



**ANKARA SCIENCE UNIVERSITY**

**PREP SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**NAME/SURNAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDENT NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**This test consists of 100 multiple choice questions and each question is 1 point.**

**SCORE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## LISTENING PART

### Listening 1

1. You hear two colleagues discussing something that the man is planning to do. What is the woman's purpose?
  - a. to persuade him to change his mind
  - b. to express support for his decision
  - c. to find out the reason for his decision
  
3. You hear a man talking on the radio about politicians. What is his opinion of them?
  - a. Most of them are trying to do a good job.
  - b. It is impossible to trust any of them.
  - c. They all want to be popular.
  
3. You overhear a woman talking on her mobile phone. What is she doing?
  - a. congratulating someone
  - b. sympathising with someone
  - c. making someone an offer
  
4. You hear a man talking about the sport of cricket. What is his main point?
  - a. It is better to play it than to watch it.
  - b. It's more interesting than other sports.
  - c. It doesn't appeal to lots of people.
  
5. You hear two people talking. What is the woman doing?
  - a. justifying a change in her work habits
  - b. complaining about her work
  - c. giving advice about different types of work
  
6. You hear two people talking about someone they both know. What do they agree about him?
  - a. He has changed.
  - b. He is unreliable.
  - c. He is amusing.
  
7. You hear a message on a telephone answering machine. Why is the speaker calling?
  - a. to invite someone to an event
  - b. to confirm some arrangements
  - c. to persuade someone to come to an event
  
8. You hear two friends talking about a present the woman was given. What does she say about it?
  - a. It made her feel guilty.
  - b. It was something she wanted.
  - c. It was typical of the person who gave it to her.

## Listening 2

You will listen to an interview with a woman, who is a life coach to achieve a work-life balance.

9. Mel says that her clients who complain about being too busy \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. usually love their positions at work.
  - b. expect her to tell them a clear solution.
  - c. know that her suggestion works for everyone.
  
10. According to Mel, people who live and work alone \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. tend to finish their work early.
  - b. realize that they need to have some contact with people.
  - c. may not realize that they need to socialize.
  
11. What is Mel's opinion about trying to do more than one task at a time?
  - a. She believes it's very productive.
  - b. She understands why people do it.
  - c. She thinks it's important switch between activities.
  
12. According to Mel, the best solution to gaining work-life balance is to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. do your work faster.
  - b. delay family occasions and important dates.
  - c. think about the future instead of just focusing on today.
  
13. According to Mel, it's difficult to achieve a work-life balance when people feel \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. excited about the things happening.
  - b. afraid that they'll miss something important.
  - c. guilty of responding an e-mail quickly.
  
14. What does Mel say about the advice a client gave her?
  - a. It helped her to save some time in her life.
  - b. She recommends that everyone should do it.
  - c. She realized that the advice was a failure
  
15. When does Mel feel that she has achieved work-life balance?
  - a. when she watches TV and chills out.
  - b. when she is in control of her workload.
  - c. when she is professionally successful.

## READING PART

### Reading 1:

As the people we interact with become more diverse, **code switching** becomes more common in everyday conversation. Elena Williams explores the reasons why people code switch by drawing on her experiences and **those** of other code switchers. Growing up in a bilingual family, code switching was a fact of life. With a special Spanish speaking mother and an English-speaking father, it was common for us to switch from one language to another in a conversation, sometimes doing so within the same sentence. It's not just about switching a language though. Code switching also covers changes in dialect and style. I'm constantly confused by the way my mother picks up the phone and puts on the most sophisticated accent that she can manage.

Code switching is something we all do, whether it's intentional or subconscious. According to researchers, there are several reasons for this. In my case, there are times when English lacks the words I need to describe a particular concept, so I switch to Spanish, or vice versa. Emotions play a prominent role, too. When I get angry, I tend to shut in English, probably because I grew up by watching my angry father did the same, while fear and excitement usually reveal themselves in Spanish.

Another reason for code switching is adaptation. When Ellis moved to the US from Wales aged 12, he was desperate not to be staring in class. "With my Welsh accent I could be visible and be easily realized, so I quickly started to mimic the local accent. I have a good ear, which means within a few weeks I sounded as American as my classmates. My parents and siblings didn't, so weirdly, when I am at home with them, I speak in my Welsh accent. If we have American visitors, I will flip between the two. It gets a few puzzled and silly looks at first, but they soon get used to it."

Whether we are children or adults, we often make an effort to adapt, which is why we may call switch with different social groups. Lara recalls her teenage years in the UK. "Making up our own language was a natural way for us to show how we adapt, to differentiate ourselves from adults and to increase our autonomy. We would learn to use words like 'rents' for parents or 'on fleek' to mean stylish. These phrases come in and out of fashion pretty quickly though, so I would sound like ancient if I tried to use them now!"

Another reason for code switching is social class. David has experience of this. "I grew up in a socially deprived area where the local dialect is one that people might look down on. When I went to university, I soon you realized I needed to adopt one that would better help me to get on in life. Code switching gave me a kind of social power that perhaps I hadn't had before."

One final reason for code switching is the desire to be persuasive. When Anabel started in sales, she discovered that people were more easy-going if she spoke in a southern US accent rather than her normal east coast one. "There's a growing perception that a southern accent is friendlier. People seem to warm towards me a lot faster if I put on a southern slow speaking and more significantly, it led to more sales, but I felt like a fraud at times, but I didn't think I was doing any harm."

16. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Unlocking the Multiple Nature of Code Switching
  - b. Languages and Different Experiences
  - c. Persuasive Accent of Languages
  - d. Multilingual People and Their Lifestyles
17. We can understand that people tend to speak their mother language while they get angry because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. They do not know words about feelings in their second language
  - b. Mother languages generally are not very suitable for quarrels
  - c. The parents always speak Spanish when they get angry
  - d. Emotions show themselves more easily and comfortably in mother language
18. Why does Anabel, as a sales clerk, make more sales when she speaks with a southern accent?
- a. Southern accent has a variety of sales related to codes
  - b. She can speak much faster in a southern accent
  - c. People percept that southern accent is friendlier
  - d. She can better practice sales techniques to persuade people in southern accent
19. What is the definition of “**code switching**”?
- a. Forgetting the synonyms of words and explaining in a detailed way
  - b. Changing between two or more languages within a single conversation
  - c. Getting confused when talking and forgetting the correct codes of words
  - d. Changing the meaning of words and confusing people in any speech
20. “**those**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. codes
  - b. experiences
  - c. reasons
  - d. languages

**Reading 2:**

In 10,000 years, the earth's population has doubled tenfold, from less than 10 million to more than six billion now and ten billion soon. Most of such increase was made possible thanks to three plants: corn, rice and wheat. The oldest, most widespread and until recently biggest of the three crops is wheat. Wheat is undoubtedly the **staple** food of mankind, and its history has been the history of humanity because it is a primary product. Yet today, wheat is losing its importance. The tons of corn harvested in the world began consistently to exceed that of wheat for the first time in 1998; just as rice followed suit in 1999. Corn, rice and soybeans – thanks to Genetic Modification - have largely passed wheat to such an extent that wheat is now in danger of becoming an “**orphan crop**”. On the other hand, wheat is thought to be less healthy due to the Atkins Diet and a fashion for gluten allergies. But it is still worth to value this crop that has done so much for the human race. Wheat is a genetic monster. Typical wheat has six copies of each gene, while most plants have only two. Because of **its** unique genome, wheat was not a target of the Genetic Modification revolution.

21. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why is wheat harvested today
  - Wheat: the miracle crop
  - Developments in agriculture and wheat production
  - How to feed a growing population
22. The writer of the passage points out that due to its genetic properties wheat \_\_\_\_\_.
- has gained an edge over soybeans and rice
  - is the most widely harvested staple crop in the world today
  - has been regarded as the most nutritious crop ever discovered
  - was not subject to genetic modification efforts
23. In the passage, the term “orphan crop” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- the amazing genetic features of wheat
  - the possibility that wheat may be abandoned
  - the uniqueness of wheat when compared to its peers
  - the appetite for growing wheat rather than other crops
24. “**staple**” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- ordinary
  - primary
  - usual
  - big
25. “**its**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- corn’s
  - wheat’s
  - rice’s
  - product’s

### Reading 3:

Botany, the study of plants, is one of the major fields of biology, together with zoology and microbiology, and has been around for a very long time. Aristotle and Theophrastus, who lived in ancient Greece around the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, were both involved in identifying and describing plants. Theophrastus has been called the 'father of botany' due to **his** two well-known books on plants that are still influential. The early study of plants, however, was not limited to Western cultures. The Chinese developed the study of botany along lines similar to the Ancient Greeks at about the same time. In 60 AD, another Greek Dioscorides, wrote *De Materia Medica*, a work that described a thousand medicines, 60 percent of which came from plants. It remained the guidebook on medicines in the Western world for 1,500 years until the compound microscope was invented in the late 16th century. During the 17th century, progress was made in plant experimentation. In the 19th century, **rapid** advances were made in the study of plant diseases after the potato disease that killed potato crops in Ireland in the 1840s. These fast developments and the study of plants continues today as botanists try to understand the structure, behaviour, and cellular activities of plants in order to develop better crops and create new medicines.

26. Which one could be the best title for this passage?

- a. The Historical Journey of Botany: Uncovering the Wonders of Plants
- b. The Early Study of Plant in Western Culture
- c. The Father of Botany: Theophrastus
- d. The Study of Plant Disease: the End of Potato Crops

27. Why is Theophrastus called the 'father of botany'?

- a. He was more successful than Aristotle in identifying and describing plants.
- b. He was the first person who studied plants.
- c. He produced significant works whose effects last today.
- d. He worked on plants for long periods of time.

28. How did the invention of the compound microscope in the late 16th century impact the field of botany?

- a. Rapid progress was achieved in the research of plant disease
- b. It affected the increase in potato disease
- c. It revealed the differences between botany and other fields of biology
- d. The guidebook turned out to be fake after this improvement

29. "**his**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Greek father's
- b. Aristotle's
- c. Greek Dioscorides'
- d. Theophrastus'

30. "**rapid**" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fast
- b. developing
- c. last
- d. creative

## USE OF ENGLISH

31. Many people think that if they have a good night's sleep, \_\_\_\_\_.
- they would have no trouble remaining awake during the day
  - sleeping seven hours a night is associated with the lowest heart-attack risk
  - they will enjoy refreshment and a sense of self-confidence
  - they are usually sleepy early in the morning even after a full night's sleep
32. \_\_\_\_\_, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions as well.
- Although it is a personal relationship between two people
  - Despite the social aspect of marriage
  - If people do not know that two people get married
  - As marriage is between two people
33. Although some studies have found that low-carbohydrate diets are effective, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Americans spend as much as \$ 15 billion each year on low-carbohydrate diets
  - Others have found that they offer only short-term benefits
  - Many doctors recommended low-carbohydrate diets as a healthy way to weight loss
  - Weight loss schemes have focused on reduced carbohydrates in diets.
34. In order to enable students to survive and improve in a technological world, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Teachers should provide them with instructional and interactive activities enriched with technology
  - Group projects may be difficult to complete because teachers need to change their roles to a guide
  - Use of technology is more transparent in a classroom environment for a shared responsibility
  - A computer technology user may be critical factor in teachers' decision in the classroom
35. To cope with the increasing number of tourists visiting Saudi Arabia \_\_\_\_\_.
- Officials are concerned about the potential increase of hotels in the country
  - The government has outlined a plan to invest more money in its airport and transportation
  - Hotel managers say that the average stay for a tourist is between two or seven days
  - Investment in tourism sector is not among the top priorities of the government
36. \_\_\_\_\_ in order to analyze the light reflected from Earth.
- A number of new planets have been discovered with the help of space telescopes
  - Some of the light reaches the Moon and is again reflected, and it is known as "Earthshine"
  - It may take a lot of time before scientists are able to do that
  - A team of astronomers used a very large telescope in Chile



37. Digital technology is also altering how we feel and how we behave \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. in addition to influencing how we think  
b. because of our different behaviors  
c. despite the changes in technology  
d. without any changes in our behaviors
38. Austria is linguistically homogeneous, with 98 percent of the population speaking German, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied  
b. because people in Austria have much difficulty in understanding each other  
c. unless the majority of Austrians learn at least one foreign language  
d. however there are considerable differences in dialect between various regions of the country
39. Mystery-type novels are popular \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. so that the reader has a chance to exercise his imagination  
b. if the mysteries cannot be solved by detectives  
c. as they challenge the reader to solve the crime  
d. unless you are provided with enough background to the crime
40. Although young children are able to learn the names of numbers, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. It takes a long time before they can use them effectively  
b. Much research has been carried out on the process of learning  
c. Their parents try to encourage them to solve complex problems  
d. It does not matter if they enjoy math or not

#### VOCABULARY PART

41. Apple annually releases new I-phone models and IOS updates. Many Apple's customers are critical of the company to \_\_\_\_\_ a new model in each year without enough changes to features including battery life, performance and screen quality.  
a. launch  
b. assume  
c. overlook  
d. illustrate
42. In recent years, there has been a general trend for new buildings to be more environmentally friendly or more 'green'. These buildings use energy and water \_\_\_\_\_, which reduces waste and pollution.  
a. quantity  
b. eventually  
c. efficiently  
d. inadequately
43. The expanding economy and rising population have great benefits to İstanbul, but with them have come a major problem: traffic jams. İstanbul, like many other metropolitan cities in Türkiye, \_\_\_\_\_ from traffic congestion.  
a. complains  
b. suffers  
c. convinces  
d. satisfies

44. International travel has many benefits, but visitors can run into trouble if they do not know some basic rules about the cultures they are visiting. Therefore, it is important for travelers to take time to learn about the cultures they plan to visit to \_\_\_\_\_ cultural misunderstandings.
- a. avoid
  - b. advertise
  - c. ignore
  - d. judge
45. Obesity has become a major problem in many parts of the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2016 about 13% of adults, both male and female, were obese. To help reduce the obesity problem, some people strongly believe that governments should support educational \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage people to eat a low-calorie, balanced diet.
- a. concepts
  - b. campaigns
  - c. chores
  - d. choices
46. Recently the popularity of cooking programmes on television has had a big \_\_\_\_\_ on the ingredients that people use. People want to cook with foods they see on TV.
- a. instinct
  - b. conflict
  - c. influence
  - d. reinforcement
47. Countries with a high percentage of young people need to spend a lot of money on education. In contrast, countries with a lower percentage of children have fewer education \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. budgets
  - b. costs
  - c. refunds
  - d. currents
48. Because many fears are learned during our lives, we just have to learn different ways of coping and adjusting our attitudes to the things we are afraid of. If people \_\_\_\_\_ their fear in small ways, they can learn to control how they react to the situation and not panic.
- a. confront
  - b. weigh up
  - c. debate
  - d. indicate
49. Queen Elizabeth II, the UK's longest-serving monarch, died at Balmoral aged 96 after ruling 70 years. World leaders, kings and queens from across Europe \_\_\_\_\_ in London to attend the funeral of the late queen at Westminster Abbey.
- a. glam
  - b. guide
  - c. admire
  - d. gather
50. In many countries, the number of university places is limited, so there is very strong competition. Students are under great \_\_\_\_\_ to get a high score on their admission tests.
- a. priority
  - b. pressure
  - c. passion
  - d. persuade

51. Only 2.5% of the Earth's water is available for human use. Due to water shortages in desert areas, \_\_\_\_\_ to clean drinking water is a critical problem for more than a billion people.
- a. evaluation
  - b. access
  - c. approach
  - d. average
52. Many people say it is \_\_\_\_\_ for the survival of certain plant and animal species that we stop pollution caused by factories.
- a. controversial
  - b. vital
  - c. formal
  - d. aggressive
53. Architecture is often said to be a difficult subject to study. In spite of this, many people choose to go into this profession. While some subjects are more quantitative, such as Engineering, and others are more creative, such as Art, Architecture \_\_\_\_\_ both. This combination may be what attracts people to the profession as a career.
- a. involves
  - b. notices
  - c. invests
  - d. indicates
54. There is a serious danger for drivers on the road; they can be \_\_\_\_\_ by other cars, people on the street, the radio, or passengers in the car. These are the things that can take a driver's attention away from driving. All of these may cause accidents.
- a. demanded
  - b. disappointed
  - c. distracted
  - d. directed
55. Cell phones have changed over time. Their \_\_\_\_\_ shows how technology gradually becomes more advanced, dependable, and widespread.
- a. exceptional
  - b. style
  - c. inspiration
  - d. evolution
56. Even if children are trained at home to make healthy food choices, these ideas do not receive enough positive \_\_\_\_\_ outside the home environment. Especially at school, children are free to eat since they aren't under parental supervision.
- a. promise
  - b. reinforcement
  - c. compromise
  - d. precision
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ completion date for the construction work was last October, but problems with supplies have resulted in long delays: we are now hoping to finish the project by the end of the month.
- a. advanced
  - b. original
  - c. unusual
  - d. reasonable
58. He came from a very poor family and had to \_\_\_\_\_ many obstacles in order to graduate from medical school and set up his own practice as a doctor.
- a. occur
  - b. overcome
  - c. progress
  - d. register

59. We try to avoid religion, sex, politics or any other such \_\_\_\_\_ topics in our textbooks to minimise the risk of offending people.
- a. controversial
  - b. crucial
  - c. cognitive
  - d. complicated
60. There is strong \_\_\_\_\_ that this new vaccine could reduce the risk of Coronavirus infection: levels have dropped by over 70 percent over two years in areas where the drug has been trialled.
- a. evidence
  - b. finding
  - c. result
  - d. consequence
61. Twenty-five years ago, the most common \_\_\_\_\_ of American children was to be a teacher, followed by working in banking and finance, and then medicine. Today's younger generation often say they want to be sports star, a pop star, or an actor.
- a. spacious
  - b. ambition
  - c. passion
  - d. pressure
62. Despite intensive research, scientists still have an inadequate understanding of the human brain, and many of its functions \_\_\_\_\_ mystery.
- a. sustain
  - b. contain
  - c. maintain
  - d. remain
63. Who pays for healthcare? The answer \_\_\_\_\_ from country to country. While in some nations, it is completely free for all residents, in others people often receive their health insurance through their employer.
- a. vary
  - b. confront
  - c. assume
  - d. require
64. The hurricane that hit Caribbean had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ effect on the buildings near the beach, as many of them were destroyed. To prepare for this storm, there are several important measures which people in that area should take.
- a. obvious
  - b. deliberate
  - c. devastating
  - d. domestic
65. People routinely \_\_\_\_\_ companies with information about themselves so they can use services like e-mail and social media, as well as shop online using credit and debit cards. But data stored on computers connected to the Internet is not always safe.
- a. figure out
  - b. provide
  - c. convince
  - d. seek

66. Aging means the \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries is, on average, getting older. According to a recent United Nations report, in 2050, there will be more people over the age of 60 than children under 16 for the first time in history.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. community  | c. population  |
| b. permission | d. cooperation |
67. Despite our material wealth and security, people in developed western countries don't \_\_\_\_\_ to be any happier than people in the developing world; in fact, quite the opposite. Stress and depression is far higher, due to the pressure of heavy workloads, loneliness and social isolation.
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. attend    | c. allow  |
| b. associate | d. appear |
68. It is better to live in \_\_\_\_\_ buildings. Large open rooms allow families to spend more time together, which enhances family unity.
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. urgent   | c. objective |
| b. spacious | d. special   |

#### GRAMMAR PART

##### Grammar Part 1:

69. My grandparents wanted to celebrate their 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary in a famous bookstore \_\_\_\_\_ they had first met.
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. when  | c. which |
| b. where | d. who   |
70. Such political problems \_\_\_\_\_ stemmed from a damaging military defeat but we can't know for sure since there is nothing about them in history books or official records.
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. can have    | c. might have |
| b. should have | d. must have  |
71. If you \_\_\_\_\_ us about the road trip, I \_\_\_\_\_ you as well. I missed a big opportunity.
- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. tell / join      | c. told / have joined           |
| b. tell / will join | d. had told / might have joined |
72. I don't know what's been bothering you lately, but if I've done something, I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. have told | c. can tell   |
| b. must tell | d. would tell |

73. It \_\_\_\_\_ an amazing opportunity for taking photos as cherry trees in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ when my friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ there two weeks ago.
- a. had been / just bloomed / went                      c. was / had just bloomed / were going  
b. was / were just blooming / went                      d. was / had just bloomed / went
74. \_\_\_\_\_ the delays in their shuttle services, the travel agency had to pay for the tickets of most of their customers. \_\_\_\_\_, customers were going to sue the company otherwise.
- a. Therefore / Definitely                                      c. Thus / Since  
b. Although / Though                                         d. Because of / Apparently
75. Jason e-mailed me to ask \_\_\_\_\_ after Anna's graduation party.
- a. whether they have any plans for the next week  
b. whether we have any plans for the next week  
c. if did we have any plans for the following week  
d. if we had any plans for the following week
76. You \_\_\_\_\_ William's new friend from golf club. He told me you would come to visit sometime today.
- a. can be    c. ought to be  
b. must be    d. should be
77. I am going to file a complaint about the airline. They \_\_\_\_\_ me for the cancelled flight yet.
- a. didn't refund    c. weren't refunding  
b. doesn't refund    d. haven't refunded
78. \_\_\_\_\_ the pop-up warnings, Sam kept playing online games from the same website. \_\_\_\_\_, his computer crashed, and he had to format it.
- a. As a result of / Basically                                      c. Thus / Apparently  
b. Although / Clearly     d. Despite / Eventually
79. **Brian:** My father is \_\_\_\_\_ he ever used to be. He allows me to hang out with my friends till the late hours. He is OK with my brother's strange tattoos. Moreover, he supports my sister about her boyfriends. His change is unbelievable!  
**Billy:** This is \_\_\_\_\_ thing I've heard about Mr Brown. I had never considered him to be a strict parent. I've always found him calm.
- a. the most tolerant / more interesting than  
b. more tolerant than / more interesting than  
c. more tolerant than / the most interesting  
d. the most tolerant / the most interesting
80. UNESCO \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945 as a way of building better communication between nations. It \_\_\_\_\_ international relations through education, scientific research and the sharing of knowledge.
- a. was established / supports                                      c. established / supports  
b. was established / was supported                             d. established / was supported

## Grammar Part 2:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word(s) to complete the sentences correctly.

### Section 1: Truth About Margarine

The problem with butter is that it **(81)** \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. After all, you have to raise and then milk an animal to get it. Plant fat is far cheaper but most of it is liquid oil – harder to store and less useful in giving food texture. It just isn't butter. So, it's not surprising that the quest to make a cheap, artificial, solid-fat butter substitute **(82)** \_\_\_\_\_ as long ago as 1869. That year, Napoleon III – nephew of **(83)** \_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon – offered a prize to anyone who could pull off this fatty alchemy. The winner was a French chemist and pharmacist named Hippolyte Mège-Mouriès, who **(84)** \_\_\_\_\_ the Legion of Honour for improvements in baking technology in 1850s. Mège-Mouriès took cheap solid fat from a cow, rendered it, digested it with some enzymes from a sheep stomach, then it was mixed **(85)** \_\_\_\_\_ bicarb, milk protein, cow tissue and annatto. The result was a spreadable, plausible butter substitute. Mège-Mouriès branded his creation Oleomargarine. The original margarine recipe had still called for animal fats. Breakthroughs in industrial chemistry in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries opened the door to making margarine from plant oils instead. The key was to find a way of making the plant oils solid, which **(86)** \_\_\_\_\_ at the turn of the twentieth century via a process called hydrogenation. It was discovered that, if you **(87)** \_\_\_\_\_ oil in the presence of hydrogen gas at high pressure, you can modify its chemical structure and change its melting properties. If you hydrogenate the oil fully, you get fat that's hard like ice. But if you only partially hydrogenate, you can make any melting profile you like, which makes it possible **(88)** \_\_\_\_\_ a fat that's solid at room temperature but still easy to spread out of the fridge.

81. a. was always  
b. has always been  
c. is always  
d. will always be

82. a. began  
b. has begun  
c. was beginning  
d. had begun

83. a. more famous  
b. the famous  
c. the most famous  
d. famous more

84. a. had already won  
b. has already won  
c. would win  
d. was winning

85. a. over  
b. between  
c. across  
d. with

86. a. achieves  
b. achieved  
c. is achieved  
d. was achieved

87. a. heat  
b. heated  
c. will heat  
d. heating

88. a. produce  
b. to produce  
c. producing  
d. to producing

## Section 2: Future of Loneliness

Modern life is making people more and more lonely in their private life. Our atomized busy lifestyles, online technologies and declines in group activity are causes of increased loneliness. Loneliness among older adults is well documented. What may be surprising for some is just how common it has become among the young as well. Social media is one obvious reason, as it continually offers up visual evidence of the good time being had by all ... without you. It is no wonder (89) \_\_\_\_\_ young people today report feeling extremely high levels of loneliness. Loneliness is (90) \_\_\_\_\_ a fundamental challenge for our future that we are devoting two chapters to discussing potential solutions. In this presentation, we (91) \_\_\_\_\_ how we can fight the rise of loneliness by fostering more connections between two unlikely groups—the younger and the older. In the next chapter, we are going to explore how technology, implemented in deeply human ways, might also play a role in helping us find friendship and a greater sense of belonging. In the future, more people of different generations will find comfort in connecting with one another. We will see a future (92) \_\_\_\_\_ large groups of young people choose virtual relationships over ones with real humans. As rapid improvements in artificial intelligence take place, there's an opportunity to use this technology for the advantage of people. Back in China, Xiaoice provides positive support for asocial people. The AI, for example, is constantly checking for depression (93) \_\_\_\_\_ users and sends them supportive messages if it detects troubling signals. Since 2017, digital eldercare company CareCoach (94) \_\_\_\_\_ the line between virtual and real with their human-powered avatars, and as a result, chatbots and virtual companions will provide emotional support and even friendship to people by (95) \_\_\_\_\_ them more essential and perhaps even beloved additions in the future.

89. a. a plenty of  
b. too much  
c. so many  
d. many enough

90. a. so  
b. such  
c. too  
d. enough

91. a. are going exploring  
b. will exploring  
c. were going to explore  
d. are going to explore

92. a. which  
b. that  
c. whom  
d. when

93. a. in  
b. out  
c. from  
d. at

94. a. was blurred  
b. has been blurring  
c. is being blurred  
d. will be blurring

95. a. made  
b. make  
c. making  
d. to making



### Section 3: TikTok Panic

Every generation has its moral panic—and TikTok have triggered the latest one. Increased use of TikTok by children (96) \_\_\_\_\_ panic among parents, teachers and psychologists. These concerns are real, but TikTok today offers much (97) \_\_\_\_\_ one-minute videos of dance challenges. People can watch educational videos on everything—science experiments, historical facts, medicine, mental health, language, personal finance, and more. In China, where TikTok originated, the app has a youth mode that integrates educational content within the video feeds and limits usage to 40 minutes per day. TikTok’s entrance into microlearning shouldn’t be surprising. For the past decade, how-to videos have been one of (98) \_\_\_\_\_ popular videos on YouTube. The phenomenon inspired Chris Anderson, curator of the famous TED Conference, to suggest that the richness of video is changing the creative and social landscape (99) \_\_\_\_\_ by democratizing and accelerating the learning process. But social media videos are not the only way that learning (100) \_\_\_\_\_ integrated into people’s online lives at the present. Video games are also providing an even more interactive, yet similarly stealthy, learning experience for millions of younger players.

96. a. has not caused  
b. is caused  
c. will not cause  
d. has caused

97. a. more  
b. most of  
c. more of  
d. more than

98. a. the more  
b. more than  
c. the most  
d. more

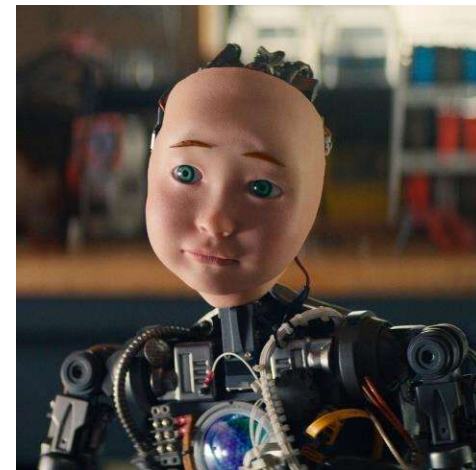
99. a. dramatically  
b. dramatic  
c. dramatics  
d. dramatize

100. a. is becoming  
b. becomes  
c. will become  
d. will be becoming

**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST**

## PROFICIENCY TEST ANSWERS

1 B	41 A	81 B
2 A	42 C	82 A
3 A	43 B	83 C
4 C	44 A	84 A
5 A	45 B	85 D
6 B	46 C	86 D
7 C	47 B	87 A
8 B	48 A	88 B
9 B	49 D	89 C
10 C	50 B	90 B
11 B	51 B	91 D
12 C	52 B	92 D
13 B	53 A	93 A
14 A	54 C	94 B
15 B	55 D	95 C
16 A	56 B	96 D
17 D	57 B	97 D
18 C	58 B	98 C
19 B	59 A	99 A
20 B	60 A	100 A
21 B	61 B	
22 D	62 D	
23 B	63 A	
24 B	64 C	
25 B	65 B	
26 A	66 C	
27 C	67 D	
28 A	68 B	
29 D	69 B	
30 A	70 C	
31 C	71 D	
32 A	72 D	
33 B	73 D	
34 A	74 D	
35 B	75 D	
36 D	76 B	
37 A	77 D	
38 D	78 D	
39 C	79 C	
40 A	80 A	



**Imagine that you are a 'futurist' and it's your job to predict future. What changes do you think will happen in 2050?**

Which ones would you predict? Why?

Which ones wouldn't you predict? Why not?

**Communication/ transportation/draught/technology**