


PART I: LISTENING (25 PTS)

(one lecture with an outline; ±850 words AND one short academic conversation; ±600 words)

LECTURE (15 PTS) Click to listen 

Listen to the professor and fill in the following outline. You have 1 minute to scan the outline before listening. After filling in your outline, you will have 8 minutes to answer the related questions. You will listen to the Lecture ONCE. Only your answers to the questions will be graded.

OUTLINE

Topic: ESPERANTO

Some languages become more dominant because:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

General and Historical Information:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Dr. Zamenhof's early life:

- _____
- _____

Advantages of Esperanto:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Geography and Population of Esperanto:

▪ Where: * _____
* _____

▪ Number of people: * _____
* _____

Sources to learn Esperanto:

- _____
- _____
- _____



Answer the following questions according to the outline that you have filled in. You have 8 minutes to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why some languages dominate others? (3 pts)
 - a) People in trade and communication usually prefer dominant languages.
 - b) The world-wide population of dominant languages is greater than other populations.
 - c) Children generally don't want to learn the minor language in many homes.
 - d) After some time, a dominant language is preferred more by bilingual speakers.

2. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about Esperanto? (3 pts)
 - a) It is unique with its grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation.
 - b) 1887 was the year when Esperanto was introduced publicly.
 - c) Esperanto is a project language which was artificially created.
 - d) European languages have many influences on Esperanto.

3. We know all of the following about Dr. Zamenhof **EXCEPT** that _____. (2 pts)
 - a) he grew up in a small region in Russia
 - b) he lived in a multi-ethnic region in Russia
 - c) he had difficulty learning languages
 - d) he was exposed to several languages

4. All of the following is an advantage of Esperanto **EXCEPT** that _____. (2 pts)
 - a) it doesn't represent a political view
 - b) when you learn it once, you can't forget it easily
 - c) you can learn it more easily than other languages
 - d) it doesn't aim to take other languages' places

5. Which of the following can be said about Esperanto? (3 pts)
 - a) More than 3,000,000 people speak Esperanto fluently.
 - b) There are about a thousand native speakers of Esperanto.
 - c) It is spoken in a limited number of countries all over the world.
 - d) In Africa and North America, Esperanto is widely spoken.

6. If a person wants to learn Esperanto, s/he can use all of the following sources **EXCEPT** _____. (2 pts)
 - a) internationally broadcasting TVs
 - b) sources on the Internet
 - c) translated and originally written books
 - d) regularly published magazines

CONVERSATION (10 PTS) Click to listen 

7. What could the best title for this conversation be? (2 pts)
 - a. Types of Media Programs for Children
 - b. Causes and Effects of Watching TV on Children
 - c. How to Solve the Problem of Watching Too Much TV
 - d. Comparing and Contrasting Media Programs

8. According to the psychologist, why is it difficult to control the influence of the media in our lives? (2 pts)
 - a. The media are an integral part of our lives, so it is impossible to control.
 - b. The media create programs which are addictive for people, so it is difficult to get rid of them.
 - c. The media try to control people's central nervous systems, so it is difficult for us to control the media.
 - d. The media influence everyone in our families, so it is impossible to be away from that influence.

9. Why are children affected more by TV? (2 pts)
 - a. They are affected by the colorful vision of advertisements.
 - b. They watch cartoons and advertisements with cartoon characters.
 - c. They are affected by movements and sound effects.
 - d. They think that everything they see is real.

10. Which of the following is NOT a factor of children spending more time in front of the TV today? (2 pts)
 - a. Changes in technological developments
 - b. Change in the economic structure of families
 - c. Changes in modern child caring techniques
 - d. Changes in the life style of family members

11. What is the reporter's perspective on children watching TV? (2 pts)
 - a. The reporter thinks that children should not watch any kind of TV program as all TV programs are harmful.
 - b. The reporter thinks that watching TV is necessary for children, but also warns parents about the possible threats.
 - c. The reporter thinks that it is not children who should stay away from the TV but the parents themselves.
 - d. The reporter supports watching every kind of program on TV as all TV programs are beneficial for a child's development.

PART II: READING (35 PTS) (2 reading texts; ±750-900 words)

SAMPLE TEXT: Read the text and answer the following questions according to the text. (17 pts)

¹ What if you could build a computer that works just like the human brain? Scientists have started to imagine the possibilities: We could invent new forms of industrial machinery, create fully autonomous thinking cars, and devise new kinds of home appliances. A new project in Europe hopes to create a computer brain just that powerful in the next ten years—and it's incredibly well-funded. There's just one catch: computers that fast simply haven't been invented yet.

² On October 7, 2013, at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, one of the most ambitious brain research projects in history officially kicked off. The Human Brain Project—backed by 1.2 billion euros and more than 250 researchers—aims to create the first complete computer simulation of the human brain. Over the course of a decade, everything we know about that particular organ's biology will be modeled.

³ The research **hinges on** creating a super-powerful computer that's 1,000 times faster than those in use today. If you're keeping track, that's an *exascale* supercomputer, one fast enough to model a nuclear explosion or the complex, planet wide forces that shape the climate. Just a few years ago, scientists started using *petascale* supercomputers like *Blue Waters* at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) in Illinois that went online last year. "Well-known manufacturers of supercomputers like IBM, Cray, Intel, and Bull, are committed to building the first exascale machines by approximately 2020. So we are confident we will have the machines we need," says Henry Markham, the director of the Human Brain Project.

⁴ For scientists, these sorts of projects are all about understanding ourselves. The brain is the least understood organ in the human body. We don't really know how the brain controls our thoughts, our bodily functions, or our behavior. And Markham says the lack of processing power in modern computers is the least of our worries. He says a computer brain will consume gigawatts of power, require new forms of memory, and force scientists to look at cutting edge storage techniques. But the immense technical hurdles will be worth the effort. The first phases will help us understand how the brain functions. In later phases, we'll find out how we learn, how we see and hear, and why the brain sometimes doesn't process information correctly.

⁵ Dr. Gayani DeSilva, a psychiatrist with a private practice in Orange, California, believes a human brain model could also have *unimaginable* implications for medicine, helping us learn how we adapt, heal, and develop. "The more we know about our brains, the more we can utilize our brains to their full potential, and intervene when issues arise," she says. Amina Ann Qutub, a bioengineer at Rice University, adds, "The human brain is immensely complex, and a model reduces this complexity into a controlled system. In a model, scientists can test hypotheses as to how the human brain works, and what occurs in disease in order to understand how to treat neurological conditions." In fact, it's analogous to astronauts training in a flight simulator prior to a shuttle launch. As with any cutting edge science, we don't know yet what we don't know. Qutub says **this** is all unmapped territory: "The total number of cells including the neurons, vascular cells, and glia in a human brain is more than the number of stars in the Milky Way," she says.

⁶ That's enough to give scientists quite the headache.

12. What is the text mainly about? (3 pts)

- a. Why the Human Brain Project is especially important for the fields of health and medicine
- b. What the Human Brain Project requires from all parties involved in the long run
- c. How the Human Brain Project will be realized and what its possible benefits will be
- d. Why the Human Brain Project is run by only Europeans and what its scope will be

13. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the Human Brain Project? (3 pts)
- It is based in Europe and has a large budget.
 - Though more will join, currently only a handful of scientists are involved.
 - Its purpose is to make a model or a computer simulation of the human brain.
 - It is directed by Henry Markham.
14. Which of the following about exascale supercomputers is **NOT** true? (3 pts)
- They are already in use in places like the National Center for Supercomputing Applications.
 - There are companies in the market that are capable of producing such computers in the near future.
 - They are capable of modeling large-scale events that can lead to understanding atmospheric changes.
 - IBM, Cray, Intel, and Bull haven't manufactured such computers though they have produced supercomputers.
15. What are some of the technical challenges while trying to create a computer brain? (3 pts)
- Understanding the various ways the brain functions and how it processes information
 - Catching up with the cutting edge industrial machinery that is used in autonomous cars
 - Devising advanced forms of storing information and providing huge amounts of power
 - Finding out the processing difficulties that the human brain may encounter
16. The author mentions "astronauts training in a flight simulator" in paragraph 5 in order to explain how _____. (3 pts)
- people can use the brain to its full potential after they know more about its functions and processes
 - neurological conditions may vary between people in different age groups and with different medical backgrounds
 - neuroscientists can reveal the limits of a complex system without changing its neural structure
 - researchers can check their assumptions before they can proceed with the treatment of a disease
17. What does "hinges on" in paragraph 3 mean? (1 pt)
- turns up
 - depends on
 - stands against
 - works out
18. What does "this" in paragraph 5 refer to? (1 pt)
- the plan for research
 - the field of medicine
 - the space study
 - the human brain

PART III : USE OF LANGUAGE: (20 PTS)

GRAMMAR: (10 PTS)

19. If it hadn't been freezing cold and so snowy, the rescue team _____ the injured man before night fall.
- a) could reach c) should have reached
b) had reached d) could have reached
20. In some parts of the world, there are places _____ ancient artifacts are well preserved.
- a) that b) which c) where d) how
21. Life in the city is stressful, _____ life in the country is considerably peaceful.
- a) In spite of b) due to c) moreover d) whereas
22. _____, you would be the executive manager by now.
- a) If you hadn't missed the opportunity
b) If there is a vacancy for the position
c) If you concentrate better on your work
d) If the company completes the project on time
23. _____ is the many benefits covered under its policy.
- a) If our company pleases the staff successfully
b) How should the staff in our company be pleased
c) Our company wonders if the staff is pleased
d) What pleases the staff in our company

VOCABULARY (10 PTS)

24. Nylon stockings were a popular item for women during World War II. Thus, they were _____ in large numbers.
- a) manufactured b) appreciated c) supported d) applied
25. Two students were dismissed from school because of a _____ of the basic rules.
- a) discrimination b) violation c) rotation d) intuition
26. Scientists are carrying out serious studies so as to find solutions to _____ diseases.
- a) inadequate b) ineffective c) incurable d) invasive
27. Cats are supposed to be very clean animals and keep themselves and their _____ free of dirt.
- a) demonstration b) surroundings c) corporations d) refugees
28. He was taken into police _____ after the detectives had found out that he was in the bank during the robbery.
- a) question b) criminality c) prosecution d) custody

PART IV: WRITING: (20 PTS)

PARAGRAPH WRITING

Choose ONE of the topics below and write an opinion paragraph of approximately 200 words. Give details and examples to support your ideas.

- Developed countries have become insensitive towards the problems of developing countries.
- Using technology is /isn't beneficial in learning a foreign language.