



Date :

APEX

Atılım University Proficiency Exam

Section 2

Reading / Use of English

NAME:

SURNAME:

ID:

SECTION II
READING (30 POINTS)

Read the following texts and answer the questions. (1.5 pts. each / 30 pts.)

Messy People aren't Lazy, They are Bold and Creative

- I) Most of the people groan at the task of tidying up the room, and prefer chaos before forcing themselves to half-heartily attempt a reorganisation. They think that energy could be better spent on doing more important things and simply enjoying life.

Despite the common belief that messy people aren't as in charge of their life as their organised peers, studies have proven that it is wrong. Research from the University of Minnesota showed that messy people tend to be more creative and take bolder risks in life. The paper showed that "orderly environments lead people toward tradition and convention, whereas disorderly environments encourage breaking with tradition and convention". In other words, orderly people are tradition keepers while messy people are innovators. Tidiness isn't always valued in highly creative individuals. The paper raises the point that many creative individuals with Nobel prizes and other ultra-prestigious awards prefer messy environments as an aid to their work. To test their hypothesis that messiness encourages creativity, the scientists **recruited** volunteers to complete various tasks separated in two rooms with different tidiness; one messy, the other tidy. *They* told subjects to imagine that a Ping-Pong ball factory wanted them to think of new uses for Ping-Pong balls, and to write down as many ideas as they could. When the researchers analysed ideas that were considered as "highly creative", the group in the messy room came up with almost five times as many creative ideas as the group in the tidy room.

21. Many people don't bother themselves with tidying up their rooms because _____.
- a) they think it is none of their business
 - b) they feel better in chaos
 - c) they believe it should be a voluntary task
 - d) they have some other things worth doing

22. Research done by the University of Minnesota showed that _____.
- a) organised people have much more responsibility and control over their lives
 - b) the ones who follow traditions and conventions tend to be more creative
 - c) disorderly places prevent people from coming up with new ideas
 - d) creativity is encouraged by disorderly environments
23. The hypothesis of the scientists _____.
- a) was proved when the ones in the tidy room produced many more ideas than the ones in the messy room.
 - b) was disproved when the ones in messy and tidy rooms came up with the same number of creative ideas
 - c) was based on the notion that there was a correlation between messiness and creativity
 - d) was proved when none of the volunteers thought of any new uses for Ping-Pong balls.
24. **'recruited'** in line 12 means _____.
- a) assigned
 - b) encouraged
 - c) provided
 - d) restrained
25. **'They'** in line 14 refers to _____.
- a) researchers
 - b) volunteers
 - c) Ping-Pong balls
 - d) ideas

Proposal by Women

II) Ireland's folklore is full of wonderful, funny, strange, but sometimes out-dated traditions and in this year of 366 days, we experienced probably the most well-known of *them*. 2016 is a leap year, which means that February will be 29 days instead of 28. Although you may have thought it was a myth, according to the old Irish tradition, this is the perfect chance for a woman to propose to her lover on February 29. In some places, February 29 has been renamed Bachelors' Day because of the tradition.

We must remember, of course, that it is 2016, and women are definitely capable of asking a man to marry them on any day of the year that she wishes. Traditionally in Ireland, however, this right was reserved specifically for the leap year and February 29.

So where does this tradition come from? Looking back through ancient Irish history, it is said that the tradition began in 5th century Ireland when St. Brigid, an Irish nun, told St. Patrick that women were complaining about having to wait far too long for men to propose. The legend says that upon hearing this St. Patrick decided that women could propose on this one day in February during a leap year.

The tradition was then taken to Scotland by Irish monks. Back in 1288, the Scots passed a law that allowed a woman to propose marriage to the man of their dreams in a leap year. The law also stated that any man who **declined** the proposal on this day would have to pay a fine. The fine to be paid if a man declined could range from a kiss to payment for a silk dress or a pair of gloves. In some upper-class European societies, the custom of denial involved buying 12 pairs of gloves for the woman you were rejecting. To hide her shame at not having a ring to wear, of course!

Be warned, if you're going to give this old tradition a go, it can go just as wrong for women as it can for men. All in the name of equality!

26. According to the passage _____.

- a) the tradition of the leap year started in 1288
- b) on Bachelors' Day single men are proposed to instead of single women
- c) the tradition started with the wedding of St. Brigid and St. Patrick
- d) a leap year is still the only time that women can get married

27. In the old times, declining the proposal of a woman _____.
- a) could be financially damaging to the woman
 - b) was forbidden by law in Scotland
 - c) was punished in different ways
 - d) was celebrated with a silk dress and a pair of gloves
28. A woman eager to try this old tradition _____.
- a) will be able to do it in 2020 at the latest
 - b) will have to dare being rejected
 - c) will have made the wrong decision
 - d) will fail to support women's equality
29. "**declined**" in paragraph four means _____.
- a) suggested
 - b) estimated
 - c) offered
 - d) refused
30. In paragraph 1 "**them**" refers to _____.
- a) traditions
 - b) Ireland's folklore
 - c) leap year
 - d) 366 days

Anonymous

III) Anonymous is the name of a group of computer hackers who take part in cyber-attacks on companies, organisations and even governments. They are often referred to as ‘hactivits’ which is a mixture of the words ‘hackers’ and ‘activists’ because unlike many hackers, they use cyber-attacks as a form of protest.

Generally speaking, they oppose any form of Internet censorship and support total freedom of expression online. They are considered by some to be courageous activists, and by others to be irresponsible cyber-criminals. As an organisation, Anonymous is not a traditional type of group. It does not have a clear structure or leadership. In a way it is a collection of hackers and activists who come together in response to perceived injustices, then work for a time until the operation is over. A small inner circle of members is believed to make the final decisions about when and where the specific cyber-attacks take place.

The group became popular in 2008, when it started a campaign against the Church of Scientology. This campaign was aimed at the organisation’s website, bombarding it with web traffic from thousands of different PCs. By doing this, they managed to make the website collapse repeatedly for several days. In 2010, Anonymous started another campaign to support the anti-secrecy site WikiLeaks. Any organisation which was believed to oppose to WikiLeaks was likely to be targeted for cyber-attacks.

Anonymous has also supported websites which offer free file-sharing services. When the Megaupload file-sharing site was shut down by authorities in the USA in 2012, Anonymous responded with what was described as ‘the single largest Internet attack in its history’. The targets were the Justice Department, the FBI, Universal Music Group and the Motion Picture Association of America. But while Anonymous continues to campaign for a completely free and open Internet, other groups insist that laws are needed to prevent online **privacy**. Defending the right to swap files online, they claim, risks fatally damaging the music and film industries. However, the group’s activities are only considered illegal in countries where hacking is against the law. That’s a debate which will be held not only in cyberspace but in courts of law around the world.

31. The group called Anonymous aims to _____.
- a) uncover the cyber-attacks which are believed to happen on the Internet
 - b) fight all types of institutions which limit the freedom of expression online
 - c) train each member of society to become courageous activists
 - d) organise social movements just to fight political injustice
32. Many institutions are cautious about Anonymous's attacks because _____.
- a) by using technology they hit civilian people and cause serious damage to social unity
 - b) they make some governmental data public with the help of the site called WikiLeaks
 - c) they have become a dangerous threat that has created big damage to computer networks
 - d) with their high computer skills, they have started to share the profit of these institutions
33. After the Megaupload file-sharing site was shut down _____.
- a) the debate on the legality of file sharing online started in cyberspace
 - b) the activities of Anonymous were considered illegal in every country
 - c) other groups demanded to discuss the problem of file sharing with the people in the music and film industry
 - d) Anonymous started a widespread operation to take down some governmental websites along with several other sites
34. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Anonymous?
- a) There seems to be a strong hierarchical order in the group.
 - b) Making money is not the goal of their hierarchy.
 - c) They make their attacks by means of technology.
 - d) They are against all forms of internet censorship.
35. In line 23 the word '**privacy**' means _____.
- a) secrecy
 - b) approval
 - c) withdrawal
 - d) publicity

Go Pokémon Go!

IV) The Japanese games giant Nintendo has released an app that is **taking the world by storm**. It is an augmented reality game called Pokémon Go. The game seems to be capturing two markets – the teens who are “catching em all” for the first time, and the people in their late 20s and 30s who remember it from childhood – the 1990s and fancy a little nostalgia. Pokémon Go uses the camera and GPS functions on smartphones to let players physically move around the real world in order to capture mystical creatures called Pokémon. It is about to overtake Twitter in the number of daily active users and it hasn’t even been launched globally yet. On average, users are spending twice as much time on Pokémon Go than on apps like Snapchat.

It has already jumped to the top of the App Store and Google Play Store. However, Pokémon Go is also having some unusual impacts. Hackers have targeted illegal copies of the app to infect millions of smart phones. Other criminals have used the game **to lure unsuspecting players** to go to a location to collect a Pokémon character and then rob them or burgle their empty house. There are also some weird things which happened while people were playing it. An American woman found a dead body while she was looking for a Pokémon in a river near her home. In response, the makers of Pokémon Go have said people should “play with friends when going to new or unfamiliar places and remember to be safe and alert at all times”.

36. It is stated in the text that Pokémon Go is a game _____.
- a) which has been released by Nintendo to be played by people who feel nostalgia for the past
 - b) which appeals to people from all age groups / levels.
 - c) which is going to surpass Twitter in the number of daily active users
 - d) which falls behind Snapchat when time spent on it is concerned
37. Besides its popularity, Pokémon Go has given rise to _____.
- a) some crimes like murders as in the case of an American woman who was murdered while looking for a Pokémon
 - b) cyber-crimes (caused by computer crashes) by the selling of illegal copies of the app
 - c) illegal actions who like breaking into houses to look for a Pokémon
 - d) deadly competitions among players who lure others to go to isolated places to rob them

38. Because of the weird things happening Pokémon makers _____.
- a) seem to be willing to make some modification to the app
 - b) have blamed the players for going to new or unfamiliar places alone
 - c) have preferred to warn players to be more careful
 - d) have wanted Pokémon Go players to take some weapons with them to protect themselves
39. In line 1 “...**taking the world by storm**...” means _____.
- a) causing frustration among a lot of people in the world
 - b) being suddenly and extremely successful
 - c) looking for new markets for a product
 - d) creating a virtual reality
40. In line 11 “... **to lure unsuspecting players** ...” means _____.
- a) reward successful players
 - b) deceive simple-minded players
 - c) send some troublemaking players off the game
 - d) find out imaginary players

SECTION III
USE OF ENGLISH (20 POINTS)

Choose the best answer. (1 pt. each)

I) Thanks to overseas explorations British people came across many new products. They are known ⁽⁴¹⁾ _____ great explorers in the 16th and 19th centuries, bringing back to their mother country exotic products ⁽⁴²⁾ _____ tea, potatoes and tobacco. Now, despite still being on foreign holidays, the British seem to be ⁽⁴³⁾ _____ willing to try new things. When they ⁽⁴⁴⁾ _____ at foreign holiday resorts the British try to make things as much like at home as possible. It is estimated that 50 % of them never try the local cuisine, preferring instead fish ‘n’ chips and full English breakfast. And 1% of British people are said to ⁽⁴⁵⁾ _____ teabags with them, obviously knowing that the British ‘cuppa’ is superior to all others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. a) to be | b) being | c) to have been | d) to being |
| 42. a) so as | b) such | c) as if | d) such as |
| 43. a) very | b) much less | c) too | d) much more |
| 44. a) arrive | b) reach | c) get | d) go |
| 45. a) provide | b) receive | c) take | d) carry |

II) Stress and worry can be a sign that your life is meaningful. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ _____ generally means you’re working toward something that really matters to you – and it may not be going well. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ _____ you’re working on building relationships with important people in your life _____ pursuing a dream career, you wouldn’t be stressed if it ⁽⁴⁸⁾ _____ important.

“Stress is not a signal that there’s something wrong with your life,” say the researchers. “Instead of viewing stress as something to ⁽⁴⁹⁾ _____, think of it this way: ‘Something I ⁽⁵⁰⁾ _____ is at stake.’ ”

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|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 46. a) Being stressed | b) Stressing | c) Having stressed | d) To be stressing |
| 47. a) Either / or | b) Whether / or | c) Neither / nor | d) Not only / but also |
| 48. a) isn’t | b) was | c) weren’t | d) is |
| 49. a) protect | b) abandon | c) remove | d) avoid |
| 50. a) take care | b) care about | c) care of | d) care with |

III) There are at least a hundred billion galaxies in the visible universe. So presently, a number of scientists ⁽⁵¹⁾ _____ that there are others out there to be explored. They hope the vehicles, ⁽⁵²⁾ _____ are called *Nanocraft*, will be able to travel at 20% of the speed of light, which is a thousand times ⁽⁵³⁾ _____ current spacecraft. They'll be around the size of a postage stamp but, ⁽⁵⁴⁾ _____ their small size, they'll be able to carry cameras and communications ⁽⁵⁵⁾ _____. That means they could send back pictures which will help to understand ⁽⁵⁶⁾ _____ the star system contains Earth-like planets capable of sustaining life. But before they do that, the spacecrafts would have to go through a difficult journey. It would then ⁽⁵⁷⁾ _____ 4 years for the pictures to transmit back to Earth. This project's called Breakthrough Starshot. It could be developed in many years with a great effort but still there's a/an ⁽⁵⁸⁾ _____ it may not work. In addition to this project, the billionaire Yuri Milner is ⁽⁵⁹⁾ _____ 100 million dollars into a ten-year-long project called *Breakthrough Listen* which he and Stephan Hawking ⁽⁶⁰⁾ _____ in the first decade of 2000s. This project involves monitoring radio signals for signs of intelligent life across the universe. "Today, we commit to this next great leap into the *cosmos* because we are human and our nature is to fly" Hawking says.

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|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. a) is thinking | b) thought | c) think | d) has thought |
| 52. a) which | b) what | c) – | d) that |
| 53. a) the fastest | b) faster than | c) as fast as | d) fast |
| 54. a) although | b) nevertheless | c) despite | d) unlike |
| 55. a) apparatus | b) devices | c) tools | d) equipment |
| 56. a) what | b) unless | c) in case | d) if |
| 57. a) take | b) get | c) make | d) do |
| 58. a) certainty | b) likelihood | c) tendency | d) expectation |
| 59. a) investing | b) owing | c) paying | d) offering |
| 60. a) had been planned | b) plan | c) was planned | d) planned |

