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**SAMPLE
ERASMUS EXAM**

Each correct answer is 1.25 points!

PART 1: LISTENING [Click here to open the listening audio.](#)

Listening 1:

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.
Choose the correct answer.

1. You hear a woman talking about the accommodation she rents. What point is she making about the accommodation?
 - a) There is lots of room.
 - b) It can be quite noisy.
 - c) She wishes it was more reasonably priced.
2. You hear a man talking about his local sports centre. What is he complaining about?
 - a) The opening hours
 - b) The monthly cost
 - c) The group exercise classes
3. You hear a father and daughter talking about a school project. What have the students done so far?
 - a) learnt how to talk about environment
 - b) practised using less electricity
 - c) picked up rubbish in the community
4. You hear a woman talking about a piece of technology. A new feature of the tablet has _____.
 - a) a new design
 - b) low-quality software
 - c) a long battery life
5. You hear a discussion between two managers at work. What is the problem?
 - a) The equipment keeps breaking.
 - b) There is no money for a work trip.
 - c) Their work environment is not suitable.
6. You hear a man leaving a telephone message. He is calling to _____.
 - a) ask someone for a favour
 - b) ask someone to work late
 - c) ask someone to give a talk
7. You hear a man talking about competition. What does he say is more important than winning?
 - a) Giving up the struggle
 - b) Being flexible in your strategy
 - c) Participating in something you've worked hard
8. You hear two people talking about a documentary they watched. What point does the woman make?
 - a) She learnt more than she expected to.
 - b) She believed some of the filming was real.
 - c) She thought the presenter was knowledgeable.

Listening 2:

You will hear an interview with a podcast host called Brian Felthmore.
Choose the correct answer.

9. Why did Brian start a podcast?

- a) He knew his colleagues would listen to it.
- b) His brother told him he could make money from it.
- c) He discovered something that he wanted to share.

10. Brian says he gets most of his information _____.

- a) by looking online
- b) from face-to-face interviews
- c) by listening to other podcasts

11. What does Brian enjoy most about hosting a podcast?

- a) Hearing how his voice sounds
- b) Learning to use different technology
- c) Talking to his guests

12. What does Brian say is tricky about having a podcast?

- a) Having enough time to dedicate to it
- b) Thinking about which questions to ask
- c) Planning the content of the episodes

13. What advice does Brian give to people who want to start a podcast?

- a) They never need to be passionate.
- b) They will have to spend money.
- c) They need to listen to other podcasts first.

14. Brian records his podcast episodes _____.

- a) in a studio
- b) in a home office
- c) in a vehicle

15. On his next podcast episode, Brian will _____.

- a) speak to more than one guest
- b) discuss a well-known story
- c) ask listeners to call the show with questions

Reading 1:

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Social Robots

- A.** In the past, designers of electronics amazed the public with complicated robots that displayed lifelike physical features and behaviours. Science fiction authors further excited readers' imaginations with androids with superhuman qualities that had the ability to do great harm to human society. Later, the commercial and research fields began to focus more on practical applications on the factory floor, where robotics provided automatic operations for repetitive tasks such as welding and painting. More recently, modern robotics has begun to return to its roots since advances in science and engineering are enabling the creation of intelligent machines that can interact directly with people. What was once science fiction is now a reality, and the future will probably bring robots and humans closer together.

B. _____

The field of social robotics combines several fields outside engineering and computer science-namely, design, psychology, and sociology-with the aim of making interactions between robots and humans more natural. Creating robots with humanlike physical and emotional attributes opens possibilities for a social structure of human-computer interaction. Design helps to realize the physical, emotional, and expressive qualities of a social robot. Principles of cognitive psychology lend models for human learning and communication. Sociology provides an understanding of the social structure of human societies. Together the robot design team must attempt to present these intelligent and expressive behaviours on the part of the robot. With increasingly sophisticated technology, robotics engineers hope that the robots of the future will "feel" and express the full range of human emotions. Indeed, it is not unrealistic to predict that humans and robots will someday form true interpersonal relationships, that is, human-robot friendships.

C. Communication and dialogue

Natural interaction between robots and humans requires all modalities of human-human interaction to apply to robots as well. Basic abilities that are being developed for robots include gestures, facial expressions, and speech recognition. At the more advanced level, robots must be able to reason about human behaviour and must learn to respond appropriately. However, given the time required for robots to process and react to information, some people believe that robotics researchers are never going to recreate the natural speed and spontaneity of human communication.

D. Social learning

Through a programming process called online learning, social robots are provided with a rich model of human social behaviour and massive input concerning social interactions. Through this process, robots develop an internal database of responses for use in future interactions with humans. Various companies and universities are currently developing social robots, and the next several decades are going to bring a considerable number of social applications for robots. This includes teaching children with learning difficulties and serving as companions for the elderly or for those who are confined to their homes due to illness.

E. Emotional intelligence

_____. Some social roboticists argue that the path to effective interaction with humans is for robots to model internal human emotions as accurately as possible, in effect producing a human replica. Researchers continue to conduct experiments with the goal of developing social robots that model human feelings, such as frustration, happiness, and loneliness. Despite their best efforts, however, it is unlikely that robots will ever be able to reach the full level of complexity of human emotion.

16. What was the impression of robots in the past?

- a) They were harmless human friendly machines.
- b) They were androids with basic life skills.
- c) They had realistic features and could act like humans.
- d) They were created by science fiction authors.

17. What is the current goal of modern robotics now?

- a) To make robots replace humans.
- b) To improve robot human interaction
- c) To create robots to live with people.
- d) To stop using robots in factories.

18. Which sentence is TRUE according to paragraph B?

- a) Social robotics only involves the fields of computer science and engineering.
- b) Sociology is mainly used to improve a robot's programming language efficiency.
- c) The ultimate goal of social robotics is to replace human friendships with robots entirely.
- d) Cognitive psychology contributes to social robotics by offering models for human interaction.

19. Choose the best heading for paragraph B?

- a) Integrating humanities into robotic innovation
- b) The ethical dilemmas of Human- Robot interaction
- c) Technical limitations in social robot design
- d) Industrial applications of artificial intelligence

20. What is a key obstacle to natural interaction between humans and robots?

- a) Teaching robots flawless grammar
- b) Programming emotional intelligence
- c) Achieving real time humanlike responsiveness
- d) Avoiding ethical issues in robot design.

21. Which sentence best summarizes paragraph D?

- a) Social robots will soon replace teachers and caregivers in many fields.
- b) Online learning helps robots copy human actions without understanding them.
- c) Social robots are being trained to assist humans in various social roles.
- d) Universities are the only institutions researching robot programming for education.

22. Choose the best topic sentence for paragraph E.

- a) Social robots have already achieved full emotional intelligence.
- b) The main goal of social robotics is to improve the mechanical strength.
- c) Most researchers believe emotions are irrelevant in human-robot interaction.
- d) There is significant debate over the role of emotion in robotic systems.

23. There seems no hope for the future that_____ .

- a) robots will be used to replace all human interaction
- b) researchers will stop studying emotional intelligence in robots
- c) robots will fully copy the depth of human emotional experience
- d) emotions like happiness and loneliness can be programmed into machines

24. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the text?

- a) Robots are now mainly used in factories to perform repetitive tasks which do not require human intelligence.
- b) Social robotics focuses on building emotionally intelligent robots that can interact with humans naturally.
- c) Programming robots to understand human language is the biggest challenge facing robotics today.
- d) Science-fiction has predicted the dangers of robots, and society is now preparing for those threats.

25. Where does this article most likely come from?

- a) A science fiction novel
- b) A robotics engineering textbook
- c) A popular science magazine
- d) A user manual for social robots

Reading 2:

Read the text and choose the best answer.

A scientific look at human emotions and behaviour

- A. In 1980, Robert Plutchik created the 'wheel of emotions'. This consisted of eight basic emotions paired into four sets of opposites: joy and sadness, trust and disgust, fear and anger, and surprise and anticipation. He then classified other feelings, including hope, love and disappointment, as a combination of the basic emotions. He suggested that the eight basic emotions have existed since primitive times. They have evolved in order to increase the ability of humans to survive when they have to deal with issues in their environments. An example of this is the **fight-or- flight** response. When we feel fear due to a threat, our brains are programmed to make the body react in certain ways. Our heart rate increases to move more blood around the body and we breathe faster to get more oxygen into our blood. The blood then carries oxygen to the muscles, allowing them to work harder, helping us to either fight or run away.
- B. The concept of emotional intelligence was investigated in the famous marshmallow experiment carried out by psychologist Walter Mischel in the late 1960s. In the test, a group of four-year-olds were given one of these sweets and told they could either eat it right away, or they would get another one if they could wait for the researcher to return. Some ate the marshmallow immediately; others waited for the researcher to come back. The researchers then followed the progress of each young participant into adolescence. They discovered that those with the ability to wait were better adjusted, more dependable, popular, confident and adventurous than those who had **given in**. They also scored higher on school tests. Those who had not been able to wait were more likely to be lonely, easily angered and stubborn, did not cope well with stress and were afraid of challenges. It became clear to researchers that the ability to fight an impulse is an important skill and a sign of emotional intelligence.
- C. _____ This explains why we tend to feel happy around happy people and agitated around anxious people. Psychologists refer to this as 'emotional contagion' and it can be traced to a network of brain cells that form the Mirror Neuron System (MNS). Here's an example of how it works. When you see a smiling, happy person, your MNS notices activity in the muscles in the lips and the sides of the eyes. The MNS will then signal your own smile muscles so that you smile too. Emotional contagion helped early humans to understand each other before the development of language. **It** is present from birth; a crying baby can cause another baby to cry, and studies also show that very small children mirror the facial expressions of their mothers.
- D. The Monster Study was a stuttering experiment focused on 22 orphan children in the USA, conducted from January to May 1939 by Wendell Johnson and Mary Tudor, a student of his at the University of Iowa. The children were told they were going to receive speech therapy and were divided into two groups. The real purpose of the experiment, however, was to create speech problems in healthy children and to observe whether their speech would improve if they were told they spoke well. Tudor gave positive comments to one group of the children. The second group, however, received the opposite treatment. They were informed that their speech had problems due to a stutter. Many of the children who spoke normally, but received negative comments, were deeply affected and their speech problems lasted for life. It was named 'The Monster Study' by some of Johnson's colleagues who were horrified that he had experimented on orphan children to prove a theory, and the University of Iowa publicly apologised for the Monster Study in 2001.

26. Why did the eight basic emotions evolve in humans?

- a) To help people identify and label their feelings
- b) To give scientists a way to study human behaviour
- c) To boost chances of staying alive in difficult situations
- d) To form more advanced feelings like love and hope

27. What does the phrase "**fight-or-flight response**" mean in this context?
- a) A choice between arguing with others or avoiding them
 - b) The body's automatic reaction to danger
 - c) A type of exercise that raises the heart rate
 - d) A decision made consciously when facing a problem
28. Which of the following best summarises the paragraph B?
- a) Walter Mischel used sweets to show that young children are unable to control their behaviour
 - b) A study on children's self-control revealed that delaying pleasure is linked to greater emotional intelligence
 - c) Researchers followed a group of children into adolescence to measure their academic performance
 - d) Emotional intelligence can be improved by teaching young children to be more patient
29. What does the phrase "**given in**" mean as used in the paragraph B?
- a) handed over
 - b) held back
 - c) surrendered to temptation
 - d) made a decision
30. Which sentence best completes the paragraph C?
- a) Emotions are a complex part of human behaviour that scientists are still trying to understand.
 - b) We know that certain illnesses are contagious, but did you know that emotions are, too?
 - c) Brain cells play an important role in the way humans communicate with one another.
 - d) Studies show that spending time with positive people can improve your mental health.
31. What is the role of the Mirror Neuron System?
- a) It helps the brain to develop language skills over time
 - b) It controls the muscles in the face when we experience strong feelings
 - c) It enables babies to communicate with their mothers from birth
 - d) It allows us to copy the physical expressions linked to others' emotions
32. What does the word "**it**" refer to in the sentence "**It is present from birth**"?
- a) emotional contagion
 - b) the Mirror Neuron System
 - c) the smile muscle
 - d) the development of language
33. What did the Monster Study reveal about the effect of negative feedback on children?
- a) It showed that critical comments could lead to permanent speech problems in healthy children
 - b) It proved that stuttering is a condition that can be passed on from one person to another
 - c) It demonstrated that orphan children were more vulnerable to speech disorders than others
 - d) It caused temporary speech difficulties that disappeared after the experiment ended
34. What is the main idea of the text?
- a) Scientists have conducted experiments on children to better understand human behaviour
 - b) Psychologists have identified the basic emotions that all humans share since primitive times
 - c) Research has shown that emotional intelligence is a skill that can be developed from birth
 - d) Emotions play a significant role in how humans develop, interact and respond to the world

35. Who is the text most likely written for?

- a) Professional psychologists seeking the latest research in their field
- b) Parents looking for advice on how to raise emotionally intelligent children
- c) General readers with an interest in learning about human emotions and behaviour
- d) Medical professionals looking for new ways to treat emotional disorders

Reading 3:

Read the text and choose the best answer.

From Los Angeles in the late 1980s emerged gangsta rap, a style of hip-hop music that **depicted** inner-city ghetto life in a realistic way. It quickly became by far the most popular genre of hip-hop, with records by such artists as Dr. Dre and Snoop Doggy Dogg **topping the charts**. The messages of the songs, however, came in for a great deal of criticism, not only from conservatives, but also -more importantly- from artists within the hip-hop community itself. In response, a number of hip-hop artists intentionally shaped their art around more positive messages. Some of these came together to form the Native Tongues Posse, a loose collection of groups producing positive African-oriented lyrics inspired by earlier artists like Africa Bambaataa.

36. It is clear from the text that conservative criticism of gangsta rap _____.

- a) was less significant than hip-hop criticism
- b) was well thought-out and argued
- c) came primarily from Afro-American people
- d) was based more music than message

37. Why did some hip-hop artists form the Native Tongues Posse?

- a) to compete with artists like Dr. Dre and Snoop Doggy Dogg
- b) to make gangsta rap more commercial
- c) to move hip-hop away from Los Angeles
- d) to promote more positive and African-oriented messages

38. What made gangsta rap very popular according to the text?

- a) Its focus on African traditions
- b) Its use of classical music elements
- c) Its support from critics
- d) Its realistic depiction of inner-city life

39. depicted means _____.

- a) destroyed
- b) ignored
- c) described
- d) avoided

40. 'topping the charts' means _____.

- a) Selling poorly
- b) Being unpopular
- c) Being number one
- d) Leaving the charts

■ THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAM!

Erasmus Exam-Answer Key

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