ADIYAMAN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM

Full Name: 09.09 Student ID No:	
VOCABULARY (15 pts)	10:00-12:00
A – Select the true word to make a meaningful sentence.	
1 sitting now because waiting for a phone common son.	call from
A) They're / their/ there	
B) They're/ there/ they're/ their	
C) There/ their/ they're/ their	
D) Their/ there/ their	
E) They're/ their/ they're/ there	
2.	
3.	
4. The project and the survey by the director before they were submiboard.	tted to the
A) were reviewing	
B) had been reviewed	
C) is reviewingD) reviewed	
E) has been reviewed	

5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9. The artist . admired for y	paintings were displayed in the gallery is someone I've ears.
B) who consider the constant of the constant o	hich/ that hose/ whose hose/ whom ho/ whose hich/ whom
10.	
11.	
12. She spoke	e so that no one could doubt her sincerity.
A) co	nvince
B) co	nvinced
C) co	nvincing

	D) conviction
	E) convincingly
13.	
14.	
15.	
	USE OF ENGLISH (30pts)
A – S	elect the best option to make meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.
16.	
	ne fact that you their offer was a surprise for me as you had wanted to work at company for so long.
	 A) turned down B) turned out C) turned off D) turned about E) turned in
18.	

20.	
21.	
22. H	e insisted paying the bill, even though I offered to split it.
	A) on B) to C) for D) at E) in
23.	
24.	
25. Be	eing the manager of a big company can prove to be a very job.
	A) disguisingB) demandingC) severeD) regressiveE) preliminary
26.	
27.	

29.

30.

B – Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

Small planes should be safe enough for normal, non-risk-taking people to trust their lives to them. NASA wants (31) the accident rate by 90 per cent within twenty-five years. The planes should become fast enough for their effective speed to be at least three times (32) great as that of cars on the highway. The existing small-plane fleet averages 150 knots; that should be raised to 300 knots within a decade, and eventually to 450 knots, (33) small planes could compete with the jetliners' speed. The planes should be more efficient and environmentally safer, using less fuel, creating less pollution, and generating less noise. They should be more (34) in their operations and far simpler to fly, much like cars that vary little from one rental site to another. And they should be radically more reliable and cheaper to maintain - following the example of automobiles, with their quality revolution (35) the 1980s and 1990s.

31. A) t	to have reduced	E) as if	
B) :	reducing		
C) 1	having reduced	34. A) tentative	
D) •	to reduce	B) consistent	
E) •	to have been reducing	C) deliberate	
		D) reluctant	
32. A) a	as	E) recurrent	
	such		
	nuch	35. A) at	
D) s	SO	B) for	
E) r	nore	C) about	
,		D) of	
33. A) i	fonly	E) with	
	in that	,	
	so that		
	by which		
•••••			
•••••			
•••••			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
36.		39.	
37.			
		40.	
38.			

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•••••	 	• • • • •
41.	43.	
	44.	
42.		
	45.	

READING (20 pts)

Passage 1: Artificial Intelligence in Daily Life

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a futuristic concept; it has become part of our everyday lives. From voice assistants on smartphones to personalized recommendations on streaming services, AI is transforming how we live, work, and communicate. AI works by analyzing vast amounts of data and making predictions or decisions based on patterns it detects.

In healthcare, AI has shown remarkable potential. Systems can help doctors detect diseases earlier and suggest personalized treatment plans. Some AI tools can even interpret X-rays faster and, in some cases, more accurately than human specialists. This could significantly improve diagnosis times, particularly in remote areas where access to trained medical staff is limited.

Education is also undergoing changes. Adaptive learning platforms use AI to adjust lesson content and difficulty according to each student's performance, enabling them to learn at their own pace. In overcrowded classrooms, this personalized approach could help narrow learning gaps.

Yet the rise of AI raises pressing ethical questions. If an AI system makes a critical error—such as denying a qualified job applicant due to biased data—who is accountable? The danger is that bias embedded in historical data could be amplified rather than removed.

In the workplace, automation is eliminating repetitive roles, freeing humans for creative tasks. But this same trend is replacing jobs, particularly in industries where tasks are predictable and rule-based. Economists warn that without proactive measures, social inequality could widen as those without digital skills are left behind. Governments, they argue, must prioritize retraining initiatives to equip displaced workers for emerging roles.

The future of AI is a mirror reflecting human choices. Managed responsibly, it could help address global challenges such as climate change or disease outbreaks. Mismanaged, it could deepen divisions and create problems as complex as those it promises to solve.

- 46. The text describes AI in healthcare as both a benefit and a challenge. Which *implicit* assumption supports this dual view?
 - A) Technology always performs better than humans
 - B) AI systems are immune to errors in medical contexts
 - C) Doctors will no longer need training in diagnosis
 - D) Healthcare should be entirely automated
 - E) Human oversight remains necessary despite AI's accuracy
- 47. In the context of the article, what could be an *unintended social consequence* of adaptive learning platforms?
 - A) Students might develop overreliance on automated guidance
 - B) Teachers will lose their jobs entirely
 - C) Schools will close in rural areas
 - D) Students will stop using technology outside school
 - E) Curriculum will no longer be updated
- 48. The author suggests governments "must prioritize retraining initiatives." Which reasoning most likely underpins this suggestion?
 - A) Retraining is more cost-effective than unemployment benefits
 - B) AI will create as many jobs as it destroys
 - C) All workers enjoy technology-based learning
 - D) AI's pace of change will slow in the near future
 - E) Manual labor will increase in demand
- 49. Considering the whole text, which statement best reflects the author's stance toward AI?
 - A) AI is a dangerous technology that should be restricted
 - B) AI's benefits outweigh its risks entirely
 - C) AI will inevitably replace human creativity
 - D) AI is neutral, and its impact depends on human management
 - E) AI should be developed without ethical concerns
- 50. The phrase "AI is a mirror reflecting human choices" suggests:

- A) AI systems will eventually develop human emotions
- B) AI merely imitates human decision-making processes
- C) The consequences of AI use depend on the values guiding it
- D) AI cannot influence human society in any way
- E) Humans have no control over AI development

55.

D.,
Passage 2:
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51.
52.
53.
54.

Passage 3:
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<i>3</i> 6.
59.
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Passage 4: The New Space Race

Space exploration is no longer the exclusive domain of government agencies like NASA or Roscosmos. In recent years, private companies such as SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Rocket Lab have entered the field, competing to develop reusable rockets, lunar missions, and even plans for Mars colonization.

This new space race is driven partly by technological advances and partly by commercial opportunity. Lower launch costs have opened the door to satellite-based internet services, asteroid mining, and space tourism. Supporters argue that these ventures could generate scientific breakthroughs and economic growth.

However, critics warn of a "wild west" in space, where the lack of international regulation could lead to exploitation and conflict. Space debris, already a growing problem, could become far worse as more objects are launched into orbit. Furthermore, questions about resource ownership—such as who has the right to mine asteroids—remain unresolved.

Advocates for strong regulation believe that without coordinated international agreements, competition could escalate into geopolitical tension. On the other hand, too much regulation could slow innovation and reduce investment incentives. The challenge lies in balancing these competing priorities.

- 62. Which factor has most directly enabled private companies to enter space exploration?
 - A) Government funding cuts to NASA
 - B) Declining public interest in space
 - C) Reduced launch costs through technological advances
 - D) Strong international regulations
 - E) Discovery of alien life
- 63. The "wild west" metaphor implies:
 - A) Space exploration will be lawless without regulation
 - B) Space will be settled quickly and peacefully
 - C) Space exploration is only for cowboys
 - D) Outer space is similar to Earth's deserts
 - E) Space missions are inexpensive
- 64. What is the main concern regarding asteroid mining?
 - A) It will harm Earth's environment
 - B) Ownership rights are unclear
 - C) It will produce too many jobs
 - D) It is already heavily regulated
 - E) It has no economic potential
- 65. Which argument supports less regulation in space exploration?
 - A) Unregulated industries ensure fairness
 - B) Companies will regulate themselves voluntarily
 - C) Regulation is impossible in space
 - D) Scientific progress is unrelated to investment
 - E) Innovation thrives in competitive, flexible environments
- 66. Based on the text, the primary challenge for future space exploration is:
 - A) Finding water on Mars
 - B) Increasing public interest in space
 - C) Reducing the number of satellites
 - D) Balancing regulation with innovation
 - E) Building faster spacecraft

THE FIRST SESSION OF ENGLISH PROFIENCY EXAM IS OVER. CHECK YOUR ANSWERS!

GOOD LUCK!

ADIYAMAN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM

Full N Stude	fame: 09.09.20 nt ID No:
	LISTENING (15pts)
Part 1	:
Write	ONE TO THREE WORDS for each answer.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	Mars's gravity is roughly of Earth's gravity.
6.	
7.	
8.	The main gases in Earth's air are nitrogen and
D4 2	
	(IDM 6 ID 1 (IDM 6 ID 1
Circle	"T" for True and "F" for False.
1.	T / F The pitch drop experiment
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	T / F A technical failure prevented the
7.	T / F The Dublin version of the experiment became

WRITING (20 pts)

Write an essay of 350-400 words on <u>ONE</u> of the topics given below. Your essay must have <u>an introduction with a clear thesis statement, 2 body paragraphs</u> with relevant supporting ideas, and a concluding paragraph. Your ideas should be properly organized.

1- Completing university education is thought by some people to be the best way to get a

good job. On the other hand, some others think that getting experience and developing skills is more important. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.
2
3
4
5

GOOD LUCK!