

**ŞEHİT CENGİZ POLAT ANATOLIAN IMAM HATİP HIGH SCHOOL**  
**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM READING AND LANGUAGE USE (GRAMMAR) EXAMPLE**

1.- 5. sorularda aşağıda verilen parçaya göre sırasıyla boşluğa en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

There -----1----- many men in my family, but there are lots of women. My -----2----- have three daughters – me (my name is Jenny), and two -----3-----; Barbara and Jane. Barbara and Jane aren't married, but I am. My -----4-----name is Bob. We have five -----5----- and they are all girls.

- |                |             |              |              |             |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a) isn't    | b) aren't   | c) am not    | d) is        | e) are      |
| 2. a) parents  | b) father   | c) mother    | d) parent    | e) brother  |
| 3. a) sister   | b) brother  | c) child     | d) sisters   | e) daughter |
| 4. a) husband  | b) husbands | c) husband's | d) husbands' | e) ----     |
| 5. a) children | b) child    | c) brother   | d) brothers  | e) uncles   |

ŞEHİT CENGİZ POLAT  
ANADOLU İMAM HATİP LİSESİ

6.- 10. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

My name's Carmen García and I'm a student at King's School. It is a language school in Glasgow. I'm Spanish, from Madrid, but my mother is French. She's a teacher in Madrid. The students at King's School are from many different countries. I'm in a class with students from Japan, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. It's nice to meet a lot of different people. The director of the school is British, but my teacher is American. She's from New York and her name's Helen. She's very nice and she's an excellent teacher. Her classes are always great fun. José and Karl are probably my best friends in the class. José is from Mexico and Karl is from Berlin, in Germany. We always speak English together because that's the best way to learn.

6. What does Carmen do?

- |                         |   |                        |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| a) She is Spanish.      | b) She is a student.                    | c) She teaches French. |
| d) She lives in Madrid. | e) She visits many different countries. |                        |

7. Where are Carmen's classmates from?

- |                            |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Spain, France, Japan    | b) Britain, Italy, Germany | c) USA, Germany, Spain |
| d) Britain, Japan, Germany | e) Mexico, Italy, Germany  |                        |

8. Who is British?

- |                           |         |                     |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| a) Carmen's mother        | b) Karl | c) Carmen's teacher |
| d) The director of school | e) Jose |                     |

9. How does Carmen feel in Helen's classes?

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a) tired | b) bored | c) angry |
| d) happy | e) sad   |          |

10. Why does Carmen always speak English with Jose and Karl?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Because it is the best way to learn.      | b) Because they cannot speak any other language. |
| c) Because their teacher asks them to do so. | d) Because Jose is British.                      |
|  | e) Because they like it.                         |

**11.- 15. sorularda aşağıda verilen parçaya göre sırasıyla boşluğa en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.**

England is -----11----- its use of renewable energy. It is moving from fossil fuels to green energy, -----12----- wind, nuclear and solar energy. The scientists report that England -----13----- thirteen clean energy records in 2017. In June, wind, nuclear and solar power produced -----14-----electricity than gas and coal. It is the first time this has happened. England's power system is now the fourth cleanest in Europe -----15----- the seventh cleanest in the world.

- |                 |                 |               |               |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. a) becoming | b) increasing   | c) connecting | d) putting    | e) destroying |
| 12. a) indeed   | b) what kind of | c) such as    | d) which      | e) instead of |
| 13. a) broke    | b) will break   | c) break      | d) has broken | e) is broken  |
| 14. a) many     | b) much         | c) little     | d) few        | e) more       |
| 15. a) for      | b) over         | c) so         | d) during     | e) and        |

**16.- 20. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the 15th century, books were very expensive to make and difficult to find. The books were expensive because they took a long time to make. Special workers used pens and pencils to write them on paper made from animal skin. In about 1450, a German man named Johannes Gutenberg had an excellent idea for a machine. This machine could make thousands of books very quickly and very cheaply. He called his machine a printing press. The printing press used metal letters, ink, and paper. This paper was not made from animal skin. It was made from a plant called flax. Many people in 15th-century Europe couldn't read or write. Most people didn't go to school, and most never saw a book. They didn't need to read because they worked on farms and learned how to do their jobs from other people. But Gutenberg's new machine changed people's lives. By the year 1500, many cities in Europe had a printing press. These presses were printing thousands of books. Books became cheaper to buy and easier to find. Soon, people saw the books in shops and libraries. They wanted to learn how to read them.

**16. In the 15th century, books cost a lot of money because \_\_\_\_\_**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) they took a long time to make.   | b) they were in black and white.                         |
| c) paper was made from flax.        | d) the printing press used metal letters, ink and paper. |
| e) most people didn't go to school. |  |

**17. Before Gutenberg's new machine, \_\_\_\_\_**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) many people in Europe needed to go to school.            | b) many people in Europe didn't want to work on farms. |
| c) the books were not expensive to find and buy.            | d) they used a plant called flax as paper.             |
| e) many people in Europe didn't know how to read and write. |  |

**18. By the year 1500, \_\_\_\_\_**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) people stopped using the printing press.                     | b) books became cheaper to buy and easier to find |
| c) special workers wrote books by using pens and pencils.       | d) people didn't want to read and write.          |
| e) people started working on farms instead of going to schools. |   |

**19. In the 15th century many people in Europe didn't need to read \_\_\_\_\_**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) because reading was a boring activity. | b) because they had no idea about reading.                 |
| c) but still they went to school.         | d) because other people could teach them about their jobs. |
| e) so the books were expensive to find.   |  |

20. The invention of the printing press affected the people's lives \_\_\_\_\_

- a) but people didn't want to go to school.
- b) because this machine used metal letters and ink.
- c) because the people started to learn more than before.
- d) so people became lazier than before.
- e) because the people started to travel around easily.

21.- 25. sorularda verilen cümleyi en iyi tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz.

21. Joe works long hours, \_\_\_\_\_

- a) so he doesn't spend much time with his friends.
- b) because he didn't want to see his friends very often.
- c) so he doesn't have problems in communication.
- d) but he didn't sleep many hours in the day.
- e) so he doesn't go there very often.

22. Although Norman is very interested in economics, \_\_\_\_\_

- a) he has a master's degree in it from Harvard University.
- b) because he is good at financial issues.
- c) he actually knows very little about the subject.
- d) he wants to read whatever he finds on the issue.
- e) his interest started when he was at university.

23. Pete has spent all of his holidays at casinos \_\_\_\_\_

- a) when he once had the chance of winning £200.000.
- b) before he began to find gambling to be a waste of time.
- c) just after he met an old friend at a casino.
- d) since he went to Las Vegas six years ago.
- e) while he was working on a project in Monte Carlo.

24. It is important for shoppers \_\_\_\_\_

- a) to keep their receipts.
- b) return their purchases.
- c) can get their money back.
- d) have the same rules about returns and exchanges.
- e) to lose their receipts.



**36.- 40. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The ability to think is what makes man different from other living things. Thanks to this, the quality of life has changed greatly throughout history. It is certain that it will change notably in the future.

Progress in technology and science has given man control over many different things. By making canals, building artificial lakes and dams for example, man tries to govern nature. The use of technology and science sometimes fails to protect man from the destructive forces of nature. Unfortunately, millions of people in many parts of the world are under the threat of earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and floods.

Today, most people have some information about volcanoes, why and how they erupt. Volcanoes are hills or mountains with craters. These come from inside the earth. Although man has developed many useful devices for different purposes, seismic instruments cannot tell when a volcanic eruption is going to take place.

People have witnessed many volcanic eruptions. A very harmful one happened at Krakatoa in Java in 1883. People who were living as far as five thousand kilometers from the mountain heard the noise of this frightful disaster. More than 25 000 people died during this eruption. In addition, many ships sank because of its effects on the sea in the Sund Strait.

Earthquakes are another type of catastrophe occurring all over the world. At any time you may hear news about earthquakes with a lot of energy and power or with small tremors that are seldom felt. Huge waves in the ocean can be caused by a kind of underwater earthquake. In deep waters it is sometimes hard to see the enormous waves, but when they reach the coast they grow into large walls of water. In 1946, such an earthquake took place in the North Pacific and the effects of the waves were felt over three thousand kilometers away in Hawaii.

**36.** According to the passage many changes in the quality of human life are because of \_\_\_\_.

- a) history      b) progress in technology      c) science      d) other living things      e) the ability to think

**37.** What makes it possible for a man to control nature is \_\_\_\_.

- a) predicting earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and floods      b) progress in science and technology  
c) saving energy by facilitating human socialization      d) a general knowledge of the world  
e) the progress of life in urban areas

**38.** One of the most deadly volcanic eruptions in history \_\_\_\_.

- a) happened in Hawaii in 1946      b) caused the sinking of many ships because of stones  
c) led to the death of hundreds of people      d) took place in Krakatoa in 1883  
e) was felt from a hundred kilometers away

**39.** Why can underwater earthquakes be dangerous and harmful?

- a) They cause huge waves.      b) They change the formations of islands.  
c) They change the straits of oceans.      d) They happen only in deep water.  
e) They are very hot.

**40.** Earthquakes are considered as catastrophes because \_\_\_\_.

- a) they may cause floods      b) thousands of them are reported in a year  
c) there was a very disastrous one in Krakatoa in 1883      d) there are lines on the earth crust  
e) they have a lot of power and energy

**41.- 45. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Everything in line with rapidly developing technologies is now changing in the world. As such, economy is no exception to this transformation. Economic dynamics have decisively shifted from the national economy to the world economy. From now on, any country – and also any business, especially a large one – that wants to prosper will have to accept that it is the world economy that leads and that domestic economic policies will succeed only if they strengthen or at least do not impair the country's international competitive position. This may be the most important – it surely is the most striking – feature of the changed world economy. Thus, state governments are supposed to render the due importance to their financial policies so as not to fall behind the competition in the world economic markets. Or else, it could be a matter of time for such failing economic programs to eat up the gains achieved in the former periods of economic plans.

41. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_

- a) developing technologies should lead the way of domestic economy into the foreign markets.
- b) economy falls behind the transformation, as it is in the hands of the government.
- c) economy, in general, is certain to be affected by the technological transformations taking place in the world.
- d) the direction of the economic changes is determined by national economy.
- e) economies have grown into more nationalistic perspective than ever before.

42. It is obvious from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_

- a) governments are assumed to take the control of all economic dynamics in domestic markets.
- b) financial planning must be carried out in cooperation with global economic driving forces.
- c) it is primarily the responsibility of governments to adapt their planning to survive in global markets.
- d) private enterprises must be given some of the state authority in their international dealings.
- e) former periods of economy should have been better exploited to compensate for the present time losses.

43. The writer explains that one significant development in economy has been \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the stress on the importance of domestic economic policies.
- b) the growing importance of national economic policies.
- c) a keener competition between domestic and international companies.
- d) that national economies are now closely interrelated with the world economy.
- e) the decline of competition in home markets.

44. According to the passage, for a country to achieve economic prosperity, it \_\_\_\_\_

- a) has to encourage and support big corporations.
- b) must protect itself from new dynamics in domestic economy.
- c) has to think and plan in terms of world economy.
- d) must be ruthless in economic policies.
- e) must create competition within the domestic market.

45. The passage deals with \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the growing importance of globalisation in the field of economics.
- b) the dangers of foreign competition in trade.
- c) the dynamics in the implementation of domestic economic policies.
- d) the question of how big business can influence the world economy negatively.
- e) some of the most striking features of the current economic policies.

46.- 50. sorularda verilen cümleyi en iyi tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz.

46. The students are----- of the importance of this exam. If they fail, they will have to take the same courses again.

- a) exhausted
- b) proud
- c) aware
- d) vital
- e) ahead

47. The rules are for everybody. We cannot make a/an ----- for you.

- a) investigation
- b) exception
- c) competition
- d) suspicion
- e) frustration

48. Although the company----- that its products are the best in the sector, people still prefer the other companies because they sell them for cheaper prices.

- a) employs
- b) cheats
- c) hesitates
- d) claims
- e) wastes

49. It was March. The temperature had risen----- , but it was still very cold.

- a) reluctantly
- b) slightly
- c) efficiently
- d) patiently
- e) inaccurately

50. He's really ambitious. He has ----- over ten businesses so far, though none of them have made a big success.

- a) set up
- b) turned up
- c) given up
- d) looked up
- e) picked up