

	<b>Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University School of Foreign Languages English Preparatory Program .....</b> <b>Academic Semester Exemption Test / 1<sup>st</sup> Session Target: B2 Level</b>
<b>Name&amp;Surname</b>	
<b>Number:</b>	
<b>Class:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Booklet Type:</b>	<b>A</b>

### INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXEMPTION TEST

#### **PART 1: GRAMMAR&VOcabulArY&READING**

**Number of the questions:** 34 Multiple-choice questions (Each question is 1,5 point) Total 51 Points.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Write your name, surname, school number and the type of the booklet (A or B) on the quiz sheet and answer sheet.
- Use a pencil. Do not use a pen.
- Darken and fill the circles completely in the answer sheet.



- Erase clearly any answers you wish to change.

**Choose the best option. Each 1,5 Points.**

#### **GRAMMAR**

- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank since he \_\_\_\_\_ school.

- A) worked / has left  
 B) was working/ had left  
**C) has been working / left**  
 D) is working / left  
 E) had worked / was left

- We are looking after our neighbour's dog as well as our own and it \_\_\_\_\_ two kilos of food a day, so I \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of dog food these days.

- A) is eating / bought  
**B) eats / am buying**  
 C) ate / bought  
 D) was eating / have been buying  
 E) will have eaten / had bought

- Sam offered me something to eat, but I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch before I \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- A) didn't/ ate/ meet  
**B) wasn't/ had eaten / met**  
 C) didn't/ have eaten/ had met  
 D) wasn't/ have eaten/ had met  
 E) didn't/ ate/ had met

- You \_\_\_\_\_ pleased to learn that Mr. Lawson \_\_\_\_\_ as a chairman.

- A) have been/ appointed  
 B) are / is appointing  
 C) have been / was appointed  
**D) will be/ has been appointed**  
 E) were / appointed

- When he was very young, he \_\_\_\_\_ swim so well that he won many medals and championships. He still keeps them in the best corner of the house.

- A) need to  
 B) had to  
**E) could**  
 C) must  
 D) can

- A: Who is that man over there?  
 B: Maybe he is our new English teacher.  
 A: He \_\_\_\_\_ be a teacher. He is far too young!

- A) can't**  
 B) shouldn't  
 C) has to  
 D) must  
 E) might

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you were coming to Jason's, I \_\_\_\_\_ you a lift.

- A) knew/ can give  
 B) know / have given  
**C) had known / could have given**  
 D) have known / gave  
 E) will know / would give

- My son is pretty good at playing chess but nobody in his class can beat Jason. He is \_\_\_\_\_. He hasn't lost a single game so far.

- A) better than  
 B) better  
**E) the best**  
 C) best  
 D) the better

- Rochelle:** I have an elder sister who lives far away from here.

**John:** Where does your sister live?

- A) John asked me where my sister lived.**  
 B) He asked me where did my sister live.  
 C) She asked me where her sister lives.  
 D) He asked me where his sister lived.  
 E) He asked me where does my sister live

10. This diet and exercise plan is \_\_\_\_\_ costly \_\_\_\_\_ painful, so anyone with a little will-power can follow it with ease.

- A) not only / but also      C) no matter / how  
B) so much / that          D) whether / or  
E) neither / nor

11. She has \_\_\_\_\_ talent to become an international singing star. She sings really wonderfully.

- A) many                      C) enough  
B) both                      D) little  
E) none

12. Find the driver \_\_\_\_\_ car is blocking the entrance, otherwise I have to call the police.

- A) which                    C) what  
B) whom                    D) whose  
E) where

### VOCABULARY

13. Just give me a second. I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ the phone number of that hotel for you.

- A) find out                    C) put up  
B) give out                    D) give away  
E) try out

14. It took her a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ her Covid 19 illness after she was diagnosed.

- A) set back                    C) push away  
B) get over                    D) turn up  
E) settle down

15. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? Well, it \_\_\_\_\_ the time of year that you go.

- A) brings about              C) rhymes with  
B) comes up with          D) results in  
E) depends on

16. You should be the one to \_\_\_\_\_ if you are the reason of this terrible incident.

- A) realise                    C) accommodate  
B) confirm                    D) apologize  
E) terrorize

17. She usually reads a newspaper daily, but she doesn't read it in detail, so she only reads the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) online                    C) headlines  
B) aisle                      D) glossy  
E) columns

18. He had to leave his school, because he has got a poor family. \_\_\_\_\_ prevented the boy from continuing his education.

- A) Exhibition                    C) Rainstorm  
B) Disappointment            D) Cooperation  
E) Poverty

19. A: What was the main result of the Renaissance Movement?

B: As far as I know it led to the liberation of ideas and opened doors to progress in arts, science, and geographical \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) invention                    C) issues  
B) progress                    D) discoveries  
E) invasion

20. The boss admired the \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers and decided to give them a pay rise.

- A) collaboration              C) pressure  
B) discrimination            D) conflict  
E) disorganization

21. John is really \_\_\_\_\_ about football. He never misses a match.

- A) interested                    C) arrogant  
B) passionate                  D) optimistic  
E) self-confident

22. Some jobs are really \_\_\_\_\_. They ask you too much, so you barely have time to relax.

- A) straightforward            C) awkward  
B) determined                D) stressed  
E) demanding

23. Sally is a very \_\_\_\_\_ employee. She never finishes her work on time.

- A) unreliable                  C) critical  
B) competitive                D) thoughtful  
E) responsible

24. People who have visited Venice say it's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ place. They want to go there again.

- A) absolute                    C) impressed  
B) disgusting                D) breath-taking  
E) rough

## READING

### Text- 1

#### GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL: A SHORT HISTORY

Grand Central Terminal is one of the most famous and beautiful buildings in New York City. Every year, thousands of native New Yorkers and sightseers who aren't taking one of the many trains that serve the station still make time to visit this magnificent structure.

**The Old Grand Central:** Before the construction of Grand Central Terminal, another train station called Grand Central Depot was located on this spot. When it was built in 1871, it was the largest indoor space in the entire United States. The person responsible for establishing it was Cornelius Vanderbilt, the man who created the New York Central Railroad. As his railroad business grew beyond New York State, he managed to connect New York City and Chicago with a single rail line. This was an extremely successful project from an economic point of view. However, it was so successful that within 30 years the depot was too crowded and unsafe for operation. **The New Grand Central:** The kind of trains that were used in the late 1800s were dirty, noisy, and dangerous. They ran above the ground, making the area surrounding the station extremely unpleasant and unsafe. After a particularly terrible accident in 1902, talk of modernizing the old Grand Central Depot began. At this point, a decision was made to build a whole new station and to use electrical equipment to help solve the current problems. The plan permitted modern electrically-powered trains to run underground. The project featured a series of office buildings and hotels conveniently connected to the station by underground walkways. Construction of the new Grand Central Terminal was completed in 1913.

**The Story Continues:** Although the terminal was a very successful operation for many years, there were problems during the 1950s, when rail business fell off as air travel and driving became increasingly popular. Then, in the 1960s, plans were made to build a huge new building over the station, which threatened to destroy its beauty. Problems like these will probably continue, but with the help of the people who love it, this very special building will surely survive.

27. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

- A) United States history
- B) the railroad industry
- C) a famous building
- D) a successful businessman
- E) how transportation changed

26. The old Grand Central Depot became too crowded to use by \_\_\_\_.

- A) 1901
- B) 1891
- C) 1881
- D) 1871
- E) 1913

27. What is **the main idea** of paragraph 4?

- A) Grand Central Terminal had problems in the 1950s and 1960s.
- B) Despite all its problems, Grand Central Terminal will be protected.
- C) Cars and planes hurt the railroad business
- D) Grand Central Terminal is a very successful operation.
- E) Although Grand Central Terminal is a great building, it should be replaced with a huge new building.

### Text- 2 WORK AT HOME

They say that in the future people will work at home, connected to their office by inexpensive computers. In fact, some experts say that, by the year 2030, as many as 10 million Americans will be working from home. Office workers could work more productively and effectively in their homes, where they wouldn't be constantly interrupted by the phone and other colleagues. But is the home really the ideal place to work? Employers are afraid of losing control over their employees. They think that if no one is watching the employee, he or she won't work as hard. Unions are against computer work at home. They fear that the home computer workshop will bring back the poor working conditions of the late 19th century. They say it will be easier for employers to pay workers less and not give any health insurance or pension schemes. Three out of eight managers in the work at home on the computer programme dropped out. One manager, Sally Evans, wanted to get back to the office after putting on 20 pounds in two months because she was always running to the refrigerator for snacks. Another manager with marriage problems found that being in the house all day made his marriage even worse, and his wife finally moved out. The third manager to leave the programme missed the social contact with friends at the office and found it hard to discipline himself at home.

28. Experts think that in the future \_\_\_\_.

- A) 10 million people will be working with computers all over the world
- B) people won't have cars any more
- C) the phones at home will interrupt people
- D) many people will do their office work on a computer at home
- E) more people will be interested in working indoor

29. Employers are afraid that \_\_\_\_.

- A) their employees won't work hard at home
- B) employees will refuse to work at home
- C) their offices will be empty in the future
- D) they won't notice the good employees
- E) they will lose their business contacts

30. Unions say that \_\_\_\_.

- A) workers will get better health insurance
- B) employers will pay home workers more
- C) working conditions will become worse
- D) the handicapped cannot do home computer work
- E) electronic devices should be supplied

31. Which is **true** according to the text?

- A) It is not realistic to imagine that most jobs will be done without having to go to work in the future.
- B) Unions are seriously for the idea of working from home.
- C) The cost of hardware is less expensive for the companies than making people come to work.
- D) Couples might have arguments due to staying and working at home all day without any other social interactions.
- E) Employers have a better opportunity to check on their employees much better if they can make them do their job online.

### Text- 3

#### *Food miles: Is buying local food always better?*

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They try to persuade that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilization, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in

agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children.

32. What is **the main idea** of the text?

- A) The importance of buying locally produced food.
- B) The problems caused by transporting food.
- C) The reasons why food miles campaigns are too simple and insufficient.
- D) The advantages of importing food from overseas.
- E) Imported food is usually expensive and goes bad quickly.

33. According to a study in the USA, 11% is the percentage of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) food that is produced and sold locally.
- B) energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.
- C) food which is imported from overseas.
- D) seafood which is transported by air unnecessarily.
- E) energy in food production used for any kind of transport.

34. Which of these does the writer **NOT** support?

- A) Supporting farmers in poor countries.
- B) Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.
- C) Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in spring.
- D) Buying food which is environmentally friendly.
- E) Reducing carbon emission with the correct farming processes.