



**AAT UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM

THIS TEST INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

- LISTENING
- USE OF ENGLISH
- READING



LISTENING (25 POINTS)

SECTION I

You have **1 MINUTE** to read the sentences. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**.

Part 1: Listen and circle the best alternative. (7x1=7 pts.)

SHEENA

1. Sheena _____.

- A) had a lot of money
- B) had some free time
- C) wanted to camp in the Himalayas
- D) 's friends wanted to join her

2. Travel Groups is a website _____.

- A) where Sheela met four people to travel with
- B) where people contact old schoolmates
- C) which helps one to join social clubs
- D) which helped Sheena to go to north India

3. Sheena _____.

- A) is an extrovert
- B) enjoys travelling alone
- C) can't make friends easily
- D) has never been to Delhi

ALYA

4. Alya _____.

- A) 's job earned her a lot of money
- B) isn't good at teaching children
- C) searched a volunteer job on the net
- D) decided to become an engineer

5. Volunteer Community Project is a website _____.

- A) where only experienced people can find a job
- B) which Alya used to find a job in US
- C) where you can get a last-minute volunteer job
- D) which provides luxury accommodation

BRAD

6. Short Work is a website _____.

- A) where Brad found a job that he is good at
- B) which offers long-term jobs
- C) which Brad heard from his family
- D) where you can find a teaching job

7. Brad _____.

- A) doesn't know about plumbing
- B) met the family first before he got the job
- C) worked for the family for a week
- D) could paint the garden fence for the family



SECTION II

You have **1 MINUTE** to read the sentences. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**.

Part 1: Listen and complete the sentences (8-11) with the best alternative (A-D). (4x1=4 pts)

8. Tsung Tsung _____ A) became very famous through internet.
9. Lionel Messi _____ B) set a record with his/her success.
10. Vivienne Westwood _____ C) had a different job before.
11. Andrea Bocelli _____ D) became internationally successful at the age of 20.

Part 2: Listen and circle the best alternative. (4x1=4 pts.)

12. Which of the following is **NOT** asked?

- A) Is it a must to start young to become successful?
B) Is it too late to achieve our goals when we are over 30?
C) Do young talents grow up to become successful?
D) What abilities do bright kids have?

13. A recent study _____.

- A) followed some ordinary children starting from 1974
B) revealed that talent is the only important thing for future success
C) showed that very few of talented kids became successful adults
D) proved that talent always develops as one grows up

14. Andrea Bocelli _____.

- A) had a successful music album when he was 41
B) couldn't sing when he was a child
C) has never become famous
D) made jazz music

15. Which of the following does **NOT** complete the following sentence?

'Practice, hard work, patience and _____ help talents develop.'

- A) determination B) destination C) positive attitude D) confidence



SECTION III

You have **1 MINUTE** to read the sentences. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**.

Part 1: Listen and circle the best alternative. (5x1=5 pts.)

16. Likeability is _____.

- A) something you learn at school
- B) something hard to see for employers
- C) a degree you need to get a job
- D) the ability to cooperate with others

17. In the first 18 months in a job _____.

- A) practical skills are more important than likeability
- B) an employee's success comes from their likeability
- C) an employee should look for another job
- D) likeability doesn't matter for employers

18. You can improve your likeability by _____.

- A) looking for a better job
- B) spending time with others
- C) doing your job well
- D) trying different jobs

19. Which advice is given for the job hunters?

- A) Apply for the jobs that pay a lot.
- B) Always have the right qualifications.
- C) Impress the interviewers with your personal skills.
- D) Ask the right questions.

20. Which is **NOT** a soft skill?

- A) Being experienced.
- B) Being a problem solver.
- C) Feeling positive for work.
- D) Communicating with people.

Part 2: Who might say these sentences? Listen and match the speakers (21-25) with the sentences (A-E).
(5x1=5 pts.)

21. Speaker 1 _____

22. Speaker 2 _____

23. Speaker 3 _____

24. Speaker 4 _____

25. Speaker 5 _____

- A) If you improve your soft skills, it is not difficult for you to get a new job.
- B) I have no working experience as I am expected to have soft skills.
- C) Experience can't be less important than soft skills for a company.
- D) Employers don't want to say it, but the real reason for not hiring someone is their expectation for likeability.
- E) Practical skills matter more than soft skills to me for my job.



USE OF ENGLISH (25 POINTS)

A. Read the text below and circle the best alternative. (10x0.5=5 pts.)

Have you ever wondered why you can't send a text message (SMS) from your laptop? Well, you can! For years, communications technology seemed **(26)** _____ in two separate worlds. On the one hand, there was phone technology. Mobile phones **(27)** _____ almost everywhere, as long as the phone signal had coverage. And in the early years of the 21st century, there weren't **(28)** _____ places left outside the reach of a mobile phone network. **(29)** _____, there was the internet. In contrast to phone networks, there are many places in the world **(30)** _____ you won't find a fast internet connection. But while phones could talk to phones, and computers could talk to computers, you couldn't send a/an **(31)** _____ text message between the two systems. The ideal solution is to text your messages, using and storing the information on **(32)** _____ computer. And that wasn't possible **(33)** _____ Ken Banks wrote the software that allows phones and computers **(34)** _____ with each other. The system was called as FrontlineSMS. Since it can run off an inexpensive laptop, it works for any organisation that wants to use text messaging, even **(35)** _____ remote locations with unreliable electricity.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 26. A) operating | B) to operate | C) to operating | D) operate |
| 27. A) will be used | B) have to use | C) had better use | D) could be used |
| 28. A) many | B) little | C) much | D) some |
| 29. A) While | B) Thus | C) On the other hand | D) Unlike |
| 30. A) whose | B) which | C) that | D) where |
| 31. A) unusual | B) simple | C) harmful | D) inevitable |
| 32. A) this | B) a | C) --- | D) some |
| 33. A) until | B) during | C) since | D) unless |
| 34. A) communicating | B) to communicating | C) communicate | D) to communicate |
| 35. A) on | B) over | C) in | D) below |



B. Read the text below and circle the best alternative. (10x0.5=5 pts.)

Some people say that 'you are **(36)** _____ you eat', but it is also true for drinks. Could seemingly innocent soft or fizzy drinks have a significant **(37)** _____ on a child's behaviour? Americans **(38)** _____ to buy more soft drinks per capita than people in any other country. **(39)** _____ soft drink consumption is associated with aggression, depression and suicidal thoughts in teenagers, the relationship wasn't evaluated in younger children before. A new study by Shakira Suglia and her colleagues has **(40)** _____ that aggression, attention problems, and withdrawal behaviour are all related with soft drink consumption in young children. For the study, researchers analysed **(41)** _____ 3,000 kids - mostly black and Hispanic children- from 20 large U.S. cities. More than 40 per cent of the children had at least one soft drink per day, **(42)** _____ only 4 per cent consumed four or more. Children **(43)** _____ drank four or more soft drinks per day were more than twice as likely to harm things belonging to others, get into fights, and physically attack people. According to Dr Suglia, the child's aggressive behaviour score **(44)** _____ with every rise in soft drinks servings per day. This study cannot identify the exact nature of the relationship between soft drink consumption and behavioural problems. **(45)** _____, limiting or eliminating a child's soft drink consumption may reduce problems.

36. A) whether B) what C) that D) if
37. A) achievement B) possibility C) distribution D) effect
38. A) know B) are known C) have known D) were known
39. A) Although B) Just as C) Because D) Despite
40. A) taken off B) given up C) found out D) broken into
41. A) commonly B) accidentally C) approximately D) deliberately
42. A) whereas B) in order to C) so that D) in addition
43. A) whose B) how C) when D) who
44. A) recognized B) estimated C) postponed D) increased
45. A) Therefore B) Moreover C) However D) Otherwise



C. Circle the best alternative to complete the sentences. (10x0.5=5 pts.)

46. Mrs. Hopkins threatened _____ him to court, but he didn't stop shouting at her and accused her of _____ a liar.

- A) taking / to be
B) to take / being
C) taking / for being
D) to take / be

47. On our last holiday, we _____ spend too much money on accommodation because we _____ make a reservation in time.

- A) had to / weren't able to
B) used to / could
C) must / weren't able to
D) might / couldn't

48. You _____ speak to the head teacher unless you _____ an appointment.

- A) will speak / don't make
B) won't be able to / make
C) can't / don't make
D) might / make

49. _____ keep up with new information, many people today take their smartphones with them _____ they go.

- A) So as to / whenever
B) Not to / whenever
C) So as not to / wherever
D) In order to / wherever

50. The earthquake in Istanbul in 1509 was _____ disastrous _____ almost 10,000 people lost their lives.

- A) such / that
B) more / than
C) so / that
D) as / as

51. This time next year I _____ as a research assistant abroad and I hope I will get used _____ in a foreign culture easily.

- A) have been working / to living
B) will be working / to living
C) am working / to live
D) work / to live

52. In today's world, there are _____ citizens in big cities, but there aren't _____ residential areas for people to live.

- A) too many / enough
B) plenty of / a little
C) too much / any
D) a lot of / a few

53. **A:** The restaurant we want to go tonight is not a popular one, so we _____ reserve a table.

B: So, do you think we _____ find a table close to the window?

- A) have to / should
B) mustn't / could
C) must / will
D) don't have to / can

54. If the police _____ five minutes earlier, they _____ the thief. But the thief had already escaped by the time they arrived.

- A) had arrived / would have caught
B) arrived / would catch
C) arrived / could have caught
D) had arrived / could catch

55. **A:** Finally, I've decided that I _____ in a country house, not in the city. Do you agree with me?

B: To be honest, I would rather _____ in the city because there are a lot of financial opportunities.

- A) am going to live / live
B) am living / to live
C) will live / living
D) will be living / to living



D. Circle the best alternative to complete the sentences below. (10x0.5=5 pts.)

56. A recent research among _____ indicates that people have become more and more conscious of the differences between prices in shopping centers and markets.
A) pupils B) motivators C) consumers D) murderers
57. It is known that students _____ their families or scholarships which are given by the government to continue their studies at university.
A) go on B) get rid of C) switch off D) count on
58. The company guarantees that they will give a _____ if there is a problem with their products within two years.
A) bargain B) receipt C) refund D) sale
59. When I was a student, I fell down the stairs in front of my friends. That was such a/an _____ moment in my life that I didn't want to go to school again.
A) depressed B) amazed C) embarrassing D) freezing
60. According to a recent study, teenagers _____ argue with their parents mostly because of the academic pressure on them.
A) tend to B) range from C) believe in D) look forward to
61. When his three-year-old daughter had trouble breathing, Christopher called an ambulance _____.
A) recently B) likely C) slightly D) immediately
62. The students are planning to hold a/an _____ because they are not happy about the food prices in the canteens.
A) demonstration B) achievement C) delivery D) compensation
63. After waiting for 3 hours at the airport, I thought that my flight would be cancelled due to the snow yesterday, but _____ it left and I arrived in London.
A) cleverly B) patiently C) eventually D) carelessly
64. They wanted to _____ some money from a cash machine because they didn't have money to pay for the meal.
A) pay back B) take out C) run out of D) cut down on
65. Children obviously become _____ when parents keep saying yes to everything they demand.
A) stubborn B) anxious C) self-sufficient D) spoilt



71.

Paul : What do you want to watch on TV tonight?

Brenda : What's on?

Paul : There is a reality show on at 7:00 on Channel 5.

Brenda : You know I am not into these kinds of shows. They are all rubbish.

Paul : _____

- A) Then you prefer reality shows to other programs. C) Everybody likes those shows, of course we can.
B) Too bad. There's a basketball game on right now. D) Okay. How about watching a documentary then?

72.

Jack : Did you see Taha Akgül's wrestling match last night?

Collin : Yes it was a great match, wasn't it?

Jack : _____

Collin : Well, he is a very experienced wrestler but not as good as Taha.

- A) Taha was a perfect wrestler. C) What do you think about his Iranian opponent in the final?
B) Taha never lost in the last five years. D) The match was very boring and the referee did a lot of mistakes.

73.

Kate : I have been trouble losing weight for some time.

Danny : _____

Kate : Unfortunately, it doesn't work for me and I do not have time to do so.

Danny : So, you should consult a dietician to help you regulate your diet instead.

- A) Do you exercise regularly? B) Never mind! It happens to all of us after a certain age.
C) Do you think you try hard enough? D) Well, why would you bother?

74.

Jack : Tourist spots are changing with global warming.

Collin : _____

Jack : Well, some of the regions have become too hot to be relaxing, so they choose cooler spots.

Collin : Then it will hit the economies of the countries that are traditional tourist destinations.

- A) What can we do to stop it? C) Are people going to Antarctica to see the ice before it melts?
B) I don't want to talk about it. D) Really? In what way?

75.

Allie : What would you say about the latest movie by Peter Jackson?

Chris : _____

Allie : Absolutely. The plot is rather weak and the end doesn't seem to satisfy the audience.

Chris : I can even say that it was a waste of time to watch it.

- A) To be honest, I am quite disappointed with it. C) What should I say? It is marvelous as usual.
B) Do you mean the *Adventures of Tin Tin*? D) I fully agree. It is a huge frustration.



READING (25 POINTS)

I. You are going to read four food writers' opinions about the most memorable place they have eaten in. Read through the paragraphs (A-D) and answer the questions.

3 **A. Bruce:** I once ate at an underwater restaurant. It was in one big room, and you reached it by going down in a lift from the ground floor of the hotel. I was entirely surrounded by water, and in the water there were thousands of tropical fish swimming around. It was like being in the middle of a ***giant*** aquarium. It must have cost a lot to build, so the prices were so high.

B. Melanie: One of the most memorable meals I've had was actually fast food. This was years ago. I was going to New York University from Texas. I was in Kentucky and went through a small town in the middle of the night. The only place to eat was a 24-hour drive-through restaurant. I stopped and gave my order into a microphone outside the restaurant. Then I collected my food at a little window. It was like an adventure!

12 **C. Dave:** When I was growing up, my mother used to cook terrible meals, and we never went out to eat, so I never really enjoyed eating. In those days, I found the food tasteless and uninteresting. That's why; I prefer foreign cuisine now, particularly Italian. I was on a trip to Italy, just sightseeing and relaxing when I discovered Luigi's, a small traditional restaurant. The dish was freshly cooked and full of wonderful-tasting ingredients. I couldn't believe how tasty ***it*** was.

D. Ethel: I was in Brazil on business once, and a colleague from the office there invited me to a barbeque in his garden. In Brazil, people have barbeques outside almost every weekend, and everyone is invited – the family, the neighbours, friends from work. The ambiance is fantastic. Of course, they generally cook a lot of meat, which was a bit of a problem for me because I'm a vegetarian and so I couldn't eat a lot of the food they offered me. But everyone was so friendly and made me feel so welcome that the food didn't matter.

A. Read the questions and circle A (Bruce), B (Melanie), C (Dave), or D (Ethel). (6x1=6 pts.)

Which person...?

- 76. had a meal in a car A B C D
- 77. couldn't eat most of the food available A B C D
- 78. probably ate an expensive meal A B C D
- 79. described a holiday experience A B C D
- 80. was in another country for work reasons A B C D
- 81. didn't experience good food until s/he grew up A B C D

B. Read the questions and circle the best alternative. (2x1=2 pts.)

- 82. In line 3, the word "***giant***" means _____.
A) very quiet B) really expensive C) quite old D) extremely large
- 83. In line 12, the pronoun "***it***" means _____.
A) the dish B) trip C) traditional restaurant D) foreign cuisine



II. Read the text below.

The value of a gap year

At one time, a gap year between high school and university provided students with enough to stand out in the labour market. However, as practically every student nowadays takes a year out, it may have lost its importance.

Supporters of gap experience such as recruitment agencies, still attest to their value. They argue that the average graduate lacks real world skills and experience. In contrast, one who has spent 12 months working, volunteering and travelling abroad is able to demonstrate a broad range of desirable characteristics to prospective employers. Strong communication skills and a determination to succeed being top of the list.

Not all gap years are born equal though. Increasingly popular organised 'year off' experiences teaching orphans or working on a farm offer a convenient but less rewarding route. Whereas the traditional gap year tends to involve more survival skills and risk with students taking off to Europe or Australia with just a backpack. In either case, during interviews employers are going to look for what the student will have learned and how the candidate has been developed into a better person. 80% of companies and agencies claim that it is incredibly difficult to track down graduates with a suitable portfolio of skills, knowledge and experience. For some, the gap year experience is the missing piece of the puzzle which could potentially create highly employable recruits. Nevertheless, they can certainly differentiate between a holiday in the sun and a genuine life-changing event.

84. Taking a gap year _____.

- A) is as important as it was
- B) has never become an advantage
- C) is very common these days
- D) provides important work force

85. _____ believe gap experience is valuable.

- A) Recruitment agencies
- B) Average graduates
- C) Orphans
- D) Candidates

86. Graduates often do not have any _____.

- A) determination
- B) value
- C) experience
- D) volunteering

87. Arranged gap year experiences provide a _____ option for students.

- A) popular
- B) teaching
- C) traditional
- D) convenient

88. Gap year students are assessed on what they have _____.

- A) looked for on their travels
- B) learned from their trip
- C) risked to gain survival skills
- D) done in Australia

89. Companies are finding it increasingly challenging to _____.

- A) find any graduates to employ
- B) persuade their employees to take a gap year
- C) arrange a life-changing holiday for graduates
- D) recruit the right sort of employee

90. We can infer that if students choose a relaxing gap year _____.

- A) they can be hired
- B) they will be at a disadvantage
- C) they are seen as more genuine
- D) they will be different enough



III. Read the text below.

HOW WILL WE LIVE?

Imagine this: You wake up in the morning. A soft light turns on in your room. You go into the bathroom and the shower starts. The water is the perfect temperature. After your shower, you go into the kitchen. Your favourite breakfast is already cooked, and it's on the table, ready to eat. Now it's time to go to work. It's a rainy day. You live alone, but you find that your umbrella and hat are already by the door. How is all this possible? Welcome to your future life!

(91) _____

Gadgets will communicate with each other- and with you. Your oven, for instance, will tell you when your food is cooked and ready to eat. Refrigerators will suggest recipes using the ingredients you already have. This technology is possible because of tiny information-storing devices called RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) chips. Future RFID chips will store information about all the items in your cabinets. For example, they will record the date you bought each item. Other devices will "read" this information with the help of radio waves. When you need more food, your cabinets will tell you to buy it.

(92) _____

Are you tired of the colour or decorative designs of your walls? In a smart home, you won't have to repaint them. The walls will actually be digital screens, like computer or TV screens. The technology is called OLED, and it's here already. OLEDs are tiny devices that use electricity to light things. You can find the same technology in today's thin TV screens. OLED walls will become clear, like windows, or show colours and patterns, like walls. A computer network will link these walls with everything else in your house. This computer "brain" will control your house, so your house will learn about your likes and dislikes. It will then use that knowledge to control the environment. For example, it will set the heat in the house to your favourite temperature. It will turn on the shower at the right temperature. It will also darken the windows at night and lighten them when it's time to wake up.

(93) _____

25 But how about your cooked breakfast? For that, you can thank your robot helper. **Futurologists** claim that many homes will have these machines in the future. They already do many things such as building cars and vacuuming floors. But scientists today have started to build friendlier and more intelligent robots. These sociable robots will be able to show emotions with their faces, just like humans. **They** will smile, make eye contact and speak. They will work around the house and do **chores** such as cooking and cleaning. They will even look after children and the elderly.

How soon will this smart home be a reality? There's good chance it will be a part of your life in 25 or 30 years, perhaps sooner. Much of the technology is already here.

A. Match the headings (A – C) to the paragraphs (91 – 93) in the text. (3x1= 3 pts.)

- A) Robots that feel
- B) Devices that talk
- C) Houses that think



B. Circle the best alternative. (7x1=7 pts.)

94. The text **DOES NOT** give information about _____.

- A) future developments in house technology
- B) the possible risks of smart technology
- C) the benefits of robot helpers
- D) some information-storing devices

95. Which one is **TRUE** according to the writer?

- A) In 25 or 30 years, humans will have already used robot teachers for education.
- B) Many people won't be able to buy these smart robots.
- C) Because of OLEDs, people won't have to take care of their children.
- D) Intelligent homes may be a part of our everyday life within 30 years.

96. According to the text, _____.

- A) people will change their wall patterns using RFID technology
- B) scientists are criticizing the health effects of these devices on people
- C) people are already using robots for many things
- D) it is a stereotype that robots will soon be more intelligent than humans

97. The author of the passage seems _____ about the future.

- A) doubtful
- B) optimistic
- C) anxious
- D) pessimistic

98. In line 24, the word "**Futurologists**" means _____.

- A) people who are interested in the technological problems in the future
- B) researchers who are sceptical of the advantages of technological devices
- C) experts who do technology surveys
- D) scientists who study and make predictions about future

99. In line 27, the word "**They**" refers to _____.

- A) scientists
- B) humans
- C) robots
- D) children

100. In line 28, the word "**chores**" refers to _____.

- A) housework
- B) dangerous things
- C) skills
- D) training