

ISTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY
School Of Foreign Languages
PROFICIENCY EXAM – SAMPLE – B2

Name-Surname:

Student ID Number:

Score:

Room Number:

LISTENING

A. Listen to a lecture about the history of Sudoku and circle the best option. (5x2=10 pts.)

1. The ‘doku’ in sudoku have the meaning of _____ in Japanese.

- a) number
- b) single
- c) column
- d) part of a grid

2. The speaker says that Sudoku is different from other puzzles and games because it was NOT developed_____.

- a) in a process
- b) in one country
- c) in different versions
- d) in a very short time

3. Sudoku was given its name by_____.

- a) Maki Kaji
- b) Howard Garns
- c) Leonhard Euler
- d) Ryan Gold

4. One of Wayne Gould’s main contributions to Sudoku was to develop a(n)_____.

- a) mobile application for worldwide users
- b) new set of rules for completing puzzles
- c) online puzzle programs to challenge others
- d) computer program to create puzzles

5. Wayne Gould managed to persuade The Times_____.

- a) to design puzzles that he called Sudoku
- b) to produce computer programs for Sudoku
- c) to begin publishing Sudoku puzzles everyday
- d) to write daily articles about Sudoku techniques

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B. Listen to students talking about lectures and fill in the notes in the table. (5x2=10 pts.)

	Anna (Linguistics)	Greg (Chemistry)	Matt (Business Studies)
➤ What happens during their tutorials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They go through one of the lectures they had earlier in the week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They talk about a problem related to a topic that they have just covered in the course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They discuss a research article on a topic related to a lecture they will have later that week.
➤ What are they expected to do before tutorials?	<p>1. _____ _____ _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas that they don't understand and get some questions ready for the tutorial. 	<p>2. _____ _____ _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do a bit of background reading 	<p>3. _____ _____ _____.</p>
➤ What are they expected to do during tutorials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask their questions about the areas that they don't understand. 	<p>4. _____ _____ _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask their lecturer questions about anything they haven't understood. Discuss concepts and theories that are mentioned in the article. <p>5. _____ _____ _____.</p>
➤ What problems do they face in tutorials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two people do most of the talking and they can dominate things a bit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone else says the thing before he wants to say it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking notes and trying to participate at the same time.

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READING

READING 1: “UP” WITH PIXAR

¹ It started with a drawing: an old man with a green face fixed in an angry scowl. His little eyes squinted sideways, and his left hand gripped an enormous bunch of coloured balloons covered in slogans like love and joy. Look closely and you could see that he was holding them tight, the way people hold onto their dreams. Five years later, that old man acquired both name (Carl Frederickson) and a pair of square spectacles. From a simple beginning in felt-tip and crayon, he emerged as one of the highest earners in Hollywood: star of a \$400m cinematic phenomenon called “Up.”

² “Up” was 2009’s smash hit from Pixar, a computer animation studio doing to 21st century animation what Disney did to 20th. Pixar makes cartoons that both children and adults adore. To critics, it can do no wrong. “You have to go back to Disney in the Thirties and Forties, when they lifted audiences out of the Great Depression with Snow White, Bambi and Pinocchio, in quick succession, to get anything close,” wrote the respected film critic Tom Shone. “This is living history, right under our noses. Your grandkids will ask about this.”

³ Pixar never sits still. When the firm takes risks, they get big results. The studio’s 2008 film had been Wall-E, an odd love story about a garbage-eating robot. The film’s hero communicated in bleeps and clicks. Its script contained barely a word of dialogue. On paper, it should never have worked. Instead, it made \$521m, and won an Oscar for Best Animation. So then we had Up. The film is part action adventure, part about the meaning of happiness, love and loss. Critics, needless to say, adored it. They laughed a lot at its subplots and raved about its supporting characters. They called it tender, thrilling, and very, very funny.

⁴ So, what is the secret of their success? Pixar studios are in Oakland but spiritually, their home is more Silicon Valley. Round the office are pool, Ping-Pong, and air hockey tables. Most of them are in use throughout the working day. Grown men whizz down corridors on skateboards and scooters. Ask a guide “why”, and he will shrug his shoulders and simply say: “Because they are creative”. What they mean is that Pixar is a professional playground for happy, inventive people. The firm’s PR people are proud that the senior production staff on Up have been on the payroll for over a decade. They are the best in the world at what they do, and deserve everything that goes with it – from Ping-Pong to company yoga days.

⁵ “Most Hollywood studies are run by businessmen”, says Up Director, Peter Docter. “The problem with that is that if you start out on any film with the goal of simply making money, the chances are that you aren’t going to make a great movie.” Pixar approaches film-making from the opposite direction. They take talented people, allow them to enjoy themselves, and let that childish freedom transfer on films. As a result, it encourages brave ideas that might, in normal studio environment, end up on the cutting room floor. With Up people might have said, “It won’t appeal to kids, they hate old people.” Or, “You can’t have an action adventure film that stars a 78-year-old man. But from the top, Pixar is different”, added Docter.

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⁶ In *Up*, the creative process was more complicated than usual. The film was one of the first major new products to be widely released in 3D in 2009. For film studios, 3D is a good investment. Pixar used the technology to add to *Up*'s narrative, creating a "depth script" that varied the levels of contrast in the 3D according to the storyline. "Carl, our main character, goes on an emotional journey," said Bob Whitehill, the man responsible. "When he is a boy, his life is very rich and full, so 3D in that section is pretty deep. When he loses his wife, his life is claustrophobic, so we reduce the depth, and make everything very shallow. Then, when he lifts off to go on the adventure, things deepen again."

A. Read the article and circle the best option. (6x2=12 pts.)

- 1. According to the first paragraph, the main character in the film *Up*_____.**
 - a) came out as an illustration
 - b) had a lot of money at first
 - c) was a loving and joyous person
 - d) changed his name after five years

- 2. The word "adore" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.**
 - a) complain about
 - b) like or love sth/sb very much
 - c) look down upon
 - d) heighten or intensify

- 3. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.**
 - a) the firm
 - b) the robot
 - c) the film
 - d) the dialogue

- 4. Peter Docter suggests that_____.**
 - a) financial concerns may restrict the creativity
 - b) businessmen are generally good at filmmaking
 - c) old people are not appreciated in the film industry
 - d) filmmakers should take kids' opinion into consideration

- 5. Which statement is true according to the text?**
 - a) Pixar movies are watched only by children.
 - b) The film *Up* has won an Oscar.
 - c) Pixar studios are in Silicon Valley.
 - d) Pixar always encourages creativity.

- 6. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?**
 - a) The success of a film is directly related to the company's money.
 - b) There is only one example of a film made by using 3D technique.
 - c) People are not interested in animated films anymore.
 - d) Film industry is going in a new direction thanks to the technology.

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READING 2: THE SCIENCE OF MURDER

Solving a murder involves more than the contributions of the police and witnesses. It also involves the detailed work of people in the fields of forensic science: scientists and doctors who analyse evidence to help solve murders.

Forensic science has a colourful, if brief, history. (7)_____. In that case, pieces of bone and teeth that were found in the ashes of the professor's laboratory furnace were used in the courtroom as evidence.

Today, the evidence of forensic science ranges from footprints to blood samples, from hair analyses to identification of bite marks. (8) _____. Before the body is removed to the morgue, the location of every item of the scene is diagrammed, and then the search is begun for physical evidence that could identify the killer.

B. Read the passage and circle the best option. (2x2= 4 pts.)

7. Which sentence completes the blank number 7?

- a) Perhaps the most exciting area of forensic science is testing of blood samples, called serology.
- b) An early case was the 1849 murder committed by a chemistry professor who had contributed large sums of money to Harvard University.
- c) Using a microscope, they will try to match bullets taken from the scene with any bullet holes found, and they will also try to identify the gun.
- d) The forensic scientists' work begins at the scene of crime, and their first piece of evidence is a body- the dead body.

8. Which sentence completes the blank number 8?

- a) Perhaps the most exciting area of forensic science is testing of blood samples, called serology.
- b) An early case was the 1849 murder committed by a chemistry professor who had contributed large sums of money to Harvard University.
- c) Using a microscope, they will try to match bullets taken from the scene with any bullet holes found, and they will also try to identify the gun.
- d) The forensic scientists' work begins at the scene of crime, and their first piece of evidence is a body- the dead body.

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READING 3: READING IN THE DARK

It is an old wives' tale that reading in the dark is harmful or will weaken the eyes. With the exception of looking directly at the sun, or another very high intensity light source, one does not hurt one's eyes by using them. True, reading with insufficient light may tire the eye muscles. (9)_____. Namely, the harm it caused won't be a lasting one. Vision tends to weaken over time for most people. Just like any muscle in the body, the eyes can get weak when overworked. Challenging visual work, like reading in dim light, causes the eyes to become tired faster than they normally would. (10)_____. That is, if you don't have a gene that carries a vision disorder, you wouldn't go through something severe.

C. Read the passage and circle the best option. (2x2=4 pts.)

9. Which sentence completes the blank number 9?

- a) It may even cause headaches, but it does no permanent damage
- b) On the contrary, one would feel more comfortable if the light were better
- c) Family history tends to be the biggest factor in determining whether the person would have a serious problem.
- d) Therefore, higher illumination can actually be a disadvantage.

10. Which sentence completes the blank number 10?

- a) It may even cause headaches, but it does no permanent damage
- b) On the contrary, one would feel more comfortable if the light were better
- c) Family history tends to be the biggest factor in determining whether the person would have a serious problem.
- d) Therefore, higher illumination can actually be a disadvantage.

