



**OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

2025-2026 – SPRING

MOCK PROFICIENCY EXAM

EXAM DATE: 13.05.2026

Full Name :

Student ID number :

Signature :

EXAM TIME: 14:30 – 17:00

Exam Structure	Questions	Points	Duration
Exam Orientation	-	-	10 min.
1. Listening	15	20 pts	20 min.
2. Reading	20	30 pts	40 min.
3. Use of English I	20	20 pts	20 min.
4. Use of English II	10	10 pts	10 min.
5. Writing	1	20 pts	50 min.
Total:	66	100 pts	2 hours and 30 mins.

This exam is 12 pages long.

- READ THE EXAM RULES CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING THE EXAM. -

EXAM RULES

Failure to obey any of the following rules may result in your exam paper being removed and disciplinary action taken against you.

1. You must be prepared for the exam session. Have your pencil(s), pencil sharpener, extra lead(s) or refill(s), and your eraser available and ready. If you are missing any of these items, please ask for help from your proctor as soon as possible.
2. The duration of the exam is indicated on the first page. No extra time will be given.
3. You may be asked by the proctor to change your sitting order; you must follow their instructions.
4. You will not be allowed to leave the exam room during the first 30 minutes of the exam.
5. Exchanging erasers, pencils, leads, or similar items with other students will be considered cheating.
6. If you do not submit all your phones at the beginning of the exam, it will be considered cheating.
7. Any form of communication, including talking, whispering, or murmuring to yourself, will be considered cheating.
8. The proctor has the right to terminate your exam and take your exam paper after giving you two warnings.
9. If you are caught cheating, an official report will be filed, and you will be referred to the university's disciplinary committee. Possible penalties include suspension or expulsion from the university, and loss of any scholarships.
10. You will receive two different exam papers; one is this question booklet, and the other one is an answer sheet for you to code your answers. You need to submit them both at the end of the exam.
11. Anything besides writing part in this booklet will not be evaluated by your proctors, please transfer your answers to the answer sheet.
12. You will not be given extra time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet, be careful about your time.
13. Open your exam paper when you are told to do so.
14. Make sure you write your name, surname, date, and school number on the exam paper.
15. Keep your exam paper clean and flat.
16. Do not write anything to the empty spaces of your answer sheet.
17. If you have any difficulty with the exam paper, raise your hand and wait for the proctor to respond.
18. The proctor will not answer any questions about the exam once it has started.
19. Only the equipment which is necessary for the exam and your ID/PASSPORT should be kept on the desk.
20. Keep your exam paper on the desk at which you are sitting.
21. Keep silent during the exam.
22. There is only one correct option for each question. Be careful while marking your answers.
23. If you have time when you finish the exam, check your answers.
24. If you have finished your exam in time, you can submit and leave after the first 30 minutes of the Exam.
25. When the time is up, put your pencil down immediately and wait until your paper is collected.
26. Leave the class quietly and do not make any kind of noise in the hall.

I have read and agree to the rules stated above.

Signature:

LISTENING I

You will hear 5 immigrants talking about moving to UK. Listen carefully and answer the questions accordingly. You will listen to the recording TWICE. (5x2=10 pts)

1. What was Speaker 1's first job when he arrived in the UK?

- A) IT advisor
- B) Programmer**
- C) Teacher
- D) Manager

2. What difficulty did Speaker 2 face when arriving in Leicester?

- A) She didn't speak English.
- B) She couldn't find housing.
- C) She wasn't qualified for work.**
- D) She was rejected by local NGOs.

3. Why did Speaker 3 originally move to Manchester?

- A) He found a job there.
- B) He wanted to teach in a diverse place.
- C) He was offered a scholarship.
- D) He followed a partner.**

4. Why did Speaker 4 consider going back to Poland?

- A) She felt unwelcome after Brexit.**
- B) She couldn't find work in the UK.
- C) She missed his family too much.
- D) She wasn't able to apply for residency.

5. What concern does Speaker 5 raise about diversity in her workplace?

- A) Too many foreign workers in hospitality
- B) Lack of representation at management level**
- C) Insufficient job opportunities for British workers
- D) Difficulty in finding qualified employees

LISTENING II

Listen to the podcast about Faroe Islands and decide if the following statements are true (A) or false (B). You will listen to the recording TWICE. (10x1=10 pts)

6. The Faroe Islands belong to the Kingdom of Denmark.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
7. In 2023, the Faroe Islands received fewer than 100,000 visitors.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
8. Tinganes, located in Tórshavn, is the historic neighborhood where the Faroese government is based.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
9. Barbara, the country's oldest restaurant, is famous for serving international dishes rather than local food.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
10. The boat trip to Vestmanna bird cliffs usually lasts about two hours.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
11. Puffins, razorbills, and guillemots build their nests on the cliffs in summer.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
12. Gjógv's sea gorge has been used for centuries as a natural harbour.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
13. Visitors to Gjógv will find several grocery stores in the village.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
14. Mykines can only be reached by helicopter all year round.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
15. As of 2023, Mykines had only 15 permanent residents.	A) TRUE B) FALSE

READING I

Read the text below and choose the correct answer to the following questions. (5x2=10 pts)

The Silent Victim of War: Nature in Afghanistan

For more than 25 years, Afghanistan has suffered from constant war and conflict. While the human and economic costs are well known, there is another serious consequence that often receives less attention: environmental destruction. Years of war, drought, and poor environmental management have made Afghanistan one of the most environmentally damaged countries in the world.

According to Yusuf Nuristani, Afghanistan's Minister of Irrigation, Water Resources, and Environment, the damage is severe. "Our evergreen forests have been reduced by 40 to 50% in the past 25 years. In some areas, the loss is as high as 60%. In the provinces of Badghis and Takhar in the north, about 90% of our pistachio forests are gone," he said.

A report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) supports these statements. It warns that if current trends continue, Afghanistan could face a future without forests, clean air, clean water, or wildlife. The report explains that environmental destruction is now a major obstacle to the country's recovery and development.

One of the biggest environmental problems in Afghanistan is deforestation. Trees are often cut down for firewood, especially in rural areas where people have limited access to electricity or gas. In war zones, forests have also been destroyed by bombing and military activity. When forests disappear, it becomes harder for the land to hold water, which leads to soil erosion and even more drought.

Afghanistan has also lost much of its traditional irrigation system, which has been in place for centuries. These canal networks once provided water for drinking and farming, but many have been damaged or completely destroyed during the war. As a result, many people no longer have access to clean water, and agriculture has become more difficult. The UNEP report notes that more than 70% of Afghanistan's population depends on agriculture to survive, which makes the loss of irrigation systems especially dangerous.

Another major concern is air pollution, especially in the cities. After years of war, many refugees have returned to Afghanistan. In 2024 alone, over one million people came back. While this is a sign of progress, it also puts pressure on the environment. The growing population has increased the number of cars, which creates exhaust fumes that pollute the air. At the same time, cities are struggling to manage sewage and waste, which adds to health and environmental risks.

Wildlife is also suffering. Decades ago, Afghanistan had a wide variety of animals, including snow leopards, wolves, deer, and many kinds of birds. But now, over 80% of the country's wildlife habitats have been damaged or destroyed. Illegal hunting and the destruction of forests have made it difficult for many species to survive. Some are now in danger of becoming extinct.

Mr. Nuristani believes that the damage caused by war, drought, and lack of environmental awareness has pushed Afghanistan into an environmental crisis. "Right now, **we are in a mess**," he said. "The drought, the war, the neglect, and the low level of understanding among people about the environment have caused all these problems. So we have to intervene right now in whatever way we can."

Experts say that immediate action is needed to stop the damage and begin restoring the environment. This includes replanting forests, rebuilding irrigation systems, and educating people about environmental protection. International help will also be important, as Afghanistan does not have enough resources to deal with this crisis on its own.

In conclusion, war not only kills people and destroys cities — it also destroys nature. Afghanistan is now facing the results of many years of conflict, not only in its economy and politics, but also in its forests, water, air, and wildlife. Without urgent action, the country may not be able to rebuild a healthy environment for future generations.

1. What is the main focus of the text?

- A) War has mainly damaged Afghanistan's economy and slowed business growth.
- B) Years of conflict have caused serious harm to Afghanistan's natural environment.
- C) Poor living conditions in cities have made life difficult for many Afghan people.
- D) The government and global groups are now fixing environmental problems.

2. Based on the text, what is most likely to happen to Afghanistan's forests if current conditions continue?

- A) Forest areas will be cleared to make space for rural housing development.
- B) Natural regrowth of forests will occur once the conflict comes to an end.
- C) Forests could vanish entirely unless urgent steps are taken to protect them.
- D) The demand for firewood will decrease as people gain better access to gas.

3. Many of Afghanistan's irrigation systems no longer function because...

- A) modern innovations have replaced the need for old canal systems.
- B) armed conflict has led to their destruction or serious damage.**
- C) climate change has caused unexpected flooding across farmlands.
- D) the systems were built in dry regions that no longer receive rain.

4. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the information in the text?

- A) A large part of Afghanistan's population depends on agriculture for survival.
- B) Some wildlife species that once lived in Afghanistan are now endangered.
- C) The loss of forests has made water shortages and dry land worse.
- D) Urban areas are successfully managing sewage and waste disposal.**

5. What does Mr. Nuristani mean when he says, "we are in a mess"?

- A) Factories are cutting forests without control or government checks.
- B) Wildlife numbers are rising and spreading across major cities.
- C) Many people are leaving because of farming and water problems.
- D) The country is suffering from war, drought, and low awareness.**

READING II

Read the text below and choose the correct answer to the following questions. (5x2=10 pts)

Choosing the Right University: What You Need to Consider

Choosing a university is a big decision that can shape your academic success and future career. In places like the UK, there are over 160 universities, so making the right choice takes some planning. It's not just about picking the most famous name — it's about finding the university that suits your goals, personality, and budget.

Start by thinking about your motivation. Why do you want to go to university? Some people want to continue learning a subject they enjoy. Others are focused on building a specific career, such as law, medicine, engineering, or design. Ask yourself: what do I hope to get out of university, and where do I want to be after I graduate?

It's common for students to choose well-known universities just for their reputation. But a top-ranked university in general might not be the best for your subject. For example, Loughborough University is not as globally famous as Oxford or Cambridge, but it's ranked number one in the UK for sports-related subjects. Similarly, the University of Manchester has a strong reputation in engineering and science. If you choose a university that's known for your field, you may have better job prospects and networking opportunities after graduation.

Your personality and learning style also matter. Some students are very academic — they enjoy long study sessions, challenging exams, and aim for top marks. **These students** might do well at highly competitive universities like Oxford or Cambridge. But not everyone works that way. If you prefer a more balanced lifestyle with time for sports, hobbies, or part-time work, a university with a more relaxed academic environment might suit you better.

The university's location is another important factor. If you're someone who gets homesick easily or depends on your family for emotional support, choosing a university closer to home might make the transition easier. On the other hand, if you're independent and love exploring new places, you might enjoy moving to another city or even studying abroad. For example, the Netherlands and Germany offer high-quality degrees in English, often at a lower cost than UK universities.

Costs can vary a lot depending on where and what you study. In the UK, tuition fees for home students are usually around £9,250 per year, while international students may pay up to £20,000 or more. Living expenses are another big part of the budget. For instance, renting a student room in London can cost between £800–£1,200 per month, while in smaller cities like Liverpool or Sheffield, it may be around £400–£600.

That's why it's important to understand your financial situation. Add up the cost of tuition, rent, transport, food, and other essentials. If your first-choice university is too expensive, look into financial support. Many universities offer scholarships, bursaries, or student loans. In England, for example, you only start paying back a student loan once you earn more than £27,295 a year after graduation.

Another thing to think about is student support. Moving to university is a big life change, and it helps to know what kind of support the university offers. Some have strong mental health services, career guidance, academic tutoring, and disability support. These services can make a big difference, especially during stressful times like exam season or your first year away from home.

If you're not sure where to begin, visiting universities in person can help. Open days give you the chance to explore the campus, attend sample lectures, and speak to staff and current students. You can also do virtual tours if travel isn't

possible. Don't just rely on the university's website — look for student reviews and forums where people share their honest experiences.

In the end, choosing a university is about much more than rankings or popularity. It's about finding the right fit — a place where you can succeed academically, feel supported, and enjoy your student life. Take the time to reflect on your goals, explore your options, and gather as much information as you can before making your decision.

6. The author suggests reflecting on your motivation before applying to university because...

- A) it allows you to choose a subject that many employers prefer.
- B) it helps match your personal goals with the right university path.**
- C) it increases your chances of getting a place at top universities.
- D) it lets you decide if studying abroad is the best choice for you.

7. In the sentence “these students might do well at highly competitive universities,” who does “these students” refer to?

- A) Students who prefer fun and social life over academics.
- B) Students who study hard and aim for top exam results.**
- C) Students who plan to finish their degrees more quickly.
- D) Students who choose a university near their hometown.

8. What is suggested in the text about choosing a university known for your subject area?

- A) It can improve your job chances in your chosen career path.**
- B) It often leads to high levels of student stress and anxiety.
- C) It guarantees that you will find a job right after graduation.
- D) It allows you to study fewer subjects and save money.

9. What can be inferred about tuition and living costs from the text?

- A) Living in major cities like London can significantly increase costs.**
- B) Tuition fees vary greatly between students living in different areas.
- C) International students usually spend less on rent and transport.
- D) Universities in smaller cities offer full support for student expenses.

10. Which combination of university services is specifically described in the text as beneficial for students?

- A) Study skills development, part-time job placement, and health insurance.
- B) Personal finance training, accommodation advice, and peer-led tutoring.
- C) Language support, cultural adjustment services, and transport discounts.
- D) Emotional well-being support, academic assistance, and future planning.**

READING III

Read the text below and choose the correct answer to the following questions. (10x1=10 pts)

Cranberries: A Small Fruit with a Big Story

Long before European settlers came to North America, Native American tribes already knew a lot about a small red fruit called the cranberry. These berries grew naturally in wetlands, such as marshes and bogs, especially in the northeastern part of the continent. Native people used cranberries in many important ways—not only as food but also for medicine and natural dye to color clothing and blankets.

Although a similar type of berry existed in parts of Europe, cranberries were not common or widely used there. When the Pilgrims—a group of settlers from England—arrived in what is now Massachusetts in the early 1600s, they were unfamiliar with the local plants and foods. The Native Americans helped them by teaching them how to live off the land. One of the many gifts they shared was the cranberry.

The Pilgrims were fascinated by this new berry. They noticed that the cranberry plant had small white flowers with long stems that looked like the head and neck of a crane, a type of bird. Because of this, they started calling the fruit a “crane berry.” Over time, the name was shortened to simply “cranberry.”

The Native Americans also showed the settlers how to preserve cranberries for the winter. They would crush the berries using stones, mix them with dried meat (often deer or buffalo) and animal fat, and shape the mixture into small cakes called pemmican. These cakes were very nutritious and could be stored for a long time without spoiling, which was very helpful during the cold winter months when fresh food was hard to find.

As years went by, Americans discovered new ways to use cranberries. They made cranberry sauce, juice, jams, and even dried cranberries for snacks and baking. Today, cranberries are most famous as a key part of the traditional Thanksgiving dinner, served as a sweet or tangy sauce with turkey. They have become a symbol of American history and tradition.

Cranberries are now an important agricultural crop in the United States. The most famous cranberry-producing area is Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims first settled. In fact, more than half of the cranberries eaten in the U.S. are grown there. However, the state of Wisconsin is currently the largest producer of cranberries in the country. Other important growing areas include New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington State.

Cranberries are grown in special fields called bogs. These are flat, sandy areas that can be flooded with water when needed. In the fall, usually in September and October, the bogs are filled with water for the harvest. Cranberries float, so when the water rises, the berries come to the surface, making them easy to collect. This method is called a **wet harvest**, and it is used for about 90% of all cranberries, especially those used in juices, sauces, and dried products.

Some cranberries are harvested using the dry method, which is done by machines that pick the berries from the vines. These fresh cranberries are usually sold in stores for people to use in cooking and baking.

Cranberry farming is known for being eco-friendly. Many farmers use natural methods to protect their crops instead of strong chemicals. For example, geese are allowed to walk through the bogs to eat weeds, and swallows help by eating harmful insects. Farmers also place beehives near the bogs so that bees can pollinate the cranberry flowers, helping the plants grow strong and healthy.

Cranberries are not only tasty—they are also very healthy. They are rich in vitamin C, fiber, and antioxidants, which help protect your body from disease. Some medical studies show that cranberries may help prevent urinary tract infections (UTIs) and support heart health.

When buying fresh cranberries in the store, it's best to keep them in the refrigerator, where they can last for four to eight weeks. However, they should not be washed until you are ready to use them, or they may **spoil** faster.

From ancient times to today, the cranberry has remained a meaningful part of American culture. Its journey from a wild fruit used by Native Americans to a symbol of Thanksgiving shows how food can connect history, nature, and tradition. Cranberries continue to be a reminder of cooperation, survival, and the beauty of working with nature.

11. What is the main idea of the text?

- A) The preparation and global culinary uses of cranberries throughout history
- B) The origin, traditional uses, and present-day value of cranberries in the U.S.
- C) The cultural and economic role of cranberries in Native American trade systems
- D) The nutritional benefits and modern popularity of cranberries in healthy diets

12. The Pilgrims probably continue using cranberries after first learning about them because...

- A) because cranberries were simpler to cultivate than other fruits
- B) because English authorities insisted they include cranberries in their diet
- C) they discovered cranberries were practical and could be preserved
- D) because colonial laws mandated the use of local wild fruits like cranberries

13. Which of these is a modern use of cranberries mentioned in the text?

- A) The extraction of cranberry oil for use in cosmetic products
- B) The use of cranberry juice and dried berries as snacks
- C) The preparation of herbal tea using cranberry leaves and stems
- D) The use of cranberry roots in natural medicinal treatments

14. What does the author suggest about cranberries and Thanksgiving?

- A) Native Americans introduced cranberries as part of the first Thanksgiving meal
- B) Cranberries have become a well-known symbol of Thanksgivings.
- C) The tradition of Thanksgiving originated primarily due to cranberry cultivation efforts
- D) The Pilgrims initially rejected cranberries before eventually accepting their use.

15. Where are most cranberries grown today?

- A) Predominantly cultivated exclusively within the Cape Cod region of Massachusetts
- B) Commercially produced in Wisconsin, Cape Cod, and several additional U.S. states
- C) Primarily harvested across Canadian provinces and the southern United States' warmer climates
- D) Cultivated mainly in dry, sandy soils, unlike those found in Cape Cod's fertile bogs

16. What does the phrase "wet harvest" refer to in the text?

- A) Collecting cranberries during periods of natural rainfall
- B) Flooding bogs to make cranberries float for easier picking
- C) Manually harvesting cranberries while submerged underwater
- D) Washing the cranberries thoroughly before sending to market

17. Cranberry farming considered close to nature because...

- A) it minimizes artificial irrigation and chemical use in cultivation
- B) it relies on natural wildlife to support crop growth
- C) it eliminates water usage during the entire farming process
- D) it takes place exclusively within undisturbed forest ecosystems

18. Why do farmers add beehives near cranberry bogs?

- A) To harvest honey for commercial and artisanal purposes
- B) To facilitate effective pollination of cranberry blossoms
- C) To deter birds that pose a threat to the cranberry crops
- D) To inhibit the spoilage of cranberries during harvest season

19. What makes cranberries healthy?

- A) Their vitamin C content combined with naturally high sugar levels
- B) Their vitamin C presence along with low calories per serving size
- C) Their vitamin C supply paired with fiber and strong antioxidants
- D) Their vitamin C preserved best through cooking and food processing

20. What does the word "spoil" most nearly mean in the context of the text?

- A) To improve quality through careful fermentation processes
- B) To deteriorate or become unfit for consumption over time
- C) To preserve food by limiting heat and oxygen exposure
- D) To remove unwanted parts before cooking or eating

USE OF ENGLISH I

Choose the correct option for each question. (20x1=20 pts)

1. My son hates chores; I can never ____ him ____ the dishes.

- A) get / to do
- B) make / to do
- C) have / doing
- D) let / doing

2. Look at the smoke! The singer is reported ____ a guitar on stage at this very moment.

- A) to smash
- B) to be smashing
- C) to have smashed
- D) to have been smashing

3. Before the manager finally arrived, the exhausted staff ____ angry customers for six hours, so they ____ a break immediately.

- A) served / had needed
- B) had been serving / were needing
- C) had been serving / needed
- D) were serving / had been needing

4. "We are going to move these heavy crates tomorrow," the foreman shouted. The foreman shouted that they ____ going to move ____ heavy crates ____.

- A) are / these / the next day
- B) were / these / the day after
- C) had been / those / tomorrow
- D) were / those / the following day

5. Every single email you send from this office ____ by the IT department as a policy to ensure data security.

- A) is monitored
- B) is being monitored
- C) has monitored
- D) had monitored

6. Students ____ for the final exam in the library after midnight will be provided with free coffee and earplugs.

- A) studied
- B) studying
- C) who studies
- D) are studying

7. If he ____ so afraid of heights, he ____ skydiving with us yesterday.

- A) isn't / would have gone
- B) hadn't been / would go
- C) weren't / would have gone
- D) weren't / would go

8. The secret files ____ under the floorboards contained crucial evidence about the government.

- A) hiding
- B) were hidden
- C) to hide
- D) hidden

9. By next year, the architect ____ the skyscraper, and workers will be putting the final touches on the interior.

- A) will have finished
- B) will finish
- C) is finishing
- D) will have been finishing

10. I wish my neighbor ____ playing the drums at 3 AM; I have a career-defining presentation in exactly four hours.

- A) stop
- B) would stop
- C) had stopped
- D) will stop

11. "I can't find this file I was working on yesterday!" the intern cried. The intern cried that she ____ find ____ file she had been working on ____.

- A) couldn't / this / the day before
- B) can't / that / yesterday
- C) couldn't / that / the previous day
- D) wouldn't / this / the day before

12. After looking at the map for twenty minutes, I realized I had no idea ____ to the hidden waterfall.

- A) how do I get
- B) how getting
- C) how to getting
- D) how to get

13. If she ____ such a perfectionist, she ____ that report three hours ago instead of still staring at it.

- A) weren't / would have finished
- B) hadn't been / would finish
- C) isn't / would have finished
- D) weren't / would finish

14. Nobody could understand ____ after the meeting because he was speaking so quickly and nervously.

- A) what was he saying
- B) what he was saying
- C) what did he say
- D) what he saying

15. They ____ the truth about the surprise party, or they wouldn't have looked so genuinely confused when we jumped out.

- A) must have known
- B) shouldn't have known
- C) can't have known
- D) would know

16. I finally ____ my old car ____ after it sat in the garage for three months gathering dust.

- A) got / fix
- B) made / fixed
- C) had / to fix
- D) had / fixed

17. Mark ____ his presentation yesterday, but he chose to spent the whole night playing video games instead.

- A) could have finished
- B) could finish
- C) must have finished
- D) should finish

18. If only I ____ that embarrassing text message! My phone is blowing up, and there's no "unsend" button for my dignity.

- A) couldn't send
- B) hadn't sent
- C) wouldn't send
- D) don't send

19. Several witnesses are thought ____ the suspect running toward the subway station after the alarm.

- A) to see
- B) to be seeing
- C) to have seen
- D) to have been seeing

20. The detective asked ____ I had been doing at the exact moment of the robbery, but I was so shaken I couldn't remember.

- A) what
- B) how
- C) that
- D) whether

USE OF ENGLISH II

Choose the correct option for each question. (10x1=10 pts)

21. Some people are strongly _____ to the idea of animal testing.

- A) opposed
- B) supported
- C) suggested
- D) intended

22. Even though he was deeply upset about the criticism, he tried not to _____ his emotions during the meeting.

- A) take off
- B) make up
- C) get over
- D) give away

23. After months in the hospital, the patient finally made a full _____ and returned to work.

- A) delivery
- B) discovery
- C) memory
- D) recovery

24. The government is under pressure to provide more _____ housing for low-income families.

- A) expensive
- B) affordable
- C) sustainable
- D) tangible

25. This smartphone is more _____ than the older model; it uses less energy and works faster.

- A) practical
- B) powerful
- C) easy
- D) efficient

26. Many countries are facing an increasing _____ of skilled workers in the health sector.

- A) shortage
- B) pulse
- C) sense
- D) miss

27. Mike managed to _____ his addiction with the help of friends and family.

- A) fulfil
- B) achieve
- C) overcome
- D) attempt

28. The _____ traveled from city to city, trading goods and building his business.

- A) retailer
- B) merchant
- C) landlord
- D) accountant

29. The company closed its factory because it could not remain _____ in the global market.

- A) competitive
- B) dangerous
- C) generous
- D) friendly

30. The police _____ her for helping the murderer to escape.

- A) launched
- B) prevented
- C) bought
- D) arrested

WRITING

NAME-SURNAME:

STUDENT NUMBER:

Choose **ONE** of the following options and write a well-developed essay of about **250-300** words.

(20x1=20 pts)

1. **“Fame and wealth do not guarantee happiness.”** Do you agree or disagree? Explain your opinion with detailed reasons and examples.

2. What are the **causes of stress in modern life?** Explain the causes with detailed reasons and examples.

