

Questions 1-20

Part One

Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passages. Use only ONE word in each blank.

Stress

Stress is a feeling (1) ----- we have when we react to events that don't make us feel very good. Such events can happen at school, like a test or examination, at your office, like getting a new boss or in your private life, like preparing (2) ----- a divorce. Our body (3) ----- certain hormones that it releases during times of stress. In this period more adrenalin gets into your blood. The hormones make your heartbeat go up and change your blood pressure and (4) ----- way you breathe. Blood vessels become wider and let more blood pass through. Our body heats up and produces sweat to cool it down. Stress response is (5) ----- your body does to fight stress. It makes you handle stress and do well during such situations. Stress response happens, for example, when you (6) --- ----- in a car and step on the brakes to avoid an accident. Or when you are the one chosen to shoot a penalty in a football game that may decide (7) ----- you win or lose.

Stress can be long term, like preparing for a difficult exam or having private problems with your parents, teachers or friends. Stress happens when you work too much and don't have the time to relax. This long- term stress keeps your body alert and pumps hormones into your bloodstream for a longer time. (8) ----- ----- can hurt your body, make you tired and weaken your immune system.

Although the right amount of stress can be good much stress isn't. A little stress can motivate you to study hard. But if stress lasts too long your body can't cope with it. Some people overact to stress and even make small problems seem difficult (9) ----- solve. They feel worried, upset and anxious all the time.

People who are experiencing long-term stress may have symptoms such as panic attacks, the feeling of constant pressure, quick change (10) ----- mood, depression, sleeping problems, headaches, smoking and too much alcohol consumption.

Originally Written by Seda Yekeler Sayfa 2

BİLKENT PAE SAMPLE

Referans: SEDA YEKELER ACADEMY

Language Questions 11-20

Watching a loved one suffering (11) ----- any severe illness is stressful and worrisome, and schizophrenia presents special concerns for family members. The stigma surrounding mental illness is a concern. People (12) ----- mental illness face discrimination, misunderstanding and stigma, and too often, families and parents (13) ----- ---- blamed for mental illness. Families (14) ----- internalize this as guilt or resentment.

Symptoms of schizophrenia are also challenging for family members to deal (15) ----- ----, especially at the onset of the disease. In the early days, the family may be in contradiction, believing (16) --- ----- the illness is something that their loved one is doing on purpose, and just needs to "get over" or "snap out of." Symptoms like hallucinations and delusions can be confusing and frightening, and cognitive deficits, fatigue, and disinterestedness can dramatically change personalities, leaving family members to grieve for the loss (17) ----- ----- the person they knew.

About half of people with schizophrenia can (18) ----- recognize that they are sick. This symptom, called anosognosia, has serious consequences. People who don't know that they are sick will not seek treatment. Watching a loved one refuse beneficial treatment (19) - ----- add a layer of heartbreak and frustration (20) -----families of people with schizophrenia

Originally Written by Seda Yekeler Sayfa 3

SEDA YEKELER ACADEMY

Language

Part Two

Questions 20-27

BİLKENT COPE SAMPLE

Read the passage below and choose a word from the box that best completes each blank. There are more words in the box than you need.

The process of weight (21) ----- is not easy. Often, your diet would involve elimination of varieties of food from meals. This restriction may seem repulsive to you and you might want to ignore them. You may appreciate unconditional methods more than the restrictive one.

You may cheer because there are methods of losing weight in which you do not have to (22) ----- with your favourite dishes. Food pairing forms the core of such diets. Combinations of certain foods make huge difference in the course of your loss weight. Such food pairing helps you to shed your weight faster. This method (23) ----- on the action of various compounds, present in your food. Every food adds weight but on combination of certain food, the reactions may rather help in loss weight than gain it. Broccoli and tomatoes are first to be mentioned in this context. The combination of these two regular ingredients of food helps the body to (24) -- ----- cancer. They are wonderful for prostatic health and enhance metabolism too. Take oatmeal and yoghurt at breakfast or before it to improve your digestive system because it plays a key role in weight loss. These are tasty and (25) ----- -. As they are highly fibrous, they give you a feel of well-fed more quickly than other foods. Addition of fruits and honey is never out of the book. Fruits and honey not only add taste to your meal but make it more beneficial, too. These are probiotic as well as prebiotic and help in the prevention of bloating after the consumption of meal. (26) ----- nutrition is the key to fast weight loss. Improper nutrition will leave you dissatisfied and your mind might get attracted towards unhealthy foods. Foods that contain necessary minerals, vitamins, etc. may not necessarily help in weight loss. You have to pair nutrient-rich food with fibre-rich food then you will get full with less quantity but will not (27) ----- nutrients either.

Originally Written by Seda Yekeler Sayfa 4

.SEDA YEKELER ACADEMY

Language

Part Three

Questions 11-18

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following lines can be used to form a word that fits in the blank space in the text. Fill in each space in this way. Spelling mistakes will be penalized.

Example: My assignment was *unsatisfactory*. So I had to *rewrite* it.

SATISFY WRITE

<p>The two main ----- (28) innovations of Gothic architecture were pointed arches and ogival or ribbed vaulting (Bony 1983). By the 12th century, architects realized the ----- (29) of the groined vault compared to the barrel vault and started to add ribs, which were used to ----- (30) the weight of the vault. Cross-ribbed vaulting functions in much the same manner as plain groined vaulting, except that it is reinforced with ribs, and can be made much thinner. The vault uses a diagonally reinforced arch resting on thin pillars, permitting the walls to be hollowed out (and thus, filled with windows), while also allowing the vaults to extend higher. At Amiens, for example, the introduction of an extra transverse rib between the diagonal ribs of the vault allowed for a lighter and more elevated interior. Such light, skeletal construction employing cross ribbed-vaults and other thin carrying structures (interior columns, exterior flying buttresses), replaced the ----- (31) of Romanesque vaults. This had the ----- (32) effect of opening up the interior space of a large building such as a church. As the Gothic era progressed, vaulting became ----- (33) complex and saw the development of more varied forms such as the quatri-partite vault and the sexpartite vault. Slender columns and stained glass windows also gave the church a more ----- (34) and ----- (35) effect.</p>	<p>(28) STRUCTURE (29) SUPERIOR (30) SUPPORTIVE (31) MASSIVE (32) REVOLUTION (33) INCREASE (34) SPACE (35) HIGH</p>
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LISTENING SECTION - PART ONE

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z-z3xohOs6giEDmKtydGGWcojPH_Szx3/view

You are going to listen to a lecture about OTZI THE ICEMAN. You will hear the lecture only once. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. Your notes will not be graded. You will be given questions to answer using your notes after BOTH lectures have finished. Now, you have 30 seconds to look at the headings.

INTRODUCTION

HOW OTZI WAS FOUND

RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS

OTZI'S POSSESSIONS

THEORIES REGARDING OTZI

LISTENING SECTION - PART ONE

Use your notes about OTZI THE ICEMAN to answer the following questions.

1) Otzi is especially important to science because of the _____.

1. A technique used to mummify his body
2. B good condition his body was in
3. C dry environment he was found in
4. D historical period he lived in
5. E valuable objects found with him

2) Otzi was found in a _____.

1. A grave near a hiking path
2. B grassy area near a wood
3. C valley high in the mountains
4. D heap of rubbish left by climbers
5. E lake near the Italian border

3) Why did the first attempt to recover the body fail?

1. A No suitable transport could be found
2. B The weather conditions were very bad
3. C The frozen body was too heavy to move
4. D No archaeologists were available to help
5. E The body lay under some heavy rocks

4) The design of the axe found with Otzi _____.

1. A was something archaeologists had never seen before
2. B indicated such tools were common in medieval Europe
3. C proved that the body was more than 5000 years old
4. D made it particularly suitable for carbon dating
5. E was used to make an initial estimate of his age

5) The condition of Otzi's teeth tells us about _____.

1. A how old he was when he died
2. B a disease caused by stress
3. C the injuries he had suffered
4. D the sort of food he consumed
5. E the type of medicine he used

6) The tattoos on Otzi's skin _____.

1. A were likely made with wooden needles
2. B cover most of his body
3. C display an interesting decorative style
4. D look very much like the tattoos people get today
5. E were probably intended to relieve pain

7) The copper axe that Otzi carried _____.

1. A indicates that he had a high status in his society
2. B had clearly been acquired through trade
3. C is the best example of this kind of tool ever found
4. D shows signs that it had been used in a fight
5. E was even older than Otzi himself

8) Which of the following is true of the wooden containers?

1. A Some food was found inside them
2. B They were designed to be used when travelling
3. C They were heavier than ceramic cooking pots
4. D Arrows and tools were carried in them
5. E They were badly damaged during the burial

9) Otzi carried some pieces of fungus with him because they _____.

1. A could be used to treat an illness he had
2. B provided him with emergency food supplies
3. C contained some oil he could use for cooking
4. D could be used to trap animals for food

5. E would come in handy if he needed to trade with anyone

10) What is surprising about the fur cap Otzi was wearing?

1. A It indicates Otzi led a relatively sophisticated lifestyle
2. B It was made from the fur of several different animals
3. C It is remarkably well preserved despite its age
4. D It had been made with a remarkable degree of skill
5. E It was decorated with ornaments made of grass

11) Some people think that Otzi may have been a shaman, because he _____.

6. A was a man of high status in his society
7. B lived alone high up in the mountains
8. C had a special kind of axe among his tools
9. D owned objects of religious significance
10. E wore the clothes typical of a spiritual leader

12) The lecturer thinks that Otzi was a _____.

1. A metal worker
2. B trader
3. C hunter
4. D soldier
5. E shepherd

13) New evidence about how Otzi died _____.

6. A was discovered thanks to research by a priest
7. B resulted from the analysis of crops
8. C resulted from scientific research on Alpine climate
9. D was related to a small object found in his body
10. E appeared shortly after the discovery of his body

14) Researchers now believe that before he died, Otzi had _____.

11. A killed at least one man
12. B suffered a broken arm
13. C lost a lot of blood
14. D used up all of his arrows
15. E fallen over while trying to run

- 15) The main purpose of this lecture is to _____.
16. A give details of some exciting new research on mummified bodies
 17. B evaluate recent changes to our understanding of prehistory
 18. C describe the discovery of and research on a prehistoric body
 19. D suggest new theories regarding the lives of ancient peoples
 20. E spread information about a recent archaeological discovery

LISTENING SECTION - PART TWO

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AqgWXdzewbWF83SvP1K2o7zCe8uuvwOXB/view>

You are going to listen to a lecture about THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. Your notes will not be graded.

WHAT CRITICAL EVALUATION IS

DONALD LEU'S EXPERIMENT

THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

INTERNET FRAUD

Use your notes about THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET to answer the following questions.

- 16) The speaker asks questions in the introduction in order to _____.
1. A engage the students in the lecture
 2. B remind the students of the previous lecture
 3. C test the students on the topic of the lecture
 4. D enable the students to evaluate the lecture
 5. E help the students to note down useful information
- 17) The main purpose of the lecture is to help university students _____.
6. A avoid Internet fraud
 7. B make quicker Internet searches
 8. C find information on the Internet
 9. D do more Internet research
 10. E use the Internet more carefully

18) According to the speaker, the most important aspect of critical evaluation is to check

_____.

1. A the source of the information
2. B if the information is reasonable and logical
3. C if other sources confirm the information
4. D the author's credentials
5. E whether the information is up to date

19) The Pacific Northwest tree octopus website was created in order to _____.

1. A inform students about an endangered species
2. B teach students how to preserve the environment
3. C test if students believe everything they read online
4. D show students that some people are skillful liars
5. E alert students of an obvious Internet scam

20) Which of the following is mentioned as a clue indicating that the information on Donald

Leu's website is not reliable?

1. A Bigfoot is listed as one of the threats to the tree octopus
2. B Octopuses have not adapted to harsh Scottish climate
3. C The Loch Ness Monster is compared to the tree octopus
4. D Research shows that the tree octopus is already extinct
5. E There's a lack of photographic evidence on the website

21) How does Donald Leu feel about the results of his online experiment?

- A Angry
- B Worried
- C Critical
- D Shocked
- E Disappointed

22) In order to give an example of misinformation found on the Internet, the lecturer refers to a website that is _____.

- A tolerant
- B boring
- C racist
- D unbiased
- E confusing

23) The lecturer mentions digitally altered photographs to show that _____.

1. A people usually believe everything they see online
2. B the consequences of sharing unproven information can be serious
3. C information regarding celebrities and politicians should not be believed
4. D photo editing software has developed faster than expected
5. E it is unwise to store photographs on your personal computer

24) An example of something going viral would be _____.

6. A an illness that stems from Internet addiction
7. B an Internet video that promotes health products
8. C a photo that is published on a reputable Internet site
9. D a story that gets passed around on the Internet
10. E a virus that damages information stored on the computer

25) When someone suspects a photo on the Internet is fake, the lecturer recommends _____.

1. A relying on the popular website Snopes.com
2. B disregarding it if it originated from social media
3. C criticizing those who created it for spreading misinformation
4. D reporting it to the relevant authorities immediately
5. E consulting several different sources before believing it is real

26) According to the lecture, why have some doctors started treating their patients with vitamin D3?

1. A Vitamin D3 supplements are less expensive on the Internet
2. B Detailed information about vitamin D3 can be found on the Internet
3. C Multiple studies confirm the benefits of taking vitamin D3
4. D Synthetic medicines are less effective than vitamin D3 therapy
5. E Patients who consult the Internet have been demanding it

27) What is Randy Pausch's opinion of Wikipedia?

1. A The information on Wikipedia is difficult to verify
2. B Wikipedia is as reliable as printed encyclopedias
3. C Using Wikipedia is better than using a library
4. D Wikipedia should hire more qualified editors
5. E It can be a useful backup to printed sources

28) According to the lecture, people tend to become victims of online fraud because _____.

- 6. A reputable companies ask for personal details to check their identity
- 7. B they try to make quick and easy money on the Internet
- 8. C they forget to print their receipts for online payments
- 9. D some fake websites look very similar to official websites
- 10. E they are tempted by offers at very low prices

29) In order to avoid falling for an online credit card scam, the speaker recommends _____.

- 11. A entering credit card numbers on the Internet one by one
- 12. B making only inexpensive purchases when shopping online
- 13. C dealing with famous, well-known businesses online
- 14. D checking the address bar at the top of the web browser
- 15. E comparing the offers made by several other companies

30) What is the speaker's attitude towards information found on the Internet?

- A Cautious
- B Trusting
- C Pessimistic

- D Cynical
- E Surprised

1	B	16	A
2	C	17	E
3	B	18	C
4	E	19	C
5	D	20	A
6	E	21	B
7	A	22	C
8	B	23	A
9	A	24	D
10	C	25	E
11	A	26	C
12	E	27	B
13	D	28	D
14	C	29	C
15	B	30	A

Speaking section

STUDENT 1

Assessor: Ok then, so can you tell me a little bit about yourself?

Student: Mmmm... OK.

A: Where're you from?

S: I'm from Sinop ehmmm.. but ehmm... I have been in Ankara for ten years. I living with my parents and ehmmm... I'm studying in BUSEL for two years.

A: OK. You said originally you're from Sinop. Can compare and contrast Sinop and Ankara?

S: Actually, I ehmm... I love Sinop better.

A: Why?

S: Because ehmm... people ehmmm... are more relaxed and ehmm... there is a sea and I love sea because ehmm... I think that seas give people to more ehmm... comfortable feelings. And ehmm... actually Sinop is a more historical place I think.

A: OK. Do you go there every year? Do you go there for holidays?

S: Almost every summer because my grandmother live there and we visit almost every year, summer.

A: You said people are more relaxed in Sinop. Why do you think that is? Why are people not so relaxed here in Ankara?

S: I don't know. Maybe Sinop is small, smaller than Ankara and in Ankara people generally, ehmm... people are generally nervous maybe because of traffic, maybe the, their jobs and... But in Sinop you ehmm... just walked everywhere and ehmm... but in Ankara if you want to go somewhere, you, and if you ehmm... have no car ehmm..., you have to be use public transportations.

A: Do you use public transport?

S: Yes, unfortunately. A: How do you get here in the mornings?

S: Ehmm... with school bus.

A: And how do you get to the school bus? Do you walk to the school bus? Do you take the metro?

S: No, just take me my homes, in front of my homes. It's not so far.

A: How long does it take?

S: Ehm... One hour. A: One hour?

S: Yes.

A: So you mentioned people living in Ankara get stressed because they have to take public transport because of the traffic. Are there any other things that can cause people stress when they live in a big city?

S: Mmm... Maybe ehmm... in the supermarkets there're more expensive foods and ehmm... people who have a children ehmm... they ehmm... want to buy them ehmm... more food, fruits, vegetables and things like that and I guess so many people ehmm... can't afford this and they nervous, they are nervous.

A: OK. So you're talking about food in the supermarket, people want to eat fresh fruit and vegetables. What kind of food do you like?

S: Ehmm... actually I love fruits... ehmm... and... but my mum ehmm... loves vegetables, my father loves meat, fish like things that. And ehmm... but my mum a preferred to cook vegetables more and my father and I feel sad sometimes.

A: So do you ever cook? Do you ever cook for your dad and yourself and your mum?
S: Ehmm... actually I don't know cook some ones.
A: Would you like to know how to cook? Would you like to learn?
S: Yes, yes. I guess I'll have to do this because ehmm... when I graduated from Bilkent, ehmm.. I will maybe go another city for job and ehmm... it's necessary.
A: What kind of things are you going to have to learn to cook?
S: Ehmmm.....
A: What are the basic things you need to know?
S: Soup, I think, and I guess ehmm... I should learn ehmm... many types of food because ehmm... if I ehmm... want to be health, I should ehmm... eat ehmm... different types of foods.
A: Do you think generally young people today have a healthy diet?
S: No.
A: No?
S: No.
A: Your friends for example, ones who maybe living in the dormitory, what kind of food do they eat?
S: Ehmm... They make pasta a lot and I think it's not a good thing. Ehmm... but I ehmm... I'm met someone in BUSEL, who is my friend for two months I think, and he ehmm... be careful, he's so careful to eating and ehmm... I impressed him because he don't eat fast food.
A: Do you ever eat fast food?
S: Yes, I eat.
A: Have you got a favourite fast food restaurant?
S: Burger King.
A: And what makes Burger King your favourite place?
S: Ehmm... I love its sauces I think, and...
A: Is it cheap?
S: Yeah, cheap.
A: Ok then. That's the end of the speaking exam... so thank you very much.
S: Me too

READING

Part One

Questions 1-8

Read the following three passages. On the optic form, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

First Passage

The janitor is the person who helps keep the school clean. Every morning students come from all over and walk into the school building. A building can get dirty, especially when a lot of people go into it. The janitor sweeps and mops the floors so that the dirt brought in gets cleaned up. The teacher is the person who runs the classroom. The teacher helps you learn about different topics and gives you assignments. If you don't understand something, you can ask the teacher for help.

The principal is the person who is in charge of the whole school. The principal is the leader of the school. The principal is in charge of all the teachers at the school. The principal is the person whom parents call when they want to talk to someone about the school. The principal usually sets high expectations for the students and makes sure that learning is happening in the school. American schools are in a city or town. The city or town has a leader, too. The leader is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city or town. The mayor works with the people in the city or town and the other people in the government to fix the problems of the city or town. The mayor has a lot of duties.

An American city or town is located within a state. Just like a city or town has a leader, a state has a leader, too. The leader of a state is called the governor. An American state is a part of the United States. There are 50 states, and each one has a governor. The person who is the leader of the United States of America is called the president. There have been over forty presidents throughout the course of America's history. The first president of the United States of America was George Washington.

1 What does the author list in this text?

- A **This passage lists some of the different jobs people have.**
- B This passage lists the mayors of America's five largest cities.
- C This passage lists all the Presidents of the United States.
- D This passage lists all school workers
- E This passage lists some of the different jobs people dream of

2 What is this text mainly about?

- A the responsibilities of janitors and governors
- B different people and their jobs**
- C how a janitor keeps a school clean
- D how to find a dream job
- E the responsibilities of presidents

Second Passage

The first libraries belonged to ancient kings. In the Middle Ages, monasteries and convents had libraries. The books in those libraries were written by hand, and they had pictures painted beside the words.

In the United States, most cities have public libraries. Inside most libraries are hundreds of books—and sometimes more!—many of which are available for taking home. Of course, you have to bring any book you borrow back to the library when you're done.

Libraries help people find information. As the ways people find information change, libraries need to change, too. The Internet is a tool that helps people find information much faster than if they were to look in books, so a lot of libraries have begun using computers and technology to help people keep learning.

The New York Public Library is the most famous library in New York City. When the main **branch** was opened in 1911, it had a collection of over one million books. Outside this main building, two giant stone lions guard the entrance. Since the library is over one hundred years old, bringing in new technology is not easy.

The New York Public Library now has computers in every building. You can use the computers to go on the Internet or to write a paper. The librarians will help if you have a question and there are even free classes to help people learn how to use new computer programs. But this is only the beginning of how the library wants to use technology.

In the basement of the library, there is a room filled with computer programmers and designers who are bringing new technology to the library. This place is called the NYPL Labs. Ben Vershbow runs the NYPL Labs. He wants to help the library reach more people. Ben runs projects using “crowdsourcing.”

“Crowdsourcing” means getting a lot of people involved to help with a project. Ben is currently using the Internet to find people to help with the library’s collection of menus. The library has thousands and thousands of old menus. You can see what people ate in the year 1900 and find out how much that food cost.

In the past, only people in New York could use the New York Public Library. Now, the library is online and everyone can enjoy it. Thanks to technology, we have a new kind of library.

3 What does the word "**branch**" in Paragraph 4 mean as used in this excerpt?

- A a part of a tree that grows from the trunk
- B the arm of a record player
- C a major part of government
- D a local store or organization**
- E a rival company

4 We can conclude that author wanted to explain:

- A how technology and computers changed the New York Public Library**
- B how public libraries in cities across the United States function
- C how the New York Public Library has changed the way people use computers
- D how crowdsourcing can help many people become involved in a project
- E how public libraries in New York state

5 What is the tone of the writer in this article?

- A Neutral**
- B Amused
- C Shocked
- D Pleased
- E Critical

Third Passage

On August 10, 2006, a 140-foot-long water main at the intersection of West Broadway and Duane Street in New York City finally had its fill, bursting open for the first time since it was built in 1870. The break caused flooding in 15 residential and office buildings, and some of them were immediately evacuated, meaning that everyone had to leave.

Part of bigger water supply systems, water mains are underground pipes that help bring water into peoples' homes, offices, restaurants, and anywhere there is a sink. Temperature change causes most water main breaks—even a ten-degree change can make water mains more susceptible to breaking. When temperatures fall below freezing or when the temperature becomes very hot, the ground around water mains shifts. This puts **stress** on water mains, and it might lead to water mains breaking.

When a water main breaks, it can shut off the water supply people use in their houses and businesses. Many people were stuck standing on the sidewalk in the very early hours of the morning, while others who lived in the neighborhood didn't even know about the incident until they saw it on the news.

"I just had to walk an extra block out of the way today. They got it fixed really quickly," said Annouchka Engel, who lives on Murray Street and West Broadway. "This morning there was water everywhere, and now it's almost all cleared up."

Local businesses, however, were instantly faced with devastating, unavoidable damages. "The majority of our stock is damaged, as well as a lot of our electronic equipment, but the city is going to compensate us," said Dajuah Morgan, Assistant Manager of the American Apparel store at 140 West Broadway. Once the basement had filled with water, as much as \$50,000 worth of merchandise was badly damaged, but she predicted the store would reopen again early that evening.

The telecommunication building at 60 Hudson Street, a longtime concern among residents because of its diesel fuel storage, experienced several feet of flooding in the basement.

"It happens in every city," said Michael Saucier, spokesperson for the Department of Environmental Protection, noting that the department had spent \$20-30 million each year replacing old water mains before they break. As he watched dozens of Con-Ed workers milling about West Broadway, Saucier astutely resolved, "You can't get to them all, though."

6 What is this article mainly about?

- A how New York City's water mains work
- B the story of one plumber who loses his job
- C the story of one business owner affected by a break
- D the solutions to New York City's water main problems

7 As used in the Paragraph 2, what does the word "stress" most nearly mean?

- A emphasis
- B physical pressure**
- C emotional pressure
- D importance
- E no attention

8 According to this text what is the cause of most water main breaks?

A vandalism and crime

B heat change

C shrinking city budgets

D flooded basements

E crowded streets

Part Two

Questions 9-20

Read the following two passages. On the optic form, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

First Passage

Umesh tapped on the window of a black car stopped at a red light. In his left hand, he held a blue plastic bucket full of soapy water that had gradually grown dirty from washing cars. A dripping brown rag dangled from his right hand. He set both down and peered into the window, cupping his hands around his eyes to see through his reflection. He saw the passenger, an older man dressed in a suit. He held up his bucket and rag, motioning to the windows. The passenger rolled down the window and handed Umesh some coins that added up to 20 rupees—enough to buy the boy a couple cups of tea. He said thank you, and started to wipe down the windows of the car with his rag. Once he finished, Umesh ran off to the side of the street before the light turned green. He covered his face against the black smoke emitted by the cars and buses. It was just another day of work for Umesh, a 10-year-old homeless boy in New Delhi, the capital of India. Umesh is just one of the estimated 300,000 children who live on the streets of New Delhi. Every day, the boy does odd jobs around the city to make money. He can make up to 200 rupees a day. That's only just over three U.S. dollars. Even though it's not a lot, it's enough for Umesh to survive.

When Umesh reached the side of the street, he set down his bucket and rag and wiped his brow. The sun was very strong, and Umesh was very hot. He sat down in the dirt and wondered what he could do next. After taking a short break, he wandered through the local market nearby. Even though it was getting late in the afternoon, the market was bustling. Women walked from stall to stall, picking up fresh vegetables and spices for their families. Men pushed through the crowd carrying heavy loads of produce. Umesh wandered around until he found his friend, Shubham. Shubham was also 10 years old, but he was shorter than Umesh by a couple of inches. He was a mischievous boy and always got himself into trouble. Umesh usually was the one who helped him out. Shubham was busy selling fruit to customers. Umesh asked if he could help. The two spent the rest of the day in the market trying to earn as much money as they could. They passed the time by telling jokes and talking about the new video game they wanted to try at the shop down the street.

Once it got dark outside, Umesh and Shubham decided to take their earnings to the local shop to finally play that game. A bunch of boys were already gathered outside, all awaiting their turn to try it out. As they waited, Umesh and Shubham went over to the cooler and pulled out two Thums Up, a popular cola drink in India. They paid the shopkeeper 10 rupees and sipped slowly on the cool soda. The cola was purchased with a good part of their earnings that day, so they **savored** every drop of the sweet drink. When it was finally their turn, they stepped up to the screen and grabbed the controllers to race cars that zoom around a pixelated racetrack.

The two boys played until other children started to line up behind them for a chance to drive. Umesh and Shubham walked down the dark dirt path leading to the New Delhi train station. There was a shelter right next to it that provided the boys with small meals and sometimes beds to sleep in. It all depended on how many children came to the shelter each night. When they strolled into the shelter, a volunteer guided them to two beds that sat next to each other. They were lucky that night, but on some nights they had to sleep on the floor. The man left and returned a couple of minutes later with a plate of samosas—a popular Indian snack often made out of spiced potatoes, onions, lentils, and peas stuffed into a fried dumpling. With full stomachs, they immediately fell asleep. Life as a homeless child in New Delhi was hard: Umesh had to work all day in the hot Indian sun, and he did not always know when his next meal would be or where he would sleep that night. As he drifted off to sleep, Umesh was just glad he had his friend Shubham with him.

9 What is Umesh doing at the beginning of Paragraph 1?

- A selling fruit
- B washing cars**
- C playing a game
- D eating samosas
- E stealing money

10 Even though being homeless is hard, Umesh still finds ways to have fun. What evidence from the Paragraph 2 best supports this conclusion?

- A “As they waited, Umesh and Shubham went over to the cooler and pulled out two Thums Up, a popular cola drink in India.”
- B “Umesh wandered around until he found his friend, Shubham. Shubham was also 10 years old, but he was shorter than Umesh by a couple of inches.”
- C When they strolled into the shelter, a volunteer guided them to two beds that sat next to each other. They were lucky that night.”
- D “They passed the time by telling jokes and talking about the new video game they wanted to try at the shop down the street.”**
- E “As they waited, Umesh and Shubham went over to the cooler and pulled out two sandwiches”

11 As used in this sentence in Paragraph 3, what does the word “**savor**” most nearly mean?

- A gulp down a drink quickly
- B think hard about something
- C pay money for something
- D enjoy for as long as possible**
- E escape as fast as possible

12 Based on paragraph 3, what kind of relationship do Umesh and Shubham have?

- A They are brothers.
- B They are cousins.
- C They are close friends.**
- D They are new friends.
- E They are neighbors

13 According to Paragraph 4 What main problem does Umesh face?

- A Umesh is homeless.**
- B Umesh is hungry.
- C Umesh is hot.
- D Umesh is tired.
- E Umesh is lonely.

14 Paragraph 4 concludes that this passage is mostly about

- A a homeless boy in New Delhi**
- B working at a market in New Delhi
- C the amount of money a homeless boy makes
- D a shelter for homeless children in New Delhi
- E food culture in India

Second Passage

Orville and Wilbur Wright, two brothers who lived at the turn of the 20th century, are often credited with being the inventors of the airplane. But in fact, they were not the first humans to launch an object into flight. Many had flown (and crashed) experimental aircraft before. They weren't even inventors to begin with. Instead, they started their careers as newspaper printers and bicycle-makers, then applied the design concepts and scientific principles they learned along the way to their ultimate innovation: a system of controls to fly the plane and keep it from crashing. It is this invention that gained them notice as inventors, and the admiration of the world. The Wright brothers were born in the Midwest. Wilbur was born in Indiana in 1867, and Orville followed four years later, in 1871, after the Wright family moved to Ohio. The two often played together as boys, and their favorite toy was a helicopter, brought home by their father from his travels in 1878. Adapted from a design created a few years earlier by French inventor Alphonse Pénau, the toy had blades that twirled with the help of a rubber band. When it inevitably broke, the boys built a replacement by themselves.

Though the boys never stopped tinkering, neither of them graduated from high school. Orville dropped out in 1889, his junior year of high school, to start a printing business. Together, the two published a newspaper, and they worked for commercial clients (including the famous African-American poet and writer Paul Dunbar, who had been their classmate in school). A few years later, when bicycles became all the rage in America, they added a repair and sales shop to their projects. By 1896, they had created and begun manufacturing their very own brand. If the brothers had kept on building bikes and printing poetry, they might have done very well for themselves, and we might have forgotten them by now. But instead, they used the proceeds from their business **ventures** to fund further tinkering in a new kind of interest: flying.

By this time, many people had been trying to invent an airplane that worked. Some airplanes were steam-powered; others had flapping wings, like birds. The German inventor Otto Lilienthal, also known as “The Glider King,” was appearing in all the papers, showing off his gliding machine, which he’d built based on his studies of storks. Though his gliders had no motors, instead coasting purely on air, they could keep a pilot hanging in the air under the right conditions. When Lilienthal made headlines again by plunging to his death in August of 1896 during a gliding accident, inventors knew they had to improve upon his designs, or else. There was no Internet to research designs back in 1896, so the brothers had to write letters to the Smithsonian Institution (today the world’s largest museum and research complex) to request more information about early flight pioneers. They pored over everything they could find, from Lilienthal’s designs to the diagrams of Leonardo da Vinci, who had sketched designs for both gliders and helicopters as early as the 1400s. And like many inventors before them, they watched a lot of birds.

One big difference between birds and early gliders, the brothers noticed, was that birds were able to “roll” right or left as the winds changed, and turned by shifting the angles of their wings. Much like a person riding a bicycle, they thought birds could “bank” or lean into turns, while still remaining stable and upright. By contrast, a glider pilot did not have the same level of control as a bird, leading him or her to topple over or crash, as Lilienthal did. The Wright brothers designed three-axis control to help the pilot guide the plane in all three dimensions. They created one innovation called “wing-warping” which allows the pilot to bend (or “warp”) the wings and help to turn the plane like a bird might do with its wings. They created another innovation called the “forward elevator” which helps the pilot to turn the plane upwards, toward the sky, or downward, toward the ground. And finally, they figured out a way to use that ship rudder after all: it could be used during turns to keep the plane from flipping over, as it had done in earlier gliding experiments.

By 1902, the Wright brothers were piloting hundreds of well-controlled glider flights (between September and October of 1902, they made between 700 and 1,000 glides). They finally felt confident enough to patent their “three-axis control” system. And they were ready to add engines to the equation. After searching around for the right motor for weeks, the brothers asked their bike-shop buddy, Charlie Taylor, to try his hand at creating a motor for an airplane. In six weeks, he had it ready. Just one year after they created their three-axis system, the brothers made their first motorized flight, and by doing so, made history.

15 According to this text, who is credited as the inventor(s) of the airplane?

A Otto Lillienthal

B Mark Thomas

C Alphonse Pénaud

D Charlie Taylor

E Orville and Wilbur Wright

16 The author tells about

- A Orville and Wilbur Wright's childhood in Indiana
- B how French inventor Alphonse Pénaud designed the helicopter
- C how the first airplane was invented**
- D flight patterns of migratory birds
- E American aviation industry

17 As used in the Paragraph 2, what does “ventures” most nearly mean?

- A distractions
- B inventions
- C designs
- D plans
- E projects**

18 Otto Lillienthal's gliding airplane design was not a success because

- A “By this time, many people had been trying to invent an airplane that worked. Some airplanes were steam-powered; others had flapping wings, like birds.”
- B “The German inventor Otto Lillienthal, also known as “The Gilder King,” was appearing in all the papers, showing off his gliding machine, which he'd built based on his studies of storks.”
- C “Though his gliders had no motors, instead coasting purely on air, they could keep a pilot hanging in the air under the right conditions.”
- D “When Lillienthal made headlines again by plunging to his death in August of 1896 during a gliding accident, inventors knew they had to improve upon his designs, or else.”**
- E The German inventor Otto Lillienthal, also known as “The Gilder King,” was appearing in all the papers, showing off his gliding machine, which he'd built based on someone's else studies of storks.”

19 Which of the following helped Orville and Wilbur to finally create a successful plane?

- A directly working with the German inventor Otto Lillienthal
- B their experience building experimental aircraft during their childhood
- C the research and designs of other inventors which Orville and Wilbur improved upon**
- D the formal education in Physics that Orville and Wilbur had both received
- E their experience building experimental aircraft during their university studies

20 This passage tells about

- A the creation of the first motorized airplane**
- B the Wright Brothers' bicycle business
- C Otto Lillienthal's gliders
- D the first transcontinental flight
- E history of airplanes

Third passage

1 Residents of Los Angeles, California, must deal with gridlock traffic every day. It can take up to an hour to get from the east side of the city to the west side, especially during rush hour, which can last up to three hours. Over the past decade, the city government has made legislative inroads in expanding and building public transportation, in part, in order to alleviate the hours of driving commuters must put in on a daily basis.

2 Car culture in Los Angeles is so pervasive that many residents oppose the building and expansion of existing subway and bus lines. Some residents, especially in high-density housing in Hollywood, have filed official complaints with the city and housing authority in areas that have been marked by government officials as potential opportunities for public transportation. One of the major complaints about the expansion of public transportation in Los Angeles has to do with residents losing their views of the city from their residences in the hilly neighborhoods just below the Hollywood Hills.

3 One of the issues that plagues transportation in Los Angeles is that it is basically necessary to own a car—due to the city’s sprawl and far-flung neighborhoods—in order to get by. Public transportation in the city consists primarily of an **inefficient** bus system, which does not run on a consistent and timely schedule, often getting stuck in the same traffic as cars, and an incomplete subway system, which is inaccessible to many commuters. For wealthier residents of Los Angeles, who are able to pay monthly car payments and ever-rising gas costs, this issue does not hold much importance.

4 However, the issue is a daily problem for Angelenos (that is the name of Los Angeles’s inhabitants) who are unable to purchase or rent a car. They must leave early to get to work on time, and they return home late. The commute bleeds into work-life balance, making it difficult to have significant personal or family time after getting home.

5 In 2008, city officials put forward Measure R, a piece of legislation that would raise sales taxes by a half-cent for 30 years. The measure was then extended in 2012 with the name of Measure J. The publication The Huffington Post reported that the money would go toward transportation projects and improvements promoted as a way to “improve the environment by getting more Angelenos out of their cars and into the region’s growing subway, light rail, and bus services.” By 2039, Measures R and J will have been responsible for the funding of the construction or expansion of a dozen rail lines in Los Angeles County.

6 The specific projects that Measure R is intended to fund include: the “Subway to the Sea,” which will run through Beverly Hills; the Green Line light rail, which will run to LAX International Airport; the addition of carpool lanes (accessible only to cars driving two or more people) to major freeways; and the widening of the I-5 freeway. Angelenos have met these projects with a variety of emotions: one of the more notorious reactions has been dissent, even outright hostility.

7 To those who had initially been opposed to Measure R, a significant event in Los Angeles transportation history provided some perspective: the so-called “Carmageddon.” The Sepulveda Pass is a 10-mile stretch of the I-405 freeway, with Sepulveda Boulevard winding along next to it, which connects drivers to the San Fernando Valley and to the west side of Los Angeles, as well as Mulholland Drive. As part of the Sepulveda Pass Improvements Project, the I-405 was closed on the Sepulveda Pass to all drivers for an entire weekend in 2011 in order to expand one of the bridges that connects Mulholland Drive across the hills of the Santa Monica Mountain range.

8 The expansion was necessary in order to introduce an extra lane to the I-405, a project intended to alleviate the high levels of traffic that occur in the Sepulveda Pass on an almost hourly basis. The weekend closure would be mimicked almost exactly a year later, during the summer of 2012, in order to do more roadwork.

9 The lead-up to “Carmageddon” was feverish: then-Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa urged residents to get out of town, or at least to stay off the roads; billboards were posted up all over the city letting Angelenos know about the coming closure; radio statements were made by all the major radio personalities; one airline offered four-dollar plane rides from Los Angeles to Orange County; bike groups sponsored cross-city excursions; helicopter companies offered half-hour long discounted rides to see the construction in action from the air; and local bars and restaurants offered “Carmageddon” specials, which included special dishes and discounts on food and drink.

10 The Los Angeles Police Department was brought in to ensure drivers did not sneak onto the freeway or onto Sepulveda both the San Fernando Valley and the west side of Los Angeles, residents were interviewed and questioned about their experience of “Carmageddon” and what their plans were for the weekend. Because of the furor leading up to the weekend, the lack of tension shocked many people when the closure actually occurred. People weren’t even driving on freeways and streets unaffected by the closure. The streets were, for once, close to empty and free from traffic. In a sense, it was as if a breath of fresh air had descended on the city. People realized that maybe they didn’t need cars to survive in Los Angeles. This realization only strengthened the response to the need for public transportation in Los Angeles.

21 According to the first paragraph, with which issue residents of Los Angeles must deal every day

A building public transportation

B alleviation the hours of driving commuters

C crowded streets

D no road to get from the east side of the city to the west side

E with gridlock traffic

22 In paragraph 2, the writer mentioning about the main problem of residents of Hollywood, which is

A existing subway and bus lines

B potential opportunities for better housing

C potential opportunities for public transportation

D losing opportunity to commute freely

E losing their views of the city from their residences

23 The main idea expressed in paragraph 2 is that car culture in Los Angeles is

A pervasive

B marked by government officials as potential opportunities for public transportation

C a reason why residents complain

D very efficient

E still develops

24 According to the writer in paragraph 3, public transportation in the city is

- A necessity
- B well-planned
- C well-scheduled
- D complete
- E inefficient**

25 As used in paragraph 3, what does the word “**inefficient**” mean?

- A poorly operated**
- B important
- C logical
- D dangerous
- E weird

26 Which of the following statements is true according to paragraph 4?

- A cars are too expensive**
- B no place to rent a car
- C no place to park a car
- D they come home too late
- E no time for family car trips

27 According to the passage, what must residents of Los Angeles, California, deal with?

- A badly constructed roadway
- B unpredictable weather
- C traffic problems**
- D government gridlock
- E lack of cars

28 What problem do Measure R and J attempt to address in paragraph 5?

- A Measure R and J attempt to reverse “Carmageddon.”
- B Measure R and J attempt to lower taxes for Angelenos.
- C Measure R and J attempt to encourage more Angelenos to use their cars
- D Measure R and J attempt to expand public transportation in Los Angeles**
- E Measure R and J attempt to expand public transportation in the USA

29 In the passage, the author describes the many hours that it takes for drivers to get across Los Angeles. Based on this evidence, what conclusion can be made?

- A Gridlock traffic in Los Angeles is very bad.**
- B Angelenos need to get their cars fixed.
- C Los Angeles has a great system of public transportation.
- D There are very few cars in Los Angeles.
- E Angelenos need to get more buses and metro lines.

30 According to paragraph 6 which project Measure R is planning to fund

- A the “Subway to the Sea
- B the Green Line light rail
- C LAX International Airport
- D widening of the I-5 freeway
- E all above

31 According to paragraph 7 how did Angelenos most likely feel in the lead-up to “Carmeggedon”?

- A terrified
- B anxious**
- C happy
- D confused
- E delighted

32 What is the main intention of the project mentioned in the paragraph 8?

- A mimicking other successful story
- B postponing it almost for a year
- C to work on hourly basis
- D to complete all plans by summer 2012
- E to alleviate the high levels of traffic**

33 According to paragraph 9. Which statement is not true?

- A radio statements were made by all the major radio personalities
- B Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa warned people about the coming closure
- C Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa urged residents to stay off the roads
- D Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa urged residents to get out of town
- E radio statements were made just by Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa**

34 According to information given in paragraph 10 how police were trying to ensure drivers did not sneak onto the freeway?

- A by waiting for the weekend
- B by letting people go just during weekends
- C by creating tension in the city
- D by blocking freeways
- E by interviewing residents and asking their plans for upcoming weekends**

35 What is the main idea of this passage?

- A Los Angeles has a great system of public transportation.
- B Los Angeles needs a solution to its traffic problem.**
- C “Carmageddon” was very harmful to Los Angeles.
- D Car culture improves the lives of people in Los Angeles.
- E Los Angeles needs a solution to its ecologic problem.

	EXAM #1
1	A
2	B
3	D
4	A
5	A
6	D
7	B
8	B
9	B
10	D
11	D
12	C
13	A
14	A
15	E
16	C
17	E
18	D
19	C
20	A
21	E
22	E
23	A
24	E
25	A
26	A
27	C
28	D
29	A
30	A
31	B
32	E
33	E
34	E

WRITING SECTION

1 ESSAY WRITING DURATION: 60 minutes.

Write a composition of about 350 words.

Compare a couple's life before and after having a baby. What activities are no longer done after having a baby? What activities are more difficult? What are some new experiences that couples have after having a baby?