

MUDANYA UNIVERSITY



T.C.

MUDANYA UNIVERSITY

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST

GRAMMAR&READING

25.09.2023

THIS EXAM SAMPLE HAS BEEN REDUCED BY 70%.

ID/ PASSPORT NUMBER:

NAME:

SURNAME:



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- *The responsibility of not coding the question booklet code on the answer sheet or coding it incorrectly belongs to the candidate.*
 - *You have 90 minutes to answer the questions.*
 - *Your test starts at 10:00, ends at 11: 30.*
 - *Each question is worth one (1) point.*

Vocabulary Questions

VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. The company's _____ approach to business has made it a leader in sustainability.

- a) environmentally
- b) ecologically
- c) environmentally friendly
- d) ecology

2. She had _____ knowledge of classical music, able to discuss composers and their works in great detail.

- a) extravagant
- b) extensive
- c) superficial
- d) inconvenient

3. The chef's _____ in the kitchen was evident as he effortlessly prepared a gourmet meal.

- a) incompetence
- b) refinement
- c) negligence
- d) scantiness

4. The author's latest novel is a _____ of humour and social commentary, making it a compelling read.

- a) fusion
- b) redundant
- c) efficacy
- d) conscience

5. The company's financial report showed a _____ increase in profits over the last quarter.

- a) substantial

b) competent

c) virtuous

d) familiar

Cloze Tests

A. Yemen is the country that was instrumental in bringing coffee, which is obtained by the roasting method, to Turkey. The origin of coffee, first (1) _____ in Yemen in the 13th century, dates back to a shepherd who took his goats out to graze. It was during this time that his tired and lethargic goats (2) _____ the fruits of the coffee tree and freshened up. In Ethiopia, slaves traveling on the slave trade routes used to chew the red fruits of coffee trees on the side of the road and spit them out when they got tired. This (3) _____ red fruit provided energy to the slaves, enabling them (4) _____ their journey. Today, we drink coffee to (5) _____ our fatigue, help us gain energy, and, most importantly, accompany us while chatting with our friends.

16.

- a) brewed
- b) will be brewed
- c) was going to brew
- d) to be brewed

17.

- a) would eat
- b) ate
- c) were eating
- d) had to eat

18.

- a) chewed
- b) nibbled
- c) bitten
- d) eaten

19.

- a) to be continued
- b) to continue
- c) to have continued
- d) continued

20.

- a) reduce
- b) increase
- c) enhance
- d) boost

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

21. Once you are out of the country, expect to see things you ____ before.

- a) have never seen
- b) to have seen
- c) will have seen
- d) to be seen

27. An unexpected burst of laughter ____ the burial ceremony of Jack Shephard shocked everyone at the cemetery.

- a) when
- b) while
- c) during
- d) due to

28. The Wars of the Roses were a series of civil wars ____ between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The wars ____ after the badges of these two houses; one of them contained a white rose and the other a red rose.

- a) would fight / named
- b) fought / were named
- c) have fought / named
- d) was being fought / has been named

29. Meredith and Derek are celebrating their 5th wedding anniversary today. I could never forget such a ceremony; it was held in a(n) ____ overlooking the sparkling ocean.

- a) old magnificent wooden beach house
- b) magnificent old wooden beach house
- c) old wooden magnificent beach house
- d) magnificent wooden old beach house

D. Choose/circle the one underlined expression (A, B, C or D) that must be changed in order to correct the sentence.

47. It (a) became obvious that a lot of British people didn't (b) like that their government (c) considered it (d) essential that they should join the European Community.

48. We had about ten people (a) helping us carry our belongings to a van (b) parked outside when there was a sudden crash (c) making us turn round to find the big mirror (d) lying in pieces on the ground.

READING PART

Common Disinfectant Wipes Expose People to Dangerous Chemicals

Researchers say wipes common in schools and care homes exposing people to dangerous chemical group called 'quats'

1. Since the onset of the pandemic, the global use of disinfectants has gone through the roof. Clorox dramatically boosted production of its wipe packs to 1.5m a day by mid-2021, and an industry trade group said 83% of consumers surveyed around the same time reported they had used a disinfectant wipe in the last week. But as schools reopened, a group of toxic chemical researchers grew concerned as they heard reports of kids regularly using disinfectant wipes on their classroom desks or teachers running disinfectant machines.

2. The researchers knew the disinfectants did little to protect consumers from Covid and were instead exposing kids at alarming levels to what they say are a dangerous chemical group – quaternary

ammonium compounds, also known as QACs, or “quat”. Quats are common components in popular disinfectant wipes and sprays, especially those that claim to “kill 99.9% of germs”. But in a new research paper, the scientists assembled the conclusions from a fast-growing body of quat studies that point to several main issues: the chemicals are linked to serious health problems, they contribute to antimicrobial resistance, they pollute the environment, and they are not particularly effective.

3. The chemicals “might not be efficacious but also harmful,” said Courtney Carignan, a co-author of the paper and toxicologist at Michigan State University. “We did the review to answer the question of ‘What do we really know?’ and what was most surprising was there was a lack of health hazard data in the majority of QACs, and the few that have been studied have red flags,” Carignan added.

4. The paper – developed by a group of toxics researchers from academia, government agencies and non-governmental organizations – highlights quats’ risks and calls on regulators to eliminate the chemicals for non-essential uses.

5. QACs are a class of hundreds of chemicals also used in paints, pesticides, hand sanitizers, personal-care products and more. Among other health issues, recent research has linked them to infertility, asthma, skin disorders and other diseases.

6. The main exposure is through disinfectants, and most Americans are thought to have some level of the chemicals in their blood. Recent research that checked more than 200 Indiana residents before and after the pandemic started found quat levels roughly doubled, and while about 83% had detectable levels before the pandemic, 97% did after.

7. Humans can end up with quats in their bodies through several routes. The chemicals can be absorbed through the skin or ingested through the mouth after one touches a disinfectant wipe or when they stick around on surfaces after the use of disinfectants. Inhalation is also a risk, especially

with spray disinfectants, and the chemicals are also known to attach to dust and go into the air. Among the groups most at risk are small children because the wipes are so frequently used in nurseries or schools, the elderly in care homes, healthcare workers, cleaning professionals and others who frequently use disinfectants.

8. The chemicals are persistent and thought to accumulate in human bodies and the environment. Quats have been found to be toxic to fish, and “a substantial body of evidence” suggests they probably contribute to the creation of superbugs, which are antibiotic-resistant, the paper states. It also calls into question how effective quats really are. Disinfection with quats often has only a small benefit over plain soap and water when it comes to killing germs, research suggests, and neither is thought to be needed to stop the transmission of Covid, which happens through the air.

9. “Disinfectant will get rid of more germs, but there’s a question of ‘How much more?’” Carignan said. Still, companies continue to use quats, and consumers buy the disinfectants in high volume, which Carignan said may be a “market demand situation where maybe there’s some confusion about when you need to disinfect versus when you just need a cleaner.” Soap-and-water is safest for general cleaning purposes, she added, and some resources offer alternatives to harsh cleaners. Carignan said that disinfectants should generally be reserved for when someone has the stomach flu or other illnesses for which disinfectants are effective, and even then, they should not be used carelessly.

10. The paper stresses the need for regulatory agencies to protect consumers. Labelling requirements are inconsistent among product classes – they must be included on pesticide labels, they do not need to be included on paint labels, and they appear to be only sometimes listed on disinfectant labels, Carignan said. It also calls on regulatory agencies to provide more around the chemicals, including more research on quats’ health effects, better labelling and ending non-essential uses.

11. “Chemicals of concern should only be used where their function is necessary for health and

safety or is critical for the functioning of society and no safer alternatives exist," the study states.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. According to the text, what is the main concern raised by toxic chemical researchers regarding the use of disinfectant wipes in schools?

- a) Disinfectant wipes are not effective in protecting against Covid.
- b) Disinfectant wipes contain harmful chemicals.
- c) Disinfectant wipes are contributing to antimicrobial resistance.
- d) Disinfectant wipes are not readily available in schools

2. How do most Americans end up with quats in their bodies, as mentioned in the text?

- a) Through the consumption of contaminated food
- b) Through the inhalation of contaminated air
- c) Through contact with disinfectant wipes and surfaces
- d) Through the use of hand sanitizers

3. What is the primary argument made in the text regarding the use of disinfectants containing quats?

- a) Disinfectants containing quats are highly effective in killing germs.
- b) Disinfectants containing quats are necessary to prevent Covid transmission.
- c) There is confusion about when to use disinfectants containing quats.
- d) Quats are environmentally friendly and should be used more frequently.

4. What does the text suggest about the labelling requirements for products containing quats?

- a) Labelling requirements are consistent across all product classes.
- b) Paint labels must include information about quats, but disinfectant labels do not.

c) Labeling requirements for quats are stringent for all product classes.

d) Labeling requirements for quats vary among different product classes.

5. What does the study in the text recommend regarding the use of chemicals of concern?

- a) They should be used whenever possible for cleaning purposes.
- b) They should only be used when no safer alternatives exist.
- c) They should be used without any restrictions.
- d) They should be eliminated entirely from all products.

6. According to the text, how do quats compare to plain soap and water in terms of killing germs?

- a) Quats are significantly more effective than soap and water.
- b) Quats and soap and water have similar effectiveness.
- c) Soap and water are more effective than quats.
- d) Quats are not mentioned in relation to killing germs.

7. What is the primary call to action made by the researchers in the text?

- a) Encourage the use of disinfectants containing quats in schools.
- b) Conduct more research on the health effects of quats.
- c) Regulate the use of quats and provide better labelling.
- d) Promote the use of quats in the environment to combat superbugs.

8. What action does the research paper recommend regarding regulatory agencies and quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs)?

- a) Improve labeling requirements for all products containing QACs.
- b) Eliminate the use of QACs entirely.
- c) Encourage consumers to buy more disinfectants.
- d) Promote the use of QACs in all cleaning products.

9. What does “them” refer to in the paragraph 5?

- a) Health issues
- b) Paints
- c) Pesticides
- d) QACs

10. What does “persistent” mean in paragraph 8?

- a) Unrelenting
- b) Inconstant
- c) Changeful
- d) Inconsistent

