KTO KARATAY UNIVERSITY					
ERASMUS EXAM SAMPLE					
NAME & SURNAME	STUDENT ID	DEPARTMENT	DATE	GROUP	DURATION
					120 min.

LISTENING

You will hear a lecture about "……". Listen twice and circle the correct answer.

1. According to the lecturer, learning a new language …….

a. is difficult

b.

c.

d. requires high concentration

2. The speaker's son is a student in his ……. year.

a. **b.** second **c.** third **d.**

3. 'The critical period' is a time when …….

a.

b. teenagers stop learning language

c.

d. a child can learn language very easily

4. The lecturer implies that he could learn Chinese better if he …….

a.

b.

c. studied a different language other than Chinese

d. studied grammar and vocabulary more

5. According to the speaker, "attitudes of language learners" refer to …….

a.

b. the techniques according to which language studies are conducted

c.

d.

6. Steven has a high level of motivation for learning English because he …….

a. hopes to be a good reader in Chinese

b.

c. wishes to be academically successful

d.

7. The mentioned factors for successful language learning are …….

a.

b. intelligence, personality and study habits

c. environment, attitude and motivation

d.

8. The main point of the lecture is that …….

a.

b.

c.

d. there are several factors that affect language learning

READING

DIVIDED SLEEP

[1] People often complain about not getting "a good night's sleep," but sleep patterns differ from person to person. Most adults require six to eight hours of sleep to function well, while others survive on only a few hours. Still, most people today think of sleep as one continuous period of rest or relaxation. According to researchers, in earlier times, people divided sleep by first sleeping a few hours, waking up, then going back to sleep.

[2] Before the 18th century, people had no gas or electricity in their homes. Fire, candles or kerosene lamps were the common forms of lighting. This lack of artificial lighting in homes **contributed to** people's sleep patterns. It made sense for people to go to bed early. If you lived in this time period, you might be a hard-working farmer, and you would come home, eat and quickly fall into bed exhausted. You would probably go to sleep at 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. In this period of sleep-called *first sleep*- you would typically sleep until midnight or shortly afterwards.

[3] Halfway through the night, you would wake up for an hour or more during a period some call the *watch* or *watching period.* When you came out of first sleep, you would stay in bed and relax quietly. You might talk with a friend, do meditation on the day's events or the meaning of a dream or just don't pay attention to one thing any longer. If you enjoyed writing or drawing, you might get out of bed to write a poem or story or draw a picture.

[4] Then you would start to feel sleepy, so you would return to bed and fall asleep again for your *second sleep*. This period would continue until early morning when daylight arrived. Again, with no artificial lighting in homes, people naturally woke up early to take advantage of sunlight.

[5] …….

Read the text and answer the questions.

9. What is the topic in the passage?

a.

b. problems with divided sleep

c. divided sleep patterns

d.

10. The word "contributed to" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to …….

a. apply to **b.** **c.** rise up **d.**

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the second paragraph?

a.

b.

c. People had nothing interesting to do at home during the evenings.

d.

12. The main purpose of paragraphs 2 and 4 is to …….

a. explain what happens in a night of divided sleep

b.

c.

d. give an opinion about divided sleep patterns

13.

a.

b.

c.

d.

14.

a.

b.

c.

d.

15. What does "they" in paragraph 5 refer to?

a. scientists **b.** non-participants **c.** sleep problems **d.** research participants

16.

a.

b.

c.

d.

VOCABULARY

Choose the best option for each sentence.

17.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

18.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

19. My friend …… his exams so he is very sad.

a. failed **b.** passed **c.** won **d.** stayed

20.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

21.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

22.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

23.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

24. English will be very …… for you in the future.

a. harmful **b.** horrible **c.** useful **d.** nonsense

25. Doctors give patients …… to take to the chemist.

a. prescription **b.** description **c.** check **d.** cash

26.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

27. I don't like the …… of the furniture in this room.

a. shape **b.** staying **c.** compliment **d.** arrangement

28. She …… to take her neighbour to court if he didn't stop making so much noise.

a. promised **b.** threatened **c.** offered **d.** suggested

29.

a. **b.** **c.** **d.**

30. …… nations have an obligation to help their <u>poor</u> neighbours; however, they quite often do just the opposite causing poor countries to be even poorer.

a. Meticulous **b.** **c.** Contaminated **d.** Delegating

31. I hope the weatherman has predicted ……. If he has, we will have a perfect picnic tomorrow.

a. astutely **b.** accurately **c.** miraculously **d.**

32. River, valleys and coastal plains constitute …… a third of the country.

a. **b.** decreasingly **c.** approximately **d.** precisely

GRAMMAR

<u>Read the texts and choose the correct option.</u>

A. Normally, I [33]…… concerts much. But three months ago, one of my friends invited me to a concert and I [34]…… his offer. We [35] …… a really great time there. It was definitely fantastic. Since then, I [36] …… two more concerts and I [37]…… them too. We [38]…… to another concert next week and I'm sure it will be fantastic!

33.	**a.** didn't like	**b.** won't like	**c.** haven't like	**d.** don't like.
34.	**a.** accepted	**b.** accept	**c.** had accepted	**d.** was accepting
35.	**a.** had	**b.** will have	**c.** have	**d.** are having
36.	**a.** go	**b.** will go	**c.** have gone	**d.** went
37.	**a.** enjoyed	**b.** have enjoyed	**c.** will enjoy	**d.** had enjoyed
38.	**a.** are going	**b.** went	**c.** have gone	**d.** had gone

B.

39.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
40.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
41.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
42.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**

C.

43.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
44.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
45.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
46.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
47.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**

D. Finals week is approaching, and I have too many assignments to finish. I am working with some of my friends in one of these projects. Luckily, many of the important points have been completed. The abstract [48]…… last week and the introduction [49]…… recently. We are lucky that we [50]…… these steps because we still have many other parts to finish. At the moment, the project [51]…… into smaller parts. Next month, hopefully, the project [52]……

48.	**a.** is written	**b.** had been written	**c.** was written	**d.** has been written
49.	**a.** was finished	**b.** had been finished	**c.** has been finished	**d.** is finished
50.	**a.** have completed	**b.** have been completed	**c.** complete	**d.** are completed
51.	**a.** divides	**b.** is dividing	**c.** is divided	**d.** is being divided
52.	**a.** will be submitted	**b.** is going to submit	**c.** will submit	**d.** is submitting

E.

53.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
54.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
55.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**
56.	**a.**	**b.**	**c.**	**d.**

EVERDAY LANGUAGE

<u>Read the dialogues and choose the best option.</u>

57. **Kate**: **What would you say about the latest movie by Peter Jackson?**

Chris: **……**

Kate: **Absolutely. The plot is weak, and the end doesn't seem to satisfy the audience.**

Chris: I can even say that it was a waste of time to watch it.

a. I fully agree. It is a huge frustration.

b. Do you mean "Adventures of Tin Tin"?

c. What should I say? It is amazing as usual.

d. To be honest, I am quite disappointed with it.

58. **Jennifer: I like to buy clothes made from natural fibres.**

Polly: But why? Man- made fibres have certain advantages you know.

Jennifer: ……

Polly: The man-made ones are usually harder wearing and easier to wash and iron.

a. What about their disadvantages?

b. Such as what?

c. No, I'm not going to change my mind!

d. And what about natural fibres?

59. **Kevin: Advertising on Tv should be banned!**

Charles: ……

Kevin: I know it is. But that doesn't make it any less annoying.

Charles: I couldn't agree more

a. Yes. But then who would pay for the good films?

b. Well, at least it shouldn't be allowed to interrupt the programme all the time

c. But it is the adverts that pay for the films.

d. There's certainly far too much of it nowadays.

60. **Jack: You seem to be worried. What is the matter?**

Martin: My contract is coming to an end I will be unemployed in a couple of months.

Jack: ……

Martin: Yes, I would be grateful if you could let me know about any jobs you come across.

a. Sorry to hear that. Is there anything that I could do?

b. That's not too bad. You can rest for a while and then look for another job, right?

c. I wouldn't worry. There are many unemployed people and they eventually find something

d. That is so unfortunate!

WRITING

Read the text and write a PARAGRAPH of 100- 150 words about the topic stated below.

Women's Rights

Women won their present status through struggle and sacrifices rather than through men's kindness. Women and their supporters have fought and, in some places, continue to fight for the same rights as men. Laws were made to change local customs which suppressed women's rights. Women have gained higher positions in the world at all levels: political, economic and social.

Historically, whether in Hindu, Greek or Roman civilizations women were always minors and subject to men. It was only during the Islamic civilization, between 610 and 661, that the early reforms were started. The reforms gave women greater rights than Muslim women in pre-Islamic Arabia and medieval Europe. These reforms included greater rights in marriage, divorce and inheritance. Women were not given with such legal status in other cultures until centuries later.

During the middle ages, women were enslaved and were denied all rights in Europe. In the late 18th century, however, women's status became a subject of political debate. In the 19th century women started their fight for equal rights. In the late 19th century they won the right to vote in various countries in the world. Bigger steps were taken during the following years. Women gained more economic, social and political status in various degrees and in different countries.

In Spite of all the success women still suffer from discrimination at various levels. For example, women work more and earn less than men. In addition to that, the majority of the world's poor and illiterate are women. The road to real equality is still long.

How do you think we can improve women's right today?