / had been writing |
| b) had composed / is writing | d) composed/ wrote                 |

19. A new TV series \_\_\_\_\_ in our neighbourhood at the moment, but it \_\_\_\_\_ until next year.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) has been filmed / hasn't shown       | c) is filmed / doesn't show         |
| b) is filming / isn't going to be shown | d) is being filmed / won't be shown |

20. The other team played \_\_\_\_\_, but we played \_\_\_\_\_. That's why we got the results we did.

- |                  |               |                       |                |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) good / better | b) good /well | c) well / much better | d) well / best |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|

21. Most people know that the problems of developed countries aren't \_\_\_\_\_ those of underdeveloped countries.

- |                      |                    |                  |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| a) much serious than | b) more serious as | c) as serious as | d) the most serious |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|

22. Of all the various telecommunication services in existence today, the telephone is \_\_\_\_\_ used.

- |                      |                        |                      |                     |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) the most frequent | b) the most frequently | c) far more frequent | d) as frequently as |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

23. When one of the engines failed, the pilot \_\_\_\_\_ make an emergency landing because he \_\_\_\_\_ risk flying with only one engine.

- |                      |                     |                   |                    |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) had to / couldn't | b) has to / mustn't | c) had to / can't | d) must / couldn't |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

**24-28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

24. He forgot to tell \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how was he getting on in his new position  
b) which book was he reading  
c) what time his train would arrive  
d) was there an opportunity to set up a meeting
25. \_\_\_\_\_, the area will be closed to traffic and police will be patrolling.
- a) As soon as the president has arrived in the city centre  
b) In spite of the recent violence in the area  
c) When the pop group left the concert hall  
d) While bomb experts inspected the site
26. No black woman had ever reached the Academy Award \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) by the time the committee had changed their mind  
b) in spite of the racist award committee  
c) after Whoope Goldberg had quit film industry  
d) until Halle Berry did it in 2000
27. \_\_\_\_\_ unless you hand in all your assignments within the given time.
- a) It is such a difficult course that you should have worked very hard  
b) No one got a very good mark in the course last semester  
c) You have certainly done better than your sister in the course  
d) You will probably not be able to graduate this semester
28. India is one of the countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) that linguistic differences have always been much clearer there than those of radical groupings  
b) whose population is increasing more rapidly than its economy  
c) where to go if you want to experience something different  
d) what it plans to do about its rapidly increasing population

**29-33. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

29. **Smoking used to attract youths more in the past than it does today.**
- a) The young today can find more attractive cigarettes compared with those in the past.  
b) Smoking is no longer so common among the young as it was in the past.  
c) Never has smoking been so popular among the young as it is today.  
d) More and more young people are being attracted by smoking compared with the past.
30. **There is nothing I would rather do than study to be a doctor.**
- a) I think I would probably like to study medicine.  
b) There are other things in the world that could be better than studying medicine.  
c) The only thing I would really like to do is to study to be a doctor.  
d) Studying medicine is one of my options.
31. **Seeing that it destroyed so many things, the fire can't have been accidental.**
- a) The fire must have been started on purpose; otherwise, it couldn't have caused so much damage.  
b) The fire might have been very serious if nobody had tried to prevent it.  
c) When the fire had begun, it spread quickly and did a lot of damage.  
d) We don't know how the fire broke out, but the harm it did is obvious.
32. **It isn't always easy to share a house even with the closest friends.**
- a) To share a house with close friends can even make things easier for you.  
b) Even the closest friends can sometimes find it difficult to live in the same house.  
c) Most close friends can share a house without having much trouble.  
d) It isn't always difficult to adapt oneself to a life in a house shared with the closest friends.
33. **In 1900, the population of London was higher than its current population.**
- a) The number of people in London today is more than it was in 1900.  
b) When compared, the population of London is higher today than it was in 1900.  
c) The population of London these days is less than it used to be in 1900.  
d) The population of London in 1900 was the same as the population today.

**34-37. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

34. (I) Video games are one of the most influential forms of entertainment in modern society. (II) Most video games originate in the USA, a country where children are encouraged to be very competitive. (III) But do they represent a good influence or a bad influence particularly when we consider how popular they are with children? (IV) Although both users and video companies claim that there is no link between violence on the screen and real life behaviour, a growing number of people are beginning to suspect that this may not be true.
- a) I  
b) II  
c) III  
d) IV
35. (I) The computer is, perhaps, the most important invention of the 20th century. (II) While many people switch on the television, do sport or read a book in their free time, a large group of people "surf the Internet" for entertainment. (III) They have access to literally millions of other computers and the information that they each contain. (IV) One can find out about anything at the touch of a button and at relatively little cost.
- a) I  
b) II  
c) III  
d) IV



46. A: Mmm. Something smells good. Joy must cook his famous chicken and rice.

B: Well, this means that he has special guests tonight.

47. The milk, which is a highly nutritious drink, is very useful for the development of the bones.

48. Almost a year ago, Mr Gomez said that he will give me a pay rise, so I wonder why I'm still earning the same salary.

**49-51. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

❖ Studies have shown that the danger from passive smoking is very real. The smoke rising from a burning cigarette is not the same as the smoker is breathing in. The smoker is breathing in smoke that has been filtered through the length of the cigarette and sometimes by a filter as well. However, the non-smoker is breathing in smoke that is completely unfiltered. This smoke contains far more of the elements of tobacco than does filtered smoke. For a person working in a very smoky place like a bar or an office, this passive smoking can reach the equivalent of fourteen cigarettes a day.

49. According the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) non-smokers are safe from the harmful effects of smoking
- b) passive smoking is not as much pleasure as normal smoking
- c) other people's cigarettes threaten the health of non-smokers
- d) smoke rising from a burning cigarette is just as bad as that breathed in by a smoker

50. Filtered smoke \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) is breathed in by the smoker
- b) is much the same as unfiltered smoke
- c) is what rises from a burning cigarette
- d) is what the passive smoker breathes in

51. We understand from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) non-smokers can smoke up to fourteen cigarettes a day with no toxic effects
- b) some of the hazardous elements in cigarette smoke are eliminated through filtering
- c) heavy-smokers are advised to use an additional filter when smoking
- d) cancer is mostly caused by passive smoking

**52-54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

❖ The United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, was established as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in 1946 at the General Assembly's first session. Originally, it was responsible for assisting child welfare programs in countries destroyed by World War II, but after 1950, its scope expanded to developing nations. UNICEF helps governments develop national nutrition programs and child health and welfare services and gives direct aid, such as food and medical supplies, to children in emergency situations. UNICEF is governed by 41-nation executive board elected by the UN economic and social council and administered by an executive director headquartered in New York City. UNICEF is financed totally by voluntary contributions from governments, individuals, organizations, and by activities such as the sale of UNICEF greeting cards.

52. It's understood from the passage that, in developing countries, UNICEF \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) concentrates on improving people's knowledge about nourishing foods
- b) works for child welfare in cooperation with the governments
- c) runs centres specifically established to cater for children
- d) assists the governments on a theoretical basis rather than giving material aid

53. The executives governing UNICEF \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are those chosen by the governments of the developing countries to represent their nations
- b) choose the designs for the UNICEF greeting cards themselves
- c) work voluntarily at the organization's headquarters in New York
- d) are elected by the United Nations from forty-one nations

54. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) UNICEF's aim is the same now as when it was originally established
- b) forty-one nations are currently being assisted by UNICEF
- c) voluntary contributions are not the only source of finance for UNICEF
- d) UNICEF was originally established by the countries destroyed during World War II

**55-57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

❖ During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale showed extraordinary qualities of determination and organizing ability. In the English hospital where she worked, conditions at first were terrible; dirt and disease probably caused more deaths among the soldiers than did the wounds received in battle. Still, under these circumstances, Florence Nightingale gradually built up a highly disciplined nursing staff and, together with more adequate medical supplies, she was able to improve conditions and be of real service to the soldiers. However, the work was hard, and, as a result, her own health suffered.

55. One important point the passage makes is that Florence Nightingale \_\_\_\_\_.
- hated the terrible conditions she was working in and wanted to get away
  - would have been more efficient if she had had a more qualified nursing staff
  - was not liked by the nursing staff because of her harsh discipline
  - overcame, with great efficiency, the problems she faced in a military hospital
56. It is clear from the passage that because Florence Nightingale was a determined person, with a gift for organising, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- did little nursing herself
  - was widely criticized by her staff
  - was able to succeed in her work
  - volunteered to serve in the Crimean War
57. As the writer points out in the passage, conditions in the military hospital were, at the beginning, so bad that \_\_\_\_\_.
- they accounted for more deaths among the soldiers than the war itself
  - little could be done to improve them
  - many of the nursing staff fell ill
  - medical supplies soon ran out

**58-60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

❖ What will city life be like in the future? Some people think that life in the cities is going to be horrible. They think that cities will become more and more crowded. As the number of the people increases, there will be less space for each person. This overcrowding will cause other problems; more crime, dirty streets and a worse problem with the traffic. How will people find enough water, energy and housing? Because life will be hard, people who live in cities will worry more for these reasons, and some say that nobody will want to live in cities and towns.

58. There will be less space for each person since .....
- there will be housing problems
  - no one will want to live in cities and towns
  - there will be an increase in the number of people
  - city life will be horrible
59. Nobody will want to live in cities and towns because .....
- people will prefer villages
  - there will be pollution
  - the number of people is increasing
  - life will be hard there
60. It's stated in the passage that .....
- serious problems will occur in cities because of the overcrowding
  - cities will be more developed than today
  - it's no use worrying about future life
  - overcrowding will be solved only if people start to leave the cities

-----