

**ACADEMIC READING and LISTENING SECTION****Part 1. ACADEMIC READING****Time: 65 minutes****Reading-1**

- A. On every 5 November in Britain on Guy Fawkes Day, the British remember the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. This refers to a series of events starting with Guy Fawkes and Catholic traitors' attempts to blow up Parliament and assassinate James I of England, who was the King back then. Many people know how Fawkes was caught in the act, imprisoned and tortured at the Tower of London. He and his friends were also known to die after they got severely injured in prison. However, still a lot of British people are not really aware of who Guy Fawkes was. So who was the man behind this plot?
- B. Guy Fawkes was born in York in 1570. His father was a church lawyer and well-known Protestant in the city. He had two brothers, John and Christopher. However, his mother's family included secret Catholics. At that time, it was dangerous to be Catholic. That was because many plots and rebellions against Elizabeth I, the queen of England back then, were led by Catholics. Therefore, Catholics faced severe punishments. Catholic priests who were caught leading secret religious services were tortured and killed. For this reason, from the outside, the Fawkes were a truly Protestant family although they had Catholic family members who did not reveal their true belief. This lasted until the father of Guy Fawkes died when Guy was 8 years old. After his father's sudden death, his mother remarried, this time to a Catholic. The young Guy was drawn strongly to his stepfather's religion, and although he knew of the dangers, he converted to Catholicism. He even set off to Europe to fight for Catholic Spain against Protestant Dutch reformers at the age of 21.
- C. Fawkes was a good looking man, tall and strong, with thick reddish-brown hair and beard, and an impressive moustache. His friends in Europe described him admiringly as a man of great loyalty, who was calm in nature, a true enemy in fights, a faithful friend, and punctual for religious ceremonies. This young man's future changed when he met Englishman Thomas Wintour in Spain. Wintour was looking around for allies to join a group of Catholic traitors based in England. For him, Guy Fawkes was a perfect match because he was brave and skillful. He was also passionate about what he believed. The two men returned to England together in 1604, where James I, a protestant leader, had become the king the previous year.
- D. With the new reign, Catholics across the country had hoped for the end of the religious **persecution** they suffered for so long. After all, the King's mother - Mary, Queen of Scots - had been a devoted Catholic. However, as opposed to the expectations, the new King had a hostile attitude towards Catholicism. They were soon disappointed with the king's intolerance towards Catholics. For this reason, the traitors, with whom Guy Fawkes worked willingly, decided on a cruel plan. Their plan was to blow up Parliament during its opening on November, 5 when the Queen, James I and their son would also be present, and would be killed.
- E. Along with Fawkes, several members of his family took part in the plan. However, surprisingly, no one in the group knew much about gunpowder, an explosive substance. Fawkes had some idea about the explosives thanks to his military days when he had learned the use of other explosives from experts. Naturally, he was chosen to set the explosives in the cellars underneath the Houses of Parliament. However, the plan failed due to an anonymous letter sent to the authorities in late October. Despite all



the careful arrangements they had made to ensure a smooth operation of murder, the King, his family and his Protestant ministers were saved.

- F. Royal guards searched the Parliament building at midnight and in the early hours of November, 5. Fawkes was found in the cellars, with a fuse, a small lamp, a box of matches and 36 poorly-hidden barrels of gunpowder. He was absolutely shocked when he saw the royal soldiers. He resisted for some time to activate the bomb by fighting with the soldiers, but failed. He is said to have been carrying a lamp when he was arrested in the cellars underneath the Houses of Parliament on the night of November 4 and 5, 1605 and the lamp helped the soldiers to locate him easily. This lamp was given to the University of Oxford to be protected and displayed as a symbol of the day when a major terrorist incident was prevented at the last minute.
- G. When Fawkes was arrested, he was taken to the King. When asked what he was doing in the cellars, Guy Fawkes replied boldly: 'I wish to blow the Scottish King and all of his Scottish Lords back to Scotland.' He also expressed his regret at having failed. Although he was insulted, James I couldn't help but praise the traitor's courage. Fawkes was brought to the Tower of London to be imprisoned and killed. This plan has always been remembered as one of the bloodiest terrorist attacks that failed in history.

Choose the best option to answer the questions 1-8 (1 point each).

1. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to paragraph A?
 - A. The gunpowder plot is recalled by the people in Britain every year on a certain date.
 - B. Guy Fawkes and his friends had other purposes than killing the King.
 - C. Guy Fawkes and his friends experienced physical pain after they were arrested.
 - D. The real identity of Guy Fawkes is familiar to many people in England.

2. According to paragraph B, Guy Fawkes _____.
 - A. lived in a time when people had to hide their religious beliefs due to the fear of serious punishments
 - B. became a Catholic because of the pressure of the secret Catholics in his mother's family
 - C. felt heartbroken after his mother's marriage to a Catholic, so left home and went to Spain
 - D. was unaware of the results of being a Catholic at that time, so he quickly accepted to become one

3. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a personality trait of Guy Fawkes in paragraph C?
 - A. Not being late for religious rituals
 - B. Not insisting on his ideas
 - C. Fighting hard
 - D. Showing courage

4. What is the word "**persecution**" in paragraph D closest in meaning to?
 - A. belief
 - B. pressure
 - C. ceremony
 - D. movement



5. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph **D**?
- A. The situation in England got even worse when King's mother chose to be a Catholic.
 - B. Catholics expected to have better conditions when they had a new King.
 - C. Guy Fawkes hesitated to take part in the group who was planning to kill the royal family.
 - D. On November 5, the King was expected to be in Parliament owing to a religious ceremony.
6. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to the paragraph **E**?
- A. The king would have been killed if he had not been informed about the plan by someone from Fawkes's family.
 - B. The king and his family would not have been the only ones to be killed if the plan had been successful.
 - C. Fawkes had learned a couple of things about explosive materials during his army days.
 - D. It was Guy Fawkes who installed explosives under the building as other group members did not have any expertise in this field.
7. According to Paragraph **F**, the lamp that Guy Fawkes was carrying on November 5 _____.
- A. set the cellars on fire during his fight with the soldiers
 - B. represents how a large scale destruction was narrowly avoided
 - C. enabled him to find his way in the cellars while being chased by soldiers
 - D. was placed between gunpowder barrels which assisted the soldiers in the search
8. According to paragraph **G**, how did Fawkes react when he was arrested?
- A. Regretfully
 - B. Worriedly
 - C. Hesitantly
 - D. Fearlessly

Reading-2

THE STORY OF NELLIE BLY

- A. In 1887, Nellie Bly entered the office of the *New York World*, one of the leading newspapers in the country. She rushed to the editor's office and stated that she wanted to write a story on the immigrant experience in the United States. Although the editor declined her story, he gave her another issue to deal with and assigned her to investigate one of New York's most notorious mental hospitals, which was accused of treating the patients in an inhumane way. Bly not only accepted the challenge to work in a hospital with a bad reputation, but she also decided to fake mental illness to gain admission and reveal to the whole public how patients were treated. With this brave act, Bly not only got the job she wanted, but also proved that she was going to be one of the leading female journalists in history.
- B. Elizabeth Jane Cochran, better known as Nellie Bly, was born on May 5, 1864. Her family owned a productive mill with a high income in Cochran, Pennsylvania. At the age of six, Bly lost her father. Unable to maintain their house and land, the family moved to Indiana. Her mother remarried, but later divorced because of abuse. Due to the family's financial crisis, Nellie Bly was unable to finish her education at Indiana Teacher's College. No longer in school, she unwillingly focused on helping her mother run a boardinghouse. What she really wanted, however, was to write. One day, an upset Bly decided to write a letter to the editor of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. Her short letter pointed out the paper's negative representation of women. The editor not only read Bly's response, but also printed her comments, and offered Bly a job as columnist. As a newspaper writer, she took the pen name "Nellie Bly" and started her writing career.



- C. Although Bly was a popular columnist, she was often asked to write pieces that addressed women only. Wanting to address both men and women, Bly began looking for a newspaper that would allow her to write more serious work. In 1886, she moved to New York City, where she found it extremely hard to find work as a woman. This was when she decided to fake mental illness to get the job at the *New York World*. Thanks to her persuasive **feigning**, she managed to stay in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island for ten days. The paper published Bly's articles about her time there in a six-part series; *Ten Days in a Mad-House*, which quickly made Bly one of the most famous journalists in the United States. Her report of conditions among the patients, led to a grand-jury investigation of the asylum and helped bring about the necessary improvements in patient care.
- D. Bly continued reporting similar events in person by spending time in factories, jails and legislature. She even managed to reveal corruption in politics. In 1887, she traveled through Mexico for several months and sent back reports on criminal acts of politicians and the condition of the poor. Her sharply critical articles angered Mexican officials and caused her removal from the country. The articles were then collected in a book named *Six Months in Mexico*.
- E. Bly's successful career reached new heights on November 14, 1889 when she decided to sail from New York to travel around the world to beat the record of Phileas Fogg, the hero of Jules Verne's romance *Around the World in Eighty Days*. The *New York World* built up the story by running daily articles and organizing a guessing contest in which whoever was the closest to guess Bly's time in circling the globe would get a trip to Europe. There were nearly one million entries in the contest. Bly got on ships, trains and boats, rode horses and donkeys. Everywhere, she was greeted by bands and fireworks. On the final stage of her journey, the *New York World* transported her from San Francisco to New York by a special train. Her time of travel was 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes 14 seconds, shorter than that of her imaginary rival. The adventure made her famous. Her travel book *Around the World in Seventy-two Days* was a great success and the name Nellie Bly became widely known as a female star reporter.
- F. In 1895, Bly married millionaire Robert Seamen and retired from journalism. Soon after their marriage, Bly's husband died, leaving her in control of a massive manufacturing company and a huge fortune. Her curiosity and independent spirit brought her great success in business. Bly went on to patent several inventions related to oil manufacturing, many of which are still used today. In her later years, Bly returned to journalism, covering the women's rights movement and World War I. While still working as a writer, Bly died in 1922.
- G. She was by far the best-known woman journalist of her day. At a time when a woman's contribution to a newspaper was generally confined to "women's pages," Bly was given a rare opportunity to report on wider issues. Furthermore, her hands-on approach to stories developed into a practice now called "investigative journalism". She is still referred to as one of the leading journalists of all times.

Choose the best option to answer the questions 9-17 (1 point each).

9. According to paragraph A, Bly's work regarding the mental hospital did **NOT** _____.
- A. give her a chance to closely observe the patients treated there
 - B. lead to the discovery of new treatment methods for mental patients
 - C. enable her to get a job at the *New York World*
 - D. make her gain fame as a brave journalist
10. We can infer from paragraph B that Bly was _____.
- A. born into a wealthy family
 - B. sent to a boarding school
 - C. content with helping her mother
 - D. unsure of her future career



11. According to paragraph **B**, Bly's letter to *Pittsburgh Dispatch* was _____.

- A. a call for women to fight for equal representation
- B. a criticism against the paper's attitude towards women
- C. published by the pen name *Nellie Bly*
- D. neglected by the paper

12. According to paragraph **C**, Bly _____.

- A. had few people following her column
- B. was able to choose the content of her articles
- C. moved to New York because she was offered a job there
- D. found an unusual way to make her articles published

13. In paragraph **C**, the word "**feigning**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. pretending
- B. recovering
- C. revealing
- D. threatening

14. According to paragraph **D**, the book *Six Months in Mexico* _____.

- A. is a sum of Bly's touristic expeditions in Mexico
- B. led to her being put into jail in Mexico
- C. resulted in her being forced to leave the country
- D. led to a political conflict between Mexican and U.S. officials

15. According to paragraph **E**, Bly's travel around the world _____.

- A. inspired Jules Verne to write the book *Around the World in Eighty Days*
- B. led to a contest where millions rushed to reach Europe before her
- C. included a number of different means of transportation
- D. resulted in disappointment due to a delay in the San Francisco train

16. According to paragraph **F**, as a result of her husband's death, Bly _____.

- A. became the owner of a considerable wealth
- B. founded a newspaper with the money she received from her husband
- C. lost her curious spirit and became dependent on her husband's money
- D. employed female workers to support the women's rights movement

17. The writer's attitude towards Bly is _____.

- A. critical
- B. suspicious
- C. supportive
- D. humorous

**Reading-3****Isaac Newton**

- I. Born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England, Isaac Newton was a physicist and mathematician who made discoveries in optics, physics and mathematics. Newton was the only son of a local farmer who died three months before he was born. When he was three, his mother remarried, leaving young Newton with his grandmother. **18.** _____ At age twelve, Newton was reunited with his mother after her second husband died. He had been attending school, but his mother took him out, for her plan was to make him a farmer and have him run her farm. Newton failed completely as he found farming monotonous and took no interest in the job.
- II. Luckily, Newton was allowed to return to school thanks to one of his uncles. Sensing Newton's intellectual abilities, the uncle, a graduate of the University of Cambridge's Trinity College, persuaded Newton's mother to let him study there rather than work on the farm. When Newton arrived at Cambridge, the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century had already been a force to be considered. During his first three years at Cambridge, Newton was taught the standard curriculum, but was fascinated by the many new ideas being developed. Due to spending his spare time reading about new theories, Newton graduated with no honors and an average graduation grade that was just sufficient to get him into an advanced degree program. However, in 1665, the epidemic of Great Plague struck Cambridge, forcing it to close temporarily. **19.** _____ When the threat of plague ended in 1667, Newton returned to Cambridge and, two years later, became a professor there.
- III. As a professor, Newton worked on optics as his initial topic of research and used the reflecting telescope that he had designed and constructed in 1668, which was his first major public scientific achievement. This invention helped prove his theories about light and color. However, not everyone was enthusiastic about Newton's discoveries. One of the people who were opposed to his ideas was Robert Hooke, a scientist well known for his work in optics. While Newton theorized that white light was a composite of all colors of the spectrum and that light was composed of particles, Hooke believed it was composed of waves. Hooke rejected Newton's findings, attacking both his methodology and conclusions. **20.** _____ This trait was certainly a factor in the nervous breakdown that Newton suffered in 1678. After that event, Newton isolated himself from public life for nearly six years, developing and perfecting his theories so that no one could criticize him.
- IV. In 1684, a debate about planetary motion led some leading scientists to consult Newton, and they learned he had been studying this topic intensely. They convinced him to publish his findings in a book, and in 1687, Newton published *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. Being one of the most important works in the history of science, it explains many of the basic concepts of physics. **21.** _____ Interestingly, Newton never accepted the idea of science as a cooperative effort, and his strong promotion of his own discoveries continued to cause conflict with other scientists. Nevertheless, Newton became one of the most famous and wealthy men in Europe, giving generous gifts to charity. He never married or made many friends, and in his later years, his pride and insecurity caused his few friends to worry about his mental stability. Newton died in his sleep in London on 20 March, 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey among kings and queens.



For questions 18-21 match the missing statement with the correct paragraph and transfer your answers to the optical form (1 point each). There is **ONE EXTRA STATEMENT**.

- A. Newton returned home and studied persistently on his own, discovering the basics of calculus, experimenting with light and color, and gaining insights into planetary motion.
- B. The experience of being abandoned at an early age left a mark on Newton, who was always insecure in his relationships for the rest of his life.
- C. Unable to handle the critique, Newton lost control of his anger which was a reaction to criticism that continued throughout his life.
- D. Although he requested some other scientists to make valuable contributions to this groundbreaking book, he was rejected many times.
- E. This book immediately brought Newton international fame, and he became more involved in public affairs and did less scientific research.

Reading-4

- I. To the surprise of all other countries, Finland's 36-year-old female Prime Minister, Sanna Marin, heads a governing coalition of five political parties, all led by women and almost all aged in their 30s. This is the result of a national movement for gender equity that makes Finland one of the most developed and thriving countries in the world. Here is how gender equity helped Finland become one of the best players in the league of developed countries.
- II. In 1906, Finland was the first country to give women full political rights to both vote and be voted. A year later, the 19 women elected to the Finnish parliament were the first female parliamentarians in the world. Today, roughly half of the nation's legislative and ministerial positions in Finland are held by women. Indeed, Finland has much to be proud of in the effort to fight against gender bias and obviously, it is the result of a number of accomplishments in women's rights, including a generous parental leave for both parents and full participation of women in political leadership and many other professions.
- III. Finland's gender progress is one of the most inspiring features of this nation and we, as the *Pelit Magazine*, wanted to find out how it happened. So we asked the leader who was ranked as the nation's most inspiring woman: Tarja Halonen, a cat lover, basketball player and a 77-year-old grandmother who served as the nation's first female president for 12 years. "Finland is a small nation," former President Halonen explained to us last year from her home. "For 700 years, we were a part of our western neighbor, Sweden. Then we were a part of Russia for 100 years. Now our independence has lasted more than 100 years. In that time, we have had one civil war, two world wars and many difficulties. We have learned to be independent, hardworking, and stubborn. Perhaps all these experiences and hardships somehow helped us realize that a society needs both men and women to fully function. Here in Finland, we have an old tradition of women being strong. We have to be strong in order to survive and take care of our families when our husbands are away at war or worse, gone for good." said Halonen.
- IV. In Finland, gender equity is an essential part of life, just like the social services such as health care and high-quality education that are offered to all citizens and are non-negotiable for a society. However, that's not to say Finland doesn't have its share of social problems, including alcoholism and sexual harassment. There is domestic violence in Finland, with 23% of 15 to 49-year-old women experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetimes according to data. Racism is a problem, too. A 2020 report by the Finnish government found that 80% of people of African heritage have experienced discrimination based on the color of their skin. "Racism runs deep" in Finland, the report declared. "Our ways of thinking and our modes of action are to a large extent racist even if we do not notice it or are unwilling to admit it."



- V. However, at the same time, Finland is one of the world leaders in striving to achieve a better life for all its citizens. Its public services and schools are among the best on the globe. The strong participation of women in decision-making has helped build a nation that ranks first among the world's 193 nations in sustainable development, according to a 2021 United Nations report. This report showed that Finland has nearly achieved all the goals of the UN for improving health, education, water, energy, and peace, reducing poverty and inequality. And far from being a socialist economy, Finland is, in fact, a thriving, free-market economy that boasts both the world's best business environment and the strongest rule of law. "Women's full and equal participation in society has made Finland's development possible," Prime Minister Marin said in a speech at last year's Generation Equality Forum. In Finland, there is emphasis on the idea of partnership between women and men, rather than a competition of "women versus men". The collective Finnish desire to care for each and every member of society is common at all levels of the society.
- VI. Finland is not necessarily better than many other nations. However, it definitely sets an example of how the whole society thrives when it truly makes each gender full partners in power and cares for all its citizens with fairness and compassion. The people of Finland acknowledge that this is still a work in progress, but they are showing the world why it is worth striving for.

For Questions 22 – 25, please choose the main idea for the **RELEVANT PARAGRAPH** (1 point each). There is **ONE EXTRA STATEMENT**.

22. MAIN IDEA OF PARAGRAPH II: _____

23. MAIN IDEA OF PARAGRAPH III: _____

24. MAIN IDEA OF PARAGRAPH IV: _____

25. MAIN IDEA OF PARAGRAPH V: _____

- A. The active participation of women in social life makes Finland one of the top ranking countries in the world in a number of fields.
- B. Finland has learned how important it is for women to stand on their own feet the hard way throughout its turbulent history, which has contributed to their establishment of a more equal society.
- C. Although Finland enjoys various social rights, which are an indispensable part of citizenship, it has its share of social problems as well.
- D. Finland's government has a history of pioneering gender equality, being the first parliament in the world to include female members of parliament in the early 20th century.
- E. Finnish women have a considerably high rate of education, the proportion of women who obtain a university or post-graduate degree being around 60%.

THIS IS THE END OF THE READING PART OF THE EXAM.

ACADEMIC LISTENING AND READING SECTION

Time: 45 minutes

Part 2. ACADEMIC LISTENING

In this part, you will hear **THREE** recordings. You will hear the recordings **ONCE ONLY**. As you listen, choose the best answer. At the end of the recordings, you will be given time to transfer your answers to the optical form.

Listening-1

You are going to listen to an interview about *Sagrada Família*. You now have 1 minute to look at questions 26-31 (1 point each). Now, listen.

26. According to the speaker, Sagrada Familia is unique because of the _____.
A. secret images inside
B. exterior characteristics
C. non-believers' attraction to it
D. constant innovations
27. Which of the following is **TRUE** about first time visitors?
A. Most of them are disappointed.
B. They have various reasons for the visit.
C. They say artistic traits overshadow spirituality.
D. Worshippers are disturbed by them.
28. The windows of Sagrada Familia were painted in different colors symbolizing _____.
A. the change in weather
B. the change of seasons
C. time periods of the day
D. time periods in history
29. The initials of Antoni Gaudi (A.G) were painted on the door of Sagrada Familia by _____.
A. chance
B. the worshippers
C. ill people
D. construction team
30. Which of the following was **NOT** a challenge during the construction stage?
A. Gaudi's will
B. Limited completion time
C. Huge number of visitors
D. Obtaining funding
31. Which of the following helped the construction?
A. Techniques used for skyscrapers
B. The special kind of steel used
C. Spanish architecture companies
D. Workers who are experienced in this field

THIS IS THE END OF LISTENING 1.

**Listening -2**

You are going to listen to a lecture about the *Aboriginals*. You now have 90 seconds to look at questions 32-40 (1 point each). Now, listen.

32. Aboriginals are the local people of Australia who _____.
- A. are separated into two different groups
 - B. had a population of over 50.000 people
 - C. own traditions influenced by mythologies
 - D. started the colonization process of the continent
33. When the first Europeans came to Australia, the Aboriginals _____.
- A. admired the white sails they had
 - B. were kept hostage by Captain Cook
 - C. were shocked by their appearance
 - D. frightened them to make them run away
34. The arrival of more European settlers to Australia did **NOT** cause _____.
- A. tension between the Aboriginals and them
 - B. the colonization of the continent
 - C. misunderstandings towards the local society
 - D. any change in the religion of Aboriginals
35. With the outbreak of World War II, the Aboriginals _____.
- A. gained a higher social position
 - B. were forced to work as constructors
 - C. were allowed to build their own cities
 - D. suffered from increasing bias
36. Regarding their lifestyle before the settlers, the Aboriginals _____.
- A. had to make changes in the environment
 - B. avoided having short term accommodation
 - C. made use of stone and wood for items
 - D. recorded their traditions in books
37. Nature is important for the Aboriginals because it _____.
- A. inspires them for new stories
 - B. keeps them physically healthy
 - C. unites them with their environment
 - D. protects their ancestors' belongings



38. The residential areas that were built for the Aboriginals _____.
- A. were mainly used by the church
 - B. enabled them to work freely
 - C. created many serious issues
 - D. helped them keep their traditions alive
39. The purpose of the assimilation policy in 1937 was to _____.
- A. destroy the Aboriginal culture
 - B. regulate the education system
 - C. ensure the social security of the Aboriginals
 - D. restrict the places the Aboriginals live
40. Which of the following is **NOT** a problem the Aboriginals have these days?
- A. Housing issues
 - B. Unemployment
 - C. Racism
 - D. Lack of education

THIS IS THE END OF LISTENING 2.



Listening-3

In this section, you will listen to a lecture about “Plastic Surgery”. You will listen to it **ONCE ONLY**. As you listen, take notes under the following headings. After the recording is over, your teacher will distribute the questions which you will answer using your notes. Your notes will not be marked. Now, you have 15 seconds to look at the note-taking headings. Now, listen.

Rates of Cosmetic Operations

The Most Common Types of Plastic Surgeries



The Reasons to Have Plastic Surgery

- **Accessibility:**
- **Social Acceptance:**
- **Technology:**
- **Health Benefits:**

Possible Risks and Downsides of Plastic Surgeries

Now, your instructor will distribute the note-taking questions. You have **15 minutes** to answer the questions and transfer **all your** answers to the optical form.

LISTENING – NOTETAKING QUESTIONS



NAME/SURNAME: _____

CLASS CODE: _____

Answer the questions using your notes from the lecture. You have **15 minutes** to answer the questions and transfer **all your answers** to the optical form.

41. What is the overall number of plastic operations performed in the United States this year?
- A. 4 million B. 4 billion C. 40 thousand D. 400 thousand
42. Which country ranks the second among countries with the highest number of plastic surgery?
- A. Turkey B. Brazil C. Japan D. Germany
43. Which of the following is **NOT** among the three most popular plastic surgeries worldwide?
- A. Hair transplant B. Breast surgery C. Nose reshaping D. Liposuction
44. Liposuction is preferred when the patient _____.
- A. wants to change his diet with a healthy one
B. lacks the discipline to follow a diet
C. is afraid of having a surgery
D. wants to lose weight gradually
45. Which of the following is **FALSE** about nose reshaping?
- A. It may be the result of physiological problems.
B. It is performed after a certain age.
C. It improves the patients' life quality.
D. It makes physical exercise easier.
46. Which of the following is **NOT** a factor that makes plastic surgeries accessible?
- A. Households with multiple incomes
B. Long-term payment opportunities
C. Higher number of hospitals that perform operations
D. Countries that offer surgeries at a reasonable cost
47. One reason why plastic surgeries are socially accepted is the _____.
- A. TV shows that host plastic surgeons
B. encouragement by famous people
C. shorter recovery process
D. growing empathy among parents



48. Which of the following is **NOT** a result of improved technology used in plastic surgeries?
- A. The increased number of artificial faces
 - B. Lower cost of surgeries
 - C. Less complicated operations
 - D. Non-surgical alternatives
49. Which of the following is **NOT** a health benefit of plastic surgeries?
- A. Relieving back pain
 - B. Clearing vision
 - C. Easing walking
 - D. Improving psychological well-being
50. One effect of plastic surgery addiction is that _____.
- A. constant operations lead to other flaws
 - B. patients finally gain self-confidence
 - C. it harms patients' muscles and skin
 - D. it helps surgeons' professional development

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING PART OF THE EXAM.

ANSWER KEY

1. D	6. A	11. B	16. A	21. E
2. A	7. B	12. D	17. C	22. D
3. B	8. D	13. A	18. B	23. B
4. B	9. B	14. C	19. A	24. C
5. B	10. A	15. C	20. C	25. A
26. B	31. A	36. C	41. A	46. D
27. B	32. C	37. C	42. B	47. B
28. C	33. C	38. C	43. A	48. A
29. A	34. D	39. A	44. B	49. D
30. A	35. A	40. D	45. B	50. C

**AUDIOSCRIPTS****Listening -1**

Host- Hello everyone. Welcome to the voice of history. Today, we are going to talk about one of the best churches in Barcelona, Spain; the Sagrada Família, which can be translated into English as the Sacred Family. As we all know, the Sagrada Família is one of the world's most iconic buildings. It was designed by Antoni Gaudí who is one of the most famous architects in the world. To learn more about this amazing building, we spoke to Xavier Martínez, the Managing Director of the Sagrada Família. Mr. Martínez, welcome.

Guest- Thank you.

Host- Mr. Martínez, for many people the Sagrada Família is the most well-known symbolic image of Barcelona. In your opinion, what makes the Sagrada Família such a remarkable place?

Well I believe there are a lot of things which makes it special. However, for me the most important one is the exterior, which reflects the innovative spirit of Antoni Gaudí. Gaudí that is the architect of this famous building did something very extraordinary. Gaudí brought the inside decoration of the church outside. In other words, he moved all the pieces, images, and parts that are normally placed inside a church; to the exterior. For example, the main walls outside the church symbolize different aspects of the life of Jesus Christ, so everyone can visualize them without entering the church. Gaudí also did this to attract non-believers, who can be defined as people without Christian beliefs.

. We do not really know if Gaudí succeeded to attract any non-believers with this technique but it is for sure that this is a very innovative way of informing people about the life of Jesus Christ. This innovation has been one of the keys to the Sagrada Família's success.

Host- That sounds impressive, but I am also curious about the interior part of the church and how people feel when they first enter inside? How do the first-time visitors feel about the Sagrada Família?

Guest- I believe entering the Sagrada Família for the first time is something very special. No matter how much you have heard about it, until you come and see it for yourself, you are not able to understand what it means. People have many different motives for visiting the church. They come with cultural, architectural, and artistic motivations, and the Sagrada Família offers an equally satisfactory scenery for them all. And naturally, there are many visitors with spiritual motivations and they find an ideal setting to pray without being disrupted by the tourist groups. In short, everyone finds in the Sagrada Família what they are looking for.

Host- The visitors are very lucky to visit such a place then. I want to ask about the symbolism hidden inside the church as our listeners are curious about the symbols within this church. Could you share some of the symbolic features people might find inside the Sagrada Família?

Guest: Well, there are many symbols, but let me mention two of the most notable ones. One of them is the Stained Windows. The windows that face the sunrise are painted in cold colours, which are blues and greens. They are in parallel with the first hours of the day, which are also colder. Then, as the sun advances, the windows through which the light enters are painted in red and orange tones,



again in parallel with the change in sunlight. This provides a symbolic time period that changes as the day progresses. The second one is the Door of Glory. Here, the letters “A” and “G”, that are the first letters of **Antoni Gaudí**, the architect, come together at the point where you put your hand to open the door. This is quite an amazing coincidence because when the door was made, the prayer on it was randomly arranged without any planning. So, it is quite miraculous. Additionally, we, as the construction team, plan to install a shining star on top of Mary’s Tower to symbolize the end of the pandemic and send a message of hope to the sick people. This, of course is totally our own initiative and has nothing to do with Gaudí’s original symbolism.

Host- Marvelous. I want to talk about the construction process a little bit. You have been through a long process of construction. What kind of difficulties have you faced in this process?

Guest- A lot, indeed. But the greatest one, I can say, was a cliché: “When will the Sagrada Família be finished?” As you know, after Gaudí’s death, the church remained incomplete and we have lived with the belief that it would never be completed. But for the first time, we dared to answer the question. We said: 2026, one hundred years after Gaudí’s death. It took 139 years to build two thirds of the church, and we had only 7 years to build the last third. The challenge was enormous, in two senses. On the one hand, we had safety concerns. The Sagrada Familia is visited by up to 16,000 people a day and it is the one and only building in the world that can still be visited by thousands while being built. On the other hand, we had financial concerns, would we be able to find enough money to finish it in such a short period of time? Imagine the constructive and financial effort!

Host-Such a challenge, indeed. I’m sure technology must have helped you at this point. What specific architectural methods did you use for construction?

Guest- Well, as we faced these challenges, we had to design a new construction method based on two elements: innovation and steel. At this point, we had to learn about the best international practices like the ones used for skyscrapers and adapt them to the Sagrada Família. Secondly, the steel we used is a special type which is perfectly hard and durable. However, working with it is quite difficult and it is not widely used, so I can say the use of this special kind of steel made our job quite difficult. In fact, we could not find any firms selling or using it in Spain. At this point, I need to mention the hard work that our workers put into the project. All of them worked really hard night and day. However, the problem was that they were not experienced enough in the construction of such a big building. They worked a lot, but they lacked experience. That’s why the project took longer than expected. For this reason, we will not be able to finish the church in 2026 and will have to delay the opening.

Host- Mr. Martinez, thank you very much for being us.

Guest- My pleasure.



Listening -2

Hello everyone! In this lecture, I am going to talk about the first people that lived in Australia, they are named "Aboriginals". Let me start with some background information. Aboriginals, or Aboriginal Australians, are one of the two native groups of Australia. They are believed to have been in Australia for more than 50.000 years. Aboriginal culture includes a number of practices and ceremonies, which are centered on beliefs found in many mythologies. However, these traditions have been changed due to colonization. Colonization started when the white people took over the country from its local owners, the Aboriginals. However, the aboriginals have never forgotten who they are and where they came from. So today, I am going to tell you more about these cultural changes and give some historical background.

Let me start with some historical background. It was not until the 1770s that the first sailing ships of the Europeans arrived in Australia. These great white sails astonished the Aboriginals, and the white people also seemed shocked after the encounter. When Captain James Cook and his crew landed on the island, first, the Aboriginals ran off. When they came closer to the Europeans, the whiteness of their skin particularly puzzled them. In order to understand who they were, the Aboriginals closely investigated the explorers with curiosity and astonishment. At first, the Aboriginals were afraid of the white people because they believed that these white people were powerful spirits, and that they were the Aboriginals returned from death. However, later on, they realized that the whites were human beings, just like them.

After some time, as more European settlers came to Australia and came in contact with the Aboriginals, certain conflicts began to occur. These early conflicts and contact led to aggression on both sides and in a short time, set the stage for the destruction of the Aboriginal culture, and colonization took place. During the colonization, the problem was that most of the settlers had no interest in the Aboriginals' traditional society and culture. They did not understand that these people were not interested in possessions. Some white people were so ignorant that they thought the Aboriginals had no religion. In fact, Aboriginals have a religion that they have protected over the centuries. However, many years later, the relationship between Aboriginals and European settlers started to change after the start of World War II in 1939. Because of the war, the status of the Aboriginals improved far better. White men went to war to fight and the Aboriginals started benefitting from colonization. They were called up to work for construction willingly by the white men because the war time created work opportunities for the Aboriginals. Therefore, they began to move into big cities, such as Melbourne and Canberra, and form their own communities so as to work there. This process helped them to break white people's prejudice against their culture and obtain a better position in society.

Alright, let's move on to the lifestyle of the Aboriginals before the white settlers. As I said earlier, the Aboriginals were the original inhabitants of Australia, so they adapted to the harsh environment of Australia. They had also developed a nomadic lifestyle. In other words, they moved from one place to another in search of food and most of their homes were temporary. In addition, the Aboriginals made weapons and tools from stone and wood and they used them for hunting. When it comes to their traditions, they passed them on to the new generations by storytelling instead of using any written forms of language.



Another thing that is a crucial part of the Aboriginal lifestyle is the significance of the nature. The nature is connected to many beliefs and old stories and it has been a reminder of their long history. Therefore, the nature maintains the traditions and keeps the spiritual life alive. Moreover, the Aboriginals consider themselves and the environment as one and see themselves as part of the living things in nature. They also believe the nature is precious, so they do not bury any of their ancestors' belongings in the soil unlike some other civilizations.

During the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, there were various attempts to protect the Aboriginals from white settlers. One of these attempts was to set up residential areas for the Aboriginals. Both the government and church missions set up these areas where the Aboriginals could live in isolated areas and be protected. In these areas, however, the Aboriginals were generally unable to move away or take part in work without permission from the whites who ran the areas. Moreover, the areas brought more problems to the Aboriginals including the lack of education facilities, unemployment, and poor health. Moreover, families started to break down and the Aboriginals lost their traditions and beliefs, so the system did not work efficiently.

In addition, the attitude of the government towards the Aboriginals has changed significantly. In 1937, the government encouraged assimilation, which means forcing them to adopt the way of life of the whites rather than keeping their own culture. The aim of assimilation was to make the Aboriginals gradually disappear so that they would lose their identity and be integrated into the white community. In order to achieve this, the government implemented certain laws, including separate education for Aboriginal children from white children. Moreover, they suffered from the lack of social security. However, the policies began to change in 1967 and the Aboriginals were allowed to choose where they wanted to live. In addition, they were included into the statistics related to the population of the country.

These days, the Aboriginals still have certain problems like living in tents and huts instead of proper houses. They mostly live in remote and rural areas, away from the cities, so they cannot find a permanent job. Despite the laws, they still suffer from discrimination. However, there are some positive developments as well. They have the right to receive proper education in their mother tongue and keep their traditions alive.

That's all for today. In the next class, we will discuss how (Fades out)



Listening-3

Hello everyone. In today's public health class, we will be talking about plastic surgery. While there are many opponents as well as the supporters of it, the number of cosmetic surgeries is rising each day and plastic surgery is becoming an everyday practice for a growing number of people.

In today's class, first we are going to have a look at the rates in the world and in the US, then we are going to talk about the most common types of plastic surgeries and the reasons why they have become so common. Finally, we are going to mention the risks and downsides of the surgeries. Let's start.

These days more people than ever are considering and having plastic surgery. When we look at the statistics, we see that, this year, the United States has the highest number of cosmetic procedures worldwide, with nearly four million operations. Yes, it is true, 4 million people underwent cosmetic procedures in the United States this year. You may think that one of the European countries follow the United States, but the country with the second highest number of cosmetic surgeries is Brazil. After Brazil, comes Germany and then number four is Japan and finally number five is Turkey.

When it comes to the most popular types of operations in the world, here is the top three list: liposuction, breast surgery, and nose reshaping. We will have a closer look at them, but first, I can see a hand raised, yes Karen, do you have a question?

-Yes professor, hair transplant operations seem to be very common these days, isn't it on this list?

No, although hair transplant is a common operation type, it is not as common as the other three in this list. The most common type of surgery is liposuction. Liposuction means removing excess fat under the skin and it is preferred as a way of losing weight over exercising or dieting. Exercising and dieting take longer periods of time and they require a certain discipline. However, liposuction enables patients to have faster results. For this reason, patients who are not afraid of undergoing surgery prefer this method to solve this problem as quickly as possible. They are also the ones who have difficulty in following a diet because of either lack of discipline or busy work schedules. The second mostly preferred operation is breast augmentation, in other words breast surgery, although it is quite painful. Number three is nose reshaping. It differs from other operations because the demand for nose reshaping may result from physiological concerns as well as aesthetic ones. Mostly, patients are not only unhappy with their appearance, but also suffer from difficulty to breathe. This difficulty leads even very young patients, who are as young as 16 or 17, to undergo the operation. This operation helps patients to have better life standards and gives them great comfort; they can sleep better and exercise without any difficulty. These are the statistics. However, the reasons why people have plastic surgeries are also important. So, why is plastic surgery so popular these days? Here are four main reasons that might explain the recent boom in cosmetic procedures.

The first reason is accessibility. While plastic surgery is still quite costly, it has become much more accessible to the average person today. One reason for the accessibility is the households where both partners work and bring in much more income than the single-breadwinner homes of the past. Another factor is flexible payment options. There are now credit programs of the banks that are available. These credits are intended to help people manage the costs of surgery. Instead of making a huge sum of payment at once, now people can pay for the procedure over time, which makes payment much easier. A third reason is that as a result of the high demand, more and more hospitals and clinics offer plastic surgeries today. In other words, one can easily find a facility to have plastic surgery without having to travel to another city, or sometimes abroad to have the operation with a lower cost.



Another factor influencing the increase in surgical procedures is the fact that plastic surgery has become socially acceptable. Celebrities are talking openly about the procedures they've had on TV shows, which encourages more and more people to have these operations. Social media also plays a role in the increasing acceptance of cosmetic procedures. People seem happy to share every step of their recovery process on social media after a surgery. Also, it is quite common for friends to discuss their desire to have surgery. In other words, people are not criticized, instead, they are quite often understood and encouraged by their friends.

Technology is another factor which has contributed to the increasing number of plastic surgeries. As technology has advanced and techniques have been improved, plastic surgery results have gotten better. Artificial faces and unexpected results are now much rarer if you work with professionals, whose operations are now much more affordable. In other words, today's surgical results tend to be more natural and satisfactory at a lower cost. Additionally, the improved technology means that operations are not as complicated as they once were. Cuts are smaller and this helps the patients to have fewer scars. Besides, in some instances, there might not be any need for surgery at all. Today, patients can choose non-surgical body-shaping treatments such as Botox. Thus, they can have the change they want without undergoing a surgery.

One last factor that has helped to boost the popularity of plastic surgery is health benefits. While some surgeries are purely cosmetic, some can also be functional and have a positive impact on a person's quality of life. For example, breast reduction, that is the removal of excess skin in breasts, can help ease back and shoulder pain and make the patient's life much more comfortable. Another example is eyelid operations. Eyelid operations dramatically improve eyesight, giving the patient a more clear view. Besides, orthopedic surgeries which are performed on feet with bone deformities can help patients to have a more comfortable life. This orthopedic surgery enables patients to get rid of the pain and to walk more comfortably. On the other hand, while some experts argue that all plastic surgeries help improve psychological well-being of patients by increasing their self-confidence, possible risks and side effects might have just the opposite effect. Therefore, psychological well-being is not considered as a benefit.

When it comes to the possible risks and downsides of plastic surgeries, there are a number of them, but the most important downside, according to psychologists is that plastic surgery might become an addiction because patients are either dissatisfied with the result, or they constantly find another flaw to be corrected. This, of course, leads to an uneasy state of mind. In other words, the individual feels insecure and less confident. Another effect of addiction is that it can permanently damage the individual's muscles and skin. Thus, while trying to look better, patients can give harm to their muscles or skin. Such experiences of patients may even harm the reputation of the surgeons.

So, today we have talked about the statistics about plastic surgery, the reasons why it is so widespread, and the possible risks. If you're curious about a particular procedure for yourself, you're not alone. Technology is there to offer you all its blessings to make you look prettier and younger.



Name - Surname: _____

ACADEMIC WRITING SECTION

Student Number: _____

Total allocated time: 50 min

Instructions: Read the following prompt and write an essay between 250-300 words.

“Preserving their cultural heritage from the past to present benefits countries in many different aspects including economy, tourism, education, and art.”

To what extent do you agree with this quote? Explain by giving your reasons.

SPEAKING EXAM

CARD 1

“[THE NAME and SURNAME OF THE STUDENT], Now, I am going to ask you a question. You have 1 minute to prepare for it and then you are expected to speak in minimum 2 and maximum 3 minutes. You may take notes as you prepare. Is it clear?”

Question 1. In your opinion, what are some negative effects of studying abroad?

(After 1 minute) “Now please begin.”

Question 2. If you could study abroad, where would you go and why?

“This is the end of the speaking exam. You may leave. Thank you.”