

Full Name :
St. Number :
Classroom :
Date :

NOTE TAKING OUTLINE SHEET

**Instructions: You are going to listen to a lecture on "Influence of Technology on Modern Art".
Take notes while listening.**

(This page is not going to be evaluated.)

The Game of Health

World of Warcraft

The Accident in World of Warcraft

The game & the real world

- **The similarities**

- **The difference**

Journalists similar to the game characters

Learnt insights

	IMU PROFICIENCY SAMPLE Full Name : St. Number : Classroom : Date :	GROUP A
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I. LISTENING (25 Points)

Listening 1 (NOTE TAKING LISTENING)

A. Instructions: Use your notes to choose the best answer to the following questions. (10x1,25=12,5pts.)

1. The Game of Health is a / an _____.
 A) video game about a virus and a scientist
 B) scientist's discovery about a virus
 C) book about a video game, a virus and a scientist
 D) author's work on a scientist and a virus

2. Which of the following below is **NOT** true about the game 'The World of Warcraft'?
 A) A virtual virus was introduced in the game by its designers.
 B) Players of the game interact with each other in the real world.
 C) The target audience of the game is the scientists.
 D) It's a huge online game where players take different roles.

3. Which of the following about this virtual game was criticised by the players?
 A) The virtual death of many game characters
 B) The technical errors caused by the code of the game
 C) The bug in the software making the game slow
 D) The serious sickness of some of the main characters

4. What was the final decision of the game designers after the 'corrupted blood incident'?
 A) To monitor the virus
 B) To record every criticism
 C) To reset the virtual game
 D) To cure the virus virtually

5. Which of the characteristic of this virtual outbreak is **NOT** like the real-life outbreaks?
 A) Some of the people got the virus but showed no symptoms.
 B) The virus affected not only humans but also non-human creatures.
 C) Isolated areas were designed to keep the ill until they recovered.
 D) The outbreak showed up in high population areas first.

6. What does the author imply about quarantines?
 A) They may fail.
 B) They always work.
 C) They are difficult to build.
 D) They never help the spread.

7. Journalists enter the areas affected by the virus because _____.
 A) they are willing to help people who are infected
 B) the carriers of the illness ask for their help
 C) there is news to be covered and they check it out
 D) they want to rescue the cats before they die

8. Which one is **NOT** a way that this incident can help us prevent the spread of an illness?
 A) We can use the virtual world as a mathematical model.
 B) Parameters can be set up and made ready for a strict quarantine.
 C) Important insights can be obtained by observing the game.
 D) A lesson can be learnt from the online game players.

9. Why did the author write the book The Game of Health?
 A) To show that saving virtual lives can help us learn how to save lives in the real world
 B) To gain popularity through writing about an interesting topic like virus
 C) To critique a very popular video game named "The World of Warcraft"
 D) To indicate the negative effects of video games on our health.

10. Why does the author mention Dr. Phepharman towards the end?
 A) To point out some examples about the illness
 B) To refer her valuable efforts to save people
 C) To bring attention to the failures of the doctors
 D) To save more people in the virtual world

Listening 2 (WHILE LISTENING)

A. Instructions: Listen to a lecture about money and choose the correct answer. (10x1,25=12,5pts.)

11. Which of the following is **NOT** true about money?

- A) It is a great invention in history.
- B) The role of it in civilization is huge.
- C) It was always used throughout history.
- D) It influences development positively.

12. Before the coins showed up, bartering was used to _____.

- A) exchange goods for other things
- B) sell things with a discount
- C) buy more things with a less cost
- D) use money in an effective way

13. What used to be the symbol of wealth and power?

- A) Animals and vegetables sold in the local market
- B) The barter system which helped people buy stuff
- C) Cattle and sheep which were bought by landowners
- D) Large amounts of food grown, and animals raised

14. Which of the following **CANNOT** be counted as an advantage of money?

- A) Financial transaction of any size can happen.
- B) Business can be safer within cultural boundaries.
- C) More business opportunities are created.
- D) Business can be done with any people around the world.

15. Money is considered as consistent because it _____.

- A) has precise value
- B) is subjective
- C) can allow fluctuation
- D) has a universal form

16. Through its evolution, money became something abstract because it _____.

- A) was a physical object found in nature
- B) became a manufactured physical object
- C) evolved to be the symbol of cattle and grains
- D) turned into a piece of paper with real value

17. Which of the following is one of the benefits of money?

- A) It increased the importance of hard work.
- B) It strengthened the link between wealth and heredity.
- C) It motivated people to work more in agricultural areas.
- D) It created a gap between the middle and upper class.

18. Education became accessible to many more people because people _____.

- A) were influenced by new businesses that appeared
- B) could now decide on their future themselves
- C) are usually more dependent nowadays
- D) want to be more independent and wealthier

19. Which of the following ideas about money is true?

- A) It works only because people have trust in the principle.
- B) It is great, but it can never replace gold and silver.
- C) It is the true source of all life benefits.
- D) Because of money, people have more comfortable lives.

20. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A) The advantages and disadvantages of money
- B) The defective and damaging sides of money
- C) The evolution and advantages of money
- D) The areas which are affected by money

1 Animal therapy was discovered a long time ago and has been practiced by people of various cultures since early times. At first, people did not realize that their pets had some positive effects on their health, and many of us still do not know patting cats and dogs brings us not only pleasure but also good health.

2 Cats are wonderful at helping relieve stress and tiredness. In the 1960s American psychologist, Boris Levinson was the first to apply the idea of ‘animal therapy’ to the ordinary process of patting animals between their ears. Levinson began to use this method for treating children suffering from mental health problems. Levinson’s method was not a complete and total discovery at all because it is known that in the 18th century doctors at a psychiatric hospital in England, called York Retreat, were keeping cats, dogs, rabbits and birds to treat their patients since the hospital’s head physician believed that taking care of animals gave his patients lots of positive feelings.

3 Feline therapy treatment with the help of a cat is the most popular treatment method because everything in a cat’s behavior turns out to be healing for human beings. A cat’s purr at a frequency of 4-16 Hz improves people’s resistance to sicknesses, reducing the number of sicknesses they experience. Cats also have the mysterious ability to identify people’s aching organs. When a cat feels that its owner has a problem in his/her body, it settles down close to the person, purrs, steps heavily from time to time and slowly scratches them with its claws. Good feline therapy helps people get relief from stress, depression, tiredness, and headaches. It also brings down blood pressure if it is too high and **alleviates** pains caused by stomach ulcers. Those who support feline therapy insist that different types of cats can treat various sicknesses. Cats having long, soft hair such as Persian cats are wonderful for those who suffer from sleeplessness. People with kidney problems or those who suffer from gastritis should have a short-haired cat.

4 Dogs stand second after cats in the list of therapy animals. People who walk their dogs several times a day do not suffer from loss of strength in their muscles. Interestingly, families having dogs know how to take care of stressful situations better. Besides, dogs can help cuts and wounds heal within a very short period with the help of their saliva. The hearts of dogs bigger in size beat faster than smaller ones, and not only animal therapists but also many doctors believe that patients with heart problems can place **their** hands close to a dog’s heart for at least half an hour a day to feel better.

5 Unlike cats, which enjoy the process of treating their owners, dogs experience the illness of their owners and become sensitive and overemotional while trying to show their love to people. Experts add that people having severe mental health problems may need a quiet and friendly dog such as a Labrador or golden retriever, which are especially good for moody people and those who suffer from headaches. It is wonderful that having a Chinese dog is a therapy that can relieve its owner of a wide range of sicknesses like asthma, blood pressure problems and allergy. Some experts say that such dogs can even **decelerate** the clinical causes of cancer by making their owners feel positive about life.

1 How important is the music we listen to? According to psychologists Peter J. Rentfrow and Samuel D. Gosling, it might be more important than we realize. Rentfrow and Gosling came up with the idea that people choose music that reflects the kind of person they are. In other words, these researchers believe that our music choices are related to our personality type. To understand this idea, the psychologists interviewed students at the University of Texas at Austin to see if they could categorize the students by their “musical personality.”

2 Their research in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* showed that music was as important to their lives as other hobbies and activities for the students. Music was even more important than the television programs that they watched and even the types of food they ate. Also, the researchers found that the students “believed that their music choices showed important information about their personalities and the personalities of other people.” Also, Rentfrow and Gosling began to see this situation when they looked at the link between music choices and personality types. They concluded that people could be categorized into four musical personalities.

3 **Reflexive and Complex:** According to the study, people who enjoy blues, folk, jazz, or classical music are open to new experiences, consider themselves intelligent, have active imaginations, and are good at conversations. Reflective and Complex people prefer the slower pace and complexity of these four musical styles because they match their relaxed, intellectual personality.

4 **Intense and Rebellious:** Like the Reflective and Complex, people in this personality consider themselves smart and enjoy the company of others. However, they do have two characteristics that make them **unique**: they are more athletic, and they take risks. That is why they are exceptional. They also like energetic music, including alternative rock, heavy metal, and hard rock. The power of the electric guitars in these music styles shows this group's personality. Rentfrow and Gosling's study also showed that these people connected to the lyrics in these rock songs, which often spoke about rebellion and authority.

5 **Upbeat and Traditional:** Many young people fit this personality type, including fans of both pop and country music. These people prefer simple music that is upbeat or happy. **Those** who like the lyrics of pop and country become more conservative, or more resistant to change and new experiences. Tradition is important for them, and they enjoy being physically active. But they are not big risk-takers. Like their music, they are happy people. The Upbeat and Traditional enjoy being social, and they take pleasure in hanging out with and helping other people.

6 **Energetic and Rhythmic:** Last but not least are the fans of rap, funk and dance music. Like their music, they are full of energy. They are willing both physically and socially, and they love being sociable with people. They are talkative and are what some people might call the “life of the party.” They also do not like to hide their emotions. They prefer to show their feelings to others immediately. Clearly, electric instruments and rhythmic tempos of rap, funk, and dance suit these people perfectly.

7 In conclusion, Rentfrow and Gosling categorized personalities by music choice. Their research showed the ways college students felt about music. From their research, “knowing what kind of music a person likes could serve as a clue to his or her personality.” However, not all rock fans are risk-takers, for example, and not all sociable people listen to rap. Also, the categories do not mean that those people don't enjoy listening to different kinds of music. In fact, this may even lead to the description of a new personality type.

II. READING (20 Points)

Reading 1

A. Instructions: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8x1,25=10pts.)

21. According to the text, Boris Levinson _____.
- A) tried to cure mental health problems in children by making them pat animals
 - B) was the first person who used animal therapy to treat his patients
 - C) started to study the effects of animals on people in 1960
 - D) did not have as much chance to study 'animal therapy' as doctors of York Retreat
22. It is stated in the text that feline therapy _____.
- A) is sometimes not easy to apply because cats may step heavily and scratch patients
 - B) has been used by doctors to discover which organs of a person are aching
 - C) can be used to heal not only physical diseases but also some mental health problems
 - D) is the most popular method as cats are the most often chosen animals as pets
23. The word “**alleviates**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) develops
 - B) takes
 - C) causes
 - D) reduces
24. Those who are in favor of feline therapy believe that _____.
- A) Persian cats with their long, soft hair are wonderful for stomach problems
 - B) various health problems can be treated by different types of cats
 - C) short-haired cats are not as good as long-haired cats at treating sicknesses
 - D) different cats are equally good at treating all kinds of health problems
25. According to the text, dog therapy _____.
- A) is not supported by doctors as much as it is supported by animal therapists
 - B) is not as popular as feline therapy because dogs are emotional and sensitive animals
 - C) can be applied to patients having the same health problems as in feline therapy
 - D) helps people deal with both stressful situations and physical injuries
26. In paragraph 4, “**their**” refers to _____.
- A) patients
 - B) dogs
 - C) therapists
 - D) doctors
27. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?
- A) Many doctors ignored the importance of animal therapy when it was first introduced.
 - B) Today most people are aware of the health benefits that cats and dogs provide.
 - C) People who have cats are less likely to develop diseases and better at fighting against diseases.
 - D) Dog therapy is more important than feline therapy because it may treat serious sicknesses.
28. The word “**decelerate**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) find out
 - B) give up
 - C) depend on
 - D) slow down

Reading 2

A. Instructions: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8x1,25=10pts.)

29. According to the text, Rentfrow and Gosling's research tried to prove that _____.
A) people with different taste in music can be evaluated according to different categories
B) the music choice of young people can reveal information about their TV preferences
C) music preferences are related to music bands and the instruments they play
D) students are more interested in hobbies and leisure activities than music
30. According to the text, Reflexive and Complex people _____.
A) are eager to participate in several types of sports
B) are suited to taking part in new experiences
C) like taking risks when they need to decide
D) consider themselves to be indecisive people
31. The word “**unique**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A) frequent
B) similar
C) special
D) usual
32. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that people in this personality category _____.
A) are talkative and energetic
B) are happy with their friends
C) like playing electric guitars
D) are afraid of taking risks
33. In paragraph 5, “**Those**” refers to _____.
A) lyrics
B) risk-takers
C) experiences
D) young people
34. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Upbeat and Traditional people?
A) They are careful about taking huge risks.
B) They are generally happy and helpful.
C) They are willing to try different practices.
D) They are eager to spend time with people.
35. According to the text, Energetic and Rhythmic people _____.
A) listen to rock and heavy metal music
B) like taking part in social meetings
C) enjoy participating in and doing sports
D) prefer not to show their feelings
36. What is the main idea of paragraph 7?
A) People who listen to a certain type of music do not like other types of music.
B) Music types give accurate results about human personalities and preferences.
C) It is good to know what type of music people like to understand their characters.
D) Music preferences can give some hints about people's characteristics.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (20 Points)

A. Instructions: Read the text and choose the appropriate word from the options below to complete each gap according to the context. (10x1,25=12,5pts.)

Nikolai Stepanovich's Insomnia

Nikolai Stepanovich is a prestigious professor in Russia. He has been living in Russia for a lot of years. He has been awarded many medals for his achievements. His name (37) _____ to every educated person in Russia. People in Russia respect him a lot. He lectures quite well. He (38) _____ the attention of his audience for two hours. Despite his achievements, if he were asked: "What is the most fundamental part of your existence?" he (39) _____: "Insomnia." As a habit, he undresses and gets into bed exactly at midnight. He falls asleep quite soon, but shortly after one o'clock, he wakes up with the feeling that he has not slept at all. He has to get out of bed and light the lamp. For an hour or two, he paces up and down the room, gazing at the pictures. When he is tired of (40) _____, he sits down at his desk. He sits there motionless, without thinking of anything and without feeling any desire for anything. To occupy his mind, he sometimes makes himself (41) _____ to a thousand. Sometimes this helps him but other times it makes him even more anxious. Then, he thinks of the face of one of his colleagues and tries to remember what year and under what conditions (42) _____ to work in the faculty. Not to sleep at night brings abnormal ideas into one's mind. (43) _____ he waits impatiently for the morning and the day when he doesn't have to force himself to sleep. The day begins for him with the coming of his wife. She enters the room and has one of the maids (44) _____ the curtains. Every time she says the same thing: "You have slept badly again, haven't you?" Then, she sits down at the table and starts talking. Nikolai knows beforehand what she (45) _____ about. Every morning the chief subject of their conversation is their officer son in Warsaw. She insists on sending him extra money each month. However, ever since Nikolai began suffering from insomnia, he cannot earn much as a famous professor. He used to think his sleeping problems would disappear in a few months, but now he realizes that they don't get any better (46) _____ time passes.

37. A) had been known B) was known C) is known D) will be known
38. A) used to hold B) can hold C) shall hold D) was able to hold
39. A) will reply B) replied C) replies D) would reply
40. A) walk B) walking C) to walk D) to be walking
41. A) counted B) to count C) counting D) count
42. A) he started B) did he start C) he will start D) does he start
43. A) Although B) In spite of C) Because D) That is why
44. A) to draw B) draw C) drawn D) drawing
45. A) will be talking B) will have talked C) talked D) was talking
46. A) when B) as C) until D) as soon as

B. Instructions: Complete each sentence by choosing the appropriate option. (6x1,25=7,5pts.)

47. A: What is the company's decision about Samuel?

B: There are two vacancies at the company, and the manager says he'll support Samuel for _____ position he applies for.

- A) wherever B) whomever C) whenever D) whichever

48. A: Have you set the time and place for the meeting tomorrow?

B: Yes, we will see _____ at the fountain at half past one tomorrow.

- A) every other B) ourselves C) each other D) on our own

49. A: Hey Jenny! I'm in a cab coming to the meeting. Can you tell me which office it is in?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I wish I _____ you before you left home. You wasted both time and money coming here, as the meeting has been cancelled.

- A) have contacted B) would contact C) had contacted D) contacted

50. A: Did you go to the dentist when your toothache started?

B: No. In fact, the tooth _____ me for quite some time when, at last, I resolved to see my dentist.

- A) had been bothering B) would have bothered C) has bothered D) has been bothering

51. Mexico City, one of the largest cities in the world, is home to people from various countries around the world. It is still growing at a rapid pace, with 2,000 newcomers _____ each day.

- A) arrive B) having arrived C) arrived D) arriving

52. A: Why are you wearing those earplugs at home?

B: It's because of the tap in the kitchen! It _____ constantly for over a week and the sound is driving me crazy.

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

IV. VOCABULARY (15 Points)

A. Instructions: Read the text and choose the appropriate word from the options below to complete each gap according to the context. (8x1,25=10pts.)

Health

Health is “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not (53) _____ the absence of disease or infirmity”, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Physical health is about the body. Mental health is about how people think and feel. Social health talks about how people live with other people. It is about family, work, school, and friends.

Some people also include spiritual health, which talks about the spirit or (54) _____. It concerns the religious parts of people but not only that: the spiritual aspect of a person can be understood as that which desires (55) _____, hope, security, and connectedness to the universe.

Physical fitness refers to good body health, and is the result of regular exercise, proper diet and nutrition, and proper rest for physical (56) _____.

A good way of knowing if a group of people is healthy is their (57) _____, which generally increases with better nutrition. Mental health refers to a person’s emotional and psychological well-being: A state of emotional and psychological well-being in which an individual is able to use his or her cognitive (thinking) and emotional (feeling) abilities, function in society, and meet the ordinary (58) _____ of everyday life. One (59) _____ to think about mental health is by looking at how well a person functions. Feeling capable and competent; being able to (60) _____ normal levels of stress, have good friends and family, and lead an independent life; and being able to recover from difficult situations, are all signs of mental health.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 53. A) merely | B) nearly | C) exactly | D) hardly |
| 54. A) seal | B) soap | C) soul | D) sale |
| 55. A) piece | B) peach | C) pearl | D) peace |
| 56. A) remake | B) restart | C) recovery | D) reform |
| 57. A) width | B) measure | C) age | D) weight |
| 58. A) demands | B) beliefs | C) traditions | D) offers |
| 59. A) road | B) idea | C) way | D) cause |
| 60. A) pass | B) support | C) avoid | D) handle |

B. Instructions: Complete each sentence by choosing the appropriate option. (4x1,25=5pts.)

61. It seems that sending badly behaved children on adventure holidays can help them _____ their behaviour and their schoolwork.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| A) invite | B) improve | C) entertain | D) become |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|

62. Elizabeth I was loved by her people and her forty-five-year reign was a golden _____ for England in many ways.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|----------|
| A) era | B) ring | D) century | D) world |
|--------|---------|------------|----------|

63. Mr. Hawkins has had two fires in his house recently, so he decided to ask a friend to _____ his house while he was on holiday.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| A) look after | B) take after | C) see off | D) watch at |
|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|

64. Recently, it has become possible to _____ seawater into drinking water using renewable energy.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| A) deliver | B) convert | C) find | D) transport |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------|

V: WRITING (20 points)

Instructions: Choose ONE of the following prompts and write an essay of 250–400 words on it.

Please remember to write an introduction with a thesis statement, body paragraphs, and a conclusion using appropriate linkers and conjunctions. Pay attention to how explicit and fully developed your ideas are. Mind the correct use of English.

1. Parents should limit their children’s access to media? Discuss this idea in your essay by giving specific reasons and examples.
2. Explain how to succeed at a job interview. Describe the process step by step with giving examples.
3. Classify university students according to their study habits. Explain your ideas with specific reasons and examples.

OUTLINE: The space given below is for those who may want to make an outline before starting writing.
(Your outline will **NOT** be evaluated).

A large rectangular area containing horizontal lines for writing, typical of an exam answer sheet. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's width and height.