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PAMUKKALE UNIVERSITY

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ERASMUS EXAM

BOOKLET A

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UYARI

Optik formdaki kodlamaları yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.

Each question is 2 points

SECTION 1

A. Listen to the dialogue TWICE and circle the correct alternative.

- 1. At the beginning of the conversation, the man is impressed by the girl since.....**
 - a. she arrives promptly on time.
 - b. she likes watching kids.
 - c. she carries her own business cards.
 - d. she comes prepared to cook for the kids.
- 2. Kelly has..... babysat for Mr. Adams in the past.**
 - a. never
 - b. one or two times
 - c. on a regular basis
 - d. once on a Friday night
- 3. According to the girl's financial consultant, she should charge more for babysitting, because.....**
 - a. she does some housework while the parents are out.
 - b. she purchases groceries for evening meals.
 - c. she provides special educational entertainment.
 - d. she entertains children.
- 4. She suggests that her rate increase will include.....**
 - a. consultants with a financial advisor
 - b. overtime before midnight
 - c. stuck portfolio
 - d. a dollar more per child per hour
- 5. What additional expenses do her rate increases need to cover?**
 - a. stuck portfolio
 - b. hobbies
 - c. recreational
 - d. high school education

B: Listen to the interview TWICE and circle the correct alternative.

- 6. Ellen Sharpe's life changed completely.....**
 - a. after she wrote her book "Make your own happy ending".
 - b. when she was five years old
 - c. when she was younger
 - d. about five years ago
- 7. The accident happened when.....**
 - a. another driver was driving pretty fast
 - b. she was looking for her cell phone in the car
 - c. her boss called her to come to the office
 - d. another driver stopped his car suddenly
- 8. came to the hospital every day**
 - a. her friends and her brother
 - b. her parents and her friends
 - c. her parents and her brother
 - d. her mother and her brother
- 9. After the accident,**
 - a. she got a good job
 - b. she had a lot of friends
 - c. she had a more positive attitude to the life
 - d. she still wanted the things she had wanted
- 10. In her book, she tells the other people that....**
 - a. happiness is a kind of secret for everybody
 - b. happiness can be learnt
 - c. happiness has no relation with their attitude
 - d. we don't have to remember the good things in our lives

SECTION 2

Read the texts below and circle the correct answers for each text.

The Spanish are famous for (11)_____ natural sociability and appetite for life. They (12)_____ to put as much energy into enjoying their lives as they do into their work. The (13)_____ lazy Spaniard is a myth known by everybody, but many people fit their work to the demands of the social lives, rather than be ruled by the clock. The day is quite long in Spain, and the Spanish have a word, *madrugada*, for the time between day and night, (14)_____ the city streets are still full of people enjoying (15)_____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. a. have | b. having | c. to have | d. had |
| 12. a. knew | b. have known | c. are known | d. are knowing |
| 13. a. typical | b. dominant | c. challenging | d. unpleasant |
| 14. a. where | b. who | c. when | d. which |
| 15. a. theirs | b. their own | c. them | d. themselves |

In recent years, we (16)_____ that the world's supplies of coal, gas, and oil are limited. Nuclear power (17) _____ as an alternative solution (18) _____ fossil fuels. Therefore, the use of nuclear power can cause environmental problems, (19) _____ there is widespread public antipathy. As a result, it is believed that the popularity of renewable energy (20) _____ in the next twenty years.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 16. a. realised | b. will realise | c. are realised | d. have realised |
| 17. a. should use | b. has used | c. can be used | d. must have been used |
| 18. a. by | b. to | c. on | d. at |
| 19. a. so | b. but | c. because | d. as |
| 20. a. grow | b. will grow | c. has grown | d. was going to grow |

In modern life, people are always on the move and (21) _____ people (22) _____ drive to get from one place to another. With so many people on the roads, it is necessary for everyone to know how to drive (23) _____. That's why you and all other drivers must pass a test to get a driver's license (24) _____ you drive. It takes time and practice to become a driver (25) _____ you don't want to meet trouble in the future.

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|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. a. a few | b. a little | c. most | d. much |
| 22. a. might | b. have to | c. may | d. could |
| 23. a. safely | b. extremely | c. aggressively | d. relatively |
| 24. a. while | b. before | c. as | d. since |
| 25. a. when | b. in case | c. unless | d. if |

Fifty men and fifty women (26) _____ for a survey. According to results, there is no difference in men's and women's preferences for television. Everyone prefers (27) _____ television to going to movies. They agree (28) _____ relaxing by eating junk food in front of the TV in their living rooms. They both enjoy news programs and entertainment specials, but men would rather choose adventure programs and science fiction (29) _____ women prefer soap operas. Men also like to watch all kinds of sports, but women would prefer to see some game shows (30) _____ make them feel happy.

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|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 26. a. were interviewed | b. interviewed | c. interview | d. have interviewed |
| 27. a. having watched | b. watch | c. watching | d. watched |
| 28. a. with | b. on | c. against | d. by |
| 29. a. while | b. when | c. during | d. where |
| 30. a. where | b. who | c. how | d. which |

SECTION 1

Choose the best answer.

THE BEAUTY OF NUMBERS

The beauty of numbers is in their **precision**. They express exactly how much, neither more nor less. Numbers reveal relationships more clearly and more accurately than any other language. Once numbers are correctly established, they eliminate all differences of opinion. Eight fingers are more than seven fingers.

Suppose that we are interested in contrasting employment practices in economically developed countries with those in underdeveloped countries. The United States of America and the People's Republic of China are good examples. A study of these two countries reveals a startling set of numbers.

Distribution of farm employment is by far the most surprising. Seventy-five per cent of all the people gainfully employed in China work on farms; only 4 per cent work on farms in the United States. This is a fundamental distinction, **for** it tells us something of the effort necessary to stay alive in these two countries.

Farm employment in China is so high that only 15 per cent of the workers are available to carry on trade, commerce, manufacturing, and other special services. The same group of occupations in the United States is carried on by 85 per cent of the work force.

These figures indicate that a well-developed economy places great emphasis on manufacturing, trade, commerce, and services. The raw materials on which these functions are based are obtained efficiently with a small manpower commitment. Underdeveloped countries exhaust their manpower resources in the effort to obtain enough food. The people who make life comfortable for the rest of us are the doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, artists, hairdressers, repairmen, cobblers, entertainers, civil servants, and military personnel. Imagine the price paid by the Chinese with only 4 per cent of their gainfully employed population working in service jobs! The same category makes up 24 per cent of the gainfully employed population of the United States.

That is quite a difference. Without manufacturing, trade, and commerce there can be little in the way of consumer goods available to the people. The United States was in this position in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. At that time, the population was centered on the farms and forced to make many things for themselves. This is exactly what we saw in China as the 1970s came to a close. Science, aided by a new technology, especially the availability of abundant farm machinery, will put an end to the China we once knew.

The lesson here is not really one in economics. It rests with an understanding of numbers. Counting things gives reliable information and permits us to draw reliable conclusions. There is a formal beauty and uncompromising power in measurement.

- 31. Line 1, 'precision' means
a. exactness b. establishment c. difference d. elimination
- 32. Line 10, 'for' means
a. however b. moreover c. because d. therefore
- 33. Underdeveloped countries
a. can get raw materials with little manpower.
b. emphasize manufacturing, trade, commerce and services.
c. employ only 4 per cent of their population in service industries.
d. use a lot of manpower to get enough food.
- 34. Which of the following is true?
a. China has been able to satisfy all its basic needs through food production.
b. In a few years, China will produce more farm products than the United States.
c. Science and new technology will change the job distribution in China.
d. The year 1970 was a turning point for the Chinese economy.
- 35. The purpose of this text is to show that
a. the U.S. is in a better economic situation than China.
b. the information provided by numbers is dependable.
c. many sciences, such as economics, are based on numbers.
d. the economy of China is based on agriculture.

CHILDREN AND LEARNING

A child learning to talk notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things without being taught - to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - by comparing their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly making the needed changes. Yet, at school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we think that he will never notice a mistake unless it is pointed out to him, or correct it unless he is made to. Soon, he becomes dependent on the teacher.

Let him work out, with other children if he wants, what this word means, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not. In mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Our job should be to show only the way to get the right answer when the child tells us he can't find a way himself. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

- 36.** What does the writer think is the best way for children to learn things?
- a. Observing what other people do.
 - b. Having their mistakes corrected.
 - c. Listening to explanations from skilled people.
 - d. Having various skills taught.
- 37.** The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle.
- a. require more time than other skills to develop.
 - b. can develop more easily than adult skills.
 - c. are quite different from learning adult skills.
 - d. are basically the same.
- 38.** The writer believes that teachers should.....
- a. always tell children the correct answers.
 - b. point out children's mistakes to them.
 - c. encourage children to get help from one another.
 - d. measure children's understanding.
- 39.** Children's progress at school should only be estimated by.....
- a. educated persons.
 - b. the children themselves.
 - c. teachers and parents.
 - d. the changing world.
- 40.** The author fears that children will grow up into adults who are.....
- a. too independent of others.
 - b. too critical of themselves.
 - c. unable to think for themselves.
 - d. unable to use essential information.

46. Doctor: Take this medicine for a week and you'll start to feel better.
Patient: -----
Doctor: Are you sure? It's the best on the market.
Patient: Yes I am. Can you please prescribe another one?

- a. What shall I do if unexpected side effects arise?
- b. What is the ideal dosage for my weight?
- c. It looks as if the illness has already been cured.
- d. But I've used it before and it did not help at all.

47. Jake: How did you like the movie you saw last night?
Karen: I can't say it was the best I've ever seen.
Jake: -----
Karen: Certainly not. Do not waste your time.

- a. Did you go alone or with a friend from work?
- b. Then you wouldn't recommend it, would you?
- c. Hadn't you read the reviews before you went to see it?
- d. What do you mean by saying it depends?

48. Father: What? You crashed the car again?
Son: -----
Father: I'm sure it wasn't. This is the third accident you have had this year.
Son: You're very angry now, dad. We had better talk about this later on.

- a. But it wasn't my fault. You've got to believe me.
- b. Was the car in good condition?
- c. Was it worth the money and time you had wasted?
- d. Why do you ask? Don't you know it's too late now?

Part C: Choose the most appropriate sentence for the situations below.

49. You and friend want to buy a present for a colleague for his new home. You want something a bit different. You think you know his taste in abstract pictures well enough to choose one that he'll appreciate, but you need to have fair number to choose from. You say:

- a. As long as he colors aren't too bright, he'll be happy with whatever we give him
- b. Are you being wise? A picture is a very personal thing. Perhaps we should get him something else
- c. Are you sure he prefers abstract paintings to portraits?
- d. There are several exhibitions of abstract paintings on at the moment. Let's take a look at them first

50. You need a book from the library rather urgently but just can't spare time to go there. You overhear a colleague say he is going to be library, so you write down the title of the book you want and the author on a slip of paper, and you go up to him and say:

- a. I do wish you'd let me know when you are going to the library, so you can take out any book I might need
- b. If you are going anywhere near the library, I wish you'd choose some nice light reading for me
- c. As you're going to the library anyway, would you mind taking this book out for me?
- d. Next time you go the library there's a book I want you to borrow for me