

BİLKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ COPE SINAVI ÖRNEĞİ

(Yenilenen sisteme uygun olarak)



PART ONE

USE OF ENGLISH

QUESTIONS 1-20 OPEN CLOZE

QUESTIONS 20-27 VOCABULARY

QUESTIONS 27-35 WORD FORMATION

TOTAL: 35 QUESTIONS

DURATION: 40 min.

Questions 1-20

Part One

Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passages. Use only ONE word in each blank.

Stress

Stress is a feeling (1) ----- we have when we react to events that don't make us feel very good. Such events can happen at school, like a test or examination, at your office, like getting a new boss or in your private life, like preparing (2) ----- a divorce. Our body (3) ----- certain hormones that it releases during times of stress. In this period more adrenalin gets into your blood. The hormones make your heartbeat go up and change your blood pressure and (4) ----- way you breathe. Blood vessels become wider and let more blood pass through. Our body heats up and produces sweat to cool it down. Stress response is (5) ----- your body does to fight stress. It makes you handle stress and do well during such situations. Stress response happens, for example, when you (6) ----- in a car and step on the brakes to avoid an accident. Or when you are the one chosen to shoot a penalty in a football game that may decide (7) ----- you win or lose.

Stress can be long term, like preparing for a difficult exam or having private problems with your parents, teachers or friends. Stress happens when you work too much and don't have the time to relax. This long-term stress keeps your body alert and pumps hormones into your bloodstream for a longer time. (8) ----- can hurt your body, make you tired and weaken your immune system.

Although the right amount of stress can be good much stress isn't. A little stress can motivate you to study hard. But if stress lasts too long your body can't cope with it. Some people overreact to stress and even make small problems seem difficult (9) ----- solve. They feel worried, upset and anxious all the time.

People who are experiencing long-term stress may have symptoms such as panic attacks, the feeling of constant pressure, quick change (10) ----- mood, depression, sleeping problems, headaches, smoking and too much alcohol consumption.

Language

Questions 11-20

Watching a loved one suffering (11) ----- any severe illness is stressful and worrisome, and schizophrenia presents special concerns for family members. The stigma surrounding mental illness is a concern. People (12) ----- mental illness face discrimination, misunderstanding and stigma, and too often, families and parents (13) ----- blamed for mental illness. Families (14) ----- internalize this as guilt or resentment.

Symptoms of schizophrenia are also challenging for family members to deal (15) -----, especially at the onset of the disease. In the early days, the family may be in contradiction, believing (16) --- ----- the illness is something that their loved one is doing on purpose, and just needs to "get over" or "snap out of." Symptoms like hallucinations and delusions can be confusing and frightening, and cognitive deficits, fatigue, and disinterestedness can dramatically change personalities, leaving family members to grieve for the loss (17) ----- the person they knew.

About half of people with schizophrenia can (18) ----- recognize that they are sick. This symptom, called anosognosia, has serious consequences. People who don't know that they are sick will not seek treatment. Watching a loved one refuse beneficial treatment (19) ----- add a layer of heartbreak and frustration (20) -----families of people with schizophrenia

SEDA YEKELER

Language

Questions 20-27

Part Two

Read the passage below and choose a word from the box that best completes each blank. There are more words in the box than you need.

loss	depend	nutritious	sufficient	compromise	enhance
conducted	radical	lack	conclusive	fight	anticipate

The process of weight (21) ----- is not easy. Often, your diet would involve elimination of varieties of food from meals. This restriction may seem repulsive to you and you might want to ignore them. You may appreciate unconditional methods more than the restrictive one. You may cheer because there are methods of losing weight in which you do not have to (22) ----- with your favourite dishes. Food pairing forms the core of such diets. Combinations of certain foods make huge difference in the course of your loss weight. Such food pairing helps you to shed your weight faster. This method (23) ----- on the action of various compounds, present in your food. Every food adds weight but on combination of certain food, the reactions may rather help in loss weight than gain it. Broccoli and tomatoes are first to be mentioned in this context. The combination of these two regular ingredients of food helps the body to (24) ----- cancer. They are wonderful for prostatic health and enhance metabolism too. Take oatmeal and yoghurt at breakfast or before it to improve your digestive system because it plays a key role in weight loss. These are tasty and (25) ----- . As they are highly fibrous, they give you a feel of well-fed more quickly than other foods. Addition of fruits and honey is never out of the book. Fruits and honey not only add taste to your meal but make it more beneficial, too. These are probiotic as well as prebiotic and help in the prevention of bloating after the consumption of meal. (26) ----- nutrition is the key to fast weight loss. Improper nutrition will leave you dissatisfied and your mind might get attracted towards unhealthy foods. Foods that contain necessary minerals, vitamins, etc. may not necessarily help in weight loss. You have to pair nutrient-rich food with fibre-rich food then you will get full with less quantity but will not (27) ----- nutrients either.

Language

Questions 11-18

Part Three

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following lines can be used to form a word that fits in the blank space in the text. Fill in each space in this way. Spelling mistakes will be penalized.

Example: My assignment was unsatisfactory.
So I had to rewrite it.

SATISFY
WRITE

<p>The two main ----- (28) innovations of Gothic architecture were pointed arches and ogival or ribbed vaulting (Bony 1983). By the 12th century, architects realized the ----- (29) of the groined vault compared to the barrel vault and started to add ribs, which were used to ----- (30) the weight of the vault. Cross-ribbed vaulting functions in much the same manner as plain groined vaulting, except that it is reinforced with ribs, and can be made much thinner. The vault uses a diagonally reinforced arch resting on thin pillars, permitting the walls to be hollowed out (and thus, filled with windows), while also allowing the vaults to extend higher. At Amiens, for example, the introduction of an extra transverse rib between the diagonal ribs of the vault allowed for a lighter and more elevated interior. Such light, skeletal construction employing cross ribbed-vaults and other thin carrying structures (interior columns, exterior flying buttresses), replaced the ----- (31) of Romanesque vaults. This had the ----- (32) effect of opening up the interior space of a large building such as a church. As the Gothic era progressed, vaulting became ----- (33) complex and saw the development of more varied forms such as the quatri-partite vault and the sexpartite vault. Slender columns and stained glass windows also gave the church a more ----- (34) and ----- (35) effect.</p>	<p>(28) STRUCTURE (29) SUPERIOR (30) SUPPORTIVE (31) MASSIVE (32) REVOLUTION (33) INCREASE (34) SPACE (35) HIGH</p>
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PART TWO

READING

TOTAL: 35 QUESTIONS

DURATION: 75 minutes.

SEDA YEKELER

Reading

Questions 1-8

Part One

Read the following three passages. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A,B,C or D for each question. Give the only one answer to each question.

First Passage

At the age of 12, I began to make money by selling baked biscuits/cakes. In October 1979, our villagers hired Leizhou Opera to make performances for so-called Tonghuang god's birthday. I went to grade 5 Beisong Primary School. One day after school, I invited my classmate Huang Zhituo who shared a desk with me to Sugar Refinery Factory. Obviously, when we went to a restaurant where cooks were making cakes, we saw them mixing eggs, flour, and sugar together, then placed cakes into the baking stove. Baked cakes smelled fragrant, we could not help our mouth watering, I bought two cakes to share with Huang Zhituo, I paid 5 fen per piece. I suddenly thought out to do business, I suggested that I invested 2 yuan and Huang Zhituo invested 2 yuan to wholesale 80 pieces to sell at the Opera site while audiences were seeing Opera performance. We gladly went home and got things ready, I took 20 pieces of cakes to promote walking here and there, and sold out, Huang Zhituo sat behind audiences, with an oil light.

We were impatient to sell out 80 pieces of cakes, there were 15 pieces left, we reduced price to 5 fen from 10 fen, No matter what happened, we succeeded in our first business. I had the impulse to do business from my childhood. 1991 I went to college to learn foreign trade and English, I was determined to handle import and export business in 1990. My English teacher, Lin Yuren asked me to do international business because he knew my good English and personality.

1 The main aim of the author is to

- A give useful and practical advice to teenagers about earning their own money
- B explain what he did with his friend to earn their first money
- C share his experience about seeing a factory making cakes
- D. criticise his friends because of not earning their own money

2 The tone of the author is

- A threatening
- B serious
- C formal
- D humorous

3 In the third paragraph the author

- A tells that his desire to do business in the future comes from his childhood
- B encourages people to do trade when they are children
- C indirectly makes fun of people who are not succeeded in trade during their childhood
- D complains about what happened and his personality

Second Passage

We all have needs which lead to internal stimuli prodding us into action, driving us to reduce those stimuli by satisfying the relevant needs. Drive theory is consequently also known as *Drive Reduction Theory*. These drives are necessary, otherwise needs would not be satisfied. It is also important for the person to perceive the stimulus and response in order to learn. *Primary drives* are those related to basic survival and procreation. *Secondary drives* are related to social and identity factors which are less important for survival.

As we act to satisfy needs we become conditioned and acquire habits and other unconscious forms of response or reaction. Behavior is changed only if habits no longer satisfy needs, such that drives remain. If enacting of drives is frustrated or the driven action does not satisfy needs, this can lead to anxiety and other negative emotions.

A person in a strange house is hungry and looks for food. They find some under the staircase. When they are in another house and hungry the first place they look is under the stairs. Understand what drives people and stimulate these in order to get a person into action. Ensure you motivate the drive such that the person acts in a way that you want them to.

4 What is the author's attitude towards people's needs?

- A Neutral
- B Sceptical
- C Disinterested
- D Enthusiastic

5 The author mentions about drives

- A because they are preliminary conditions for meeting people's needs
- B as unconscious forms of reaction and response
- C which lead to anxiety or other negative emotions
- D as the fundamentals of some people's survival

6 What does the author imply about staircases?

- A Staircases are the places where there are always food
- B Staircase in the text is given as an example of what drives people
- C Staircase is in the text is mentioned as a kind of motivation
- D Staircases drives people into the action

Third Passage

When people are enthused by a particular idea they may gradually acquire a more extreme viewpoint. When looking at evidence, they will amplify confirming evidence and downplay disconfirming evidence. This contributes to their viewpoint becoming more entrenched and extreme. This is partly due to a desire for distinctness from alternative views, leading to the person moving their position away from views that have some similarity. To agree with an opponent on a small point may seem to be a slippery slope and confuse one's clarity. In arguing, many people like clear positions, where they are 'good' and the other person is 'bad'. This means that any agreement at all is hazardous as it makes oneself bad in any area of overlap. It may also seem as if the other person is trying to 'seduce me to the dark side' (so causing further retreat). The easiest approach in such cases is to take an extreme position and/or push your opponent to the opposite extreme.

When the two opponents are in the same place together, the effect can be exacerbated as each seeks to avoid losing face and is constantly reminded of their differences by the presence of the other. (On the other hand, when a person is present it is difficult to objectify them). Lord, Ross and Lepper showed how people who supported or opposed capital punishment selectively used the same body of evidence to support their own viewpoint. A person believes in right wing politics and seeks failures in a left-wing government to prove the correctness of right-wing views. In doing so, they become even more convinced they are right. Get a person to take an extreme position by setting someone else up in opposition to them.

7 The author's tone in the passage is

- A informative
- B poetic
- C arrogant
- D cynical

8 The text is taken from

- A scientific journal
- B self help manual
- C encyclopedia
- D sociology book

Part Two

Read the following three passages. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A,B,C or D for each question. Give the only one answer to each question.

First Passage

1 Poverty is the state for the majority of the world's people and nations. Why is this? Is it enough to blame poor people for their own predicament? Have they been lazy, made poor decisions, and been solely responsible for their plight? What about their governments? Have they pursued policies that actually harm successful development? Such causes of poverty and inequality are no doubt real. But deeper and more global causes of poverty are often less discussed.

2 Behind the increasing interconnectedness promised by globalization are global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced, driven, or formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people. In the face of such enormous external influence, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggle. Most of humanity lives on just a few dollars a day. Whether you live in the wealthiest nations in the world or the poorest, you will see high levels of inequality.

3 The poorest people will also have less access to health, education and other services. Problems of hunger, malnutrition and disease afflict the poorest in society. The poorest are also typically marginalized from society and have little representation or voice in public and political debates, making it even harder to escape poverty.

4 By contrast, the wealthier you are, the more likely you are to benefit from economic or political policies. The amount the world spends on military, financial bailouts and other areas that benefit the wealthy, compared to the amount spent to address the daily crisis of poverty and related problems are often staggering. Cutbacks in health, education and other vital social services around the world have resulted from structural adjustment policies prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as conditions for loans and repayment. In addition, developing nation governments are required to open their economies to compete with each other and with more powerful and established industrialized nations. To attract investment, poor countries enter a spiraling race to the bottom to see who can provide lower standards, reduced wages and cheaper resources. This has increased poverty and inequality for most people. It also forms a backbone to what we today call globalization. As a result, it maintains the historic unequal rules of trade.

5 In most nations today, inequality—the gap between the rich and the poor—is quite high and often widening. The causes are numerous, including a lack of individual responsibility, bad government policy, exploitation by people and businesses with power and influence, or some combination of these and other factors. Many feel that high levels of inequality will affect social cohesion and lead to problems such as increasing crime and violence. Inequality is often a measure of relative poverty. Absolute poverty, however, is also a concern. World Bank figures for world poverty reveals a higher number of people live in poverty than previously thought.

6 For example, the new poverty line is defined as living on the equivalent of \$1.25 a day. With that measure based on latest data available (2005), 1.4 billion people live on or below that line. Furthermore, almost half the world—over three billion people—live on less than \$2.50 a day and at least 80% of humanity lives on less than \$10 a day: The silent killers are poverty, easily preventable diseases and illnesses, and other related causes. Despite the scale of this daily/ongoing catastrophe, it rarely manages to achieve, much less sustain, prime-time, headline coverage.

7 Meaningful long-term alleviation of hunger is rooted in the alleviation of poverty, as poverty leads to hunger. World hunger is a terrible symptom of world poverty. If efforts are only directed at providing food, or improving food production or distribution, then the structural root causes that create hunger, poverty and dependency would still remain. While resources and energies are deployed to relieve hunger through technical measures such as improving agriculture, and as important as these are, inter-related issues such as poverty means that political solutions are likely required as well for meaningful and long term hunger alleviation.

8 Food aid (when not for emergency relief) can actually be very destructive on the economy of the recipient nation and contribute to more hunger and poverty in the long term. Free, subsidized, or cheap food, below market prices undercuts local farmers, who cannot compete and are driven out of jobs and into poverty, further slanting the market share of the larger producers such as those from the US and Europe. Many poor nations are dependent on farming, and so such food aid amounts to food dumping. In the past few decades, more powerful nations have used this as a foreign policy tool for dominance rather than for real aid.

9 Food and agriculture goes to the heart of our civilizations. Religions, cultures and even modern civilization have food and agriculture at their core. For an issue that goes to the heart of humanity it also has its ugly side. This issue explores topics ranging from the global food crisis of 2008, to issues of food aid, world hunger, food dumping and wasteful agriculture such as growing tobacco, sugar, beef, and more.

10 We often hear leaders from rich countries telling poor countries that aid and loans will only be given when they show they are stamping out corruption. While that definitely needs to happen, the rich countries themselves are often active in the largest forms of corruption in those poor countries, and many economic policies they prescribe have exacerbated the problem. Corruption in developing countries definitely must be high on the priority lists, but so too must it be on the priority lists of rich countries.

11 In 1970, the world's rich countries agreed to give 0.7% of their gross national income as official international development aid, annually. Since that time, billions have certainly been given each year, but rarely have the rich nations actually met their promised target.

9 The primary reason why a few get wealthy is that

- A there is no less outside impact from outside countries
- B the rich countries are unlikely to have a big impact on poor countries
- C there is a huge pressure coming from rich countries on poor nations
- D poor countries are badly influenced by their nation's unproductivity

10 Which of the following is true about being poor?

- A disparity is one of the most important reason for being poor
- B they are poor because they are lazy and take poor decisions
- C they are responsible for their plight
- D the reality behind being poor is the influence of the rich and powerful

11 One of the reasons which make the poor difficult to escape poverty is

- A they are unlikely to convey what they want in the public
- B political debates prevent them to be represented in the society
- C malnutrition which make them less powerful
- D less access to the health

12 The main idea of the paragraph 4 is

- A rich countries have more chance to profit from financial or political policies
- B wealthy nations benefit from military plans
- C daily crisis of poverty seems to have no solution
- D IMF creates drawbacks for poor nations' economic poverty

13 Which of the following is true about the reason of increased poverty?

- A World Bank's conditions for the repayment of loans are very strict
- B financial bailouts and educational facilities are often staggering
- C wealthy nations compete with poor nations in economic activities
- D poor nations are in the competition to find less expensive conditions

14 The most important cause for disparity between rich and poor is that

- A any solutions have not been found yet
- B there is absolute poverty which remains always stable
- C public has not enough responsibility of their own
- D governments are in difficulty of administering the country properly

Second Passage

1 Self confidence comes when you are comfortable with who you are. You feel worthwhile, with a right to occupy your place in the world. You feel capable, competent, relaxed, happy, energetic and positive. People with high *self confidence* are likely to be successful and popular. They will be living their lives on their own terms - having a high degree of control over their environments.

2 However, if you have low self confidence, then there is a great deal of work that we can do to improve matters dramatically. As your coach, I will work with you via our weekly phone sessions. We will determine what makes you say you have low self confidence. We will identify the impact of your problem on your life. We'll then explore the thinking behind your behaviour, teasing out your hidden beliefs. When we have those out in the open, we can confer about them. Are they rational? Are they born out by evidence in the real world? Believe me - rationality has little to do with anything in here, because beliefs are formed by young children and inherited by adults who do not even realise they have these beliefs.

3 Isolating irrational hidden beliefs is a very important step, and in my view, it's almost impossible to do it yourself. You cannot be objective, and those beliefs are too much a part of your personal make-up. So what then - are you "fixed"? Bizarrely, not usually. Step one is to realise that deep down, you operate from the belief that, for example, you are ugly. Step two is to recognise that there is no evidence in the outside world to support this conclusion. This step is usually complicated, because - if you think you're ugly - your mind will find a way to make it appear true. How? OK - here's how. Let's say that an attractive person shows an interest in you. Since you know you're ugly, you know you're misreading the signs, or else they're playing some cruel game, (you also know that most people are cruel). So, you look away. So, the attractive person thinks you're not interested and moves on.

4 Even having understood this, you're still not home, but you're really making progress. The next obstacle is your behavioural repertoire - that set of things you typically do in the world. Also known as your comfort zone. So now you know that you've felt you are ugly, and you recognise that you've been doing things (ignoring approaches from nice people) to re-enforce that belief. So - you'll just stop doing those things, right? Well, yes, but believe me - you are going to resist like crazy! Your intellect will tell you what to do, but every fibre in your being is going to scream No. I don't do this! I can't do this!

5 We'll work on this together, finding ways to stretch your comfort zone. Taking small opportunities for you to operate in new ways, and to sample what the world gives you back. Over time, you'll change. Your old beliefs will be loosened then lost, and your comfort zone will become vast compared to the old one you used to live in. You'll start to feel confident in new situations and then you'll start joining up these new situations and you'll become self confident. You can work on your own for a while, and check back with me when you need to.

6 This is exciting, life-changing, world-changing stuff! A bit scary, too, but you can do it, and you owe it to yourself to get started! Of course, as you read this - guess what's happening? Yep - your current beliefs are holding you back. Telling you that people don't really change. That your life has to carry on as it is. That you could not ever have, and do not deserve a fantastic life with high self confidence and all that goes with it.

15 People living with 'their own terms' means that

- A they are always successful and popular
- B they feel competent and happy in their environment
- C they live however they want especially when they are happy
- D they dispose the power of control on their own lives

16 What will psychologists at first do with their consultants to improve their self confidence?

- A They will make their consultants live with their own terms
- B Regular phone calls will be made to the consultants
- C The reason behind their low self confidence will be designated
- D They will make you feel competent

17 The reason why rationality is not related to any of the beliefs given in the text is that

- A The beliefs made up during the childhood are inherited
- B Children are aware of all of these beliefs
- C Only adults do realise the rationality behind these beliefs
- D Both children and adults should realise that these beliefs are unreal

18 Which sentence could best complete paragraph 3?

- A You should interest in attractive people
- B You also know that most people are cruel
- C You have just proved you're ugly - an attractive person passed you by.
- D You should not move on because you should be attractive at first

19 Behavioral Repertoire is

- A the things you did in the past
- B the beliefs you have
- C the things you usually do
- D beliefs in your comfort zone

20 Improving your self confidence depends on

- A getting rid of your old beliefs
- B challenging with your old beliefs
- C consulting your problems
- D knowing that the world does not change

Part Three

Reading

Questions 21-35

Read the following three passages. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A,B,C or D for each question. Give the only one answer to each question.

1 Mesopotamia was known as the land between two rivers, the Tigris to the north and the Euphrates to the south. Rains were seasonal in this area, which meant that the land flooded in the winter and spring and water was scarce at other times. Farming in the region depended on irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. In ancient times, many resources in Mesopotamia were scarce or absent, which stimulated trade within the region and beyond. Supported by lucrative trade with its neighbors, Mesopotamia grew to become a powerful empire.

2 It was the two rivers that became the basis upon which the wealth of the region was based. Through relatively easy irrigation the agriculture could yield heavy crops. There were fish in the rivers, the area had a diversified agriculture and wildfowl was available out near the coast. There was never a regular supply of water in Mesopotamia, and therefore irrigation was central to controlling the crops in southern Mesopotamia. In northern Mesopotamia, agriculture proved successful at an earlier date, dating back to 10th millennium BCE.

3 The result was an easy surplus of food products — a prerequisite for urbanization (since the city did not produce basic products, only refined) so cities developed. The cities were centres of trade, as well as production of handicrafts, state administration and military defence. Mesopotamia also had other important raw materials available, even if stone and wood was rare, which had to be imported. The most important local raw material was clay, which was used for building houses, and which was used to create tablets to write on.

4 The richness of Mesopotamia made it attractive for neighbouring peoples, and its lack of mountains made it fairly difficult to protect against invaders. The result was numerous invasions through the history, and many times did foreign warlords replace the existing rulers. Few dynasties lasted more than a few hundred years. The threat from the neighbours, was another reason for establishing the cities: The cities could be fortified and defended.

5 Much mathematical and astronomical science owes its beginnings to the Mesopotamians. They developed the sexagesimal system, which was used for all types of calculations, but which is still used for the clock all around the world. Architecture and art are often impressive seen relative to its epoch, but cannot be compared to what is found in Egypt. But one achievement is among the greatest found in antiquity: The ziggurat, a temple structure of impressive size and high aesthetical values.

6 Science was at a relatively early stage, and there are no known attempts to create laws and little use of analogy. It was in Mesopotamia cuneiform writing was developed, and with this much literature of high value was produced. Enuma Elish and Gilgamesh are examples of great religious literature, while the Code of Hammurabi is one of the greatest early examples of juridical literature. Still, much of the available literature still remain untranslated.

7 Mashkan-shapir was a typical Mesopotamian city, located about 20 miles from the Tigris River and connected to the river by a network of canals. Despite a flourishing civilization, Mashkan-shapir was abandoned within only 20 years of its settlement. What could have caused this rapid demise? Along with factors such as war and changes in the environment, scientists have now found that irrigation techniques played an outstanding important role in Mashkan-shapir's collapse. The same process that allowed farming in this region also eventually made it impossible to farm. Irrigation has a Catch-22: if irrigation water is allowed to sit on the fields and evaporate, it leaves behind mineral salts; if attempts are made to drain off irrigation water and it flows through the soil too quickly, erosion becomes a problem. Scientists believe that

Mashkan-shapir's collapse was caused in part by destruction of the fields by mineral salts. When mineral salts concentrate in the upper levels of the soil, it becomes poisonous for plants.

8 In Mesopotamia, irrigation was essential for crop production. The rivers were higher than the **surrounding** plain because of built-up silt in the river beds, so water for irrigation flowed into the fields by gravity. Once the water was on the fields, it could not readily drain away because the fields were lower than the river. As the water evaporated, it not only left its dissolved mineral salts behind, but also drew salts upward from lower levels of the soil. Over time, the soil became toxic and would no longer support crops. By about 2300 B.C., agricultural production in Mesopotamia was reduced to a tiny fraction of what it had been. Many fields were abandoned as essentially useless. Mesopotamian cuneiform tablets tell of crop damage due to salts.

9 In the United States, California's San Joaquin Valley faces irrigation problems that are similar to those faced by Mashkan-shapir. The irrigated soil is becoming increasingly salty, as is the water table. Without irrigation, **abundant** crop yields would have been impossible in this arid area. With irrigation, the land will very likely become impossible to farm.

10 Modern methods don't seem to be helping the San Joaquin Valley avoid **this fate**. Farmers have tried to cleanse the salts from the soil by flushing it with water and draining it into the sea. **They** have tried pouring the salty runoff from irrigation down drains dug deep into the ground. So far, these solutions have not worked, and the fields closest to the water table are becoming poisoned by salts. Right now, it looks as if the San Joaquin Valley is headed for the same fate as Mashkan-shapir.

21 According to the author, the importance of the two rivers is that

- A agriculture of the region relied on irrigation provided by those rivers
- B farming methods are unlikely to be used due to those rivers
- C those rivers make the resources scarce
- D trade was developed thanks to them

22 In paragraph 2, the author describes

- A diversity in agriculture
- B variety in crops
- C the importance of irrigation
- D successful crop yielding

23 The aim of the paragraph 3 is to explain

- A agriculture is more developed than trade
- B scarcity of raw materials prevented the development of trade
- C wood and stone were the most fundamental materials
- D clay was the rarest material in the region

24 Mesopotamia was more likely to be invaded because of

- A its vulnerability to the harsh weather conditions
- B its easy accessible geographical conditions
- C its richness in agricultural products
- D its successful trade especially done with the outsiders

25 Which of the following is true about the disciplines developed in Mesopotamia?

- A some important achievements serve humanity even today
- B Egypt was more scientifically developed compared to Mesopotamia
- C They served especially for aesthetical values in antiquity
- D made great achievements especially in temple structures

26 Enuma Elish and Gilgamesh are mentioned

- A as a result of cuneiform writing
- B as the examples of the literary works
- C as the examples of the religion
- D as the examples of juridical literature

27 The residents of Mashkan-Saphir abandoned the city because

- A The wars happened in that time destroyed the city
- B The environmental changes played a great role in the demise of the city
- C Lack of water made the agriculture impossible
- D They could not use the irrigation water properly for farming

28 In paragraph 8 'surrounding' means

- A across
- B closest
- C nearby
- D opposite

29 Mesopotamian cuniform tablets tell that

- A salts were the result of the crop damage
- B crop damage occurred owing to the salts
- C many fields were abandoned
- D irrigation made the farming impossible

30 In paragraph 9, 'abundant' means

- A plentiful
- B vanished
- C productive
- D arable

31 In paragraph 9, what does 'this fate' refer to?

- A abundant crop yields
- B helping San Joaquin Valley
- C impossibility of farming because of irrigation problems
- D the use of modern methods for irrigation

32 Which of the following is NOT given as one of the solutions that farmers did to make their farming possible?

- A they made effort to get rid of salt from the soil
- B they rinsed off the soil with water
- C they drained the salt into the sea
- D they eliminated poisoned salts

33 The writer gives the example of San Joaquin Valley

- A because it will share the same fate with Mashkan Saphir in the future
- B because its soil is more salty than that of Mashkan Saphir
- C because it has some similarities and differences between Mashkan Saphir and this valley
- D because this valley's irrigation system is given as the best one farming

34 In paragraph 10 'they' refers to

- A drains
- B modern methods
- C salts
- D farmers

35 The writers attitude towards the irrigation system both in San Joaquin Valley and Mashkan Saphir is generally

- A supportive
- B hopeless
- C appreciative
- D confused



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PART THREE

WRITING

1 ESSAY WRITING

DURATION: 60 minutes.

Choose **EITHER** topic A or B (do not do both) and write a composition of about 350 words.

A

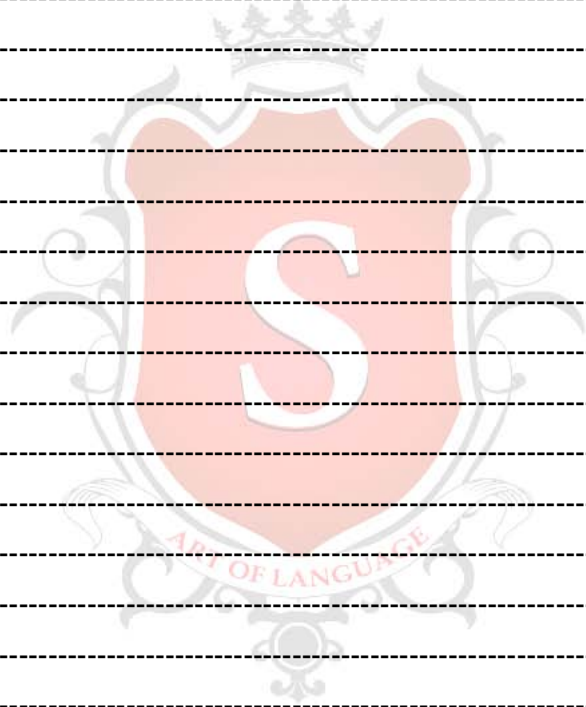
We are becoming increasingly dependent on computers. They are used in businesses, hospitals, crime detection and even to fly planes. What things will they be used for in future? Is this dependence on computers a good thing or should we be more suspicious of their benefits? Use specific examples to support your ideas.

OR

B

Because of the harmful nature of the product, [smoking in public places](#) endangers the lives of non-smokers and should be prohibited. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons. Use specific examples to support your ideas.

WRITING PAPER



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PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART FOUR

LISTENING

QUESTIONS 1-15 LISTENING ONE

QUESTIONS 15-30 LISTENING TWO

TOTAL: 30 QUESTIONS

DURATION: 60 minutes.

Bilkent University Proficiency Exam Preparation

Listening One

You are going to listen to a lecture about EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. After the lecture has finished, you will be given 15 minutes to answer using your notes. Your notes will not be graded. Now you have one minute to look at the headings:

Headings

EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OXFAM

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THE PRESENT DROUGHT

THE REGION OF EQUATOR

EL NINO AND LA NINA



US NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

THE UNITED NATIONS

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Listening One

Questions 1-15

1- Which country is the most affected one by the food crisis?

- a- Ethiopia
- b- Somalia
- c- Kenya
- d- Africa

2- How was the crisis predicted?

- a- By the international community
- b- By the government's warnings
- c- By an early warning system
- d- By the successive failed rains

3- Which one is not mentioned by the professor as the problems of people in the disaster region?

- a- Food

- b- Clean water
- c- Basic sanitation
- d- Pastoralist communities

4- How many people died as a result of sever drought in the Horn of Africa?

- a- Up to 30,000 people
- b- More than 30,000 people
- c- 30,000 people
- d- Less than 30,000 people

5- What are the reasons of this disaster?

- a- Environmental pollution and global warming
- b- Climate change and global warming
- c- Global warming and ignorance of people
- d- Environmental consequences

6- Which one of the following is the result of what El Nino caused in the Horn of Africa?

- a- It provoked the present drought inAfrica
- b- It unsettled the water circulation in the Pacific Ocean
- c- It dislocated the humidity conditions
- d- It caused global warming

7- How long both El Nino and La Nina phenomena in the Pacific Ocean occur?

- a- Every five years
- b- Every seven years
- c- Every five or seven years

d- Every five to seven years

8- Which one is accompanied by El Nino?

- a- Low air surface pressure in southern pacific
- b- High air surface pressure in western pacific
- c- Low air surface pressure in western pacific
- d- High air surface pressure in southern pacific

9- Which regions are mainly affected by the rainy season?

- a- Asia and Africa
- b- Australia and Africa
- c- Asia and Australia
- d- Asia and Austria

10- Where has severe flood occurred?

- a- Pakistan
- b- Uganda
- c- Somalia
- d- Africa

11- When does atmospheric air circulation become disrupted?

- a- During warm episodes
- b- During wild episodes
- c- During cold episodes
- d- During mild episodes



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12- According to the professor Hudson, when will the coming season start?

- a- October
- b- September
- c- November
- d- December

13- What kind of crops will mostly be affected by the results of drought influenced agricultural productivity?

- a- Plants and maize
- b- Maize and beans
- c- Beans and plantations
- d- Maize and rice

14- How much money is needed in order to overcome this crisis?

- a- 10 million euros
- b- 6 million euros
- c- 1.6 billion euros
- d- 1.6 million euros

15- Which one is mentioned as a bad agricultural activity that cause desertification?

- a- Cattle breeders
- b- Overgrazing
- c- Overirrigation
- d- Shepherds



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Bilkent University Proficiency Exam Preparation

Listening Two

You are going to listen to a lecture about RACISM. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. You will be given questions to answer using your notes after BOTH lectures have finished.

Headings

RACISM



INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM

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RACISM IN INDONESIA

RACISM IN US

RACISM AND GLOBALIZATION



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CULTURAL INEQUALITY

Bilkent University Proficiency Exam Preparation

Listening Two

Questions 1-15

16- Which one is not mentioned during which racism occurs?

- a- Economic downturns
- b- Conflicts
- c- Wars
- d- Discrimination

17- Why are the main forms of abuses in the area of race mentioned in the lecture occur?

- a- Because of changing economic conditions and increased immigration
- b- Due to immigration and economic conflicts
- c- Because of wars and discrimination
- d- Owing to violation of human rights

18- Which one is not mentioned by the professor as the reasons of the conflicts in Europe?

- a- Commercial Rivalry
- b- Reasources
- c- Researches
- d- Trade

19- To which nationality do Cambodian people have racist feelings?

- a- Vietnamese
- b- European
- c- Chinese
- d- Malaysian

20- Which one of the following is the nationality that Indonesian people hate?

- a- Malaysian
- b- Chinese
- c- Vietnamese
- d- French

21- In India, the caste system is...

- a- a way to structure inequality into the system itself
- b- a social barrier among its people
- c- way of living among extremists
- d- discrimination against lowest class



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22- Which one is not mentioned about racism in America?

- a- Affirmative action
- b- Police brutality
- c- Slavery
- d- Prejudice

23- Why were Sikh community members were attacked after the September 11?

- a- Because their appearance looked like Muslim people
- b- Because they were outraged and horrified
- c- Because they have controversial detentions
- d- Because they are communist people

24- What is the result of the rising inequality?

- a- An augmentation in racial bias
- b- Cultural shock
- c- Racist domain names
- d- Free speech

25- Which one of the following is one of the cultural solutions to racism?

- a- Multicultural discrimination
- b- Encouragement of ethnic identities
- c- Xenophobic culture of globalisation
- d- Multicultural education

26- Which one is not mentioned as one of the factors of the culture?

- a- Literature
- b- Religion
- c- Art
- d- Commerce

27- What is xenophobia?

- a- Fear of new culture
- b- Fear of strangers
- c- Fear of asylum
- d- Fear of people

28- Where were the demands for more talented workers dominated?

- a- South America
- b- Asylum countries
- c- East America
- d- North America



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29- Racism is conditioned by ...

- a- Economic imperatives
- b- Cultural solutions
- c- Ethnic identities
- d- Tools of exploitation

30 -What has caused to increased efforts to attract foreign workers?

- a- Tools of exploitation
- b- Demonisation
- c- Multicultural education
- d- Cut back on education expenditures



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