



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
14th JUNE 2012

PROFICIENCY TEST

PART A- STRUCTURE

Each sentence in this part is an incomplete sentence. Four words or phrases marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the word(s) or phrases that complete the sentence and mark your choice on the given answer sheet.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The new motorcycle Law – making crash helmets compulsory was introduced in North Cyprus traffic fatalities would be reduced.</p> <p>(A) then
(B) so that
(C) when
(D) as if</p> | <p>6. sighting an approaching car, some drivers tend to speed up.</p> <p>(A) When instead of slowing down
(B) When slowing down instead in
(C) Instead of slowing down when
(D) Instead when slowing down</p> |
| <p>2. the finish line first, the runner gave up.</p> <p>(A) Having failed reaching
(B) Having failed to reach
(C) He failed to reach
(D) That he failed reaching</p> | <p>7. variety of flowers at the Ozankoy Flower Show, from simple carnations to the most exquisite roses.</p> <p>(A) There was a
(B) Many
(C) A wide
(D) Was there</p> |
| <p>3. after years of planning did the North Nicosia Master plan sponsored by UNDP get underway.</p> <p>(A) Only
(B) Seldom
(C) When
(D) Not until</p> | <p>8. squeezed, the orange juice in a one cup serving provides twice the minimum daily requirement for vitamin C.</p> <p>(A) It is freshly
(B) If it freshly
(C) You freshly
(D) If freshly</p> |
| <p>4. adults come to night classes eager to learn has been the experience of most adult education teachers.</p> <p>(A) When
(B) Where
(C) Which
(D) That</p> | <p>9. heated by solar energy have special collectors on the roofs to trap sunlight.</p> <p>(A) A home is
(B) Homes are
(C) A home
(D) Homes</p> |
| <p>5. The report recommended colleges should reward good teaching as well as good research.</p> <p>(A) not only
(B) both
(C) where
(D) that</p> | <p>10. Your comparative analysis of the two literary works should not be less than 2,000 words, nor..... more than 2,500.</p> <p>(A) it should be
(B) should it be
(C) It is
(D) should be it</p> |

11.discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.
(A) The problem had already been
(B) The problem is already
(C) The problem has already
(D) The problem had already
12. Taner Ceylan – a hyperrealist is considered by many critics in the contemporary Istanbul circuit.
(A) Is the foremost Turkish artist
(B) the foremost Turkish artist
(C) foremost Turkish artist
(D) to be the foremost Turkish artist
13. Only through diplomatic means can a formal agreement be
(A) to reach
(B) reach
(C) reaching
(D) reached
14. The healthful properties of dietary fibre found mainly in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and legumes have for years.
(A) known
(B) been known
(C) knew
(D) be knowing
15. Noise pollution generally receives less attention than air pollution.
(A) does
(B) it does
(C) over does
(D) it does over
16. Stallholders in the covered bazaar wondered how much be able to stay there.
(A) longer they would
(B) would they longer
(C) they longer would
(D) they would longer
17. Today the cotton textile industry is important for the economy as it was a century ago.
(A) so
(B) more
(C) an
(D) as
18. People who reverse the letters of words to read suffer from dyslexia.
(A) if that said
(B) if he tries
(C) when tried
(D) when trying

PART B- FIND THE MISTAKES

Find the underlined word or phrase that is not acceptable in standard English and mark your choice on the given answer sheet.

19. Besides feeling the soil and sniff the air, farmers can now point gun-shaped meters at their crops to find out when the plants need watering.
- A B C D
20. One of the most common large mammals in the western part of the United States is the mule deer, which occupy a variety of habitats, ranging from dense coastal forest to arid desert low lands.
- A B C D
21. Some of the most famous historical buildings of our country, Vuni Palace is visited by many tourists every year.
- A B C D
22. George is so pleased with the beneficial results of swimming that he is having a pool build in the backyard.
- A B C D
23. Many lawsuits are resolved through settlement prior than court due to the effort and expense involved in trial.
- A B C D
24. Nearly all successful forms of social control is developed by employing those measures that are the least oppressive to the people concerned.
- A B C D
25. Whether to decrease further or even eliminate immigration into the United States is an extreme difficult and controversial question.
- A B C D
26. In dense woods where little sunlight penetrate, one is likely to find just about as much moss on the South side as on the North side of a tree trunk.
- A B C D
27. Parents have become so concerned about the television viewing habits of their children as they are beginning to censor the programs that enter their homes.
- A B C D
28. Never in the history of our family there has been more turmoil about such a relatively small issue.
- A B C D

PART C- SENTENCE COMPLETION

Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence.

29. _____ the astonishing variety of noises in the forest , one needs only to think of the rumbling of thunder, the whistling of the wind, the roaring of a waterfall, the gurgling of a brook or the rustling of leaves.
- A) If you want to distinguish amongst
 - B) In order to object to
 - C) To be convinced of
 - D) Aggravated by
30. It will not be through a succession of noises imitating those of life; _____ that the new orchestra will achieve the newest and most complicated aural emotions.
- A) as a new instrument will have to offer
 - B) which will invite young talented musicians to listen carefully to all noises.
 - C) to achieve a monumental reform in order to change everything
 - D) through a fantastic combination of varied rhythms
31. The audience in the Variety Theatre is not static like a stupid voyeur, _____ singing along with songs, accompanying the orchestra or engaging in bizarre dialogues.
- A) and being tranquil during the process
 - B) but joins noisily in the action
 - C) yet stops the interaction
 - D) in order to merge with the audience
32. Although it is clear that some chemicals are extremely dangerous, _____
- A) governments are often reluctant to stop their use.
 - B) people who use them should be careful.
 - C) the government is going to ban them.
 - D) many governments are taking strict measures to restrict their use.
33. Because diseases like cancer often need many years to develop, _____
- A) it is difficult to prove that they are caused by exposure to chemicals.
 - B) they are caused by dangerous chemicals in the environment.
 - C) they are not connected with pollution.
 - D) the role of a polluted environment is an indisputable fact of life.

PART D- VOCABULARY

Find the word that could replace the underlined word without a change of meaning in the sentence.

34. His preposterous remark embarrassed his friends.
(A) indiscreet
(B) ambiguous
(C) ridiculous
(D) absurd
35. The snow receded with the advent of spring.
(A) look
(B) returning
(C) coming
(D) sight
36. We have been conducting a survey on the dietary habits of university graduates.
(A) examining
(B) running
(C) condemning
(D) discussing
37. The professor wants Jane to improve the coherence of his term paper.
(A) rationality
(B) distinctiveness
(C) penmanship
(D) consistency
38. Jet propulsion aircraft superseded airplanes driven by propellers.
(A) supplanted
(B) maintained
(C) enhanced
(D) transgressed
39. Medical services retrogressed after funding had been cut.
(A) progressed
(B) regressed
(C) transformed
(D) modernized
40. The antecedent of the horse was a small four-toed animal.
(A) breeder
(B) competitor
(C) predecessor
(D) rival
41. The metal contracted when weather changed.
(A) shrunk
(B) twisted
(C) stuck
(D) broke
42. Lisa felt dejected after the interview and she said that she will most probably not get the job.
(A) discouraged
(B) determined
(C) convinced
(D) elated
43. Those who transgress the laws of society can be punished.
(A) violate
(B) disagree with
(C) disperse
(D) interfere with

PART E- PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

Read the following passages and choose the best answer. Write your choice on your answer sheet.

44. The history of science demonstrates in a fascinating manner that no scientific hypothesis is permanently valid in the form in which it was originally conceived. The internal consistency of a theory does not guarantee its retention by the scientists who specialize in that field, for every theory must adapt itself to revolutions of thought in allied fields. _____. Hence, in science there is no absolute gap between the logical structure of a theory and its empirical application or confirmation.

- A) The scientists need to prove that theory and fact are dependent.
- B) Such revolutions embody not only new theories but the perception and discrimination of new events.
- C) Because of this, a coherent order emerges to demonstrate the newly formed conceptions.
- D) Scientific theories present unfamiliar data which reveal the intellectual insight of a scientist.

45. When an individual enters the presence of others, they commonly seek to acquire information about him or her or to bring into play information about the person already possessed. They will be interested in his or her general socioeconomic status, conception of self, attitude toward them, competence, trust worthiness etc. _____. In other words, information about the individual helps to define the situation, enabling others to know in advance what he or she will expect of them and what they may expect of the individual. Informed in these ways, the others will know how best to act in order to call forth a desired response from him or her.

- A) Therefore, the first impression that he or she makes at a meeting is of great significance.
- B) The most important use of this personal information is to provide a topic of conversation.
- C) For example, a student might experience such a situation when attending a class for the first time.
- D) There are usually quite practical reasons for acquiring this information.

PART F - READING

Read the following passages and choose the best answer. Write your choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1 The case of Alzheimer's in UK

Dementia will kill one in three people over 65, but a survey of GPs reveals that almost two-thirds admit they are not properly taught to recognise the signs of it. Only 37 per cent of GPs say they have adequate basic training on dementia, according to research by the Alzheimer's Society. As a result, just 43 per cent of people with the condition are diagnosed, leaving hundreds of thousands of patients untreated, the charity claims. Around 800,000 people in the UK have a form of dementia, costing the economy more than £23bn every year. In less than 10 years, it is estimated that a million people will be living with the condition, rising to 1.7 million by 2051. If dementia is discovered and treated early, the onset of the worst symptoms can be delayed, giving people a better quality of life. The Alzheimer's Society also found that 75 per cent of GPs wanted to know more about the management of behavioural symptoms of the disease. The survey of 382 GPs was commissioned ahead of Dementia Awareness Week which begins tomorrow. Diane Abbott, Labour spokesperson on public health, said: "This is alarming, because we've got an ageing population with a higher incidence of Alzheimer's than ever. If dementia is caught early people can still have a high quality of life. But, if most GPs don't feel trained to deal with it, that's very worrying news for Britain's elderly and their families." Poor diagnosis rates can also be attributed to the embarrassment and fear that prevents some patients from coming forward. When asked what the barriers to identifying the disease were, 65 per cent of GPs said "many people with dementia do not present to general practice" and 66 per cent also cited the stigma attached to the disease as putting patients off visiting their doctor.

Allan Grogan, 70, from the Wirral, took his wife, Mavis, 67, to the doctor in 2006 when she first showed symptoms, but the GP dismissed her unusual behaviour as "no cause for concern". A year later she was diagnosed with Alzheimer's and now she is in full-time care in a nursing home. "She was telling the same stories, and doing little things such as wearing her coat inside the house or putting the dishes and cutlery in funny places," said Mr Grogan. "We were worried about it and took her to the GP and he said there was no cause for concern. It was only when we went back a second time that it was taken seriously. "Dr Alex Turnbull, a GP from Wigan, said: "Having a diagnosis of dementia as early as possible is really important, allowing people to plan for the future as well as to access support and potential treatments. But it is also vital that, as GPs, we get the support and information we need to help people to the best of our ability." An online learning tool to help GPs tackle the problem is being launched this week by the Alzheimer's Society and the British Medical Association.

Jeremy Hughes, chief executive of the Alzheimer's Society, said: "Currently, only 43 per cent of people with dementia get a formal diagnosis. This could be for several reasons, including stigma and lack of awareness in the general public, as well as people not visiting their doctor. "We need to support GPs as much as possible as they have a vital role to play in diagnosing and supporting people with the condition."

- 46- What is the main problem about Alzheimer's that the passage indicates?
- Most G.P's do not possess sufficient knowledge about the symptoms of this disease.
 - That it costs the economy more than 23 billion pounds every year.
 - That the patients try to avoid seeing their doctors.
 - There is an ageing population with a higher incidence of this disease.
- 47- According to the G.P's , why don't most of the patients with Alzheimer's come to see their doctors?
- Because of the poor diagnosis rates.
 - Getting a treatment for this disease costs quite a large amount of money.
 - Because of the way this disease is thought of in the society.
 - The G.P's don't have enough support from the Alzheimer's Society and the British Medical Association .
- 48- According to this passage , which statement can be deduced?
- The British Medical Association has initiated a two-week course for the G.P's in order to increase their knowledge about this disease.
 - Early diagnosis is of vital importance in the treatment of this disease.
 - The G.P's do not show enough concern for these patients.
 - Alzheimer's disease has always been an issue for the British Medical Association.
- 49- According to the passage, which of the following symptoms can be diagnosed as an early case of Alzheimer's?
- Feeling of embarrassment and fear in the presence of people
 - Eccentric bahavioral symptoms
 - Lack of awareness for societal events
 - The stigma attached to the disease.

PASSAGE II Sale of Olympic torches on eBay ignites controversy

70 police officers to guard one little flame might seem excessive, but the seven and a half thousand Olympic torch bearers still to run will no doubt be glad of the protection, after it has emerged that the torches they will carry have a street value of more than £100,000. The flame hadn't even arrived at its first overnight destination on Saturday before the torches appeared on eBay. The first sold this evening for £111,655, with more than forty available, their starting prices ranging from £1,000 to up to £150,000. The sales have attracted considerable ire, given the torchbearers were chosen from thousands of nominations, on the basis of their selflessness and community spirit. Each torchbearer is issued with their own torch and uniform, and can choose to purchase them for £295. Locog said in a statement that "The torch and uniform are the torchbearer's to do what they want with, we hope they find a good home."

One torchbearer, Paul James, said he had put his torch up for sale in order to raise money for the charity he volunteers with, Mencap. The flame made its way through Devon today from Plymouth to Exeter, through Dartmouth, Totnes, Paignton and the Torre Abbey in Torquay. Huge crowds greeted it, yet again, though some gave only qualified praise. "They've got ten people running through Dartmouth," said Paul Grant, a plumber, waiting for the torch to make its way around the town's famous harbour. "Only two of them are local. They've got one from Bristol, they've even got a Frenchman doing it. Well, he might be from the Channel Islands, I don't know." At the torch's lunchtime stopover at the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth, where Princes Philip, Charles and William have all served as naval cadets, it was treated to a "zumba" demonstration in the neighbouring park, the latest in an ever lengthening list of eccentricities to which the little flame will bear witness over the next 68 days.

- 50- According to this passage, what is the main controversy in respect to the Olympic torches?
- a) The torches were sold before they reached one of their stops.
 - b) The torch and the uniform are expected to be bought by a good person.
 - c) The torch bearers must be protected efficiently.
 - d) The buyers of these torches are paying a reasonable amount of money.
- 51- Which of the following can be deduced from the passage?
- a) The torchbearer needs to buy his own uniform and torch.
 - b) The sale of torches are raising huge amounts of money for charity.
 - c) The prices of torches are set too high for the public.
 - d) The torchbearers are protected extremely well due to the high cost of the torches.
- 52- What exactly is Paul Grant's problem?
- a) That the torch is stopping at the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth.
 - b) That the torch will stay there for more than two months.
 - c) That one of the people carrying the torch is a Frenchman.
 - d) That the torch has not arrived at its destination yet.

PASSAGE III Stronger sanctions needed to improve discipline, teachers say.

Corporal punishment was outlawed in state schools in 1987 and in public ones 12 years later

Troublemakers are disrupting classrooms because of the ban on corporal punishment and the failure of modern techniques to improve discipline, teachers warned yesterday. Speaking at the Association of Teachers and Lecturers' annual conference in Manchester, teachers criticised successive governments for failing to come up with effective alternatives to improve behaviour since the cane was outlawed 25 years ago. Julian Perfect, an inner-London teacher, told the conference that there had been no attempt to introduce a sanction that had the same deterrent effect on pupils. He said the likes of detention and suspension were not improving behaviour and many schools were fearful of excluding pupils. "Schools are now too fearful of their exclusion statistics or being made to take a disruptive pupil from another school if they do exclude permanently," he said. "Effective teaching cannot take place against a constant background of disruptive behaviour by pupils. "The use of existing methods for dealing with inappropriate behaviour is frequently constrained by a school's management attaching more importance to meeting retention targets or concern over loss of income than to backing up staff in disciplinary matters."

He added: "This motion does not seek the reinstatement of corporal punishment but rather the identification of additional forms of sanction to deal with inappropriate behaviour." Corporal punishment was outlawed in state schools in 1987 after the ban was approved by MPs in 1986. It was only banned in private schools 12 years later. A survey of teachers by the ATL last week showed the majority believed disruption in schools had become worse in the past five years. Mary Bousted, general secretary of the ATL, added that parents were also to blame for the rise in unruly behaviour – claiming some were failing to set boundaries for their children. "We're not doing our children any favours if we make them into 'little Buddhas' at home," she said. "We need to be more confident in saying what we feel is reasonable. How many parents ask their children to contribute to the household by doing jobs? Far too many children are waited on hand and foot." The Education Secretary, Michael Gove has given the go-ahead for schools to issue pupils with same-day detentions and introduced powers for them to search pupils for weapons or drugs. Dr Bousted said she believed the Government "had gone as far as it could" in helping teachers. It was now up to schools and parents to do their bit. In a survey conducted by the union, one secondary school teacher said: "The children know that our hands are tied and play up frequently. In the past two years we have only successfully excluded one pupil. It is the good students whose education is being wrecked who I feel for." A teaching assistant added: "I am very tired of the reluctance to take firm action against offending students.

- 53- According to this passage, which statement is wrong?
- a) Pupils with discipline problems cause ineffective teaching at schools.
 - b) Teachers want an effective method to improve the behavioral problems of the students in class.
 - c) Teachers believe that corporal punishment should be initiated in order to solve disciplinary matters.
 - d) The headmasters of the schools are usually interested in economic matters rather than the disciplinary problems of teachers.
- 54- What is the main problem according to the teachers?
- a) Excluding students from school for good.
 - b) The disruptive behaviour of the pupils in class.
 - c) Being made to accept disruptive students who are excluded from other schools.
 - d) Having no effective method to improve the behaviour of the students for the time being.
- 55- Which of the following statements would be incorrect according to Dr. Bousted?
- a) The children are not taught the importance of sharing a responsibility.
 - b) The problematic students should be excluded in order to maintain the education for good students.
 - c) Parents are also blamed for the behavioral problems of these children.
 - d) All the wishes of these children are fulfilled by their parents.