



HALIÇ UNIVERSITY PROFICIENCY EXAM (HEPPTEST)

Duration

- SESSION 1: Test (120 mins)
- SESSION 2: Writing (45 mins)
- SESSION 3: Speaking (5-10 mins)

Rules and Expectations

- You cannot leave the exam room during the listening part and the last 10 minutes of the exam.
- No dictionaries and no smart devices (smartphone, tablet, watch, earphone etc.) are allowed.
- You must use a pencil when doing the exam. You cannot share your eraser.
- You must sign the exam attendance sheet. If not, your exam will not be marked.
- There are 60 questions in the test.
- Make sure to fill out the optic sheet correctly.

Information about the exam

- There are three sections. (Listening, Reading and Use of English)
- Questions become more difficult as you solve them to measure level of English competency.
- In the following, you will see some example questions.

PART I: LISTENING

Listen to the audio and choose the best answer.

1. The main actors of *Black Panther* gathered in London in order to _____
 - a) celebrate opening weekend profits of the 2018 film.
 - b) have a ceremony for the opening of the new movie.
 - c) receive awards for the follow-up.
 - d) move on to the next shooting site.

2. According to Ayodeji Ayeismoju, *Black Panther* is important because _____
 - a) it raised interest in Africa.
 - b) it made Hollywood less inclusive.
 - c) it made a lot of money for Disney.
 - d) it was the first hero movie in decades.

PART II: READING

Read the text below and answer the questions accordingly.

The concept of sustainability has gained increasing attention in recent years as the impacts of human activities on the environment have become more apparent. Sustainability refers to the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is a complex and multi-faceted concept that encompasses economic, social, and environmental considerations.

One key aspect of sustainability is the use of renewable resources. Renewable resources are those that are replenished naturally and can be used indefinitely, as long as they are used in a way that does not exceed their rate of replenishment. Examples of renewable resources include solar and wind energy, as well as timber and food crops. In contrast, non-renewable resources are those that are finite and cannot be replaced once they are used up, such as fossil fuels and minerals.

Another important aspect of sustainability is the concept of the circular economy. The traditional linear model of consumption involves the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into products, and their eventual disposal as waste. This model has led to a depletion of natural resources and the accumulation of waste in landfills and the environment. The circular economy, on the other hand, aims to keep resources in use for as long as possible, and to recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their useful life. This model promotes the reuse and recycling of materials, and reduces the reliance on the extraction of new raw materials. Sustainability also involves social considerations, including the fair distribution of resources and opportunities, and the protection of human rights. This includes issues such as poverty reduction, gender equality, and access to education and healthcare.

One of the main challenges in achieving sustainability is balancing the often conflicting goals of economic growth, social development, and environmental protection. This requires the integration of sustainability considerations into decision-making at all levels, from individual and household choices, to business practices, to government policies. There are a number of tools and approaches that can help support the

transition to a more sustainable future. These include policy instruments such as taxes and incentives, as well as voluntary programs such as sustainability certification schemes and corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Overall, sustainability is a complex and multifaceted concept that requires the integration of economic, social, and environmental considerations in order to ensure a healthy and prosperous future for all. It is an important goal that requires the collective efforts of individuals, businesses, and governments.

1. What does sustainability refer to?

- a) the use of renewable resources
- b) the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- c) the fair distribution of resources and opportunities
- d) all of the above

2. What is the traditional linear model of consumption?

- a) the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into products, and their eventual disposal as waste
- b) the reuse and recycling of materials
- c) the integration of sustainability considerations into decision-making
- d) the protection of human rights

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH

Fill in the gaps with the correct options.

When people communicate with each other, there is always the possibility of people's not understanding or misunderstanding each other. The danger of misinterpretation is greatest, of course, among speakers 1..... actually speak different native tongues, or come from different cultural backgrounds. The reason for this is that cultural differences lead to different 2..... about natural and obvious ways to be polite. Anthropologist Thomas Kochman gives the example of a white female office worker who appeared with a bandaged arm and felt ignored because her black colleague didn't say or ask anything about it. The white worker assumed that her silent colleague didn't notice or didn't care. However, the co-worker was not paying attention on purpose, thinking that she might not want to talk about it. He let her decide whether or not to mention it: showing politeness by not imposing. Kochman says, based on his research, that these differences reflect recognizable black and white styles. In another example, an American woman visiting England was repeatedly offended when the British ignored her in situations in which she thought they should have paid attention. For example, she was sitting at a big table in a railway-station cafeteria. A couple began to settle into the opposite seat at the other end of the table. They unloaded their luggage; they laid their coats on the seat; the man asked the woman would like to eat and went off to get it; she sat at the table facing the American.

1. a) whose

b) which

c) who

d) of whom

2. a) disbeliefs

b) assumptions

c) doubts

d) truths