



# DOĞUŞ UNIVERSITY

## FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIT

### ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAMME

2024-2025 ACADEMIC YEAR - UPPER INTERMEDIATE

#### POP EXAM SAMPLE

#### PAPER 1

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Student Name/Surname</b> |             |
| <b>Student Number</b>       |             |
| <b>Class</b>                | UPINT-      |
| <b>Student Signature</b>    |             |
| <b>Exam Date</b>            |             |
| <b>Exam Time</b>            |             |
| <b>Exam Duration</b>        | 100 Minutes |

|                  | <b>Listening</b> | <b>Reading</b> | <b>Grammar</b> | <b>Vocabulary</b> | <b>Writing</b> | <b>Speaking</b> |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                  | <b>20Q</b>       | <b>20Q</b>     | <b>10Q</b>     | <b>10Q</b>        | <b>20 pts</b>  | <b>20 pts</b>   |
| <b>Marker 1:</b> |                  |                |                |                   |                |                 |
| <b>Marker 2:</b> |                  |                |                |                   |                |                 |

|                  | <b>INITIALS</b> | <b>FINAL SCORE</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Marker 1:</b> |                 |                    |
| <b>Marker 2:</b> |                 |                    |

***PLEASE BOTH CIRCLE YOUR ANSWERS (a, b, c, or d) ON THE EXAM PAPER***

***&***

***WRITE THEM ON THE ANSWER SHEET***

*Each question worths 1 point.*

## PART 1

### LISTENING

- I. You are going to listen to a talk about buildings in very hot places TWICE. Please complete the notes using the words in the box. (Questions 1-9)

#### Middle East and Africa's Sahel: Hottest Places in the World

1. Traditional buildings in Burkina Faso have cooler—thicker \_\_\_\_\_ that keep the inside cool.
2. The mud is a mixture of earth and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. But more people are now living in concrete houses. Why? Because traditional buildings can be \_\_\_\_\_ to live in.
4. Traditional buildings need a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. More \_\_\_\_\_ are moving to cities.

#### Climate change making things worse:

6. Hot places are becoming even hotter and weather conditions are becoming \_\_\_\_\_, e.g., no rain / heavy rain.

#### Solution?

7. Use both mud and concrete—add cement to mud to make walls \_\_\_\_\_
8. Design buildings with natural ways of \_\_\_\_\_, e.g., wide roofs
9. A local architect even designed a \_\_\_\_\_ using traditional methods.

|          |              |            |            |             |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A) work  | B) dangerous | C) door    | D) cooling | E) stronger |
| F) walls | G) water     | H) farmers | I) farmers | J) worse    |
|          | K) wrong     | L) college |            |             |

**II. You are going to listen to a talk about learning math TWICE. Please choose the correct option (a, b, or c) for each question. (Questions 10-15)**

**10.** In 2022, the average math score for fourth and eighth graders in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) increased
- b) decreased
- c) remained the same

**11.** What is one reason the speaker gives for the average math score in 2022?

- a) There weren't enough experienced teachers.
- b) The math exam that year was easier than usual.
- c) Students had to learn online during the pandemic.

**12.** Frances Anderson believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) it's better to teach and learn math in person
- b) it's difficult to improve your math skills in the classroom
- c) teachers can check students' understanding in online lessons

**13.** Anderson suggests that students practice solving real-life math problems probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) these problems are usually more common
- b) it will help students better understand the problems
- c) students can describe the problems more easily

**14.** Which below can be an example of practices that families can do with their children to improve math skills?

- a) Doing their homework together
- b) Planning shopping list with them
- c) Getting advice from their teachers

**15.** According to the speaker, how can parents and teachers help students develop a growth mindset for math?

- a) By encouraging them to learn from mistakes
- b) By having regular tests to check their learning
- c) By getting stronger students to teach weaker students

**III. You are going to listen to different narrators speaking about their hobbies TWICE. Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). Now, you have 1 minute to read the questions. (Questions 16 - 20).**

**16.** What do Rob and his girlfriend do on holiday?

- a) They relax most of the time.
- b) They do lots of activities.
- c) They go out for dinner.

**17.** What was wrong with the cheese that Fiona and Charles tried in a restaurant?

- a) It looked awful.
- b) It tasted horrible.
- c) It smelled terrible.

**18.** What happened to Mark last holiday?

- a) He had to speak English all the time.
- b) He spoke Greek to his neighbors.
- c) Nobody wanted to speak to him.

**19.** Why couldn't Keisha get into the art gallery?

- a) Because it's closed on Mondays.
- b) Because it was being repaired.
- c) Because a broken pipe had flooded the gallery.

**20.** What happened on Pete's last holiday?

- a) He got a flat tire.
- b) It snowed very heavily.
- c) He fell off his bicycle.

## PART 2

### READING

**I. You are going to read a magazine article about people's TV viewing habits. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose the correct sentence (A-H) from the box that fits each gap. There is ONE EXTRA. (Questions 21-27)**

#### WHOSE FINGERS ARE ON THE BUTTON?

Imagine the scene. You and your family are relaxing after a hard day's work. You've just watched the news on TV. What are you going to watch next? **21.** \_\_\_\_\_. Whose finger is on the button? Deciding what to watch on TV is a battle of wills that is fought in homes all over the world. According to psychologists, it is much more serious than simply deciding between a soap opera and a sports program, or between pop music and politics. **22.** \_\_\_\_\_. The game is called 'Who's Boss?'

Without knowing, people begin to play the game as soon as they meet their future husband or wife. By the time the couple gets married, the rules of the game are already set. **23.** \_\_\_\_\_. When it comes to less important things, like deciding where to go on holiday or what sort of car to buy, it's a different matter. Here's just one example of this process at work. He looks through a pile of holiday brochures and announces his preference: 'The South of France'. **24.** \_\_\_\_\_. Similarly, she may decide what time children should go to bed and how the homes should be decorated, but he chooses the new car and decides what the family does at weekends.

'Family power struggles are fascinating, says Dr. Lewis. 'Of course, some people are naturally more dominant than others, the most dominant personality in a family tries to lead. These days, even though so many couples make a conscious effort to have a true and equal partnership, men generally have a greater need to appear to be in physical control. **25.** \_\_\_\_\_. On the whole, they're more manipulative and can make the men think something was his idea in the first place.

The conflict over what to watch on the TV is a good example of this fight for control. Recently, research psychologists persuaded 400 families to have a 'C-Box' installed in their living rooms. **26.** \_\_\_\_\_. They found that 80% of the time it was the man in the house who had his finger on the button, followed by the eldest child, then the youngest child, and only then the woman of the house. 'A child with a strong personality can totally dominate a family', says Dr. Lewis. 'Most kids are less innocent, more knowing than their parents realise. Many of them are so sensitive to non-verbal communication that they can pick up atmospheres and sense the strengths and weaknesses of the adults around them. **27.** \_\_\_\_\_. When the 'C-Box' was used to study groups of children watching television, the researchers found that the children who had the remote control liked to show off their power by annoying everyone and changing channels every two or three minutes.'

So, next time you've got your finger on the button ready to zap the rest of the family with your determination, think about the power game you're playing.

- A. They can be very stubborn, and they soon realise that the more stubborn they are, the more quickly they get their own way.
- B. Women, on the other hand, are not as interested in physical control as in emotional control.
- C. This television conflict is part of a bigger power game which goes on in homes, even though most of the players are unaware that they are playing a game at all.
- D. In the end, maybe it doesn't matter who is the controller.
- E. This is a video machine which watches you as you watch TV.
- F. She quickly agrees before he realises that the only brochures she gave him were those for the South of France.
- G. The big decisions, like where to live and which school to send the children to, are usually joint decisions.
- H. Or, perhaps more importantly, who decides what you are going to watch next?

**II. You are going to read a text about Stonehenge. Please choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d) for each question. (Questions 28- 35)**

**STONEHENGE**

On a fine midsummer morning, dawn breaks slowly over Salisbury Plain. For a full hour before sunrise, Stonehenge, that prehistoric circle of standing stones, stands out in silence against the first yellow-green light of day.

In the shadow of the great stones, the modern-day 'druids', people clothed in the religious robes and hoods of the ancient Celtic priests, have begun the annual ceremony of fire and water, celebrating the dawning of the year's longest day. Only a few lucky people are allowed to watch the ritual inside the stone circle itself. These are people with official passes: journalists, photographers, television cameramen, and the villagers of nearby Amesbury.

Outside, a small crowd has gathered beyond the protective fence constructed to save the stones from the curious touches of many tourists whose busy fingers have gradually damaged the surface of many stones.

The sight they have all come to see begins a few seconds after 5 am when the first rays of the sun appear over the edge of the horizon. It is the start of an event precisely planned by the people who built Stonehenge, a temple to the Sun, almost 4.000 years ago.

And yet no one knows for certain who built the stone circles or why they did so. The reason for this is simple: the builders didn't have ability to write. The architects of Stonehenge could therefore not leave behind them any documents to explain why they chose to build this extraordinary construction on Salisbury Plain; why they mixed local stones with others cut more than 200 miles away; why they demolished and rebuilt it several times in the course of a thousand years; or why they, balanced huge stones on top of each other in a style more suited to building in wood.

But Stonehenge is no isolated mystery, for it is just one of a thousand prehistoric stone circles scattered throughout the British Isles and northern France. They have survived because they were built in what are now distant and lonely regions: perhaps thousands of others have not stood the test of time and have been deliberately destroyed or absorbed into the landscape.

- 28.** What can be a definition of ‘druids’?
- a) Believers carrying out a ritual
  - b) Governors of the city opening the site
  - c) Historians doing research on the area
- 29.** The dawn celebrations at Stonehenge could be described as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) a theatre show
  - b) religious in style
  - c) dangerously old
- 30.** What do local people have in common with the media people?
- a) Official connections with Amesbury and Salisbury Plain
  - b) Special viewing opportunities of the ceremony
  - c) A belief that the annual ritual brings good luck
- 31.** The purpose of the fence is to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) protect the druids from the attention of numerous tourists
  - b) make it impossible to steal the stones
  - c) prevent visitors from damaging the stones
- 32.** When does the ceremony start exactly?
- a) A bit later than 5 o’clock after the sunset.
  - b) A moment after 5 o’clock in the morning
  - c) Right before 5 o’clock before sunrise
- 33.** Certain features of Stonehenge are \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) almost impossible to understand
  - b) examples of mixed religious faiths
  - c) unexplained despite the inscriptions
- 34.** Why is the reason that Stonehenge is still a mystery to us?
- a) The construction area is complicated like a labyrinth.
  - b) The builders did not know how to write.
  - c) The locals hide all the documents about the Stonehenge.
- 35.** Stonehenge and other similar sites have survived because they were \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) built far away in northern France
  - b) built on private land around England
  - c) situated in quiet and isolated areas

**III. You are going to read an article about a famous building. Read the text and choose the correct option (a, b, or c) for each question. (36 – 40)**

**A BUILDING THAT CHANGED THE WORLD**

Where do you think the first ever skyscraper in the world was built? It's not Manhattan. While New York City is home to the second most skyscrapers in the world (237) after Hong Kong (303), the first skyscraper was in fact constructed in Chicago in 1885. It was called the Home Insurance Building and was ten storeys high.

Its architect, William Le Baron Jenney, was a trained engineer who had been a classmate of Gustave Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower, at the École Centrale de Paris. At the time buildings were constructed entirely from stone. However, one day Jenney saw his wife put a heavy book on a bird cage. He realized that a metal frame could support a huge amount of weight and be safe.

The Home Insurance Company wanted a building that would be safe if there was a fire and have many smaller offices in one place. The company had seen the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 during which a three-square mile section of mostly wooden buildings in the center of the city burnt to the ground. As a result, they decided to hold a design contest to find the safest building they could.

Jenney's design won. The judges were impressed by how this metal structure covered in stone would weigh a third of a traditional building. Some people didn't like the idea and construction was stopped while the Home Insurance Company and the City of Chicago investigated the risks.

The Home Insurance Building was demolished in 1931 to build a bank, a building which used the same techniques in its construction and is still standing today. The idea of using a metal frame to support a building started a new movement called the Chicago School of Architecture which built the Flatiron building in New York in 1902.

It may not be standing anymore but the Home Insurance Building in Chicago revolutionized how we construct buildings and plan cities. Now, there are skyscrapers around the world all based on an idea first proposed by Frank Le Baron Jenner, the Father of the American Skyscraper.

**Skyscraper:** A very tall building



- 36.** What differentiates William Le Baron Jenney's approach to construction?
- a) Using traditional stone-only construction
  - b) Introducing a metal frame for support
  - c) Designing structures after the Eiffel Tower
- 37.** What led the Home Insurance Company to find a new, fire-resistant building design?
- a) Completion of the Eiffel Tower
  - b) The Great Chicago Fire of 1871
  - c) A design contest organized by the city
- 38.** The judges liked Jenny's design because it was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) lighter than a traditional building.
  - b) the safest option in the competition.
  - c) the tallest building among others.
- 39.** Why did some people initially oppose the construction of the Home Insurance Building?
- a) Concerns about the architectural design
  - b) Opposition from rival architects
  - c) Fears and doubts about the safety of the metal
- 40.** What is the state of the Home Insurance Building now?
- a) It still stands today as it was, working as a bank since 1931.
  - b) It was eradicated in 1931, and a bank was built in its place.
  - c) It became a museum, and a library replaced it in 1931.

## PART 3

### GRAMMAR

#### I. Please complete the text with the correct option. (Questions 41-45)

Underground systems are a part of everyone's lives. However, a recent study conducted in London have shown a different face of the system. Passengers on the London Underground network **41.** \_\_\_\_\_ not only have each other for the company on the daily commute, but they are also sharing seats with **42.** \_\_\_\_\_ than three million bugs. A recent study has shown that the average underground train or bus seat **43.** \_\_\_\_\_ home to up to 70 different types of bacteria, including tuberculosis, cold, and flu viruses. The findings **44.** \_\_\_\_\_ after Evening Standard reporters took samples from each of the London Underground and bus routes for testing. Only the north-south Victoria subway line passed the hygiene test while the Piccadilly line **45.** \_\_\_\_\_ to be relatively clean, recording about 200.000 bacteria on the seats.

- 41.** a) do                      b) have                      c) is                      d) did  
**42.** a) most                      b) the                      c) more                      d) less  
**43.** a) can be                      b) should be                      c) had to be                      d) must be  
**44.** a) was emerging                      b) emerged                      c) emerge                      d) have emerged  
**45.** a) to found                      b) was founding                      c) found                      d) was found

#### Please complete the text with the correct option. (Questions 46-50)

Three skydivers made history. They flew over Mount Everest on October 5<sup>th</sup> by being the first people **46.** \_\_\_\_\_ above the world's highest mountain. The parachutists, from New Zealand, Britain, and Canada, trained for many years to make their jumps. Their plane flew about 150 meters **47.** \_\_\_\_\_ the Everest's peak when they leaped out. They had to wear oxygen masks and parachutes that were **48.** \_\_\_\_\_ usual to help them in the thin air. The three **49.** \_\_\_\_\_ in free fall for 30 seconds before their parachutes opened, and they touched down to land. A member of the jumpers' support team, Krishna Aryal, explained to the Reuters news agency what the jumps looked like **50.** \_\_\_\_\_ the ground: "They looked like tiny birds flying in the blue sky as they jumped from the plane", she said.

- 46.** a) parachuting                      b) to parachuting                      c) to parachute                      d) to be parachuted  
**47.** a) On                      b) above                      c) under                      d) around  
**48.** a) the largest                      b) larger than                      c) so large                      d) too large  
**49.** a) had been                      b) were                      c) have been                      d) were being  
**50.** a) within                      b) towards                      c) through                      d) from

## PART 4

### VOCABULARY

I. Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. There are **THREE** extra words. (Questions 51 - 55)

|   |
|---|
| a)lecture b) frankly c) feel d) undoubtedly e) challenge<br>f) seminar g) touch h) apparently |
|---|

51. Have you heard about Jane and Tim? \_\_\_\_\_ they are having a baby girl!  
52. They always \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to try something new as a family.  
53. The population of the city will \_\_\_\_\_ keep rising in the future as new students move there for education.  
54. There were over 300 students in my \_\_\_\_\_ today since we had the final exam.  
55. He reached out and leaned forward to gently \_\_\_\_\_ the baby's hand.

II. Choose the correct word among options according to the sentence. (Questions 56 - 60)

56. The director was so excited that they were receiving a **deep / strong / high** demand in the orders.  
57. How can the lecturers evolve their online lessons to reach a **wider / deeper / higher** audience?  
58. His interest in space was the **better / worse / key** element for Elon Musk to be successful.  
59. We need to teach our students to **stand / catch / come** up for each other if they witness injustice.  
60. Can I ask you to **make / do / get** me a favour?

