# ENGLISH PREP. PROGRAM

## 2016 – 2017

## SAMPLE PROFICIENCY

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“Icehotel” in Sweden brings more than 30,000 visitors a year to the 800-1)______ village of Jukkarjärvi, 200 km north of the Arctic Circle. Many come just to have 2)______ at this crazy idea, others stay for the night. It opens every year in mid-December.

The Icehotel has 3)______ rebuilt every year because the entire hotel 4)______ melts and flows into Torne River in mid-April. The hotel has 30 rooms and can 5)______ about 100 guests. The Icehotel includes an art gallery 6)______ exhibits ice sculptures made by famous artists, an ice bar and a cinema. On the inside, the hotel is very quiet. The two-meter thick ice walls 7)______ insulation against the neighbors next door 8)______ the elements like the wind and snow. The indoor temperature of the Icehotel varies between -4° and -6°C, 9)______ on the temperature outside. Guests sleep in their sleeping bags, but only their noses 10)______ uncovered. Some physical exercise is suggested before 11)______ to bed. Increased body heat will provide extra 12)______ inside the sleeping bag.

1. a) resident  b) inhabitant  c) person  d) citizens
2. a) a look  b) look  c) looked  d) been looked
3. a) already  b) always  c) to be  d) to have
4. a) uncertainly  b) unlikely  c) probably  d) literally
5. a) accommodate  b) admit  c) accustom  d) adopt
6. a) when  b) which  c) where  d) ____
7. a) keep  b) prohibit  c) hold  d) provide
8. a) although  b) because  c) as soon as  d) as well as
9. a) is dependent  b) is depending  c) depending  d) depends
10. a) are left  b) have left  c) leaving  d) were left
11. a) have to go  b) they are gone  c) they will go  d) going
12. a) warmth  b) warm  c) warmly  d) warm-up
13 - 20  Choose the best answer to complete the text.

The social environment 13) ______ of the sum total of a society's beliefs, customs, practices and behaviors. It is, to a large extent, an artificial construct that can be contrasted with the natural environment 14) ______ we live. Every society constructs its own social environment. Some of the customs, beliefs, practices and behaviors are similar across cultures, and some are not. This social environment 15) ______ by a society-at-large where a business function can be referred to as its external social environment. A business also has its own social environment, which is simply the customs, beliefs, practices and behaviors within the confines of the business. A business has 16) ______ control over its internal social environment than it does with its external social environment. A business must adapt to and utilize its external social environment, 17) ______ it will not survive. A business must be keenly aware of the society's social preferences regarding its needs and wants. These preferences, needs and wants 18) ______ by a population's values, beliefs and practices. If a business 19) ______ to adapt to changing social preferences, its sales will drop, and it will fail. While there are risks with social change, there are also opportunities. Businesses often try to influence social values through the use of marketing, advertising and targeted public relations strategies. Social environments let us 20) ______ feedback, comments, and suggestions in real time concerning our developmental goals and the observations of our behaviors.

13.  a) involves  b) contains  c) consists  d) insists
14.  a) in which  b) on which  c) in where  d) of which
15.  a) created  b) is created  c) has created  d) creates
16.  a) many more  b) any more  c) much  d) much more
17.  a) however  b) otherwise  c) furthermore  d) besides
18.  a) will influence  b) influence  c) is influenced  d) will be influenced
19.  a) refuses  b) refused  c) will refuse  d) can be refused
20.  a) to receive  b) receiving  c) receive  d) be received
21 – 35 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

21. Although the two halves of our brain have broadly similar anatomy, ________________ .
   a) certain tasks tend to be handled by one side of the brain more than the other
   b) the brain is split into two roughly similar hemispheres
   c) communication between the hemispheres is achieved by nerve tissues
   d) the nervous system is your body's decision and communication center

22. The Indian Ocean _______ Asia, Africa, Australia and the Southern Ocean (Antarctica). It is the world's third largest ocean covering an area of 28,350,000 square miles. It _______ that the volume of the Indian Ocean is approximately 292,131,000 cubic miles. The Indian Ocean provides home to _______ sea species such as turtles, seals and dugongs (also called sea cows).
   a) is located   b) locates   c) holds   d) borders

23. _______ that the volume of the Indian Ocean is approximately 292,131,000 cubic miles.
   a) estimates   b) is estimated   c) is estimating   d) has estimated

24. _______ endangered sea species such as turtles, seals and dugongs (also called sea cows).
   a) too endangered   b) little dangerous   c) many endangered   d) much endangered

25. Throughout history, and now into the 21st century, famous female inventors have played a vital role in the world of innovation. In fact, women _______ increasingly prevalent in the field and are responsible for such momentous advances as windshield wipers, disposable diapers, the first computer language and the Mars Rover.
   a) will become   b) may become   c) have become   d) had become

26. Felix Mendelssohn was a German composer, pianist, organist and conductor of the early Romantic period. By the age of thirteen, he _______ vocal works, sonatas, symphonies and concertos of astounding quality.
   a) had written   b) wrote   c) has written   d) was written
27. The Oscars are the most prestigious award ceremony of Hollywood, held on an annual basis. Since the first Academy Awards® on May 16, 1929, at an Academy banquet in the Blossom Room of the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, 2,947 statuettes 

a) were handed out / have been given  
b) have been handed out/have been given  
c) handed out/were given  
d) have handed out/have given

28. Technological change is in large part responsible for many of the secular trends in such basic parameters of the human condition as the size of the world population, life________, education levels, material standards of living, and the nature of work, communication and healthcare.

a) expectancy  
b) expectance  
c) expecting  
d) expectation

29. Costa Rica is a tiny little country but don’t underestimate ________. Traveling a mere 100 miles between Corcovado National Park and Gandoca Manzanillo on the southern Caribbean requires fifteen hours by road and three or four hours (with stopover) by small plane.

a) how much it costs to travel around it  
b) how long it takes to travel around it  
c) how easy it is to reach a destination  
d) how many tourists travel across Costa Rica

30. Some people like to travel outside their country. Others would rather____ to tourist spots in their own country first, before travelling abroad.

a) travelling  
b) to travel  
c) traveled  
d) travel

31. When it comes to travel, some days are busier than others. If you want to avoid _____ in traffic, you should plan your route carefully before you start your journey.

a) to be stuck  
b) stuck  
c) being stuck  
d) be stuck
32. Anger is a completely normal, usually healthy, human emotion. But when it gets out of control and turns destructive, it can lead to many problems. And it can make you feel _______ you’re at the mercy of an unpredictable and powerful emotion.
   a) as if      b) as       c) in case       d) despite

33. Today, weather forecasters use modern technology _______.
   a) is necessary to predict the weather with accuracy
   b) which the experts find impossible to make accurate forecasts
   c) to increase their accuracy in predicting the weather
   d) so they said the conditions may sometimes be unpredictable

34. _______ without a good knowledge of Chinese.
   a) People speak different dialects in each region in China so
   b) It is almost impossible to find a English-language newspaper
   c) You need to be familiar with the Chinese alphabet and
   d) It may be difficult to find your way around China

35. While some tourists choose to visit Turkey to enjoy the sun and the sea, _____.
   a) many come each year to tour around historical sites and enjoy the scenery
   b) they should definitely promote our country more enthusiastically overseas
   c) missing out on the unique historical sites and exceptionally beautiful scenery
   d) which, of course, can be the country’s main attraction if promoted correctly

**PART II: READING COMPREHENSION (40 pts.)**

A. 36 – 39 Mark the best choice that completes the paragraph.

36. Did you know your surroundings may be influencing your emotions and state of mind? Do you ever notice that certain places especially irritate you? Or that certain places are especially relaxing and calming? Well, there’s a good chance that the colors in those spaces are playing a part. In art therapy, color is often associated with a person’s emotions. _______________. For example, studies have shown that looking at the color red for a certain amount of time resulted in an increased heart rate, which then led to additional adrenaline being pumped into the blood stream. You can learn more about how color therapy works and how light and color might affect us.
a) Color may also influence a person’s mental or physical state
b) Certain shades or tones may result in very different meanings
c) Color may reflect more light and excessively stimulate a person’s eyes which can lead to irritation.
d) Marketing and advertising are well-known for utilizing color psychology.

37. Archeology is the scientific study of past human culture and behavior, from the origins of humans to the present. With its focus on the ancient past, archeology somewhat resembles paleontology—the study of fossils of long-extinct animals, such as dinosaurs. Archeology also examines many of the same topics explored by historians. But unlike history, the study of written records such as government archives, personal correspondence, and business documents—most of the information gathered in archeology comes from the study of objects lying on or under the ground.

a) However, archeology is distinct from paleontology and studies only past human life.
b) Archeologists have documented that the development of agriculture took place about 10,000 years ago.
c) Discoveries of early human ancestors have changed the way many people think about what it means to be human.
d) Some archeologists learn skills from other disciplines to form specialized fields of study.

38. Most people would agree with the definition of good health as being in a state where you are free from sickness. However, there are many different opinions about how a person can actually have good health. People used to only think of their health when they were sick. In this article I will describe a few of the most common things that you can do to stay healthy.

a) People were aware of the significance of leading a healthy life
b) But these days more and more people are taking measures to make sure that they don't get sick in the first place
c) Despite this, it is never too late to lead a healthy life
d) Nutritionists have made a list of preferred beneficial foods

39. Because of the economic boom in China, its government has become worried in recent years about selfish motives overtaking society. So a few years ago the government focused attention again on the teachings of Confucius, the ancient philosopher. ‘Consideration for others is the basis of a good life, a good society.’

a) Thanks to their economic situations, many people can buy any product they want
b) Many have been saying for some time that the traditional values of harmony, respect and hard work have been lost
c) The philosophies of some historians have been misinterpreted and disliked for many years
d) People’s main concern is based on the consideration of others
B. READING PASSAGES

Passage 1:

1 After the earthquake in Marmara Region on 17 August 1999, not only the people living in Istanbul but also geologists got really worried about a future earthquake. Geologists explained what could happen to Istanbul in the aftermath of a strong earthquake unless necessary precautions were taken. The question still stands: Can scientists really predict earthquakes and how? Despite years of research, the use of advanced seismic recording equipment and the efforts of many dedicated scientists, predicting earthquakes is still, largely, a matter of guess work.

2 In the past there were many earthquakes such as the Kobe Earthquake of 1995 in Japan. These earthquakes claimed millions of people’s lives and property, and they all struck with little or no warning at all. Japan had probably the most advanced earthquake monitoring system in the world, but the Kobe Earthquake showed that they were not able to predict even such a large scale earthquake. When we talk about predicting quakes, we all mean the correct prediction of earthquakes that will happen soon; not those of ten years later.

3 Scientists know where fault lines are, and have made maps of where earthquakes are most likely to happen. But they cannot predict with certainty when a major earthquake will occur. They can make long term and general predictions by looking at the earthquake history of an area. We can say for sure that there will be a minor (small Richter scale) earthquake in Istanbul this week, possibly even today, because we've looked at the records for the last twenty years and seen that there are hundreds of small shakes every year.

4 The scientists work on some other prediction methods, too. The Japanese and Americans have invested heavily in computer technology to monitor and analyze seismic activity. Every year, over 150,000 earthquakes are recorded worldwide. They collect this data at the Earthquake Data Centre, in Boulder, Colorado, USA. The scientists analyze the changes in the sizes of the rocks because pressure coming from underground could have caused these changes. For example, before the 17 August earthquake, a lot of people swimming near Yalova noticed that the thermal water was a lot hotter and the sea was also unusually warm. There has been some success with these methods, especially in relation to volcanic eruptions such as that of Mount St. Helens, USA, but correct predictions are still not possible.

5 The Chinese have claimed to be successful in earthquake prediction with a totally different approach to the problem. It is known that some animals are very sensitive to sound, temperature, touch, light intensity and even magnetic fields. It has long been known that animals, birds and insects seem to change their behavior before an earthquake. In December 1974, Chinese scientists began to get reports of snakes coming out of hibernation (winter sleep) and freezing to death on the cold ground. At the end of this activity, a series of minor shakes happened in the region. During January 1975, they received even more reports of strange animal behavior. Much of these larger animals such as cattle and horses became angry, refused to enter buildings or seemed frightened for no reason. In February of that year a major earthquake struck the area close to those animals.
However, scientists should never give false alarms and spread gossip because these could just cause panic and fear. We hope that a big earthquake will never strike Istanbul, but if architects do their job well, we will never need to panic. “Earthquakes don’t kill people, but the buildings do”.

40 – 49 Mark the best choice according to the information given in the text.

40. After 17 August 1999, people living in Istanbul ______.
   a) were assured that the next earthquake would be predicted
   b) wondered if predicting earthquakes was a matter of guess work
   c) were warned about the possible results of a future earthquake
   d) wanted to use advanced seismic recording equipment

41. The Kobe earthquake ______.
   a) made it possible for scientists to predict an earthquake that will happen soon
   b) which affected a small area struck without warning at all
   c) showed the success of the Japanese technology in predicting a large scale earthquake
   d) verified that a correct prediction of earthquakes was almost impossible

42. Which of the following is TRUE when it comes to predicting earthquakes?
   a) Analyzing the previous earthquakes
   b) Altering the location of fault lines
   c) Changing the sizes of the rocks
   d) Changing behavior of animals

43. In paragraph 3, line 2 “major” means__________.
   a) most of
   b) important
   c) small
   d) recent

44. Which of the following can be considered a seismic activity?
   a) Volcanic eruptions
   b) The analysis of the scientists
   c) Animal behavior
   d) The data at the Earth Data Center

45. Which of the following could be interpreted as a warning for an earthquake?
   a) general size of the rocks
   b) sea water getting cooler
   c) changes in the thermal water temperature
   d) the temperatures of volcanoes

46. In paragraph 4, line 8, that refers to ______.
   a) prediction
   b) thermal water
   c) warm sea water
   d) eruption

47. Changes in the animals’ behavior before an earthquake happens because animals ______.
   a) get sensitive during hibernation
   b) get easily frightened in a new environment
   c) are sensitive to changes in the environment
   d) lose their sensitivity to predict earthquakes
48. Which of the following countries did not contribute to earthquake prediction?
   a) China  b) Japan  c) the USA  d) Turkey

49. If we take the necessary precautions, ______.
   a) there is no need why we should fear earthquakes
   b) the architects will do their job properly
   c) a big earthquake may not hit Istanbul
   d) there won’t be false alarms or gossip to cause panic

**Passage 2:**

Water

1. Water is the driving force of all nature, Leonardo da Vinci claimed. Unfortunately for our planet, supplies are now running dry – at an alarming rate. The world’s population continues to soar but that rise in numbers has not been matched by an accompanying increase in supplies of fresh water. Water shortages are becoming the greatest threat to food security, human health and natural ecosystems. Seckler (1999) points out there is an urgent need to focus the attention of professionals and policy makers on the problem of groundwater depletion and pollution, particularly in the more arid and semi-arid regions of the world like Asia and the Middle East.

2. Last week in the Brazilian city of São Paulo, drought got so bad that residents began drilling through basement floors and car parks to try to reach groundwater. City officials warned last week that citizens might have access to water for only two days a week. In California, officials have revealed that the state has entered its fourth year of drought with January this year becoming the driest since meteorological records began. At the same time, per capita water use has continued to rise. Iran is also one of the most severely affected countries in the world. Heavy overconsumption, coupled with poor rainfall, have decreased its water resources and damaged its agricultural output. Similarly, the United Arab Emirates is now investing in desalination plants and waste water treatment units because it lacks fresh water.

3. Rapid population growth and increasing water consumption for agriculture, industry and municipalities have heavily stressed the world’s freshwater resources. It is not surprising that, in some areas the demand for water already exceeds nature’s supply with a growing number of countries expecting to face water shortages in the near future. Across the globe, reports reveal huge areas in crisis today as reservoirs and aquifers dry up. More than a billion individuals – one in seven people on the planet – now lack access to safe drinking water.
Some scientists say that global warming is the single greatest cause of the fresh water shortage in the world. A rise in average temperature in mountainous regions can alter the precipitation mix between rainfall and snowfall, with more rain and less snow. This change means more flooding and more runoff during the rainy season, but also less water held as snow and ice in the mountains for use in the dry season. These mountain glaciers or “reservoirs in the sky” are all melting. The snow/ice mass in the Himalayas, (the third largest in the world, after the two polar ice caps) is now beginning to shrink at an accelerating rate.

The result, says the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change, is that water scarcity is destined to increase throughout the 21st century. More and more, people and nations will have to compete for resources. In future, serious conflicts are likely to erupt as the planet dries up.

Generally, there are two classes of solutions for water problems: increasing the supply of water (developing new resources) and/or decreasing the demand for water (managing available resources). Better public and community control of water utilities; repairing old water systems and using less water for agriculture by using drip irrigation, stopping polluting the water we do have, and increasing water conservation are some of the suggested solutions. Water planners should consider both traditional and modern methods in the design and implementation of their projects. Local circumstances should determine the choice of method that is involving technologies that can be operated and maintained by local manpower.

The search for solutions to uneven and inadequate water supply has already led to improvements in irrigation, desalination and wastewater recycling, and is spurring development of innovative technologies such as waterless fracking in the energy industry and more water-saving devices at home.

50 – 59 Mark the best choice according to the information given in the text.

50. According to the passage, the current amount of water in the world ______.
   a) matches with the demands of the world population
   b) increases at an alarming rate
   c) is less than it is required
   d) supplies food security

51. Seckler emphasizes that ______.
   a) experts should try to solve the water shortage problem
   b) the greatest threat in the world is providing food
   c) Asia is luckier than the Middle East region in finding water
   d) policy makers do not want to focus on the problem of pollution

52. Which of the following is NOT one of the dry regions stated in the passage?
   a) Iran   b) United Arab Emirates   c) Sao Paulo   d) Toronto
53. Which of the following can be given as one of the causes of drought in Iran?
   a) plenty of water resources
   b) producing desalinated plants
   c) insufficient agricultural output
   d) wasting water

54. In paragraph 3 the word “reveal” means ______.
   a) describe
   b) show
   c) compare
   d) exemplify

55. How does global warming affect water resources according to some scientists?
   a) The rising temperatures melt the snow on the mountains.
   b) Mountainous regions have more water than lower areas.
   c) Rainy seasons occur more often than dry seasons.
   d) There exists a balance between rainfall and snowfall.

56. In paragraph 4 the word “accelerating” means ______.
   a) increasing
   b) decreasing
   c) alarming
   d) slowing

57. The results of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change mainly show that in the future ______.
   a) some good solutions may be found
   b) countries may start fighting over water
   c) some volcanic eruptions may occur
   d) Himalayas will suffer most from water scarcity

58. The main purpose of Paragraph 5 is to ______.
   a) compare traditional and modern methods of water utilization
   b) give examples of the ways water supplies are used
   c) warn the people that solutions must be found urgently
   d) inform the readers about the solutions for water problems

59. The tone of the writer in this passage is ________.
   a) persuasive
   b) optimistic
   c) threatening
   d) informative
Passage 3:

Over the past few decades, more and more countries have opened up their markets, increasingly transforming the world economy into one free-flowing global market. The question is: Is economic globalization good for all?

According to the World Bank, one of its chief proponents, economic globalization has helped reduce poverty in a large number of developing countries as a result of integration of local economies into the world economy. Home to some three billion people, these twenty-four countries have seen incomes increase at an average rate of five-percent compared to two percent in developed countries.

Globalization advocates claim economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses. For example, small farmers in Brazil who produce cashew nuts that would previously have only been sold in local open-air markets can now promote their goods worldwide via the Internet.

Critics take a different view, believing that economic globalization is actually widening the gap between the rich and the poor. A study carried out by the U.N. sponsored World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization shows that only a few developing countries have actually benefited from integration into the world economy and that the poor, the illiterate, the unskilled workers, and indigenous peoples have been left behind. Furthermore, they maintain that globalization may ultimately threaten emerging businesses. For example, Indian artisans who currently seem to benefit from globalization may ultimately threaten emerging businesses. Also, those artisans who currently seem to benefit from globalization because they are able to export their products are likely to soon face stiff competition that could put them out of business.

One thing is certain about globalization- there is no turning back. Advances in technology combined with more open policies have already created an interconnected world. The challenge now is finding a way to create a kind of globalization.
60 – 64 Mark the best choice according to the information given in the text.

60. According to the World Bank reports, economic globalization _______.
   a) has negative impacts on world economy
   b) increases the quality of education and healthcare
   c) has a positive impact on the welfare of countries
   d) exists in 24 different countries

61. In Paragraph 2, line 1 “proponents” is closest in meaning to _______.
   a) supporters
   b) critics
   c) opponents
   d) authors

62. The Internet can help farmers _______.
   a) learn irrigation techniques
   b) produce better cashew nuts
   c) sell their crops in open-air markets
   d) offer their crops to a wider group of customers

63. According to the studies of World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization, globalization did NOT take into account the interests of the _______.
   a) businessmen
   b) poor
   c) skilled workers
   d) rich

64. What is the writer’s style in giving information?
   a) He gives information on both sides of the issue.
   b) He has a depressive tone about globalization.
   c) He tries to compare globalization in rich and poor countries.
   d) He believes it is impossible to get integrated into globalization.

Passage 4:

1 If we took a look at how people in Europe communicated just one hundred years ago, we would be very surprised to find out that English was hardly used outside the United Kingdom. The language most commonly used between people of different nationalities and particularly the aristocracy was French. In fact, French was the language of diplomacy, culture and education. However, this is not the case nowadays. English has replaced French as the international language of communication. Today there are more people who speak English as a second language than people who speak it as a first language.

2 There are many reasons why English has become the language of international communication. Britain’s colonization of many parts of the world had something to do with it, but it is mainly due to America’s rise to the position as a major world power. This helped spread popular American culture throughout the world bringing the language with it. But is it good that English has spread to all parts of the world so quickly? Language specialists seem to be divided over this issue. There are those who claim that it is important to have a language that the people
in our increasingly globalized world have in common. According to others, English is associated with a particular culture and therefore promotes that culture at the expense of others. Linguists have suggested “Esperanto”, an artificially put-together language, as a solution to international communication problems but without success.

3 So, English will continue being the world language until some other language, maybe Chinese, which is the most widely-spoken native language in the world, takes over as the world’s international language instead of English.

65 – 70 Mark the best choice according to the information given in the text.

65. According to the passage, a century ago _____.
   a) French was much more popular than English
   b) English was the language of communication
   c) English was very hard for a lot of people to learn
   d) French was not a very recognized language

66. Today the number of people who speak English as their first language, ______.
   a) is more than any other language
   b) is more than those who speak it as their second language
   c) is usually made up of French speaking countries
   d) is less than those who speak it as their second language

67. What is the main reason why English became a world language in communication?
   a) America became a world power.
   b) Britain succeeded in colonization.
   c) American culture was better than the French culture.
   d) Many people found English easier to speak.

68. The experts’ opinions on the spread of English are ______.
   a) positive
   b) negative
   c) clear
   d) different

69. Some linguists believe that speaking English as a communication language in the world_____.
   a) improves the world culture
   b) gives priority to English culture
   c) helps the development of new cultures
   d) makes other countries have more power

70. The author believes that ______.
   a) English is easier to learn than Chinese
   b) Chinese might be the next language of international communication
   c) English can never be replaced as an international language
   d) Esperanto can be a solution for communication problems
Passage 5:

There are a number of causes of unemployment, but many economists put most unemployment in three different categories: frictional, cyclical, and structural unemployment. A number of unemployment reasons fall into these categories. The effects of unemployment can be both personal and national. Frictional unemployment is a natural form of unemployment experienced when workers are between jobs. After losing a job, a person is considered unemployed until he finds another. Structural unemployment is caused by changes in industry. If new technology makes a job unnecessary or a demand for workers in a field goes down, then workers in that field will lose their jobs. Another form of this is outsourcing, in which companies move jobs elsewhere to a place where labor costs are lower. Cyclical unemployment is caused by natural changes in the economy. If the economy is growing, more workers are needed. If it shrinks, then workers lose their jobs. During recessions, unemployment rates tend to grow. The effects of unemployment are wide-ranging and include high costs to the government, a reduction in spending power for consumers and economic recession. The government takes on higher costs since it has to provide security to the unemployed, so when fewer people have jobs, the government has to pay more to support them. The spending power of both the unemployed and those still working goes down, since those without jobs can't pay for goods while those who are employed face increased taxes and economic uncertainty. The combination of reduced workforces and reduced spending can lead to recession.

71 – 75 Mark the best choice according to the information given in the text.

71. Which one of the following is NOT an example of frictional unemployment?
   a) Someone being temporarily unemployed.
   b) A recent university graduate student looking for a job.
   c) A mother who is entering or rejoining the workforce after their children are old enough.
   d) Someone losing his job due to a terrible flood.

72. Why do companies decide to run their business in another place?
   a) To pay less for their employees
   b) To improve the labor force
   c) To lower the number of workers
   d) To place their workers successfully

73. What does ‘it’ (line 10) refer to?
   a) unemployment    b) economy    c) place    d) field

74. Which of the following has the closest meaning to ‘shrink’ (line 10)?
   a) strengthen    b) weaken    c) stretch    d) extend
75. Which one of the following is **NOT** a result of unemployment?
   a) It increases the expenses for the government
   b) Buyers don’t spend as much.
   c) It creates reasonable living standards and economic growth.
   d) Working people face increased taxes and economic uncertainty.

**PART III: WRITING**

In this part of the exam, you will be asked to write a well-organized five-paragraph essay of 300-350 words on the following essay types:

- Opinion
- Advantage and/or Disadvantage
- Cause and/or Effect
- Compare and/or Contrast

You will be given three topics on the above-mentioned essay types and asked to choose ONE: