

AA
FINAL EXAM

Name, Surname :	Signature:
Student No :	Class:

Time Duration: 140 min.



**PAMUKKALE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

FINAL EXAM

**BOOKLET
A**

LISTENING SECTION (25 points)

LANGUAGE USE SECTION (25 points)

READING SECTION (25 points)

WRITING SECTION (25 points)

AA
FINAL EXAM

LISTENING SECTION

A: Listen to a radio show TWICE and circle the correct alternative. (2 points each)

1. The guest on the radio show

- a. was bullied at school
- b. has a child who is depressed
- c. says that problems of addiction are rising
- d. is a teacher

2. The first caller, Mrs. Jason is complaining that

- a. there is no choice of school dinner
- b. children eat and drink unhealthy things at school every day
- c. school dinners are very expensive
- d. her children don't like the food served for school dinners

3. The woman says that her children

- a. never eat healthy meals
- b. never listen to what she and her husband say about food
- c. always eat healthy food at school
- d. forget their advice when they aren't there

4. A major problem the guest talks about is

- a. education chiefs don't want the children to eat healthy food
- b. parents don't allow schools to choose children's meals
- c. parents choose unhealthy food for their children's meals
- d. that children's friends have a peer pressure on their diet

5. The guest's advice is

- a. for the parents to try talking to their children about popular vegetarians
- b. for the children to laugh at those who eat fast food
- c. to become a vegetarian
- d. for the children to explain to their friends what is wrong with fast food

B. Listen to the lecture TWICE and complete the notes (1,5 pt each)

Topic: Sensation Seekers

- * So, we've already talked a bit about the (a) _____ of extreme sports; why is a person doing this?
- * One common (b) _____ among risk takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. It is called "sensation seeking"
- * Sensation seeker → someone who is always looking for new sensations
- * Well, as I said, they like strong (c) _____, you can see it in many parts of a person's life.
 - e.g: enjoy hard music, like the loud sound etc.
- * Similarly, sensation seekers enjoy frightening horror (d) _____; they like the feeling of being (e) _____ and horrified while watching.
- * It is even stronger for extreme sports, where the person (f) _____ real danger. In addition they like new experiences that (g) _____ them to push personal limits.
- * Many sensation seekers choose jobs that (h) _____ risk, such as starting a new business or being an (i) _____ room doctor.
- * These jobs are similar to extreme sports, when you climb a mountain or (j) _____ an airplane; you never know what will happen.

AA
FINAL EXAM

LANGUAGE USE SECTION

A. Choose the correct answer. (1 pt. each)

When I first met Joe nine or ten weeks after his arrival in Los Angeles, he (6) _____ very lonely. We immediately became friends, but it was difficult to communicate with him as his English wasn't (7) _____ to have a long conversation. In the following months, Joe's English improved and he managed (8) _____ all the difficulties of living in a large city like Los Angeles. As you know when you get older, you (9) _____ make friends easily, but I consider Joe one of my close friends. I think he is (10) _____ person I have ever met in my life. I'm quite (11) _____ that he likes spending such a lot of time with an old lady like me. Joe has so many friends other than me. He is always kind and considerate, so I am sure that he (12) _____ getting on well with all his friends. Although he comes from a country (13) _____ culture is so alien to ours, we (14) _____ each other very well. I love having a young person around; the excitement and optimism is awesome.

6. a. was feeling	b. has been feeling	c. had left	d. was felt
7. a. too good	b. as good as	c. better	d. good enough
8. a. overcome	b. overcoming	c. to overcome	d. to be overcome
9. a. don't have to	b. mustn't	c. can	d. might not
10. a. a very honest	b. the most honest	c. more honest than	d. the honest
11. a. surprising	b. surprised	c. surprise	d. surprisingly
12. a. can be	b. should be	c. must be	d. might be
13. a. whose	b. which	c. where	d. who
14. a. understand	b. are understanding	c. are understood	d. are being understood

I've heard some interesting news! Yesterday, (15) _____ sixty year old woman (16) _____ to have been arrested for shoplifting. There were (17) _____ stolen items in the elderly woman's house. Therefore, it took a lot of time to count all those items. The police got shocked! They thought that a woman at her sixties (18) _____ such a big crime. They realised that 3,000 dollars worth of goods (19) _____ over the past ten years. The police spent six hours filling three vans with the property. Then, the property, (20) _____ the woman had shoplifted, was given back to the shop owners. I think the woman will get a harsh punishment.

15. a. -	b. the	c. a	d. some
16. a. was reported	b. had been reported	c. has reported	d. reported
17. a. a couple of	b. plenty of	c. a few	d. a little
18. a. can't have committed	b. might not have committed	c. mustn't have committed	d. needn't have committed
19. a. was stolen	b. has been stolen	c. had stolen	d. had been stolen
20. a. that	b. where	c. which	d. whose

Rose and Ronald have a wonderful relationship. They (21) ____ for the last eight months. They met at the party last year. If Rose (22) ____ to the party, she ____ the love of her life. At first, Rose's mother didn't like Ronald because she thought he was lazy. She told Rose that he (23) ____ her happy in the future. Now she thinks he is wonderful because he has(24) ____ his new company recently. Therefore, he works a lot and doesn't have any financial problems. One day, at a good restaurant, he asked her (25) ____ to share a life with him and she accepted his proposal. Now, they are excited about (26) _____ married. Everything has been arranged. The wedding ceremony (27) ____ in Los Angeles on the first of August. All of their friends (28) ____ to the wedding ceremony so far. The preparations are going on...

21. a. have been dating b. have dated c. dated d. are dating

22. a. didn't go/wouldn't find b. hadn't gone/wouldn't have found c. doesn't go/won't find d. didn't go/won't find

23. a. won't make b. doesn't have to make c. shouldn't make d. wouldn't make

24. a. fallen behind b. carried on c. set up d. set out

25. a. if she wanted b. did she want c. if she wants d. if she had wanted

26. a. getting b. to get c. get d. to getting

27. a. takes place b. will take place c. is taking place d. is going to take place

28. a. have been invited b. have invited c. are inviting d. are being invited

B. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. (0.5 pt. each)

29. They couldn't charge him because there wasn't enough _____.
a. witness b. offender c. ransom d. evidence

30. After the death of his father, Scott has _____ the management of the company.
a. picked up on b. taken over c. found out d. caught on

31. The speech of the lawyer was so _____ that the criminal didn't get any punishment.
a. hilarious b. dull c. persuasive d. catchy

32. The Nokia has _____ a new mobile phone to the market and the sales are beyond the expectations of the company.
a. consumed b. manufactured c. streamlined d. launched

READING SECTION

PART A :Read the following texts and circle the correct answer. (1,5 points each)

PRICE OF LIVING IN THE HIGH ALPS

The building crane, which has become the most remarkable feature of the urban landscape in Switzerland is beginning to change the mountain landscape as well. Districts of the Swiss Alps, which up to now have consisted of only a few disconnected small communities, are today becoming parts of planned, developing regions. The new highway, the new ski-lift, the new multi-nationally-owned hotel will diversify the economy and raise the standard of living in the mountain areas, or so many Swiss regional planners and government officials hope.

The mountainous area of Switzerland, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total area of the country and only 12 per cent of the total population, has always been the problem area. According to the last census in 1990, 1,750,000 people lived in the Swiss mountains. Compared with the rest of the country, incomes are lower, services are fewer, employment opportunities are more limited and populations are decreasing. In fact, in only one respect do mountain districts come out ahead. They have more farmers, which many people do not consider to be an advantage. Seventeen per cent of the Swiss mountain population works in agriculture, in contrast to only 8 per cent of the total population of the country.

The mountain farmers are a special breed of men. They work at least twelve hours a day in harsh weather conditions which kill most crops and which only a few animals will tolerate. About half of them work at some other job as well, leaving their wives and children to do the bulk of the farm work.

With all the present difficulties in working in the Swiss mountains, why should anyone **resist** the development of the mountain economy? The answer, as Andreas Werthemann, editor of the Swiss mountain agriculture magazine *Alpwirtschaftliche Monatsblätter* states, is that 'when tourism becomes too massive, farming disappears'. Therefore, in a country like Switzerland, where nearly one-quarter of the land is unproductive and which produces only 45 per cent of its own food requirements, all types of agricultural enterprises must be encouraged. However, in highly industrialized Switzerland, where mountain farmers are aware of the 'benefits' of city living, is it possible to maintain mountain agriculture and still solve the problems of mountain communities? The Swiss government has come to the conclusion that other kinds of employment in addition to farming must be emphasized. Yet whether it is possible to create other jobs that will not completely destroy agriculture is unknown.

33. According to the text, _____.

- a) the mountain farms of Switzerland no longer create a problem for the Swiss economy
- b) the number of people living in the mountainous area of Switzerland has been growing steadily
- c) the mountain farms of Switzerland are gradually becoming urbanized
- d) two thirds of the population of Switzerland live in the mountain farms

34. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as one of the differences between the mountainous area of Switzerland and the urban centers?

- a) standard of living
- b) employment opportunities
- c) materials used to build houses
- d) public services

35. In paragraph 4, 'resist' probably means _____.

- a) refuse to accept
- b) encourage
- c) support
- d) decide to favor

36. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- a) Swiss mountain economy is no longer dependent on farming as tourism has become too massive.
- b) Three quarters of the land in Switzerland is suitable for agriculture.
- c) Swiss farmers produce almost half of the food requirements of the whole country.
- d) The weather conditions in the Swiss mountains make life difficult for the farmers.

37. The Swiss government is of the opinion that the problems of mountain communities can be solved by _____.

- a) avoiding all types of enterprises in tourism
- b) introducing other kinds of employment than agriculture
- c) maintaining mountain agriculture
- d) making mountain farmers enjoy the 'benefits' of city living

AA
FINAL EXAM

PART B :Read the following texts and circle the correct answer. (1,5 points each)

ALEXANDRIA

The site of this famous city was chosen by Alexander the Great when he came to Egypt in 331 B.C. Alexander needed a safe harbour for his large fleet of ships, and he chose a fishing village west of the mouth of the Nile, where there was good anchorage, a healthy climate, fresh water, and limestone quarries nearby to provide stone for building. He commanded his architect to plan and build a city which would be a new centre of trade and civilisation.

Alexander died before the work had properly begun, but the city was named after him and his body was buried there in a magnificent tomb. Then Ptolemy came after Alexander as a ruler. Ptolemy's descendants governed Alexandria and Egypt for the next three decades.

By the first century A.D., when Egypt had become part of the Roman empire, Alexandria was probably as large and magnificent as Rome itself; it was certainly the greatest city in the eastern part of the empire, with perhaps a million inhabitants. Much of its wealth and importance was due to its position. It stood at a meeting-place of great trade routes, and was therefore excellently placed for trading on a large scale. Merchants and businessmen were attracted to the city because it offered them safe harbours for their ships, huge places for storage, a vast number of dock-workers to carry their goods, and a busy market for buying and selling. Into Alexandria came luxury goods such as bronze statues from Greece or fine Italian wines, and raw materials such as wood and marble to be used by craftsmen in the local workshops. Wheat, papyrus and glassware were exported to other countries.

A traveller from Greece or Italy would approach Alexandria by sea. The first thing he would see, rising above the horizon, would be the huge lighthouse that stood on a little island called Pharos just outside the harbour. This lighthouse, which was itself called Pharos, was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was over 122 meters high, with a fire constantly alight at the top, and *it* acted as a marker day and night for the thousands of ships that used the port each year.

Alexandria had three harbours. The Great Harbour and the Western Harbour lay on either side of a breakwater 1,200 meters long which joined Pharos island to the mainland. The third harbour was a large lake which lay behind the city and was connected by canals to the river Nile and then by a further canal to the Red Sea; this was the route that led to India.

Alexander's architect had planned the city carefully, with its streets set out in a grid system, crossing each other at right angles as in many modern American cities. However, Alexandria was more than a city of fine streets, and busy trading; it was a centre of education and study. The university, known as the Museum today, had the largest library in the ancient world with more than half a million volumes on its shelves. Professional scholars were employed to do research in a wide range of subjects - mathematics, astronomy, anatomy, geography, literature and languages. Here the first maps of the world were drawn, based on travellers' reports; here Euclid wrote his famous geometry textbook and Aristarchus *put forward* his theory that the Earth goes round the Sun.

Alexandria was a city of many different races, including Egyptians, Jews, Romans, Africans and Indians; but on the whole the people with most power and influence were the Greeks. They had planned the city and built it; they had ruled it before the Romans came and continued to play a part in running it under the Romans; theirs was the official language. Moreover, they owned great wealth in Alexandria and enjoyed many privileges, which caused jealousy among the other races, and was the reason why debates frequently started in Alexandria.

38. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons why Alexander the Great chose the city of Alexandria?

- a) it had a healthy climate and fresh water
- b) he thought it was suitable to build a new centre of trade and civilisation
- c) it offered a safe harbour for his large fleet of ships
- d) it was as large and splendid as Rome itself

39. According to the text, _____.

- a) The university in Alexandria today was originally a museum in the past
- b) Ptolemy was a general who ruled Egypt before Alexander the Great came to this country in 331 B.C.
- c) owing to its excellent position for trading, Alexandria was very popular with merchants and businessmen
- d) Egyptians had already taken control of the Roman empire by the first century A.D.

AA
FINAL EXAM

40. The fact that the Greeks _____ caused frequent debates in Alexandria.

- a) were jealous of the other races
- b) were very rich and privileged
- c) had built and planned the city
- d) had ruled the city before the Romans came

41. In the 4th paragraph “it” refers to _____

- a) ancient world
- b) a fire
- c) light house
- d) a light at the top

42. In the 5th paragraph, “ put forward” probably means _____

- a) explain
- b) conduct
- c) oppose
- d) investigate

PART C :Read the following texts and circle the correct answer. (1 point each)
POLLUTION

Pollution has already become an international problem. Even countries with little industry have reason to be alarmed by the appalling situation. Industries and individuals dump waste materials into rivers, oceans, and even local water supplies. Farmers use chemical insecticides to protect their crops, but these chemicals, which remain in the soil and water for long periods of time, also endanger many other living things. Already, many species of plant and animal life face complete destruction. *Their disappearance* will harm others, as the natural food supply is reduced. This chain of event may ultimately result in a serious imbalance in nature which could endanger all living creatures, including men.

Thus, all nations should make an attempt to stop pollution. At the present time, it seems more likely that men's future will be *determined* by this success or failure in preserving a healthy environment than by a worldwide famine, disease or war.

43. Line 5, *their disappearance* refers to the disappearance of _____

- a. Chemical insecticides
- b. Soil and clean water
- c. Natural food supply
- d. Plant and animal life

44. Chemical insecticides used by farmers _____

- a. are harmful for the crops
- b. remain in the soil for a short time
- c. are dangerous for many living things
- d. protect many species of animal life

45. The balance of nature will be affected negatively by _____

- a. The destruction of some plants and animals
- b. Dangerous living things
- c. The crops protected by the environment
- d. Many species of plant and animal life

46. Which of the following is the least likely to determine mankind's future?

- a. his success in solving the pollution problem
- b. a worldwide disaster
- c. his ability to preserve a healthy environment
- d. the attempts to stop pollution

47. In line 9, *determined* means _____.

- a.decided
- b.controlled
- c.produced
- d.seen

PART D: VOCABULARY (1 point each)

48. Scientists have different ways to _____ information which they use in their experiments.
a)emerge b) wrap c) preserve d) gather

49. When her father asked where she had been, Maria couldn't give a/ an _____ answer as she panicked a lot.
a) jealous b) fellow c) rational d) unpredictable

50. Should death penalty be legal? Well, it is still _____ as people have different opinions about this issue.
a) shallow b) debatable c) unstoppable d) factual

51. Experts can't predict the time of earthquakes _____. They haven't got enough data for this.
a) commercially b) accurately c) considerably d) critically

52. Einstein _____ many experiments, most of which resulted in failure.
a)reserved b) conducted c) interacted d) reunited

AA
FINAL EXAM

WRITING SECTION

Argumentative Essay Rubric	Comments	Range	Grade
The introduction paragraph: *gives adequate background information. *moves from general to specific.		0-2	
Thesis statement: *has a discriminating argumentation and signals the writer's stance.		0-2	
The pro paragraphs: *includes a topic sentence relating to and supporting the thesis. *presents an adequate number of well-developed supporting ideas. *has a clear, meaningful and mature content. *is enriched by ample examples.		0-6	
The con-ref paragraph: * has a topic sentence which introduces the counter argument. * refutes the counter argument with strong support and ample examples		3	
Conclusion Paragraph *moves from specific to general smoothly. *presents an overview of the main points. *ends with a message/ warning/ prediction/ suggestion, etc.		0-1	
The essay: *includes a variety of appropriate <u>argumentative</u> linking devices. *includes paragraphs smoothly and logically connected to one another.		0-2	
Language: *sentence forms and word choices are accurate, appropriate and varied.		0-5	
Rules of mechanics: *punctuation, capitalization, spelling, proportionate paragraphing and indentation are proper.		0-1	

Essay grade: _____ /25

Cause-Effect Essay Rubric	Comments	Range	Grade
The introduction paragraph: *gives adequate background information. *moves from general to specific.		0-2	
Thesis statement: * a clear thesis statement that tells the reader about the causes and effects of the topic		0-2	
Each body paragraph: *includes a topic sentence relating to and supporting the thesis. *presents an adequate number of well-developed supporting ideas. *has a clear, meaningful and mature content. *examples, statistics, details and other minor ideas support major ideas in the body		0-6	
Conclusion paragraph *moves from specific to general smoothly. *presents an overview of the main points. *ends with a message/ warning/ prediction/ suggestion, etc.		0-1	
The essay: *includes a variety of appropriate cause and effect linking devices.		0-3	
has a precise and powerful word choice		0-2	
Language: *sentence forms and word choices are accurate, appropriate and varied.		0-4	
Rules of mechanics: *punctuation, capitalization, spelling, proportionate paragraphing and indentation are proper.		0-1	

Essay grade: _____ /25

AA
FINAL EXAM

Write an argumentative or cause and effect essay on one of the topics below:

Argumentative

- “Children should start foreign language education at an early age.” Do you agree with this statement?
- “Making friends online is a reliable way to find our future partners”. Do you agree with this statement?
- “It is appropriate for students and teachers to be friends on Facebook.” Do you agree with this statement?

Cause and Effect

- The effect of natural disasters (flood, earthquake, tsunami etc.)
- The cause of problems between couples (husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend)

ÖRNWEEK