



2019 – 2020

İngilizce (B2)
Hazırlık Sınıfları
Muafiyet Sınavı

ÖRNEKTİR!

Adı :

Soyadı :

Öğrenci No :

TC Kimlik No:

Bölümü :

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi
YABANCI DİLLER YÜKSEKOKULU

LISTENING PART

Before you listen, you have 2 minutes to read the questions. Listen to TRACK 1 twice. Choose the best answer.

1. How did Carlene become a ghost hunter?

- a. She wanted to contact her dead grandmother
- b. She grew up in a haunted house
- c. Her parents encouraged her
- d. She started ghost-hunting with her grandmother
- e. She was imagining things when her grandmother died

2. What, according to Carlene, do ghost hunters need most?

- a. A special gift
- b. Equipment
- c. An adventurous mind
- d. Some psychic powers
- e. Ability to communicate with ghosts

3. Who does Carlene mostly work for?

- a. People who want reassurance
- b. People who want to contact loved ones
- c. People who want to find a ghost
- d. Bereaved people
- e. People who want to communicate with their lost ones

4. How does Carlene detect when ghosts are present?

- a. She feels cold
- b. She gets evidence from her equipment
- c. She feels them touching her
- d. She feels their breath
- e. She sees them and takes pictures

5. When is Carlene most afraid?

- a. When her equipment breaks
- b. When things move on their own
- c. When bad spirits are nearby
- d. When her team's camera stops working
- e. When spirits cause malfunction

6. What does Carlene think about people who don't believe her?

- a. She doesn't understand why they think that
- b. She thinks they don't have enough evidence
- c. She wants them to experience it for themselves
- d. She wants them to join conferences about ghosts
- e. She wants them to be convinced by scientists

7. What does Carlene feel about her business?

- a. She realizes she is taking advantage of customers
- b. She feels she is providing a service
- c. She wants to expand and make more money.
- d. She feels like an electrician
- e. She feels she is filling up people's mind with a lot of nonsense

Before you listen, you have 2 minutes to read the questions. Listen to TRACK 2 twice. Choose the best answer.

8. There is a concert on Saturday night at ...

- a. At the castle
- b. In the St. James concert hall
- c. In the Candie Gardens
- d. In Hauteville House
- e. In Victor Hugo's house

9. The woman says that Hauteville House...

- a. Was the home of a famous writer
- b. Has an excellent café.
- c. Has beautiful gardens.
- d. Has lots of shops
- e. Has relaxing places to rest

10. The guided walk in St Peter port...

- a. Starts at 1.30 and lasts two hours
- b. Starts at 2.00 and lasts 1.5 hours
- c. Starts at 5.00 and lasts 1.5 hours
- d. Starts at 4.00 and lasts 2.5 hours
- e. Starts at 2.00 and lasts two hours

11. To join the guided walk, visitors must...

- a. Buy a ticket from the information office
- b. Meet outside the information office
- c. Phone the walk leaders in advance
- d. Meet and pay after the guided walk
- e. Buy a ticket and pay ten pounds

12. The man the Autumn Walking Festival.

- a. has missed
- b. plans to take part in
- c. is not interested in
- d. is shy about joining
- e. has caught

13. Tennerfest is a festival to celebrate...

- a. History
- b. Food
- c. Sports
- d. Health
- e. Fashion

LISTENING PART

14. Tennerfest...

- a. Has just finished
- b. Is happening now
- c. Will start soon
- d. Will start in six weeks
- e. Started on last Saturday

15. The man the island of Jersey.

- a. is definitely interested in visiting
- b. may visit
- c. does not want to visit
- d. will visit
- e. does not have enough money to visit

ÖRNEKTİR!

GRAMMAR PART

For questions 16–27, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, D or E) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Choose the correct option for the rest.

A bank robbery took (0) place in the High Street yesterday morning. Witnesses (16) _____ that a black van had (17) _____ up outside the National Bank, and four masked men carrying rucksacks and guns had rushed into the bank. The robbers had warned the bank clerks (18) _____ press any alarms, and had then instructed the customers (19) _____ on the floor. They then (20) _____ the money from the safe. Meanwhile, witnesses outside the bank (21) _____ reporters that other vehicles had been parked (22) _____ close to the black van that it was impossible for the bank robbers (23) _____ it for their escape. As a result, the robbers stopped a woman motorist who asked them what (24) _____. When they ordered her (25) _____ out of her car, she refused. Then one of the robbers pointed his gun at her but she drove off. Police cars soon arrived on the scene, and suggested that (26) _____ put down their weapons. The robbers had no choice but (27) _____.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 0 A part | B over | C place | D apart | E in |
| 16 A told | B asked | C advised | D warned | E said |
| 17 A pulled | B was pulled | C was pulling | D pulls | E pulling |
| 18 A to not | B don't | C didn't | D not to | E doesn't |
| 19 A are lying | B lie | C to lie | D that should lie | E lying |
| 20 A asked | B demanded | C ordered | D told | E warned |
| 21 A said | B told | C asked | D warned | E advised |
| 22 A very | B too | C so | D enough | E few |
| 23 A to use | B used | C using | D for using | E get used |
| 24 A do they want | B did they want | C they did want | D they wanted | E wanted they |
| 25 A getting | B to get | C get | D had got | E got |
| 26 A they should | B should they | C they will | D would they | E are they |
| 27 A complying | B comply | C is complying | D complied | E to comply |

GRAMMAR PART

28. Because of its warm tropical climate, Hawaii _____ subzero temperatures.

- (A) almost experiences never
- (B) experiences never almost
- (C) experiences almost never
- (D) experiences almost nothing
- (E) almost never experiences

29. With the passing of time and the encroachment of people, the habitat of gorillas _____ to decrease.

- (A) continuing (B) which continue
- (C) continues (D) that it has continued
- (E) continued

30. The decoration of the house _____ last week, but the electricity _____ yet.

- (A) was completed/ hasn't been connected
- (B) had completed/ wasn't being connected
- (C) has been completed/ isn't connected
- (D) would have completed/ wasn't connected
- (E) was being completed/ isn't connecting

31. Istanbul, which has been _____ capital of many civilizations for centuries, is now _____ important cultural and industrial center.

- (A) ___/ the (B) the/ the (C) ___/
- (D) the/ ___ (E) the/ an

32. **A:** Someone is knocking at the door. It's Lisa, I guess.

B: It _____ Lisa. She broke her leg yesterday and is in hospital for a week.

- (A) is (B) must be
- (C) can't be (D) might not be
- (E) may be

33. **Emma:** You look exhausted. What happened?

Matt: And you're asking me what happened! If you _____ me at four in the morning, I _____ be so tired now.

- (A) hadn't called/ wouldn't be
- (B) hadn't called /would be
- (C) wouldn't have called/ wouldn't be
- (D) didn't call/ would be
- (E) wouldn't have called/ had been

34. His uncle _____ stories when he came to visit them in the summer holidays.

- (A) is used to tell (B) used to tell
- (C) got used to tell (D) would have told
- (E) was used to tell

35. While we were moving into our new flat, almost all of our neighbors asked if there was _____ they could do, but I told there was _____. I had to do it myself.

- (A) nobody / anything
- (B) something / everything
- (C) everything / anything
- (D) someone / no one
- (E) anything / nothing

36. I have noticed that since I _____ the operation, my health _____ a lot.

- (A) have had/ improves
- (B) have/ is improving
- (C) was having/ had improved
- (D) had had/ improved
- (E) had/ has improved

37. I pick up _____ children from _____ school and take them _____ home when my neighbor has to work.

- (A) the / ___ / the (B) ___ / the / ___
- (C) ___ / the / the (D) the / the / ___
- (E) the / ___ / ___

38. The main road _____ to the station has been blocked because of maintenance.

- (A) which leading (B) leads (C) is led
- (D) leading (E) that led

39. **A:** How was the party last night?

B: Not very good. There were _____ people. You know, I hate crowded parties, too. And there wasn't _____ food for everyone. Some people didn't have anything to eat.

- (A) a lot/ any (B) many/ no
- (C) too/ very much (D) too many/ enough
- (E) enough/ a little

40. I _____ at you carefully but I still can't understand why you _____ so different.

- (A) look/ look
- (B) am looking/ are looking
- (C) look/ are looking
- (D) am looking/ look
- (E) look/ were looking

41. You _____ look for another job. The boss has renewed your contract.

- (A) must
- (B) are supposed to
- (C) have to
- (D) could
- (E) don't have to

42. John Claxton is a _____ professional pianist himself, but everybody agrees that his brother, Thomas, plays the instrument _____.

- (A) well / better
- (B) good / well
- (C) good / better
- (D) better / well
- (E) better / good

43. I haven't got any money left this month. But if I _____ money, I _____ you some.

- (A) have / will definitely give
- (B) had had / would definitely give
- (C) had had / would have definitely given
- (D) had / would definitely give
- (E) have had / will definitely give

44. A: Hi dear! Did you remember _____ the dog this afternoon?

B: The dog?

A: Oh, come on. I can remember _____ you this morning. You know I don't want him to get fat.

- (A) walking/ asking
- (B) to walk/ asking
- (C) to walk/ ask
- (D) walking/ to ask
- (E) to walk/ to ask

45. Mr. Warner would like to pay you back the money _____ him last week.

- (A) to whom you lent
- (B) you lent
- (C) borrowed
- (D) lent
- (E)) that you borrowed

46. A: _____ murderer of _____ cashier working in the downtown market is no longer in _____ prison.

B: How do you know that?

A: I went to _____ prison to do _____ interview with him and found out about it then.

- (A) A / the / the / ___ / the
- (B) The/ the / ___ / a / an
- (C) The / a / ___ / ___ / an
- (D) The/ the / ___ / the / an

(E) A / the / the / the / ___

47. When my mother lost _____ identity card, she went to the police. They showed _____ one, but it wasn't _____.

- (A) hers/ hers/ her
- (B) hers/ she/ her
- (C) her/ hers/ hers
- (D) her/ her/ she
- (E) her/ her/ hers

48. A: Is the photocopier still out of order?

B: Yes, it is. I need to _____ it _____.

- (A) get/ service
- (B) have/ service
- (C) have/ serviced
- (D) have/ to serviced
- (E) get/ to service

49. I _____ for several jobs this year, but I still _____ to find what I'm looking for.

- (A) have applied/ haven't managed
- (B) applied/ didn't manage
- (C) had applied/ haven't managed
- (D) had been applied/ didn't manage
- (E) have been applied/ didn't manage

50. _____ you study, _____ it will be to pass the exam.

- (A) The more/ the more easier
- (B) The harder/the most easiest
- (C) The harder/the less difficult
- (D) The more/ the more difficult
- (E) The more harder/the most difficult

51. _____ lending me your bike for a few hours?

- (A) Would you like
- (B) Would you rather
- (C) Do you mind if
- (D) Would you min if
- (E) Would you mind

52. Nobody can guess _____ the bank last night.

- (A) who has robbed
- (B) who robbed
- (C) who did rob
- (D) who rob
- (D) that who was robbed

53. If I _____ ill now, I _____ to Jack's party.

- (A) am not / would go
- (B) hadn't been / would have gone
- (C) weren't / would go
- (D) won't / can go
- (E) didn't / will go

54. Mary, who is usually calm, behaved aggressively at the meeting last night, _____

- (A) is she
- (B) isn't she
- (C) did she
- (D) didn't she
- (E) was she

55. Bob told us that he _____ football when the storm hit.

- (A) have been playing
- (B) had been playing
- (C) would play
- (D) have played
- (E) is playing

56. Nermin _____ have very long hair when she _____ a child.

- (A) got used to / was
- (B) used to / was
- (C) gets used to / is
- (D) used to / is
- (E) getting used to / has

57. _____ the father _____ the mother is supposed to come to the meeting because we will talk about their son.

- (A) Both / and
- (B) Either / and
- (C) Neither / or
- (D) Either / or
- (E) Either/nor

58. The company is having _____ just now.

- (A) a design the new reception area
- (B) a new reception area being designed
- (C) a new reception area designed
- (D) designs on a new reception area
- (E) designed on a new reception area

59. "Do you know who is going to be president?"

"No. The votes _____ counted."

- (A) are
- (B) are still
- (C) need
- (D) are still being
- (E) are still needing

60. "Will the workers leave a big mess?"

"Don't worry. We _____ by the time you get back."

- (A) will have had it cleared up
- (B) will want clearing it up
- (C) won't need it to clear up
- (D) will have been clearing it up
- (E) will have been cleared up

ÖRNEKLER!

READING PART

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Trash to Treasure

A The Romans had a serious trash problem. Their problem was amphorae—the curvy clay jars they used to carry wine, olive oil, and fish sauce. They shipped millions of these amphorae around the empire, and often they didn't recycle their empties. What happened to them? Well, in the first century A.D. in Arles, in what is now southern France, people threw the jars into the river. Little did they know that their trash would fascinate their descendants centuries later.

B Arles in the first century was the thriving gateway to Roman Gaul. Goods from all over the Mediterranean were brought to riverboats and then carried up the Rhône River, in order to supply the northern reaches of the empire. "It was a city at the intersection of all roads, which received products from everywhere," says David Djaoui, an archeologist at the local antiquities museum. The emperor Julius Caesar gave Roman citizenship to the inhabitants of Arles as a reward for their military support. In the city center today, you can still see the amphitheater¹ that seated 20,000 spectators for gladiator fights. But all that remains of the prosperous port is a shadow in the river—a thick stripe of Roman trash.

C Of course, it was trash then, but not anymore. In the summer of 2004, a diver surveying the area for archeological riches noticed a large piece of wood swelling from the mud at a depth of 13 feet. It turned out to be the side of a 102-foot-long barge, a flat-bottomed boat approximately as long as two and a half school buses, placed end to end. The barge had been used for carrying freight. The boat was almost completely intact; most of it was still buried under the layers of mud and amphorae that had sheltered it for nearly 2,000 years. It had held on to its last cargo and even to a few personal effects left behind by its crew.

D Luc Long is the archeologist whose team discovered the barge. He works for the DRASSM, a French government department responsible for protecting the nation's underwater history. In 1986, his friend, diver and wreck hunter Albert Illouze, convinced Long to dive in his home river. It wasn't easy to convince Long. He had worked on wrecks all over the Mediterranean, but residents of Arles thought of the Rhône as a hazardous source of floods and disease—and Long was raised in that tradition.

E Nonetheless, Long and Illouze entered the river on a Saturday morning in November, just across from where the antiquities museum is today. Long could see no more than three feet in front of him, which for the Rhône was a clear day. Goopy streams of algae licked his face. At a depth of around 20 feet, he found a truck. Slowly, he felt his way around to the driver's side and found a Roman amphora in the driver's seat.

F After that, he and Illouze swam to a vast field of amphorae. Long had never seen so many intact. His future opened before him, and he's been mapping the Roman dump ever since. It wasn't always easy. The Rhône was, undeniably, still unpleasant to work in. In addition, for the first 20 years or so, no one paid much attention to what Long was doing. In 2004, when Long's team discovered the barge he named *Arles-Rhône 3*—he had found evidence of two other boats previously—he had no notion of there ever being enough money available to bring it to the surface.

G In 2007 three younger archeologists, Sabrina Marlier, David Djaoui, and Sandra Greck, took over the study of *Arles-Rhône 3*, and Long proceeded with his survey of the rest of the dump, around 50 yards away. He started finding pieces of the town: monumental blocks of stone, including the top of a Corinthian column. He also started finding statues. Word began to get out. The French customs police warned Long that thieves might be watching him. When his divers found a life-size statue of Neptune, god of the sea and sailors, they brought it up at night.

H Before that diving season was out, the same diver who had found *Arles-Rhône 3*, Pierre Giustiniani, discovered a marble bust (a carved head and shoulders) that looked like Julius Caesar. Portraits of Caesar are very rare. Historians think that this might be the only surviving piece that was carved while he was alive—perhaps right after he declared Arles a Roman colony. Claude Sintès, the director of the antiquities museum, built an exhibition around the bust of Caesar. "The exhibition's success was astonishing," Sintès said. "When a modest town like ours got 400,000 visitors, the politicians understood that the economic return was strong."

I By the fall of 2010, officials wanted to support more cultural projects such as this. The European Union had designated Marseille and the whole Provence region a 2013 European Capital of Culture. Nine million euros became available to build a new wing on Sintes's museum so that they could put the Roman barge, the *Arles-Rhône 3*, on display. This was an immense undertaking, but fortunately, the dedicated team managed to complete the task on schedule. As they were working on the boat, they glimpsed a small silver coin between two pieces of wood. The boat's builder had probably sealed the coin there to bring good luck. And frankly, it did—2,000 years later, the boat and the coin are still here.

1 An **amphitheater** is an open, circular or oval building with a central space for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events. The central space is surrounded by rows of seats for the spectators.

2 **Freight** refers to goods transported in bulk by train, ship, or aircraft.

61. The main idea of this passage can be found in paragraph A sentence _____.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

62. The sentence, "*I had no desire to dive in the Rhône,*" Long explained. is best placed at the end of which paragraph?

- a. C
- b. D
- c. E
- d. G
- e. F

63. In the last sentence of paragraph G, *they* refers to _____

- a. police
- b. statues
- c. sailors
- d. thieves
- e. divers

64. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something found in the Rhône?

- a. A bust of Julius Caesar
- b. Part of a Corinthian column
- c. A statue of a gladiator
- d. A Roman barge
- e. Some metal currency

65. In paragraph C, the author describes the dive into the Rhône: *Goopy streams of algae licked his face.* This is so that the reader can _____.

- a. visualize the description
- b. understand quantitative data
- c. understand the writer's attitude
- d. identify reasons of the discovery
- e. feel the purpose behind the dive

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a. Amphorae are jars that Romans used and then threw in the river.
- b. Pierre Giustiniani is the diver who discovered the Arles-Rhône 3.
- c. DRASSM is responsible for protecting France's underwater history.
- d. Sintes is the diver who convinced Luc Long to dive in the Rhône.
- e. Long did not cease the research for items in the rest of the dump

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

67. The _____ reports estimated that 5,000 people were at the parade, but later reports said that there were 10,000.

- a. primal
- b. mutual
- c. initial
- d. rational
- e. actual

68. The storeowner was _____ when she saw children eating candy in the back of her store. She thought they were stealing the candy, but in fact, they had already paid for it.

- a. fictitious
- b. suspicious
- c. pretentious
- d. mysterious
- e. incautious

69. When Gina's brother wanted to become an actor, his family tried to _____ him. They thought he would never make any money, but actually he was very successful.

- a. enclose
- b. persist
- c. discharge
- d. engrave
- e. dissuade

70. When the company entertains important clients, the president's assistant is the one to _____ the events.

- a. suppress
- b. inspire
- c. devote
- d. organize
- e. derange

La Rejunta

A Every year for many years, the people of Milpa Alta, Mexico, have prepared an immense feast before Christmas. Sixty thousand tamales¹ and 5,000 gallons of hot chocolate are made in less than a week, not too much and not too little for the thousands who are expected to show up for the meal.

B The feast is called *La Rejunta*, which translates as “the roundup,” and it’s a way to build anticipation for the pilgrimage (a religious journey) when roughly 20,000 men, women, and children from Milpa Alta walk through the mountains to the ancient place of the holy cave, where a life-size, darkened statue of Jesus, El Señor de Chalma, resides. Before the Spanish arrived in Mexico, indigenous deities, or gods, with magical powers were revered here. Then missionaries visited, the Jesus statue appeared, a miracle was proclaimed, and as a result Chalma became a religious site for Roman Catholics from all around Mexico. Pilgrims from Milpa Alta commence the walk to Chalma on January 3, and La Rejunta honors everyone who has donated money, goods, or time to the event.

C Milpa Alta means “high cornfield,” and its identity has been connected to agriculture for centuries. Local farmers grow most of the corn, meat, and vegetables needed for the feast, thereby ensuring the high quality of the food. Food is so central to life in Milpa Alta that it’s the currency of exchange for work done, love shared, faith renewed. In this town, during the days devoted to La Rejunta, poor people feel rich, and whatever hurt or harsh insult that life has given them is forgotten in a world of abundance and vibrant celebration.

D There are many poor people in Milpa Alta. This region is the poorest in Mexico City, with nearly half the local population living below the poverty line. But those born and raised there, like Juan Carlos Loza Jurado, question the relevance of this number. What is poverty, he asks, when every member of a family, employed or unemployed, can count on a meal every day as well as other forms of support? What is poverty when the town hosts a large number of festivities over the course of a year? Loza Jurado, an academic with a specialty in rural studies, looks at his community from both a personal and a scholarly vantage point. He argues that the community is tremendously strong. “People in Milpa Alta have their own perspective. The environment, the kind of social relations they have, these things make their lives better. People say frequently, ‘We are better off here.’”

E This optimism is seen in the low level of migration to the United States. Poverty notwithstanding, people want to remain in Milpa Alta and to be a part of the community. Traditional values are integral to everyday life, and top among these is eating together. “In my experience, there is a glue, a bonding, that comes from the time together at the table,” says Josefina García Jiménez, whose family raises sheep. She often cooks for her nieces and nephews and says, “It feels like I am passing down a tradition, and when it comes their turn to be adults, they will remember what I have done. Here we have time to cook, time to think just what ingredients are needed, and to show your kids through cooking that you love them.”

F Like many Mexicans, Josefina believes in the profound power of the *sobremesa*—a stretch of time after a meal when the entire family, no excuses, stays seated and talks. It can be a time for confessions, laughter, and gossip. As a child, Loza Jurado loved stories at the dinner table about witches known as *nahuales*; his uncles described the nahual’s ability to change shape into a donkey, turkey, or dog. The stories at *sobremesa* enrich the children’s understanding of their world, with testimony of miracles and omens,² and tales of the pilgrimage in earlier times, when men carried supplies to Chalma on horseback.

G Doña Cata is 68 and cooks diligently, day and night during the final preparations for La Rejunta. “I feel love when I cook,” she says. Her manner is tough, but she cries a little as she speaks. “I feel love for God. I ask God for help and for the well-being of all my people.” She raised four children as an unmarried mother, a status that can be harshly judged in small-town Mexico. Until the pain in her legs forced her to quit, she worked as a cook. Now she lives off the money she makes preparing food for parties. But whatever her social position in the outside world, here, directing the bulk of the cooking for the forthcoming La Rejunta, she is a person of authority, a woman who commands respect. The community of Milpa Alta, with its genuine traditions and teamwork, is worthy of praise as well.

1 **Tamale** is a Mexican dish made from cornmeal dough with a filling of mincemeat and red peppers. It is then wrapped in corn husks and cooked by baking or steaming.

2 An **omen** is an event regarded as a sign or warning of good or evil.

71. What is this passage mainly about?
- a. The difficulty of rural poverty in a small community
 - b. A town in Spain that has an important religious feast
 - c. A poor community with a rich tradition of food
 - d. Roman Catholic pilgrims who walk to Chalma
 - e. Difficulties of raising children as a single parent

72. Which of the following occurred first?
- a. Missionaries arrived at Chalma.
 - b. People went to the cave to pray.
 - c. A statue of Jesus suddenly appeared.
 - d. Roman Catholics made pilgrimages.
 - e. Chalma became a religious site.

73. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for cooking food?
- a. To show love for God and for the people who eat the food.
 - b. To show appreciation for people who helped with the event.
 - c. To exchange for work done, love shared, faith renewed.
 - d. To explain the importance of tradition to the next generation.
 - e. To make money for people living in poverty in Milpa Alta.

74. In paragraph E, the sentence *In my experience, there is a glue, a bonding, that comes from the time together at the table* is an example of _____.
- a. a metaphor
 - b. a simile
 - c. an antonym
 - d. personification
 - e. an irony

75. In paragraph C sentence 3, the pronoun *it* refers to _____.
- a. money
 - b. life
 - c. food
 - d. work
 - e. faith

76. The sentence "*The table is the place where the history of Milpa Alta is passed on*" is best placed at the end of paragraph _____
- a. A
 - b. C
 - c. D
 - d. E
 - e. F

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

77. The court's decision was very _____. Many people disagreed and protested in the streets.
- a. preferential
 - b. correlational
 - c. controversial
 - d. recreational
 - e. professional

78. Lauren loves her husband very much, and the feeling is _____. He loves her, too!
- a. liberal
 - b. initial
 - c. figural
 - d. mutual
 - e. intimate

79. Most of us enjoy reading stories that are _____ to our own lives, but it's also fun to read about lives that are very different from our own.
- a. aberrant
 - b. relevant
 - c. aspirant
 - d. fragrant
 - e. ignorant

80. Certain smells can _____ very different emotions for different people in relation to their connotations in the previous life experiences.
- a. frame
 - b. flake
 - c. exile
 - d. amuse
 - e. evoke

The Visual Village

A Before the age of the smartphone, aspiring photographers had to learn how to use high-tech cameras and photographic techniques. Not everyone had cameras, and it took skill and a good eye to capture and create a great photograph. Today, with the huge range of camera apps on our smartphones, we're all amateur photographers, and pretty good ones at that, since the quality of smartphone images now nearly equals that of digital cameras.

B The new ease of photography has given us a tremendous appetite for capturing the magical and the ordinary. We are obsessed with documenting everyday moments, whether it's a shot of our breakfast, our cat—or the cat's breakfast. And rather than collect pictures in scrapbooks, we share, like, and comment on them with friends and strangers around the globe. Even photojournalists are experimenting with mobile phones because their near invisibility makes it easier to capture unguarded moments. And the Internet allows them to avoid traditional media, to act as their own publishers—reaching huge audiences via social media sites such as Instagram. A photograph taken in New York can get a response from someone in Lagos within seconds of being uploaded.

C In the past, magazines published unforgettable photos of important people and global events that captured our imaginations. These photos had the power to change public opinion and even the course of history. But if there are fewer memorable images today, it's not because there are fewer good images. It's because there are so many, and no one image gets to be special for long.

D Cameras are everywhere—a situation that is transforming the way we experience dramatic events. With surveillance cameras observing most urban centers, have we gotten to the point where cameras don't need photographers and photographers don't even need cameras? When there are political events or natural disasters, it is ordinary citizens with cell phones—not photojournalists—who often provide the first news images. Quality still matters, but it's less important than what's relevant and instantly shared.

E As people everywhere embrace photography and the media make use of citizen journalists, professional standards appear to be shifting. Before digital images, most people trusted photographs to accurately reflect reality. Today, images can be altered in ways the naked eye might never notice. Photojournalists are trained to accurately represent what they witness. Yet any image can be altered to create an "improved" picture of reality. The average viewer is left with no way to assess the accuracy of an image except through trust in a news organization or photographer.

F The question of the accuracy of images gets even trickier when photojournalists start experimenting with camera apps—like Hipstamatic or Instagram—which encourage the use of filters. Images can be colored, brightened, faded, and scratched to make photographs more artistic, or to give them an antique look. Photographers using camera apps to cover civil wars and conflicts have created powerful images—but also controversy. Critics worry that antique-looking photographs romanticize war, while distancing us from those who fight in them.

G Yet photography has always been more subjective than we assume. Each picture is a result of a series of decisions—where to stand, what lens to use, what to leave in and what to leave out of the frame. Does altering photographs with camera app filters make them less true? There's something powerful and exciting about the experiment the digital age has forced upon us. These new tools make it easier to tell our own stories—and they give others the power to do the same. Many members of the media get stuck on the same stories, focusing on elections, governments, wars, and disasters, and in the process, miss out on the less dramatic images of daily life that can be as revealing.

H The increase in the number of photographs and photographers might even be good for democracy itself. Hundreds of millions of potential citizen journalists make the world smaller and help keep leaders honest. People can now show what they are up against, making it increasingly difficult for governments to hide their actions. If everyone has a camera, Big Brother isn't the only one watching.

I Who knows? Our obsession with documentation and constantly being connected could lead to a radical change in our way of being. Perhaps we are witnessing the development of a universal visual language, one that could change the way we relate to each other and the world. Of course, as with any language, there will be those who produce poetry and those who make shopping lists.

J It's not clear whether this flowering of image making will lead to a public that better appreciates and understands images—or simply numb us to the profound effects a well-made image can have. But the change is irreversible. Let's hope the millions of new photographs made today help us see what we all have in common, rather than what sets us apart.

81. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
a. give examples of camera apps, such as Instagram, that can alter photographs
b. describe how smartphones are changing the way we look at photographs
c. argue that photojournalists should not alter photographs of natural disasters
d. explain how people can upload photographs and share them around the world instantly
e. give reasons for the change in the smartphones in return for the trends in the Internet.

82. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the subject of a photograph?
a. A natural disaster
b. A political event
c. A social unrest
d. A cat's breakfast
e. A wedding

83. In paragraph C sentence 2, *the course of history* means _____.
a. world events that happened after this
b. a history class in an school course
c. a system of ancient roads or waterways
d. one specific historical sporting event
e. events in history taking place in isolation

84. In paragraph G sentence 3, *them* refers to _____.
a. altered photographs
b. amateur photographers
c. camera app filters
d. members of the media
e. series of decisions

85. In paragraph J what is the writer's attitude in this sentence "Let's hope the millions of new photographs made today help us see what we all have in common, rather than what sets us apart."
a. The writer hopes to see the positive influence of photography should not overshadow its negativity for the upcoming time period.
b. The writer is underlining the positive effects of the rise in the number of photographs unaware of the some long-term impacts.
c. The writer is more on the positive edge of the increase in the number of photographer by totally neglecting its negative outcomes.
d. The writer is not certain about the weight of possible positive and negative outcomes of the new surge in the number of photographs.
e. The writer believes that the common traits of millions of new photographs might help us to see its negativity.

86. The sentence "*But, presently, it seems that the codes of this emerging language is more unifying than the others*" is best placed at the end of paragraph _____.
a. F
b. G
c. H
d. I
e. J

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

87. Because of global warming, the amount of ice in the Arctic Sea has _____ over the past decades.
a. overlapped
b. diminished
c. fluctuated
d. eradicated
e. redirected

88. Today, electronic devices are much more _____ than they were 30 years ago. Now, people can carry their smartphones with them everywhere.
a. legible
b. credible
c. reliable
d. portable
e. flexible

89. When my cousin didn't get into college, he was _____. We tried to make him feel better, but he was still very upset about it.
a. devastated
b. motivated
c. unraveled
d. unlevered
e. enlightened

90. In the interview, the journalist asked the president for his opinion about the war, but the president _____ the question.
a. diluted
b. delighted
c. envisioned
d. enlisted
e. evaded

Genghis Khan (Part A)

A Genghis Khan remains to this day one of the most accomplished men to have walked the Earth. Rising from an outcast to be the ruler of the largest land empire to have ever existed, he introduced an alphabet and an official form of money, united a kingdom of tribes at war with each other, and conquered most of the known world. His empire stretched from Poland to Japan. It is estimated that one in every 200 men on the planet today is related to Genghis Khan. But there are no accounts of the events that surrounded his death and burial—only a mystery focused around an area known as the Forbidden Zone.

B From the time of the Khan's death in 1227 up until 1991, the Forbidden Zone was as off-limits as any place in the world. Shortly after he died, the surviving Mongol leaders ordered a group of 50 fierce families—known as the Uryangqai of the Woods—to occupy this land and kill anyone who entered without permission.

C They made exceptions only for the funeral processions of the Khan's direct descendants, who were also allowed to be buried there. This extreme degree of secrecy has led many to the conclusion that the body of Genghis Khan himself lies in a tomb somewhere in this zone, along with some of the treasures of an empire vaster than those of Napoleon and Alexander the Great combined. When the U.S.S.R. took over Mongolia in 1924, they eliminated the Uryangqai of the Woods just as they tried to erase the memory of the great Khan. The Forbidden Zone still remained off-limits, however. It wasn't until the fall of the U.S.S.R. in 1991 that entering the Forbidden Zone became possible for scientists and historians. Even today, eight centuries after it was closed off, the Forbidden Zone has been visited by very few.

D Scientist Albert Lin has been obsessed by the story of Genghis Khan ever since he took a backpacking trip to Mongolia. After receiving his doctorate from the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), he decided to use the resources of UCSD to organize a tomb hunt. Some of his best friends at the university were experts in various fields—UAV design, remote sensing, and geographic information systems—that could, if applied in combination, provide an old-fashioned archeological expedition with cutting-edge advantages. Not only that, but almost all of these friends were enthusiastic rock climbers, used to camping in the wilderness, ready for any adventure.

E In July 2008, Lin and his team—funded by a National Geographic Waitt grant—found themselves driving north from Ulaanbaatar in their rented Russian trucks. On maps, it looked like their initial destination—the Forbidden Zone—was about six hours away. But then came the mechanical breakdowns and deep mud pits, the injured goats and stuck vehicles, and the stubborn guards at the entrance to the Forbidden Zone. After two days, they established their first base camp—two circular Mongolian tents called yurts—and began exploring in the following years 2009 onwards.

F For the next three weeks, they explored the entire Forbidden Zone and beyond, spreading out across the wilderness on foot and on horseback. They faced challenges such as wolves, exploding UAVs, and unexploded bombs buried in the earth. They ate goat steak, goat stew, and something called goat bread, and they drank fermented horse milk.

G One afternoon, Lin spotted a small, evenly shaped grassy hill in the middle of a flat field. It looked like an ancient Mongolian tomb, perhaps even big enough to be that of Genghis Khan. The team risked running into a wild boar as they pushed their way through the thick bushes surrounding the hill. Unfortunately, their tests showed that the hill was just a hill.

H Their disappointment didn't last long. Two days later, high on a mountainside, they arrived at the location of an ancient temple that had never previously been studied. Although they didn't do any digging, by simply scanning the earth near recently fallen trees, they found plenty of impressive artifacts, among them a clay medallion with the face of a lion on it dating from the Khan's time.

I The team identified dozens of potential burial sites. Rather than digging, however, Lin's approach is to scan the earth below using imaging technology. This is because of Genghis Khan's importance for the Mongolian people. Not only considered by many to have been the greatest military leader of all time, Genghis Khan also has great religious significance for many Mongolians. Some believers even worry that digging up his tomb could cause the end of the world.

J "Using traditional archeological methods such as digging would be disrespectful to believers," Lin says. "The ability to explore in a noninvasive way lets us try to solve this ancient secret without overstepping cultural barriers. It also allows us to empower Mongolian researchers with tools they might not have access to otherwise."

K Lin also believes the search for Genghis Khan's tomb has importance that goes beyond Mongolia's borders. "Today's world still benefits from Genghis Khan's ability to connect East with West," says Lin. "He forged international relations that have never been broken. By locating his tomb, we hope to emphasize how important it is for the world to protect such cultural heritage treasures."

91. The Uryangqai of the Woods protected the Forbidden Zone until ____.

- a. 1227
- b. 1924
- c. 1991
- d. 2008
- e. 2009

92. Lin and his team arrived at the Forbidden Zone ____.

- a. on foot
- b. in Russian trucks
- c. on horseback
- d. after six hours
- e. on wild goats

93. Which of the following is NOT an obstacle that Lin's team faces?

- a. Car trouble
- b. Wolves
- c. Mud
- d. Bombs
- e. Yurts

94. What is the major reason that Lin is using scanning technology?

- a. Because scanning areas is faster than digging.
- b. To show respect for the Mongolian people.
- c. To describe why Genghis Khan is important.
- d. To prove that scanning technology works.
- e. To connect the east and the west culturally.

95. In paragraph J sentence 3, *them* refers to ____.

- a. digging
- b. disrespectfulness
- c. ability
- d. way
- e. secret

How Many Children Did Genghis Khan Have? (Part B)

A Genghis Khan, the fierce and ambitious Mongolian military leader who lived from 1167 to 1227 A.D., may have done more than rule the largest kingdom in the world. According to a recently published genetic study, he may have helped populate it, too. An international group of geneticists studying Y-chromosome data, the genetic information that males pass down from generation to generation, have found that nearly 8 percent of the men living in the region of the former Mongol kingdom carry Y-chromosomes that are nearly identical. That translates to half a percent of the male population of the world, or roughly 16 million men who are alive today.

B Natural selection is a possible reason for the extent of this chromosome spread, such that an extremely strong individual manages to pass on some sort of biological advantage. To the authors of the study, this explanation is controversial. They suggest instead that the unique set of circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Mongol kingdom led to the spread of so many men with the same genetic background. "This is a clear example that culture plays a very big role in patterns of genetic variation and diversity in human populations," said geneticist Spencer Wells, one of the 23 co-authors of the paper. "It's the first documented case when human culture has caused a single genetic lineage to increase to such an enormous extent in just a few hundred years." To have such an amazing impact on a population required a special set of circumstances, all of which are met by Genghis Khan and his male relatives, the authors note in the study published in the *American Journal of Human Genetics*.

C Khan's reign at the time of his death extended across Asia, from the Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea. Industrious and disciplined family members extended his kingdom and maintained power in the region for several hundred years. These civilizations allowed powerful men to keep harems, large groups of women treated as wives. These men often had numerous children; Khan's eldest son, Tushi, is reported to have had 40 sons. Documents written during or just after Khan's time say that after winning a battle, Khan would seize the most beautiful and elegant women in the territory for his harem. His grandson, Kublai Khan, who established the Yuan Dynasty in China, had 22 legally recognized sons, and was reported to have added 30 new women to his harem each year. "The historically documented events accompanying the establishment of the Mongol empire would have contributed directly to the spread of this lineage," the authors conclude.

D The geneticists examined blood samples collected over a period of ten years from over 40 different populations living in and around the former Mongol empires. They use the Y-chromosome in population studies such as this because it doesn't become mixed with other parts of the individual's genetic makeup. For example, when it comes to eye color, height, or resistance to disease, each parent contributes half to create a new genetic combination. However, the Y-chromosome is passed on directly from father to son, basically unchanged through generations except for random slight genetic variations called mutations. These random mutations, which occur naturally and are usually harmless, are called markers. Once the markers have been identified, geneticists can trace them all the way back to the point at which they first developed, defining a unique genetic line.

E In this instance, the markers go back 1,000 years. The authors aren't saying that these distinct genetic mutations started with Genghis Khan. They are more likely to have been passed on to him by an earlier male relative. This phenomenon was found in only one population outside of the former Mongolian empire, and that was in Pakistan. "The Hazaras [of Pakistan] gave us our first clue to the connection with Genghis Khan," said Wells. "They have a long oral tradition that says they're his direct descendants."

96. This passage is mainly about ____.

- a. the history of Genghis Khan's military victories
- b. how blood samples are used to trace genetic background
- c. why so many people living today are related to Genghis Khan
- d. how the Hazaras in Pakistan are related to the Mongolians
- e. how the oral traditions might be the indicators of history

97. What is the main idea of paragraph A?

- a. A group of geneticists are studying Genghis Khan's genetic makeup.
- b. Genghis Khan was an extremely ambitious Mongolian military leader.
- c. Important genetic information is always carried on the Y-chromosome.
- d. An unusually large number of men share Genghis Khan's genetic makeup.
- e. The relation between the largeness of his empire and Genghis Khans genetics.

98. In the last sentence of paragraph A, the phrase *translates to* means ____.

- a. is less than
- b. is irrelevant
- c. is more than
- d. might be
- e. is the same as

99. In paragraph D sentence 2, the word *They* refers to ____.

- a. geneticists
- b. blood samples
- c. years
- d. populations
- e. empires

100. What might be the possible function of the paragraph following the paragraph E?

- a. Creating new correlations between the previous archeological researches and the newly designed genetic research.
- b. Casting doubts on the traditions of some communities by means of the results of genetic researches.
- c. Trying to make some connections between the outcomes of genetic researches and some oral traditions.
- d. Discussing the advantages of genetic research over the oral traditional heritage of some related communities.
- e. Explaining why the genetic research needs some solid reinforcement from the oral traditions of the related communities.