



OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
2025-2026 – SPRING SEMESTER
MOCK PROFICIENCY EXAM

Full Name :

Student ID number :

Signature :

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

This exam is 11 pages long.

- PLEASE 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

Listen to the radio interview with a ghost hunter called Carlene Belfort, and answer the questions accordingly. You will listen to the recording TWICE. (5x2=10 pts)

1. How did Carlene become a ghost hunter?

- A) She wanted to contact her dead grandmother.
- B) She grew up in a haunted house.**
- C) Her parents encouraged her.
- D) She watched a lot of horror movies.

2. Who does Carlene mostly work for?

- A) People who want reassurance.**
- B) People who want to contact loved ones.
- C) People who want to find a ghost.
- D) People who want to get rid of ghosts.

3. When is Carlene most afraid?

- A) When her equipment breaks.
- B) When things move on their own.
- C) When bad spirits are nearby.**
- D) When she hears unexplained whispers.

4. What does Carlene think about people who don't believe her?

- A) She doesn't understand why they think that.
- B) She thinks they don't have enough evidence.
- C) She wants them to experience it for themselves.**
- D) She believes they will change their minds eventually.

5. What does Carlene feel about her business?

- A) She realises she is taking advantage of customers.
- B) She feels she is providing a service.**
- C) She wants to expand and make more money.
- D) She thinks it is purely for entertainment.

LISTENING II

You will listen to a lecture about time management. Listen carefully and choose the correct option for each question. You will listen to the recording TWICE. (10x1=10 pts)

6. Many people struggle with time management due to having too few tasks and deadlines.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
7. According to the speaker, focusing on less important tasks can cause stress as deadlines approach.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
8. The Eisenhower Matrix categorizes tasks into four quadrants based on their urgency and importance.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
9. The speaker recommends setting vague goals to avoid feeling overwhelmed.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
10. Breaking larger tasks into smaller ones can make them more tolerable.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
11. Research shows that it takes around 5 minutes to refocus on a task after being distracted.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
12. The Pomodoro Technique involves working for 25 minutes, followed by a short break.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
13. Working continuously without breaks is the key to maintaining productivity.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
14. Taking short breaks can improve concentration and creativity according to studies mentioned by the speaker.	A) TRUE B) FALSE
15. The speaker emphasizes the importance of scheduling time for relaxation and self-care.	A) TRUE B) FALSE

READING I

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

Emergency in the Air

On April 28, 1988, at 1:25 p.m., Flight 243 took off from Hilo, Hawaii, on its way to Honolulu. The flight was expected to last only 40 minutes, and the weather conditions were ideal for flying. The 89 passengers were seated with their seat belts securely fastened, anticipating a smooth journey. However, things quickly took a dramatic turn.

By 1:40 p.m., the plane had reached an altitude of 24,000 feet, and the three flight attendants began serving drinks. Everything seemed calm and normal until, at 1:45 p.m., a loud noise suddenly echoed through the aircraft. Mr. Dennin, a businessman seated at the back of the plane, was startled by the noise and looked toward the front. He was shocked to see that a large portion of the plane's roof was missing, exposing the blue sky above through the hole. "A third of the roof was gone," Mr. Dennin later recalled. "I saw blue sky."

David Kupihea, a passenger near the front, had his suitcase tucked under the seat in front of him. To his horror, the suitcase was sucked out of the plane due to the sudden pressure change. At the same time, a piece of metal struck David's arm, causing a painful cut. The passenger sitting next to him was also injured, suffering a large cut to his head. "Everything was flying around—books, paper, money," said another passenger, Stanford Samson. The situation became chaotic, and panic spread among the passengers.

The pilot, who was in the cockpit, heard the loud noise and immediately turned to assess the damage. He was stunned to find that the cockpit door was missing, and he could see the blue sky above the passengers. Even more alarming, the first 18 feet (5.5 meters) of the airplane, behind the cockpit, had been torn off entirely, leaving only the floor and the passengers' seats intact. Realizing the severity of the damage, the pilot acted quickly, deciding to descend rapidly in hopes of reaching an airport on the nearby island of Maui.

At 1:58 p.m., just 13 minutes after the emergency began, the pilot successfully made an emergency landing at Kahului Airport in Maui. When the plane touched down, the passengers were overwhelmed with disbelief. They had just survived what seemed like an impossible situation, and they were immensely relieved to be safely on the ground again.

What caused this terrifying emergency? The airplane was an older model that had been in service for many years. Over its lifespan, the plane had completed many short flights, which involved frequent takeoffs and landings. The repeated stress from these flights gradually weakened the plane's structure. Eventually, this wear and tear led to a catastrophic failure, causing part of the roof to tear off mid-flight. Despite the terrifying damage, the pilot's quick thinking and calm actions ensured that the plane landed safely, saving all 89 passengers on board.

The incident highlights the importance of regular maintenance and inspections, especially for older aircraft. It also serves as a reminder of the skill and composure that pilots must maintain in the face of emergencies. The bravery and professionalism of the pilot were key to the survival of everyone on board, and it is a testament to the effectiveness of well-trained flight crews in dealing with unexpected situations.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- A) A serious emergency occurred on a flight, but the pilot safely landed it.
- B) Due to bad weather conditions, a flight was delayed, and passengers had to wait for hours.
- C) The passengers experienced a completely smooth journey, without any issues throughout the flight.
- D) The plane's maintenance was not properly carried out, which caused a mechanical breakdown.

2. How did the situation inside the plane change after the roof was damaged?

- A) Passengers calmly followed the crew's instructions and waited for further information on the situation.
- B) The pilot quickly took control, managing the situation while keeping the plane steady and safe.
- C) Passengers secured their seatbelts and remained calm, continuing the flight as if nothing had happened.
- D) The plane became chaotic, with flying objects and panic spreading throughout the cabin.

3. After hearing the loud noise the pilot first.....

- A) tried to fix the damage in the cockpit and make sure the plane was still under control.
- B) began to quickly lower the plane, planning to land at the nearest airport.
- C) checked the damage and saw that the cockpit door had been torn off.
- D) changed the plane's direction, trying to return to the airport in Hilo.

4. What was the passengers' reaction when the plane safely landed at Kahului Airport?

- A) They were upset and demanded a detailed explanation from the flight crew.
- B) They were amazed and relieved, realizing they had survived a dangerous situation.
- C) They were too frightened to leave the plane and remained seated until further instructions.
- D) They expressed disbelief, unable to comprehend how the situation was resolved.

5. How does the writer view the pilot and the flight crew's performance after the incident?

- A) She/He admired the composure and skill shown by the pilot and crew.
- B) She/He doubted the crew's abilities due to the lack of communication.
- C) She/He felt the crew should have responded more quickly to fix the problem.
- D) She/He believed the crew was ill-prepared to handle such a serious situation.

READING II

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

University Admissions Around the World

What do you need to do to get into a university? The answer depends on where you live. Let's look at university admissions in four countries: Austria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In Austria, getting into a university is relatively simple. The process mainly depends on a student's score on a national achievement exam. This exam tests knowledge in subjects like German, mathematics, and a foreign language. If students pass the exam, they are eligible to attend a university in Austria. It is a straightforward process, and the score on the exam is the most important factor in determining university admission. The university system in Austria is less complicated than in other countries, and the national exam is the primary requirement.

In Turkey, the process is a bit more complicated and consists of two important exams. The first exam is a basic proficiency test, which assesses general knowledge and skills. After that, students must take a second exam, which focuses on specific subjects related to their chosen field of study. The results from both exams play a crucial role in deciding whether a student can enter a university. In addition to the exam scores, universities also take the student's high school grades into account when making their decisions. Since the exams are highly competitive, students spend a lot of time and effort preparing for them, which makes the process very stressful for many. If a student does not pass the exams, they will not be able to attend university, which adds even more pressure. As a result, the entire admission process can be overwhelming for students in Turkey.

In the United Kingdom, university admissions are based on several exams taken at different ages—when students are 16, 17, and 18 years old. Universities consider the results of all these exams when making decisions. But academic performance alone isn't enough. Students must also submit a personal statement, which is a short essay explaining their reasons for wanting to study at a particular university. In addition, students need a reference letter from one of their teachers and must provide details about their extracurricular activities. The UK system places importance not only on exam scores but also on personal achievements, such as involvement in volunteering, sports, or other activities outside the classroom.

In the United States, the university admissions process is quite different. Most universities require students to take the SAT, an aptitude test designed to measure their ability to learn, rather than testing their knowledge of specific subjects. The SAT score is important, but it is not the only factor. Universities in the US also look at a student's high school grades, an admissions essay, and reference letters. In addition, extracurricular activities like sports, clubs, and volunteer work are very important in the American university system. Many students join different activities in high school to improve their chances of being accepted into a top university. Unlike in Austria and Turkey, the US system looks at a wider range of achievements and qualities beyond exam scores alone.

Each country has its own system for university admissions, and while exams play a big role in all of them, other factors such as extracurricular activities, personal statements, and reference letters can also make a difference. Whether you are applying in Austria, Turkey, the UK, or the US, it's clear that getting into university requires a lot of hard work, dedication, and careful planning. Students must focus not only on their academic performance but also on other aspects of their personal development, including activities outside of school and their motivation for pursuing higher education.

6. How does the university admission process in Austria differ from other countries mentioned in the passage?

- A) The admission process in Austria is more complex because students must take multiple exams.
- B) Austria's admission system is simpler since it primarily depends on a single exam score.
- C) Students in Austria must go through interviews and extracurricular evaluations.
- D) Students in Austria must prove fluency in multiple languages to gain university admission.

7. What makes the university admission process in Turkey more challenging than in Austria?

- A) Unlike Austria, Turkey does not require national exams for university admission.
- B) Turkish students must take a proficiency exam in German and another in mathematics.
- C) Universities in Turkey require students to complete an internship before admission.
- D) Students take two different exams, and high school grades are also considered.

8. Why do Turkish students find the university entrance process stressful because...

- A) they must prepare for multiple exams, which are challenging.
- B) the exams are expensive, and only a few students can afford them.
- C) they need to apply to many universities to secure admission.
- D) the exams focus only on foreign languages, making them difficult to pass.

9. What makes the university admission process in the United Kingdom more comprehensive compared to Austria and Turkey?

- A) Students must pass one national exam and complete an interview with university officials.
- B) The admission process relies only on academic achievements and does not require personal documents.
- C) Besides exam results, universities consider personal statements, recommendation letters, and activities.
- D) Unlike Austria and Turkey, students in the UK can be admitted to university without taking any exams.

10. What do university admissions in different countries reveal about their education systems?

- A) All countries focus only on standardized testing for university admission.
- B) Some prioritize exam scores, while others consider broader skills and achievements.
- C) Extracurricular activities are the most important factor in every system.
- D) The admissions process is identical in all countries.

READING III

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

Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. For a school science project, he designed an experiment to study the effects of sleeplessness. With Dr. William C. Dement from Stanford University and two friends watching closely, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep!

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After just 24 hours without sleep, he began to experience problems with simple tasks like reading and watching television. The words and pictures became blurry, and he found it difficult to focus. By the third day, Gardner's hands began to feel clumsy, and he struggled to perform even the simplest activities. By the fourth day, things took a more serious turn—Gardner started to hallucinate. For instance, he saw a street sign and mistook it for a person. He even imagined he was a famous football player, even though he wasn't.

As the days passed, Gardner's speech became slurred, and it became harder for people to understand him. His memory also suffered significantly. By the eleventh day, Gardner was unable to pass a basic counting test. At one point during the test, he suddenly stopped counting and couldn't remember what he was supposed to do next.

Finally, after 264 hours, Gardner went to bed and slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes straight. The next night, he slept for twelve hours, and on the third night, he slept for ten and a half hours. By the fourth night, Gardner had returned to his normal sleep schedule, though he had experienced serious problems during the experiment.

Although Gardner recovered quickly, scientists warn that going without sleep can be very dangerous. They advise against attempting such experiments on your own. In fact, research on animals shows just how harmful sleeplessness can be. Tests conducted on white rats demonstrated that lack of sleep can have deadly consequences. After only a few weeks of sleep deprivation, the rats began to lose their fur, even though they were eating more than usual. Eventually, they lost so much weight and became so weak that they died. This shows how dangerous sleep deprivation can be, even for animals.

Has anyone stayed awake longer than Randy Gardner? Yes! According to The Guinness Book of World Records, Maureen Weston from the United Kingdom holds the record for the longest period of sleeplessness. She stayed awake for 449 hours in 1977, which is an incredible 18 days and 17 hours without sleep! This is a significant amount of time to go without rest, and it shows the extreme limits of sleeplessness.

So, why do we need sleep? During your lifetime, you will likely spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure. For many years, experts believed that we "turned off" our brains when we went to sleep. However, sleep researchers now know that our brains are actually very active while we sleep. Some scientists think that sleep helps replenish brain cells, while others believe it plays a role in helping the body to grow and relieving stress. While the exact reason for sleep is still unclear, we do know that it is essential for maintaining good health.

It is crucial to make sure we get enough sleep to support our physical and mental well-being. Sleep is not just a break from our daily activities; it is vital for our overall health and helps our bodies function properly. Whether it's restoring energy or allowing our brains to recharge, sleep is a necessary part of life. So, next time you feel tired, remember that sleep is not only important but also essential for your health!

11. The purpose of Randy Gardner's experiment is

.....

- A) to test how long a person can stay awake without any side effects.
- B) to study the effects of sleeplessness on the human body.**
- C) to prove that sleep is not necessary for good health.
- D) to break a world record for staying awake the longest.

12. What does Gardner's experience suggest about the effects of extreme sleep deprivation?

- A) Sleep deprivation primarily affects physical strength, while mental abilities remain sharp.
- B) The human body quickly adapts to sleep deprivation with no serious long-term effects.
- C) Lack of sleep leads to cognitive decline, impaired motor skills, and confusion.**
- D) After a few days without sleep, the brain compensates by improving focus and memory.

13. What does the word "slurred" most likely mean in the following sentence: "Gardner's speech became slurred, and it became harder for people to understand him"?

- A) Clear and easy to understand
- B) Completely silent with no sound
- C) Loud and confident speech
- D) Spoken in a slow and unclear way**

14. What does Gardner's inability to pass a basic counting test suggest about the effects of extreme sleep deprivation?

- A) It has little impact on cognitive functions like memory and problem-solving.
- B) It only affects speech but does not interfere with memory or focus.
- C) It severely impairs cognitive abilities, making even simple tasks difficult.**
- D) It improves concentration by forcing the brain to work harder.

15. What does Gardner's ability to return to a normal sleep schedule by the fourth night suggest?

- A) The human body can naturally recover from extreme sleep deprivation over time.**
- B) Once sleep is lost, it is impossible to recover from its effects.
- C) Gardner permanently needed more sleep after the experiment.
- D) Sleep deprivation causes long-term damage that cannot be reversed.

16. What conclusion can be drawn from the sleep deprivation experiments on rats?

- A) Sleep deprivation has no serious effects as long as food intake is increased.
- B) Lack of sleep can cause severe physical deterioration and even death.**
- C) Sleep is only necessary for animals, not for humans.
- D) Losing sleep occasionally does not have any impact on health.

17. Scientists strongly discourage people from attempting sleep deprivation experiments because.....

- A) sleep deprivation can cause only minor discomfort but no real harm.
- B) sleep deprivation improves focus and productivity in the long run.
- C) studies on animals have shown that extreme lack of sleep can be fatal.**
- D) only animals, not humans, experience negative effects from sleep loss.

18. What does "which" refer to in the sentence "She stayed awake for 449 hours in 1977, which is an incredible 18 days and 17 hours without sleep"?

- A) 1977
- B) Maureen Weston
- C) 449 hours**
- D) Guinness Book of World Records

19. Which of the following is a theory about why sleep is essential?

- A) Sleep allows the brain to completely shut down and stop functioning.
- B) Scientists believe sleep is only needed for resting the muscles, not the brain.
- C) Sleep is unnecessary for maintaining good health.
- D) Sleep helps replenish brain cells and may aid in growth and stress relief.**

20. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Sleep is essential not only for resting but also for maintaining both physical and mental functions.**
- B) While sleep is important, its primary role is to provide temporary relief from daily stress.
- C) Sleep is beneficial for the body, but people can adapt to functioning with minimal rest.
- D) The main purpose of sleep is to restore physical energy, while mental health is unaffected by sleep patterns.

USE OF ENGLISH I

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

1. She usually ____ coffee in the morning, but today she ____ tea instead.

- A) drinks / is having
- B) drinks / have
- C) is drinking / has
- D) is drinking / is having

2. Do you know ____ caused the misunderstanding between them?

- A) why
- B) what
- C) how
- D) where

3. He ____ have left his phone at home, which is why he hasn't replied yet.

- A) will
- B) should
- C) could
- D) must

4. She ____ every evening before she moved to a different neighborhood.

- A) was jogged
- B) is jogging
- C) used to jog
- D) has jogged

5. They managed to finish the task on time ____ their hard work.

- A) thanks to
- B) despite
- C) although
- D) in spite of

6. By the time we arrived at the cinema, the movie ____.

- A) has started
- B) was starting
- C) had started
- D) starts

7. The woman ____ dog went missing put up posters around the neighborhood.

- A) which
- B) whose
- C) who
- D) where

8. "She has been working on the project for months," he stated.

He stated that she ____ on the project for months.

- A) will have been working
- B) is working
- C) had worked
- D) had been working

9. They ____ the competition if they had practiced more.

- A) will win
- B) won
- C) would have won
- D) would win

10. The report ____ by the manager before the meeting next Monday.

- A) will be prepared
- B) is preparing
- C) will prepare
- D) prepares

11. I ____ the new restaurant downtown yet, but I'm planning to try it soon.

- A) won't visit
- B) haven't visited
- C) don't visit
- D) hadn't visited

12. If you ____ ice in warm water, it melts.

- A) add
- B) are adding
- C) will add
- D) adds

13. Her handwriting was ____ readable, so the teacher asked her to rewrite the assignment.

- A) de-
- B) un-
- C) im-
- D) il-

14. He dislikes ____ in crowded places because he feels anxious.

- A) waiting
- B) wait
- C) to wait
- D) waited

15. You ____ call your parents to let them know you arrived safely.

- A) should
- B) shouldn't
- C) might
- D) mightn't

16. There was ____ traffic than usual, so we arrived earlier than expected.

- A) fewer
- B) less
- C) much
- D) more

17. She ____ a performance review every year at her company.

- A) is given
- B) was given
- C) has been given
- D) had been given

18. He ____ his secretary schedule all his meetings for the upcoming week.

- A) had
- B) got
- C) has
- D) having

19. They ____ an important topic when the fire alarm suddenly rang.

- A) have debated
- B) were debating
- C) are debating
- D) will be debating

20. I don't understand why Sarah didn't protest when she ____ to leave the meeting.

- A) has been asked
- B) had been asked
- C) had asked
- D) has asked

USE OF ENGLISH II

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

21. My uncle was a high school ____ and left school at the age of 15.

- A) undergraduate
- B) apprenticeship
- C) dropout
- D) academic

22. We have completed nearly all the units on the ____.

- A) academic
- B) syllabus
- C) internship
- D) tutorial

23. We were all afraid when we heard that war had ____ in the region.

- A) broken up
- B) carried out
- C) broken out
- D) overthrown

24. The Duke of Wellington ____ Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

- A) released
- B) defeated
- C) escalated
- D) stood down

25. Everything had gone exactly as planned, and I felt very ____.

- A) satisfied
- B) overwhelmed
- C) bewildered
- D) terrified

26. Many communities are making efforts to ____ by growing their own food and using renewable energy.

- A) become self-sufficient
- B) switch to renewable energy
- C) dump waste
- D) break down

27. After several tests, the patient ____ a rare condition that needed immediate attention.

- A) contracted
- B) came down with
- C) was diagnosed with
- D) prescribed

28. The man tried to charge me \$60 for a T-shirt! What a ____!

- A) lump-sum
- B) rip-off
- C) installment
- D) bill

29. The ____ on my mortgage has risen in the past year.

- A) interest rate
- B) budget
- C) income
- D) expense

30. Mike managed to ____ his addiction with the help of friends and family.

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

WRITING

NAME-SURNAME:

STUDENT NUMBER:

Choose ONE of the following options and write a well-organized essay of 250-300 words. (20x1=20 pts)

1. Some people think that working from home increases productivity and improves work-life balance, while others believe that working in an office is better for teamwork and efficiency. Write an opinion essay providing reasons and examples to support each perspective, and then state your own opinion on whether remote work or office work is more beneficial.

2. Some people believe that keeping animals in zoos helps with conservation and education, while others argue that it is cruel and unnatural. Write an opinion essay providing reasons and examples to support each perspective, and then state your own opinion on whether zoos should exist.

