

Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi İngilizce Dil Yeterlik Sınavı İçeriği:

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM: YAZILI SINAV

- Soru sayısı** : 60 çoktan seçmeli +1 kompozisyon yazma
Süre : 170 dakika
Ağırlık : %80
Tanımı : Bu sınavdaki sorular aşağıdaki becerileri ölçmeyi hedefler:
kelime bilgisi, dili kullanma, okuma, dinleme ve yazma

ÖLÇÜLEN BECERİ	SÜRE	SORU TİPLERİ	SORU SAYISI
KELİME BİLGİSİ	70 dakika	GENEL VE AKADEMİK KELİME BİLGİSİ	10 SORU
OKUMA / DİLİ KULLANMA		1. OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA - ANA FİKİR BULMA - ÇIKARIMDA BULUNMA - REFERANSLARI BULMA - KELİMEYİ TAHMİN ETME 2. YETERLİK ÖLÇEN SORULAR - BOŞLUK DOLDURMA (1 ya da 2 metin) - EŞ ANLAMLI CÜMLEYİ BULMA	35 SORU
DİNLEME	30 dakika	1. DİNLERKEN CEVAPLAMA 2. NOT ALMA	15 SORU
			TOPLAM 60 SORU
YAZMA	70 dakika	KOMPOZİSYON YAZMA (300 – 350 KELİME)	1 Kompozisyon

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM: SÖZLÜ SINAV

- Süre** : 4 - 6 dakika (her öğrenci için)
Ağırlık: %20
Tanımı: Sınavın bu bölümünde öğrenciden kendisine verilen iki farklı konu hakkında toplam 4-6 dakika konuşması beklenir. Öğrenci aşağıdaki ölçütlere göre değerlendirilir:
- Konuya bağlılık ve konuyu geliştirme
 - Dilbilgisi
 - Sözcük bilgisi
 - Akıcılık
 - Sesletim ve tonlama

Prosedür: Öğrenci bir zarftan toplam iki soru çeker ve bunlara ayrıntılı yanıt verir.

Konular: Öğrencinin aşağıda belirtilen konular hakkında konuşması beklenir:

- **Toplum**
- **Aile**
- **İş ve Çalışma Dünyası**
- **Güncel Konular (savaş, felaketler, ekonomi, vs.)**
- **Çevre**
- **Spor**
- **Seyahat**
- **Dil**
- **Reklam**
- **Eğitim**
- **Sanat**
- **Medya**
- **Suç**
- **Sağlık**



Bahcesehir University English Proficiency Exam Components:

PART 1: WRITTEN EXAM

Number of questions: 60 (multiple-choice) +1 writing task

Duration : 170 minutes

Weighting : 80%

Description : The questions on the test have been designed to assess the following:
vocabulary, use of English, reading, listening and writing

SKILLS TO BE TESTED	DURATION	QUESTION TYPES	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
VOCABULARY	70 minutes	GENERAL AND ACADEMIC VOCABULARY	10 QUESTIONS
READING / USE OF ENGLISH		1. READING COMPREHENSION - MAIN IDEA - INFERENCE - REFERENCE - GUESSING THE MEANING FROM THE CONTEXT 2. PROFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS - CLOZE TEST (1 or 2 texts) - RESTATEMENT	35 QUESTIONS
LISTENING	30 minutes	1. WHILE LISTENING 2. NOTE-TAKING	15 QUESTIONS
			TOTAL: 60 QUESTIONS
WRITING	70 minutes	ESSAY WRITING (300 – 350 words)	1 Essay

PART 2: SPEAKING EXAM

Duration: 4 - 6 minutes (per student)

Weighting: 25%

Description: In this section, the student is expected to speak about two different topics for about 4-6 minutes. The student's performance is assessed according to the following criteria:

- Relevance and expansion
- Grammar
- Vocabulary

- Fluency
- Pronunciation and intonation

Procedure: The student draws two questions from an envelope and tries to answer them in detail.

THEMES: The student is expected to express his / her opinion about the following topics:

- **Society**
- **Family**
- **Work and Business**
- **Current Affairs (wars, world economics, disasters, etc.)**
- **Environment**
- **Sports**
- **Travel**
- **Language**
- **Advertising**
- **Education**
- **Arts**
- **Media**
- **Crime**
- **Health**



BAHÇEŞEHİR UNIVERSITY
SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM

SECTION 1- VOCABULARY

Questions 1-10: Choose the best answer to make meaningful sentences.

1. Because of the _____ gravitational pull of the Moon, the shape of the Earth actually changes as the largest oceans are pulled toward the Moon.
a) successful b) redundant c) dogmatic d) enormous
2. Deciding on which school to go to was a(n) _____ decision for me so I consulted anybody who could be of help.
a) honest b) selective c) crucial d) irregular
3. The production and _____ of goods and services are the ultimate aim of all economic endeavour.
a) conscience b) consumption c) broadcast d) disappearance
4. It is a well-known fact that the _____ of a large house requires a great deal of work.
a) purification b) solidarity c) consequence d) maintenance
5. A law that _____ tobacco advertising in newspapers and magazines has just been made public.
a) prohibits b) recycles c) surrenders d) overcomes
6. Towards the end of the summer, all airlines are forced to _____ fares heavily in order to spur demand.
a) discount b) satisfy c) spread d) reform
7. Although the literacy rate has increased _____ in the last fifty years, the overall quality of education in the secondary schools has markedly deteriorated.
a) emotionally b) physically c) dramatically d) economically
8. Even though it was his first public concert, my brother performed _____ well the other night.
a) outstandingly b) ambiguously c) impatiently d) previously
9. It is our _____ to provide your business with the lowest possible rate combined with highest level of customer service.
a) confidence b) attitude c) assignment d) priority
10. Do you think some TV programmes _____ public opinion through their selective publishing and presentation of "news"?
a) adapt b) manipulate c) deviate d) promote

SECTION 2- USE OF ENGLISH

Questions 11-15: Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

We spotted the Marie Celeste, a passenger ship that went missing, drifting in mid-Atlantic on December 5, 1872. **(11)** the ship looked damaged, the captain said the three of us **(12)** board her at once to investigate and bring him back **(13)** information we could get hold of. We were able to climb on board **(14)** too much difficulty, but we couldn't see any sign of life anywhere. The crew of the Marie Celeste must have abandoned the ship as the ship's small lifeboat was missing. Some navigational equipment **(15)** a ship of that kind should have had on board was also missing.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 11. a) As for | b) Since | c) Because of | d) As a result of |
| 12. a) have | b) could | c) had to | d) used to |
| 13. a) none | b) many | c) plenty | d) any |
| 14. a) without | b) on | c) off | d) over |
| 15. a) when | b) whose | c) where | d) which |

Questions 16-20: Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

Modern technology has brought about enormous improvements in communications, **(16)** many people are still worried about using the latest computer technology. I am often surprised to meet colleagues who still don't know **(17)** the 'e' in e-mail stands for and they are too embarrassed to ask. They assume you have to be skilled **(18)** computers to send a message via e-mail, but in fact it is **(19)** thing in the world. It is also cheaper to send an e-mail message than to send an ordinary letter or a 'snail' message which also takes **(20)** longer.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. a) for | b) yet | c) therefore | d) despite |
| 17. a) that | b) where | c) which | d) what |
| 18. a) in | b) about | c) to | d) into |
| 19. a) simpler | b) simplest | c) the simpler | d) the simplest |
| 20. a) few | b) many | c) much | d) a lot of |

Questions 21-25: Choose the option which best rewrites each sentence.

21. I have been abroad for nearly two years, so I am out of touch with everything here.

- a) I feel quite like a stranger now that I am back after almost two years abroad.
- b) Two years or so out of the country will make you feel differently about your own country.
- c) On my return after almost two years, I was touched to find a few changes here.
- d) Two years abroad has estranged me, so I don't want to go back to my country.

22. Nowadays, the government seems to care more about gathering money than changing the society for better.

- a) The government is more concerned with collecting money than anything else these days.
- b) Many people think that except for collecting money, the government today does nothing useful.
- c) The most important thing for the government today is to collect more money from the society.
- d) The government appears to give importance to collecting money rather than improving the society.

23. Unless a country can establish the fact that its economy is sound, the world's public and private lenders refuse to extend loans.

- a) As long as a country has a reliable economy, investors from all over the world will refrain from granting loans.
- b) Only when a country builds up a stable economy, do public and private investors of the world agree to lend loans.
- c) If a country fails to formulate a static economy, public and private investors will be intent on making investments there.
- d) Until a country proves the fact that it has a stable economy, investors from all over the world will queue up to make investments there.

24. When there was a sudden drop in gold prices, even those who knew the market very well were astonished.

- a) The remarkable decrease in gold prices took even the experts by surprise.
- b) The experts who knew the market very well have been prepared for the unexpected drop in gold prices.
- c) Everyone got surprised at the sudden drop in gold prices except for the experts who knew the market very well.
- d) The significant decrease in gold prices was something unexpected.

25. Despite the fact that some are opposed to the idea, most people believe that the printed word remains the best way to get a message across.

- a) It is obvious that the printed word is still the best way to get a message across, but most people think to the contrary.
- b) A lot of people still believe that the printed word is one of the best ways to convey a message.
- c) There is a certain amount of opposition, but it is generally believed that the printed word is still the best way when conveying a message.
- d) Though there is some opposition, it is known that the printed word is used more than other media when conveying a message.

SECTION 3- READING

Questions 26-45: Choose the best answer according to the passage below.

(I)

(1) "What's for dinner?" In the past, the answer to that household question was an issue for debate among family members only. But not any more. Now scientists, economists, trade experts, geneticists and politicians are all discussing what should be served for dinner.

(2) The food fuss revolves around one phrase: genetic modification. There are two groups with strong views on both sides of that phrase. One side argues that genetic modification of food enhances the quality and nutritional value of already-existing foods as well as generating new ways to produce that food. The other side questions the technology's safety and long-term effects, arguing that people simply don't know what they are putting in their mouths.

(3) The term 'genetically modified' (GM) is an offspring of another term: biotechnology. A word that has been around for thirty years, biotechnology was created in the shadow of new techniques that allowed scientists to modify the genetic material in living cells. Basically, that means playing around with various biological processes to produce substances that, arguably, benefit things like agriculture, medicine, and the environment.

(4) If you know how to cut and paste on a computer, you have figured out genetic modification. The Canadian food Inspection Agency describes it like this: It all begins with a cell made up of chromosomes; the chromosomes are made up of DNA and are organised into sections called genes; genes determine the characteristics of an organism. These genes can be 'cut' from one organism and 'pasted' into another. Several foods that people eat every day are products of this process, such as tomatoes that ripen on the vine and maintain their texture and tough skin for several weeks. A potato plant developed to resist an insect known to attack it is another example. In the latter case, the GM version eliminates the need for chemical pesticides.

(5) Proponents of GM foods argue that using biotechnology in the production of food products has many benefits. It speeds up the process of breeding plants and animals with desired characteristics, can be used to introduce new characteristics that a product would not normally have, and can improve the nutritional value of products. And, say the supporters, all of this is done safely.

(6) Groups who advocate against the use of GM foods do not see things quite the same way. They point to studies that argue GM foods could be harmful to people's health. To the groups on this side of the issue, that 'could' provides more than enough reason to go forward with extreme caution, something they say is not currently being done. GM critics say enough time has not passed to study the long-term effects of the foods.

(7) In Europe, hardly a week goes by without some headline about GM foods or, rather, 'Frankenfoods' * as they have been called by the European media. The Church of England has entered the debate, criticising the production of GM crops. Ever responsive to consumer demands, the European Union has taken a strong position on this issue, going so far as to propose a ban on GM foods. These responses are the outcome of a campaign. Various scares, the best-known being mad cow disease, have consumers in Europe cautious of food genetically altered to kill pests or resist herbicides (chemicals that stop the growth of certain plants).

(8) Two British food companies have even dropped GM ingredients from their products, something the North American branches of these companies have not done. That is not all that surprising for one simple reason: there is an unmistakable split in the policies toward GM foods between the two sides of the Atlantic that some call the Atlantic Divide. Supporters argue North America's approach is more progressive, while sceptics argue

*Frankenfoods: a word created by combining 'Frankenstein' with 'foods'; Frankenstein being the monster

it is less safe. Whatever the case, the Atlantic Divide can be attributed to two things. The first is all about experience: the North American side of the Atlantic has not seen a scare comparable to mad cow disease. The second is all about dollars: North Americans expect their food to be cheap. And while the Atlantic may divide the approach to GM foods, it does not stop the two sides from arguing.

(9) The fuss over food extends to whether the manufacturing process is made known. Canada has adopted both a mandatory and voluntary labelling policy. According to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, mandatory labelling applies to all foods that have been changed nutritionally or compositionally, or to alert consumers of possible allergens, that is, substances that cause allergies. That does not mean, though, that all GM food will be labelled. If it can be shown through tests that the nutrition or composition of such foods remains unchanged, no special label is required. Even though labels are not required, they are allowed, but only when 'truthful and not misleading.' A good example is the 'fat free' claim made on some products. Because of the ambiguity surrounding voluntary labelling, it has been determined that clearer rules are needed.

(10) The GM debate makes us consider the role technology has in our lives. What makes this debate unique is that every meal we eat is at its very core. And that fact means one thing: it is an issue that will be discussed not only around policy tables, but dinner tables as well.

26. From the first paragraph, we understand that_____.
- a) dinner is the most important meal of the day
 - b) "What's for dinner?" is a typical question we all ask
 - c) there is a discussion over what we should eat
 - d) family members don't eat together any more
27. The main aim of paragraph 2 is to show the reader that_____.
- a) genetic modification enhances the quality of foods
 - b) genetic modification helps us produce foods in new ways
 - c) we should preserve the nutritional value of already existing foods
 - d) while some people support genetic modification, others are against it

28. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is FALSE?
- a) It is proved that genetic modification definitely benefits the environment.
 - b) Genetic modification is a technique used in biotechnology.
 - c) It is now possible to change the genetic material in living cells.
 - d) People have been using the word 'biotechnology' for about thirty years.
29. The writer uses computer terms like 'cut' and 'paste' in order to show that_____.
- a) genetic modification is impossible without using computers
 - b) it is easy for a computer user to understand how genetic modification works
 - c) genes are 'cut' from one organism and 'pasted' into another using a computer
 - d) several foods that people eat every day have been genetically modified
30. The word "it" in paragraph 4 refers to_____.
- a) texture
 - b) tough skin
 - c) potato plant
 - d) insect
31. The word "breeding" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____.
- a) changing
 - b) reproducing
 - c) looking after
 - d) arranging
32. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is FALSE?
- a) GM foods can have negative effects on our health.
 - b) Some believe we need to be extremely careful with GM foods.
 - c) Groups who are against GM foods don't want to see the facts.
 - d) We need time to assess the effects of GM foods on people.
33. The European Union_____.
- a) suggests labelling GM foods as Frankenfoods
 - b) is in disagreement with the Church of England regarding GM foods
 - c) bans the use of chemicals in the production of foods
 - d) is very sensitive about consumer demands regarding GM foods

34. Two British companies excluded GM ingredients from their products in Europe, but continued to include them in their products in North America because_____.
- a) North America's approach is more modern
 - b) North Americans have not had a bad experience like mad cow disease
 - c) these products are sold at a much lower price in North America than in Europe
 - d) GM foods are not preferred by many Europeans
35. The word "mandatory" in paragraph 9 is closest in meaning to_____.
- a) obligatory
 - b) satisfactory
 - c) precautionous
 - d) reasonable
36. The main purpose of this text is to_____.
- a) list the benefits of GM foods
 - b) present opinions for and against GM foods
 - c) warn the reader about the risks of GM foods
 - d) explain why Europeans refuse to eat GM foods

(II)

Visitors to the United States, especially those from Japan or the smaller countries of Europe, are likely to comment on the size and scale of everything. Although the downtown sections of some of the older cities such as Boston and Philadelphia may look similar to their own larger cities, other aspects are likely to appear "out of scale". For example, the average American farm is huge in comparison with the typical family farm of Europe and Asia. Across the Great Plains, farmers use great machines to plant and harvest enormous quantities of wheat. Such farms offer a dramatic contrast to the tiny farms of Europe or Asia, where intense human labour is more important. The main cities of the United States are connected by a vast system of highways and superhighways moving endless streams of cars and trucks, while on the edge of the cities, suburban developments and shopping centres with huge parking lots stretch for mile after mile. It is as if Americans made everything larger, just to use up the available space.

37. To Japanese and European visitors, the downtown sections of Boston and Philadelphia seem_____.
- a) out of scale
 - b) too old
 - c) the right size
 - d) very attractive

38. The typical American farm_____.

- a) is similar to farms everywhere
- b) uses a lot of machinery
- c) is run by large families
- d) does not require much work

39. The article implies that people in the United States are influenced by_____.

- a) visitors' impressions of their country
- b) the need to grow lots of food
- c) farming practices in Europe and Asia
- d) the amount of available space

40. The word "streams" is closest in meaning to_____.

- a) costs
- b) speeds
- c) lines
- d) risks

(III)

People do not need to be in close physical contact to feel "connected" emotionally. Over the years, various means of communication have been used to enable human beings to keep in contact with one another. Letters, telegrams and telephones have allowed individuals located in different places to share news and to interact with family, friends and business relationships. In today's world, with more and more people on the move, long-distance communication has become even more important. At the same time, changes in technology, particularly the introduction of computers and the increasing use of electronic mail, have made it easier than ever to stay in contact. There are two main reasons why e-mail has become so widespread: time and money. Although mail service and telephones can be found almost everywhere, a letter can take a long time to arrive and phone calls are often quite expensive. E-mail seems to be replacing other forms of communication for many purposes. As the use of computers has spread, many people use e-mail rather than regular mail to send personal messages. Because it has become so easy to send pictures and information via the Internet, it has also become commonplace to use e-mail in business. E-mail has even given rise to a new type of communication, the "chat room," where groups of people who do not know each other personally can talk about topics of mutual interest. While some people are enthusiastic about communication in the modern age, others regret the growing depersonalization brought on by the use of e-mail. Communication has become so easy and yet so removed from the normal process of face-to-face interaction that researchers have concluded that a whole new culture of communication may be forming.

41. The main idea of the article is that_____.
- a) these days people do not communicate enough
 - b) modern communication methods cost too much
 - c) letters and phone calls are more effective
 - d) e-mail is changing the way we communicate
42. According to the text, modern communications enable people to_____.
- a) see each other more often
 - b) write more letters and telegrams
 - c) keep in touch with each other
 - d) move from place to place quickly
43. In comparison with a telephone call, an e-mail is_____.
- a) more reliable
 - b) more personal
 - c) slower
 - d) cheaper
44. _____is a type of communication made possible by e-mail.
- a) A personal message
 - b) A chat room
 - c) Long-distance discussion
 - d) Sending information
45. The word "mutual" is closest in meaning to_____.
- a) common
 - b) individual
 - c) various
 - d) flexible

SAMPLE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM ANSWER KEY

1.	D	11.	B	21.	A	31.	B	41.	D
2.	C	12.	C	22.	D	32.	C	42.	C
3.	B	13.	D	23.	B	33.	D	43.	D
4.	D	14.	A	24.	A	34.	B	44.	B
5.	A	15.	D	25.	C	35.	A	45.	A
6.	A	16.	B	26.	C	36.	B		
7.	C	17.	D	27.	D	37.	C		
8.	A	18.	A	28.	A	38.	B		
9.	D	19.	D	29.	B	39.	D		
10.	B	20.	C	30.	C	40.	C		

