

11. A: What were you doing at the bank yesterday?

B: I _____ my bank manager for a loan to repair our house, and luckily, I managed to get it.

- a. must have asked
- b. used to ask
- c. had to ask
- d. ought to ask

12. He _____ serious when he told that he would commit suicide. He must have been kidding.

- a. shouldn't be
- b. might have been
- c. can't have been
- d. couldn't be

13. _____ you hold this shelf here while I go and get my hammer?

- a. May
- b. Must
- c. Should
- d. Will

14. Only small number of passengers _____ when the ship crashed the iceberg.

- a. were able to survive
- b. might have survived
- c. had to survive
- d. should survive

15. You look terrible. You _____ see a doctor as soon as possible.

- a. were able to survive
- b. might
- c. would rather
- d. had better

16. We did all we _____ to finish the assignment but we need some several days more.

- a. might do
- b. should do
- c. could do
- d. would do

17. If her mother _____ enough money, it _____ impossible for her to go to the university.

- a. hadn't got/ would have been
- b. got/would have been
- c. didn't get/will be
- d. wouldn't get/was

18. If I was offered such a good job, I _____ it.

- a. could have accepted
- b. might have accepted
- c. would accept
- d. will accept

19. She wishes she _____ the only girl in class who _____ to school every day instead of taking the school service bus.

- a. hadn't been/walks
- b. weren't/had to walk
- c. wasn't/should walk
- d. isn't/must walk

20. _____ on time, we won't have chance to invite her to the party.

- a. If she not comes
- b. Unless she comes
- c. If she didn't come
- d. If she came

21. Do you remember the name of the ship which _____ deserted in Atlantic in 1872?

- a. had been found
- b. is found
- c. was found
- d. had found

B. Complete the passages with the most appropriate options.

- **Nowadays, energy is _____(33) expensive to waste. However, _____(34) some simple tips will help you save it. For example, it make sense to wait _____(35) you have a full load of laundry before using your washing machine. Don't put hot food in the fridge; if you do, the fridge _____(36) work overtime. And cut out unnecessary lighting: _____ (37), the more money you save.**

33. a. very b. too c. a lot d. much
34. a. by following b. if you follow c. in order to follow d. following
35. a. since b. once c. already d. until
36. a. had better b. has to c. is able to d. needs
37. a. to save more money b. more energy is saved
 c. the more energy you save d. when you save more energy

- **Fifty years ago there were many people living in the town of Smallholden. Today, if you walk down the High Street at night you _____ (38) won't see anyone, just the policeman and his dog. It has been like this since 1984, when the car factory closed. There is _____(39) pollution in the town today, but _____ (40) money in Smallholden. However, things are looking _____ (41) for the town. A new call-centre will be opened in June offering 5,000 new jobs. The council has _____ (42) permission and now, although the policeman is still alone at night with his dog, he has a smile on his face.**

38. a. probably b. certainly c. suddenly d. lately
39. a. less b. least c. few d. fewer
40. a. few b. little c. many d. much
41. a. best b. better c. worse d. the worst
42. a. gave b. given c. give d. been given

- **Sorry I didn't ring you with my answer last night. I had to stop off on my way home to see Sakura. She's just arrived in England and she wants me to help her get used to living here. She needs to _____ (43) her knowledge of English. She has little _____ (44) in the language and without this, she has few prospects of finding a job. She's my sister's best friend so I feel responsible _____ (45) her. Anyway I'm spending a lot of time right now looking for a job for Sakura so I will get _____ (46) to you when I can.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 43. a.take | b.improve | c.get | d.put |
| 44. a.fluency | b.fluently | c.accurately | d. accurate |
| 45. a.for | b.on | c.with | d.by |
| 46. a.on | b.back | c.over | d.off |

- **You've really let yourself down this time! You can't expect to keep _____(47)with the other students if you spend all your time at parties. You're falling _____(48) and if your results don't pick _____(49) soon they are going to fail you. You can't get by copying friends' papers. Wake up Carl! If you don't catch _____ (50) soon you'll need to find something else to take up. Like a job!**

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|----------|------|
| 47. a.on | b.up | c.in | d.of |
| 48. a.between | b.off | c.behind | d.in |
| 49. a.up | b.on | c.off | d.in |
| 50. a.on | b.back | c.over | d.up |

READING SECTION

TEXT I.

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

EFFECTS OF SMELL

1 Travelers arriving at Heathrow Airport were recently met by the smell of freshly-cut grass, pumped from a secret corner via an "aroma box," a machine which blows warm, scented air into the environment. It can scent the area of an average high street shop with the smell of chocolate, freshly-cut grass, or sea breezes – in fact, any synthetic odors that can be made to smell like the real thing. Heathrow's move into "sensory" marketing was the latest in a long line of attempts by businesses to use sensory psychology – the scientific study of the effects of the senses on our behavior to help sell products. Marketing people call this "atmospherics" – using sounds or smells to manipulate consumer behavior.

2 On Valentine's Day, a year before Heathrow's using the aroma box, pharmacy chain Superdrug scented one of its London shops with chocolate. The smell of chocolate is supposed to have the effect of reducing concentration and making customers relax. "Chocolate is generally associated with love," said a Superdrug staff member, "so we thought it would get our customers in the mood for romance." She did not reveal, though, whether the smell actually made people spend more money.

3 However, research into customer satisfaction with certain scented products has clearly shown that smell does have a commercial effect, though, of course, it must be an appropriate smell. In a survey, customers considered a lemon-scented detergent more effective than another scented with coconut, despite the fact that the detergent used in both was identical and equally effective. On the other hand, a coconut-scented suntan lotion was rated more effective in terms of sales than a lemon-scented one.

4 A research group from Washington University reported that the smell of mint or orange sprayed in a store resulted in customers rating the store as more modern and more pleasant for shopping than other stores without the smell. Customers also rated the goods on sale as better, and expressed a stronger intention to visit the store again in the future. Music, too, has long been used in supermarkets for marketing purposes. Supermarkets are aware, for example, that slow music causes customers to stay longer in the shop, which the managers hope will get them to buy more things. At Leicester University, psychologists have found that a specific kind of music can influence consumer behavior. In a supermarket, people preferred to buy French wine rather than German, when French accordion music was played. The same thing happened in reverse when German Bierkeller music was played.

5 In one American study, people even bought more expensive wines when classical music was played instead of country music. Writers and poets have often described the powerful effects of smell on our emotions, and smell is often considered to be the sense most likely to evoke emotion-filled memories. Research suggests, however, that this is a myth and that a photograph or a voice is just as likely to evoke a memory as a smell. Perhaps the reason for this myth is because smells, as opposed to sights and sounds, are very difficult to give a name to. Smell is invisible, and, thus, somehow more mysterious, which may partly explain its reputation as our most emotional sense.

6 However, some businesses are very circumspect of what is still regarded as an unusual marketing tool. A survey of 200 British companies reported that 40% of employers liked the idea of using smells, but 29% were opposed to it. However, the idea continues to attract considerable commercial interest. A Welsh furniture company has recently launched a line of scented sofas. Passengers may begin to regret the loss of real, traditional airport odors of burgers, diesel fumes, and cigarette ends if they end up having to relax on these at the departure lounges at Heathrow.

51. The use of atmospherics _____.

- a) was practiced in marketing at Heathrow Airport before anywhere else
- b) was confirmed by a Superdrug staff member to have been a marketing success
- c) was practiced at Heathrow in such a way that the source of the smell could not be seen
- d) made Superdrug customers want to spend more and buy more chocolate on Valentine's Day

52. It can be understood from the text that _____.

- a) appropriately-scented products are more effective in terms of their use
- b) there is a general tendency among customers towards the scent of lemon in most
- c) customers prefer not to shop at modern stores, even if atmospherics are made use of products.
- d) the right smell makes customers think that a company's product is better than others'

53. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- a) People associate different levels of quality with different types of music.
- b) The use of music in supermarkets makes people buy greater amounts of a certain product.
- c) People tend to buy more wine at supermarkets when classical music is played.
- d) The use of music makes customers more aware of the prices of products or services.

54. According to research, a certain smell _____.

- a) makes us recall memories more than other senses do
- b) can affect our emotions with greater power than other senses do
- c) is not as easy to describe as sights and sounds
- d) may help to explain its reputation for invisibility

55. The word "circumspect" in para. 6 probably means _____.

- a) hopeful
- b) cautious
- c) enthusiastic
- d) competitive

56. "these" in para. 6 refers to _____.

- a) burgers, diesel fumes, and cigarette ends
- b) businesses
- c) passengers
- d) scented sofas.

TEXT II.

A WORD WITH MANY MEANINGS

1 Almost everyone has at least one. Most people have several, but definitions of friend vary from person to person. For some, a friend is someone who plays cards with you every Friday night. For others, a friend is someone who has known you all your life. Someone whose family knows you, too. Others reserve the term for someone who knows your innermost secrets. What one person defines as a friend, another calls an acquaintance, and vice versa.

2 If definitions of friendship can vary so much with a single culture, imagine the differences between cultures. However, interestingly, there have been very few cross-cultural studies on the topic. Writing in 1970, anthropologist Margaret Mead compared notions of friendship in the United States, France, Germany, and Great Britain. She says: "For the French, friendship is a one-to-one relationship that demands a keen awareness of the other person's intellect, temperament, and particular interests. A friend is someone who draws out your own best qualities... Your political philosophy assumes more depth, appreciation of a play becomes sharper, taste in food is accentuated... enjoyment of a sport is intensified.

3 In contrast to the French, says Mead, friendship in Germany has more to do with feelings. Young Germans form bonds early and usually incorporate their friends into their family life. According to Mead, between French friends, who have chosen each other because their points of view are **congenial**, lively disagreement and sharpness of argument are the breath of life. However, for Germans, whose friendships are based on mutuality of feeling, deep disagreement on any subject that matters to both is regarded as a tragedy. As a result of their expectations of friendship, young Germans who come to the United States often have difficulty making friends with Americans, "who view friendship more tentatively..." reports Mead. These friendships are "subject to changes in intensity as people move, change their jobs, marry, or discover new interests."

4 The British follow another pattern. According to Mead, the basis for friendship among the British is shared activity. Unlike German relationships, British friendships usually remain outside the family. Mead compares this type of friendship to a dance whose partners must stay in step with each other.

5 Americans who have made English friends comment that, even years later, "you can take up just where you left off." Seeing each other after a long time, friends are like a couple who begin to dance again when the orchestra strikes up after a pause.

6 Studies of American friendships indicate that, like the French and British, people in the United States often form friendships around interests. **They** have friends who enjoy sports, friends who go shopping with them, friends who share a hobby. However, like the Germans, they also form long-lasting friendships which are based on feelings. In fact, the variety of relationships that Americans call friendships can confuse people from other cultures, especially when Americans say things like, "I just made a new friend yesterday." However, the term does not seem to confuse Americans, who know very well the difference between friends and acquaintances. According to a 1970 survey in a U.S. magazine, *Psychology Today*, those who answered the survey "found it easy to distinguish between close and casual friends and reported they have more close friends than casual ones."

7 Although different people and cultures emphasize different aspects of friendship, there is one element which is always present, and that is the element of choice. We may not be able to select our families, our co-workers, or even the people that ride the bus with us, but we can pick our friends. As Mead puts it, "A friend is someone who chooses and is chosen." It is exactly this freedom of choice, without the legal ties of marriage, that makes friendship such a special and unique relationship.

Mark the best choice.

57. The definition of a friend _____.

- a) has been studied extensively at a cross-cultural level
- b) may be perceived differently by each individual
- c) is similar throughout the cultures of the world
- d) is someone you form weaker bonds with than an acquaintance

58. The French _____.

- a) prefer to have a group of friends
- b) base their friendship on each other's political philosophies
- c) have a good knowledge of their friends' abilities and interests
- d) believe that friendships should be based on feelings

59. The English _____.

- a) choose their friends early in life
- b) form close bonds with their friends' families
- c) believe that friends should bring out the best qualities in each other
- d) remain good friends despite not seeing each other very often

60. Americans _____.

- a) tend to have fewer casual friends
- b) make good friends with Germans
- c) believe that disagreements are vital in friendships
- d) have friendships similar to a dance

61. Germans _____.

- a) vary the intensity of their friendships according to the changes in their lives
- b) prefer to have similar points of view on a subject
- c) leave their friends out of their family life
- d) base their friendships on shared interests

62. The word "congenial" in para. 3 probably means _____.

- a) very private
- b) inappropriate
- c) competitive
- d) suitable

63. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- a) Americans treat their friends and acquaintances in the same way.
- b) Marriage is a unique and special relationship because it has legal ties.
- c) Americans share similarities in forming friendships with the other cultures examined in the study.
- d) Selecting our friends is the common element only in forming close friendships.

64. "they" (para. 6) : refers to _____

- a) Americans
- b) the French
- c) the British
- d) friendships

TEXT III

DNA HELPS SOLVE CRIME

1 For now, the DNA revolution is largely confined to understanding nature, not changing it. Yet the few applications that have already appeared leave little doubt of **the technology's potential**. Today, DNA has already started to help solve crime cases. DNA as a means of individual identification, first invented by Sir Alec Jeffreys of the University of Leicester in England in 1984, has developed into a forensic technique used to identify criminals. Since then, there has been much stronger evidence than **that** of uncertain eyewitness. Applied to stored biological evidence, DNA fingerprinting has cleared many convicted inmates. So far, the Innocence Project at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, run by Barry C. Scheck and Peter J. Neufeld, has **exonerated** 124 people. In Illinois, thanks to DNA evidence, the innocence of many death row inmates has been proven and their death sentences have been lifted, making Gov. George Ryan lose confidence in his state's justice system. Just before leaving office last month, he commuted the rest of the death sentences to prison terms of life or less.

2 DNA testing has jolted the justice system because, properly used, it is an almost **infallible** identifier of biological tissue. In Britain, which collects DNA from everyone who has committed a crime, a growing database has allowed the police to score many "cold hits," the match of DNA from tissue at a crime scene to someone not on any list of suspects. The impressive reach of DNA fingerprinting, both to catch the guilty and clear the innocent, has provoked suggestions for larger DNA databases, as well as counter-arguments from civil libertarians.

3 DNA is also an unrivaled ancestral archive. By examining the DNA of the living, biologists can reach back and resolve many otherwise inaccessible questions. From the DNA of people living today, geneticists can infer the size of the ancestral human population and track its movements across the earth as the first modern humans **dispersed** from Africa.

65. 'the technology's potential' (para: 1) refers to ; the technology's potential to

- a) DNA revolution b) few applications c) change nature d) crime cases

66. 'that' (para 1) refers to _____

- a) uncertain eyewitness b) forensic technique c) individual identification d) (the) evidence

67. 'exonerated' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) arrested b) set free c) imprisoned d) deceived

68. 'infallible' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) faultless b) questionable c) uncertain d) problematic

69. 'dispersed' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) scattered b) differed c) detected d) determined

70. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?

- a) DNA testing has been used to identify people for about two decades.
b) A "cold hit" is when a suspect's tissue matches the tissue taken from a crime scene.
c) Civil libertarians are against DNA fingerprinting.
d) It is possible to learn things about our ancestors via the DNA examination of people alive.

2010-2011 N.U. Prep School - Proficiency Exam

Name:

Surname:.....

Number:

1. Ögrt.[]

2. Ögrt.[]

Writing Section

1. Look at these sentences for a paragraph called **The Challenge of Running a Marathon**.

Number the sentences in chronological order. (6 □ 1: 6 points)

The Challenge of Running a Marathon

- A. ___1___ Last year I ran the New York marathon, and it was the hardest thing I've ever done.
- B. _____ The twenty-mile point was the worst because I had been running for three hours, I was hungry, and I was in a lot of pain.
- C. _____ The beginning of the race was a lot of fun because the crowd was cheering and the sun was shining.
- D. _____ I had to spend about six months training for the marathon before it even started.
- E. _____ When I crossed the finish line, I could hardly walk and I felt sick.
- F. _____ After thirteen miles, the middle of the marathon, my legs began to hurt and I started to get bored.
- G. _____ On the day of the marathon, I had to get up at 5 a.m. and get to the starting line. It was cold, and everyone was very tired.

2. Complete the text with the best options. (4 □ 1: 4 points)

Why walk?

Owning a car has several advantages. (1) ... **First of all** you can go wherever you want, whenever you want. You don't have to depend on public transport and (2).....you feel more independent. (3).....you are able to give lifts to friends, or carry heavy loads of shopping. (4)....., there can be problems, especially if you live in a city. Running a car can be expensive, and you have to spend money on items (5).....petrol, servicing the car, and repairs. You might also have problems with parking, as everywhere is becoming more and more crowded with cars.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1)A) <u>First of all</u> | B) As a result | C) Personally | D) Besides this |
| 2)A) however | B) personally | C) since | D) as a result |
| 3)A) In contrast | B) In my view | C) Besides this | D) However |
| 4)A) On the other hand | B) To sum up | C) Thus | D) For example |
| 5)A) as | B) such as | C) owing to | D) then |

C. Write an opinion paragraph (at least 10 sentences) about one of the topics given below.
(5 pnts)

- & ***“What do you want most in a friend — someone who is intelligent, or someone who has a sense of humor, or someone who is reliable? Which one of these characteristics is most important to you?”*** Use reasons and specific examples to explain your choice.
- & Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? ***“Classmates are a more important influence than parents on a child’s success in school”***. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- & Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? ***“Telephones and email have made communication between people less personal”***. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- & Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? ***“Children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school.”*** Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
- & ***“Schools should ask students to evaluate their teachers”***. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- ***Before you hand in your paper, check the questions given below; if necessary edit your paragraph accordingly.***

Editor's Checklist

1. Does the paragraph have a topic sentence that expresses an opinion about the topic?
2. Does the paragraph include any facts to support your opinion?
3. Do you provide explanations that support your opinion?
4. Do you tell any experiences that support your opinion?
5. Do you need to provide more reasons to support your opinion?
6. Does the paragraph have a concluding sentence that restates the writer's opinion and comments on it in some way?

2010-2011 Proficiency Exam

Name:
Number:

Surname:.....
1.ögrt.[] 2. Ögrt.[]

Listening Section

A. Listen to the telephone conversation about High Park Leisure Center and choose the correct answer according to what you hear.

1. To become a member of High Park Leisure Centre, you should:

- a. ... hang up and call the correct extension.
- b. ... push the number 2 button on the phone,
- c. ... stay on the line and wait for someone.

2. The High Park Leisure Centre is open:

- a. ... every day of the week.
- b. ... on New Year's Day.
- c. ... at the same times every day.

3. If you are under 13:

- a. ... you must pay £10 to skate.
- b. ... you may not skate alone.
- c. ... you cannot rent skates.

4. You can play tennis any time:

- a. ... when the Leisure Centre team has a match.
- b. ... by dialing extension 67 of the Centre.
- c. ... there is a free court available.

5. If you go online, you can:

- a. ... register for a class over the phone.
- b. ... get a special discount.
- c. ... see what classes are available.

B. Listen to the radio programme about theories of learning and put the following summary sentences in the appropriate order.

- 1. An example of behaviourist research is the work of Watson and Raynor. []
- 2. Experiments with dogs and rats have shown behaviourism at work. []
- 3. The theory of behaviourism has had a big impact on learning. []
- 4. There are different theories of learning. []
- 5. Watson and Raynor wanted to reverse their experiment. []

C. Listen to a driving instructor giving directions to a driver candidate and mark the statements as (T) for True or (F) for False?

1. Mr Radinski has not driven before. 1. []
2. Mr Radinski's father is a farmer. 2. []
3. Mr Radinski never had any problems driving before this lesson. 3. []
4. Mr Radinski hits a pedestrian at a roundabout, 4. []
5. The pedestrian is a woman. 5. []

2010-2011 N.U. Prep School - Proficiency Exam

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- | | | | |
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