

2019-2020 SPRING
IYS PRACTICE 2

CLOZE TESTS

A. Choose the correct option according to the text.

FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS

Electricity and art are working in perfect harmony this weekend because the French city of Lyon hosts the festival of Lights, Fete des Lumieres. During the annual festival **1)** takes place every December and lasts four days, artists light up the French city with projections on **2)** buildings, monuments and parks. Millions of tourists **3)** the festival every year, and this makes it one of **4)** in the world after the Rio Carnival and Oktoberfest in Munich. **5)** the event is in winter, the weather is not always very gentle. Lyon didn't organize the festival in some years **6)** bad weather conditions.



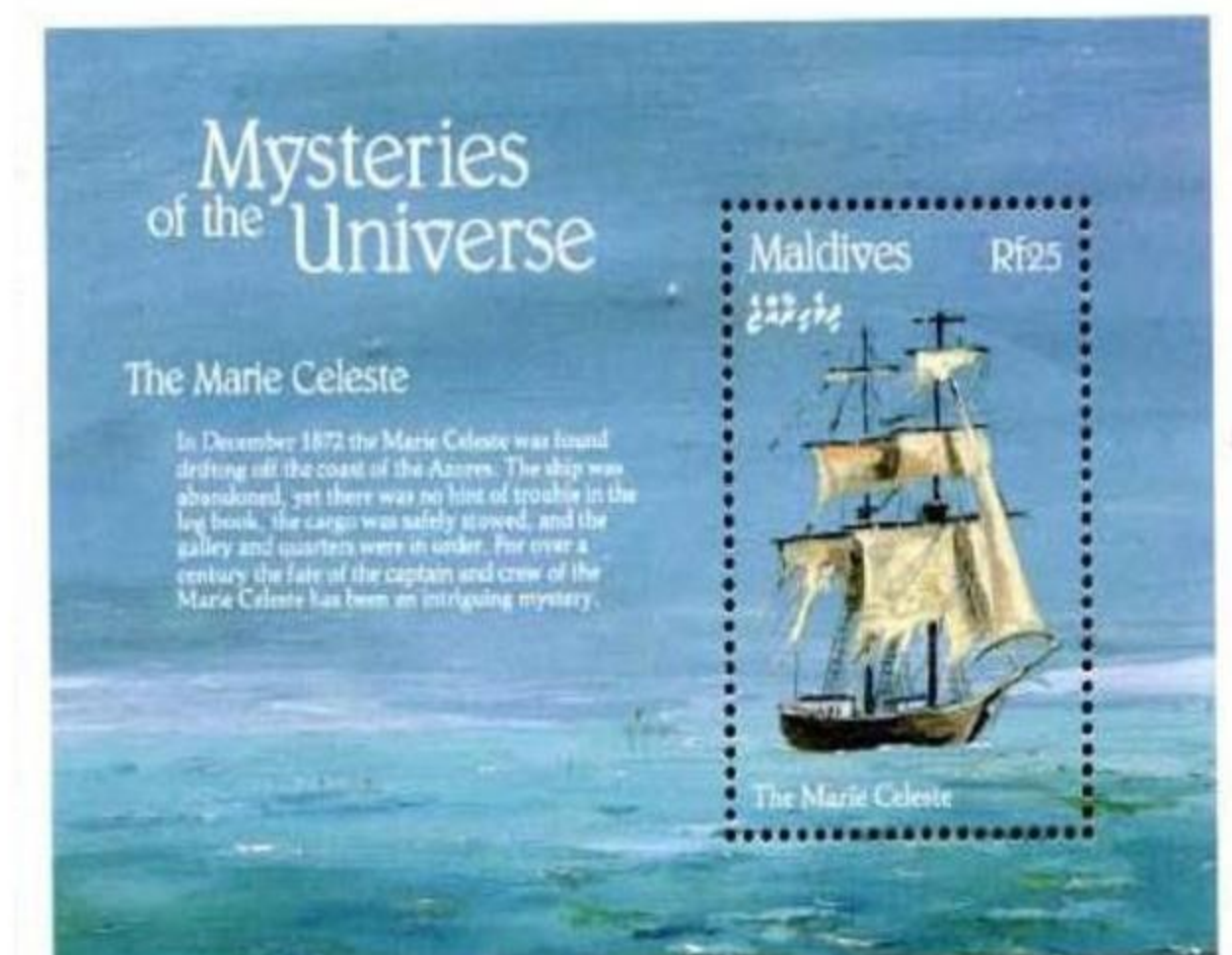
It was **7)** December 8, 1852 that residents of Lyon first put candles in their windows. They did this to celebrate the end of a long-lasting illness that killed thousands of people in the south east of France. The people of Lyon continue the tradition of placing a candle in their front windows today, but over the years, it **8)** a major four-day festival with 4 million visitors every year. Most of the action takes place in the centre of the city. **9)** , it is possible to see light shows in other towns around Lyon, too. The best part of the event is perhaps this: You **10)** pay to see the amazing light performances because it is all free. The event is a not-to-be-missed moment of brilliance in the dark December nights.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. which | b. who | c. what | d. where |
| 2. a. the | b. a | c. --- | d. an |
| 3. a. were attending | b. are going to attend | c. attend | d. have attended |
| 4. a. big | b. bigger | c. bigger than | d. the biggest |
| 5. a. Despite | b. As | c. Because of | d. However |
| 6. a. because of | b. despite | c. since | d. in order to |
| 7. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. for |
| 8. a. turned into | b. has turned into | c. was turning into | d. turns into |
| 9. a. However | b. Because | c. To sum up | d. Therefore |
| 10. a. don't have to | b. can | c. have to | d. should |

B. Choose the correct option according to the text.

The Mystery of the *Marie Celeste*

We caught sight of the *Marie Celeste* drifting in the mid-Atlantic on December 5th, 1872. The ship looked damaged, **1)** ___ the captain said that the three of us would **2)** ___ to board her at once in order to investigate and **3)** ___ back any information we **4)** ___ get hold of. We were **5)** ___ to climb on board without too much difficulty but we couldn't see any sign of life anywhere. **6)** ___ the ship's small lifeboat was missing, we all thought the crew had abandoned ship. Some navigational instruments which a ship of that kind should **7)** ___ had on board were also missing. The crew **8)** ___ have had much time to abandon ship **9)** ___ they hadn't taken any of their personal belongings with them. We found the ship's log and **10)** ___, we were able to find a lot of useful information – it really helped us in our **11)** ___. The last time the captain of *Marie Celeste* had written something in the ship's log was November 21st. Something must have taken **12)** ___ between this date and December 5th. The captain, Benjamin Briggs, had a lot of experience of the high seas, so what had forced him to **13)** ___ the decision to abandon ship in the middle of nowhere?





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- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. because | B. as | C. since | D. so |
| 2. A. must | B. have | C. ought | D. should |
| 3. A. fetch | B. get | C. bring | D. put |
| 4. A. would | B. could | C. should | D. must |
| 5. A. possible | B. managed | C. able | D. successful |
| 6. A. Though | B. Since | C. However | D. As a result |
| 7. A. have | B. had | C. be | D. to |
| 8. A. may not | B. couldn't | C. oughtn't | D. didn't have to |
| 9. A. nevertheless | B. even though | C. as | D. as a result |
| 10. A. sadly | B. secondly | C. unfortunately | D. consequently |
| 11. A. investigation | B. intention | C. demonstration | D. application |
| 12. A. part | B. place | C. time | D. control |
| 13. A. bring | B. do | C. take | D. have |

CLOSEST MEANING

A. Choose the answer that has the closest meaning to the sentence given.

1) I'd like to learn a foreign language, but I really haven't got time to attend evening classes.

- A. If I had more time to attend evening classes, I would learn a foreign language.
- B. I cannot learn a foreign language as I never have spare time in the evenings.
- C. Because I have some spare time in the evening, I've decided to learn a foreign language.
- D. I used to learn a foreign language in the evenings when I had the time.

2) My professor says that determination is a more beneficial personal quality than intelligence.

- A. My professor believes that intelligent people will only be successful if they are also determined.
- B. My professor believes intelligence only leads to excellence if it is matched by an equal amount of personal determination.
- C. My professor says that one needs a lot of determination to succeed if one is not intelligent.
- D. My professor believes that people can succeed even if they are not that intelligent, but they can't if they are not sufficiently determined.

3) A healthy diet is one of the best ways of avoiding heart disease.

- A. The best way to avoid heart disease is by switching to a healthier diet.
- B. One of the most effective strategies in the fight against heart disease is healthy eating.
- C. Heart disease may be caused by an improper diet.
- D. In rare cases, people with heart disease can be cured through healthy eating.

4) The harder you work, the less likely you feel bored.

- A. Working harder will probably keep you from being bored.
- B. Working hard is just the most boring thing you can do.
- C. The more bored you are, the harder you need to work.
- D. Hard work can hardly be a cure for boredom.

5) Though modern medicine has made many advances, the common cold makes us suffer just as much as ever.

- A. In spite of the advances of modern medicine, we still suffer in cold weather.
- B. If we get cold, there is no effective medicine we can take.
- C. In spite of its development, modern medicine has been unable to reduce our sufferings from the common cold.
- D. Modern medicine has finally reached to the point where it has found cure for the common cold.



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6) We should phone and tell them that we might be late because of the traffic.

- A. We must phone and tell them that the traffic will make us late.
- B. It would be a good idea to phone and inform them that the traffic could make us late.
- C. We should have phoned when we saw how bad the traffic was going to be.
- D. If I were you, I would try to find a way that avoids the heavy traffic, or phone and tell them about the delay.

7) Contrary to the forecast, the weather was perfect during the holiday.

- A. Everything was excellent during the holiday, except for the weather.
- B. The weather forecast was accurate, so we were able to plan an excellent holiday.
- C. Bad weather had been predicted for the holiday, but it turned out just the opposite.
- D. Though we had bad weather, we had an excellent holiday.

READING

A. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

OUT TO LUNCH by Joe Robinson from Escape Magazine

A big meal and a long nap is still a way of life in Madrid.

Birds do it. Cats do it. And Spaniards most especially do it- every day, in broad daylight. They nap. Grown adults- executives, teachers, civil servants-wink off¹ in the middle of the work day. From 1 to 2 o'clock to 4:30 or so every afternoon, Spain stops the world for a walk home, a leisurely meal, and a nap. Business experts have informed the Spanish that **this** is not the way things will get done in European Union (EU).

At a time when productivity is the world's largest religion, the siesta tradition lives on. In Spain, work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No work-related task is so critical while you attend to more important matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep. When the midday break hits, offices and streets become empty. Foreigners quickly learn that they have entered a new circadian order².

"At first, I kept looking for things to do in the afternoon, and I just couldn't believe that nothing was open." says Pier Roberts, an Oakland writer who lived in Spain for several years. "I walked the streets of Madrid looking for somewhere to go. It was a thousand degrees outside, you could see the heat waves, and it was like a ghost town."

Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the conventional lunch, it's apparently more natural. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish biorhythm may be more similar to our biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are "biphasic" creatures, requiring days broken up by two periods of sleep instead of one "monophasic" shift. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the food but from the time of the day.

All animals, including humans, have a biological rhythm," explains Claudio Stampi, director of the Chrono Biology Research Institute in Newton, Massachusetts. "One is a 24-hour rhythm. We get tired by the end of the day and go to sleep. There is a secondary peak of sleepiness and a decrease in alertness³ in the early afternoon. Some people have difficulty staying awake, doing any sort of task between one and four in the afternoon. For others, it's less difficult, but it's there. So there is a biological reason for siestas."

Unlike the average lunch break, the siesta is a true break in the action-a full and complete stop. You can't do errands; the shops are closed. You can't make business calls; nobody is at the office. Most people go home for lunch, or eat together with family or friends and go to sleep afterwards.

¹ wink off : go to sleep

² circadian order : a new way of organizing sleep and wake patterns

³ Alert: quick to see, understand, and act in a particular situation



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The Spanish need their sleep. They've got a long night ahead of them because another key component of the siesta lifestyle is its night-time activities. After the afternoon work shift, from 4:30 to 8 p.m. or so, they may join friends for a drink. Dinner starts at 9 or 10 p.m., and from there it's time to have fun in town until one or two in the morning.

"It's a bad night in Madrid if you get home before six in the morning." laughs Robert. The siesta's origins lie in climate and architecture. Like people in other places around the globe that are very hot much of the year, Spaniards turned to shade and stillness to avoid burning up in the middle of the day. At night, people preferred going out to cool down.

While climate is still a factor, the siesta lifestyle today is driven primarily by the social necessities of Spanish life, which places an equal emphasis on life outside the office. "We are not obsessed only with work." says Florentino Sotomayor of the Spanish Tourist Board. "We take a break and have the opportunity of having coffee with friends and thinking and talking about different issue, not only work."

1. The main ide of this article is that.....

- a. people everywhere should take naps
- b. it is important to have traditions
- c. napping is an important tradition in Spain
- d. the nightlife is exciting in Spain

2. The main idea of paragraph 4 is that.....

- a. it is okay to feel sleepy in the middle of the day.
- b. all animals have biological clocks.
- c. food makes you feel drowsy.
- d. it is natural and healthy for humans to nap.

3. During the midday break in Spain, people.....

- a. go home for lunch
- b. do errands
- c. make business calls
- d. go shopping

4. A biphasic creature needs

- a. two days of sleep
- b. a long night of sleep
- c. two periods of sleep per day
- d. eight hours of sleep per day

5. The word peak in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- a. cause
- b. decrease
- c. mountain top
- d. high point

6. We can infer from the article that some businesspeople in other European countries

- a. think that the siesta tradition is impractical
- b. hope the siesta tradition will be introduced in their countries
- c. think that the siesta tradition will grow in popularity
- d. don't agree that napping is good for you



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7. In paragraph 1, the word *this* refers to.....

- a. eating quickly
- b. going home for lunch and a nap
- c. sleeping at night
- d. joining the EU

8. The overall tone of this article is.....

- a. serious and academic
- b. informal and sarcastic
- c. light and informative
- d. scientific and technical

(Taken from Select Readings/Intermediate)

B. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

LOOKING GOOD: THE PSYCHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY OF BEAUTY

I. In ancient Greece, Helen of Troy was the perfect example of beauty, showing a physical brilliance that would put Cindy Crawford to shame. Indeed, she was the most favourite figure of Athens, celebrated not for her kindness or her intellect, but for her physical perfection. But why did the Greek men find Helen, and other beautiful women, so *intoxicating*?

II. In an attempt to answer this question, the philosophers of the day devoted a great deal of time to this. Plato, whose works on various aspects of philosophy had been admired by most people, focused on the concept of beauty too. He wrote of so-called "golden proportions," in which, amongst other things, the width of an ideal face would be two-thirds *its* length, while a nose would be no longer than the distance between the eyes. Today, this symmetry has been scientifically proven to be naturally attractive to the human eye. It has been defined not with proportions, but rather with similarity between the left and right sides of the face. Thus, the Greeks were only partially correct.

III. Babies spend more time staring at pictures of symmetric individuals than they do at photos of asymmetric ones. Victor Johnston of New Mexico State University, for example, uses a program called FacePrints, which shows viewers facial images of variable attractiveness. The viewers then rate the pictures on a beauty scale from one to ten. The pictures with the best ratings are matched together, while the less attractive photos are eliminated. Each trial ends when a viewer gives the composite a 10. All the perfect 10s are super-symmetric.

IV. Scientists say that the preference for symmetry is a highly *evolved* personality feature seen in many different animals. Female swallows, for example, prefer males with longer and more symmetric tails, while female zebras mate with males with symmetrically-colored leg bands.

V. The rationale behind symmetry preference in both humans and animals is that symmetric individuals have a higher mate-value; scientists believe that this symmetry is equated with a strong immune system. Thus, beauty is a sign of more powerful genes, improving the likelihood that an individual's offspring will survive. This evolutionary theory is supported by research showing that standards of attractiveness are similar across cultures. According to a University of Louisville study, when shown pictures of different individuals, Asians, Latinos, and whites from 13 different countries all had the same general preferences when rating others as attractive - that is those that are the most symmetric.

VI. In society, attractive people tend to be more intelligent, better adjusted, and more popular. This is described as the halo effect - due to the perfection associated with angels. Research shows attractive people also have more occupational success and more dating experience than unattractive ones. An alternative explanation for attractive people achieving more in life is that we automatically categorize others before having an opportunity to evaluate their personalities, based on cultural stereotypes which say attractive people must be good-natured, and ugly people must be bad-natured.



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VII. For better or worse, the bottom line is that research shows beauty matters; it spreads into society and affects how we choose loved ones. Thus, trying to appear attractive may not be such a hard thing after all. This isn't to say plastic surgery is necessarily the answer. Instead, lead a healthy lifestyle that will in turn make you a happier person whether you are a good-looking person or not.

- 1. In paragraph I, 'intoxicating' probably means**
 - a. insulting
 - b. annoying
 - c. assertive
 - d. inspiring

- 2. What does 'its' refer to in paragraph II?**
 - a. golden proportion's
 - b. the length of a nose
 - c. the ideal face's
 - d. the distance between the eyes

- 3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to paragraph II?**
 - a. Not much time was spent on beauty in Ancient Greece.
 - b. The only focus in Plato's works wasn't on beauty.
 - c. The idea of golden proportions is not very new.
 - d. The Greeks evaluated beauty depending on proportions.

- 4. In paragraph IV, 'evolved' probably means**
 - a. appreciated
 - b. developed
 - c. imitated
 - d. judged

- 5. Which statement is FALSE according to the text?**
 - a. Like human beings, animals also look for the perfect mate.
 - b. Scientists believe that beauty is equated with a strong immune system.
 - c. The standards of evaluating beauty have changed depending on different personalities.
 - d. The intelligence of people might be connected with their beauty.

- 6. It is generally believed that attractive people**
 - a. have more professional experience than ordinary people
 - b. can have healthier children thanks to their genes
 - c. can be seen only in certain cultures
 - d. are a proof that plastic surgery is needed for a healthy life

- 7. This text is mainly about**
 - a. how ideal beauty is evaluated and appreciated in similar ways across cultures
 - b. the criteria for evaluating beauty in different ancient societies
 - c. why beauty is considered so important in modern societies
 - d. the connection between success and genes in certain traditional cultures



PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

A. Choose the correct answer that best completes the paragraph given.

1. Friends of the Earth Trust is an educational charity set up to help people of all ages become aware of the threats to our environment. Pollution is just one of these. _____ . In Britain, the countryside is disappearing or being destroyed – modern farming, mining, power stations and motorways are all adding to this destruction. By the year 2050 about half the world's animal and plant species could be extinct.

- A. If more people used recycled paper, fewer trees would be cut down
- B. Energy could be saved if more short journeys were made by bicycle
- C. New jobs would also be created if there was a large program to save energy in buildings
- D. The destruction of wildlife and wasting our natural resources are others

2. It is surprising how little is known, even today, about the memory. This is largely due to the memory function, _____. Hopefully, with the advances in high technology, the secrets of mechanism of the memory will soon be revealed.

- A. The harder people try to remember something the less they are able to remember
- B. When people get older their memory often fails them
- C. Still, a great deal of research on the subject is being carried out
- D. One way in which animals differ from man is that they have no memory

3. _____. It means that they can pay for at least part of the cost of education. The need is easy to understand because tuition even at state schools is high. That means it is difficult for most parents to pay for all of a college student's expenses.

- A. Students from other countries have financial problems to overcome
- B. Many young people cannot afford to pay the expenses of a college work
- C. Getting a job is a fact of life for most students
- D. The cost of a college education increase every year

4. People have been interested in the stars ever since they first looked up into the sky. Some of these stars may have their own planets. If that is so, we can suppose that intelligent life may exist on one of them. _____ . In other words, light from it has been travelling for four years when it finally reaches us.

- A. The problem is that the nearest star is four light years away
- B. Scientists have been sending space shuttles for several years
- C. However, scientists know that there is no life on other planets
- D. We have known for hundreds of years that the earth is round

5. There may seem to be a mass of different shaped clouds in the sky, all with complex scientific names, _____. "Cirrus" clouds generally have a feathery shape and made of ice crystals. "Cumulus" are low and generally heaped up in thick piles above a flat base. "Stratus" clouds are the lowest, spread out in layers of dark or grey streaks.

- A. there are more clouds in the sky than we expect
- B. but there are, in fact, only three main types and all the others are variations of those three
- C. for example, "strato-cumulus" clouds are heaped up clouds that are spread across the whole sky
- D. cirrus clouds are the highest clouds



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6. _____ . Plants provide energy for our bodies and they get this energy from the sun. Oil, natural gas and coal are forms of energy stored in the earth for millions of years, and these, too, come from plants and indirectly from the sun.

- A. Alternative sources of energy may be a solution to the world's energy problems
- B. Most forms of energy that we use today come from sunlight
- C. Wind and hydroelectric power are indirect forms of energy from the sun
- D. Nuclear energy is a very finite source of energy

WHILE-LISTENING

PART I

You are going to listen to a report about Professor Richard Florida's ideas on why people choose to live where they do. Listen carefully and answer the questions **WHILE LISTENING TO THE RECORDING**. You will listen **TWICE**.

1. Which of the following is NOT affected by the place we choose to live?
 - a. the salary we get
 - b. the decisions we make
 - c. the partners we select
 - d. the people we meet

2. Which of the following cities is NOT a pioneer in technology and innovation?
 - a. Boston
 - b. Seoul
 - c. Florida
 - d. San Francisco

3. Quality films are produced in cities like Los Angeles and
 - a. New York
 - b. Sydney
 - c. Wellington
 - d. London

4. For what kind of people is it unsuitable to live in Boston or San Francisco?
 - a. open-minded
 - b. curious
 - c. innovative
 - d. agreeable

5. Which of the following is NOT true for people who live in Chicago or Sydney?
 - a. They are much more social than people living in Boston.
 - b. They are usually good at working in teams.
 - c. They like sports and spending time with friends.
 - d. Their jobs include dealing directly with people.

6. Which of the following is mentioned as a reason why similar people live in certain cities?
 - a. People's personalities are affected by the environment they live in.
 - b. People move to cities in order to meet their physical needs.
 - c. People want to be with others whose minds are different than theirs.
 - d. People choose cities where they can find jobs satisfying their needs.



PART II

You are going to listen to an interview with Sonja, a psychologist who does research on happiness. Listen carefully and answer the questions **WHILE LISTENING TO THE RECORDING**. You will listen **TWICE**.

- 1. The psychologist expected that there would be relationship between happiness and**
 - a. personal relationships
 - b. the money a person has
 - c. the job a person has
 - d. working environment

- 2. According to the analysis of studies, the factor that is most related to happiness is**
 - a. the money a person has
 - b. the job a person has
 - c. friendships a person has
 - d. family members a person has

- 3. Which of the following is NOT true about Sonja, the psychologist?**
 - a. She has changed her ideas about what makes people happy.
 - b. She analyzed more than 200 studies to find the causes of happiness.
 - c. She completed the analysis of studies about happiness by herself.
 - d. She has been working on the causes of happiness for nearly 20 years.

- 4. Which qualities of work is NOT related to happiness?**
 - a. income
 - b. productivity
 - c. independence
 - d. colleagues

- 5. Which of the following is true about the relationship between happiness and work?**
 - a. Creativity at work makes people unhappy.
 - b. Happy people work better.
 - c. Happy people tend to burn out more.
 - d. Productivity at work makes people less happy.

- 6. According to the psychologist, money, happiness and a good work environment are**
 - a. difficult to achieve at a young age.
 - b. what everybody wants.
 - c. all connected to each other.
 - d. easy to achieve at an old age.



NOTE-TAKING SHEET

Listen to a lecture on the aboriginal languages of Australia and take notes. You will answer the questions using these notes. You will listen TWICE.

Introduction

Definition

Aboriginal Languages throughout History

Extinction of Aboriginal Languages

Why Languages around the World Die Out

Why the Extinction of Languages is a Problem

Conclusion



NOTE-TAKING

Look at your notes about the lecture on the aboriginal languages of Australia and answer the questions accordingly.

- 1. The word "aboriginal" is mainly used to refer to _____.**
 - A. earliest known times
 - B. native people of Australia
 - C. ancient languages around the world
 - D. ancient cultures around the world

- 2. Which of the following is TRUE about aboriginal languages?**
 - A. Australian aboriginal languages originated from one language.
 - B. Aboriginal languages did not have any influence on other languages.
 - C. There were almost 600 different aboriginal languages before the 18th century.
 - D. People learnt aboriginal languages two hundred years ago.

- 3. "Dingo" is an example of _____.**
 - A. an English word that is now used in aboriginal languages
 - B. an aboriginal language that is not spoken any more
 - C. an aboriginal word that is now used in English
 - D. an aboriginal word that was forgotten thousands of years ago

- 4. Today in Australia, around _____ people can speak an aboriginal language.**

- 5. Almost _____ aboriginal languages are spoken today in Australia.**
 - A. 250
 - B. 100
 - C. 20
 - D. 55,000

- 6. The main reason why aboriginal languages around the world die out is _____.**
 - A. natural disasters
 - B. wars and other human conflicts
 - C. unwillingness of young generation
 - D. major national languages

- 7. The extinction of aboriginal languages is a problem for the people who speak those languages because without their language, they will lose their _____.**

- 8. The lecturer's attitude towards the future of aboriginal languages is _____.**
 - A. cautionary
 - B. optimistic
 - C. sarcastic
 - D. pessimistic