



**TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
ENGLISH EXAMINATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, YOUTH
AND SPORTS
MAY 2013**

Answer all questions ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET IN PENCIL. Fill in the circle that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the circle so that the letter inside the circle cannot be seen.



If you want to change your answer, erase the wrong answer completely and fill in the circle of your new answer choice.

Part 1

You will have two hours to complete Sections A and B

Section A: Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary	(72 marks)
Section B: Structure and Written Expression	
Grammar and Usage	(26 marks)
Composition	(55 marks)

Follow the instructions on the tape for Section C

Section C: Listening Comprehension	
Short Conversations	(72 marks)

Part 2

(Will be administered at a later date to candidates who are successful in Part 1)

Section D: Dialogue Reading	(20 marks)
Section E: Conversation	(55 marks)

For those who complete both parts, certificates are awarded in three grades:

Grade A	: 240-300 marks
Grade B	: 195-239 marks
Grade C	: 150-194 marks

Part 1 Section A READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (24 X 3 = 72 marks)

Questions 1-8 refer to the following extract from a novel.

MR. SMITH

'He'll be in soon for this,' thought Mrs Bland, who ran the village shop, putting on her glasses to examine the envelope more closely. Every Friday, for over a year, she'd received a letter addressed to Mr Smith. She hadn't, at first, objected when he asked if his post might be sent care of her address. After all, he was new to the village and she liked to oblige people, especially a customer. He'd taken a cottage, he'd explained, a couple of kilometres out of the village and wanted to be sure of getting his letters regularly. So she'd agreed. There seemed no harm in it.

He hadn't been so odd, either, in those first few weeks; a bit untidy, admittedly, and apparently rather shy, but anyone could tell he came from a good background; he was well spoken and polite. There had been gossip about him among the locals, of course. Where had he come from and why had he chosen to live in Stokes Cottage? It had been empty for two years because nobody wanted to live up that lane, far from the main road. The villagers came to the conclusion that the newcomer was from London and had been ill or, more likely, unlucky in love. He had the withdrawn, faded look of illness or disappointment.

As the months passed, however, Mrs Bland became less sure of her decision. With time, he became even less talkative. He would stand silently in the shop, looking out of the window, running his hands through his increasingly long and untidy-looking beard, if another customer was being served. Nobody could draw him into conversation, let alone find out anything about him, and in the end people gave up trying. Some of them complained that he made them feel uneasy and avoided coming into the shop while he was there. But, as Mrs Bland said to them, what could she do? He only came in once a week, on a Friday morning, and she couldn't refuse to serve him on the grounds that he wasn't sociable. 'Besides,' she added to herself, 'I can't start turning people away for no reason.'

She wondered about him, though, and every week looked at the envelope, hoping to find out something. She'd decided that it must contain money, although she couldn't be sure because it was never opened in her presence and even her most inquisitive customers hadn't dared to question him about it. There was clearly something thin and flat inside anyway. The London postmark never varied, and the typewritten address gave no clue as to the sender.

A storm had broken that Friday morning. Mrs Bland had run to put down newspapers to save the flooring tiles from the worst of the wet and mud, and that's when she saw him coming. He was **trudging** along with his head bent against the downpour. When Smith entered the shop, Mrs Bland felt the need to begin a conversation immediately, although she knew he would not respond.

'Good morning, Mr Smith. What dreadful weather we're having. Your letter's come'.
'Yes,' said Smith. He took the envelope and put it, without looking at it, into his inside pocket, handing her in exchange the shopping list he always had prepared.

She read through the list of items, saying each one aloud as she fetched it from the shelf and entered the price in the till. She liked talking. Even when alone, she chatted to herself in her head, but she was afraid of serious conversations. She left that sort of thing to her husband, who was clever with words and sometimes alarmed her with the

force of his opinions. You had to be so careful what you said to people in a shop. She would have hated to cause offence, so she limited herself to pleasant chat that said little and harmed nobody. And when Smith was in the shop, she didn't notice his silence so much if she talked, but her thoughts ran alongside her speech, deeper and less comfortable.

1. How did Mrs Bland react when Mr Smith first asked her to keep his letters?
 - a) She felt sorry for him.
 - b) She was curious about him.
 - c) She didn't mind helping.
 - d) She wasn't sure what to do.

2. In the second paragraph, we learn that the local people were
 - a) amused by Mr Smith's shyness.
 - b) convinced of Mr Smith's unhappiness.
 - c) impressed by Mr Smith's physical appearance.
 - d) worried by Mr Smith's odd behaviour.

3. Why did Mrs Bland's attitude to Mr Smith begin to change?
 - a) He appeared at the shop at increasingly inconvenient times.
 - b) He answered her questions impolitely.
 - c) His appearance alarmed some customers.
 - d) He no longer made any effort to communicate.

4. How did Mrs Bland respond to people who talked about Mr Smith?
 - a) She agreed with their point of view.
 - b) She apologised for his behaviour.
 - c) She pointed out his right to shop there.
 - d) She explained that he was a valuable customer.

5. What gave Mrs Bland the idea that the letters might contain money?
 - a) the fact that the sender's name was not shown
 - b) the way the envelopes looked
 - c) the fact that they came so regularly
 - d) the secretive way in which Mr Smith handled them

6. What does the word 'trudging' (line 34) tell us about Mr Smith?
 - a) how he was moving
 - b) his facial expression
 - c) how he was dressed
 - d) his physical size

7. What does 'it' (line 40) refer to?
 - a) the list
 - b) the weekly letter
 - c) a price
 - d) a product

8. What do we learn about Mrs Bland in the final paragraph?
 - a) She found her work unsatisfying.
 - b) She was frightened of her husband.
 - c) She worried about upsetting her customers.
 - d) She found it hard to understand people.

Questions 9-16 refer to the following newspaper article about a woman who lives on an Island.

SPLENDID ISOLATION

Successful architect Mary Arnold-Foster gave up her life in London to live in the north of Scotland on the Isle of Skye.

Mary Arnold-Foster lives in an isolated place, even by the Standards of Skye, so when visitors from London come to the house she has built in a spectacularly beautiful location on the southernmost tip of the island, the emptiness of the landscape can come as a shock. A surprising number have made the long trip north, from experienced travellers to nervous stay-at-homes. 'Whoever they are, they look at the wide expanse before them and seem a bit overwhelmed at first - as if they don't quite know what to do with it,' says Mary.

A couple of years ago, Mary was one of many architects in London. What set her apart, though, was her other life, far away from the concerns of London, in the empty Highlands of Scotland. As a child, Mary had often visited her grandmother in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city. And when she grew up she developed an obsession for hill-walking and climbing. On Fridays, as the working week ended, she was increasingly to be found taking a sleeper train from London to somewhere in Scotland, returning on Monday morning to go straight to work. Then she met two brothers who had already set up a successful architectural practice on Skye. The three architects found they got on so well that it seemed natural for the brothers to invite Mary to become a partner in the growing practice.

At first, she slept on various friends' floors on Skye, but she'd always planned to build her own house. 'Building your own home is usually associated with starting a family and nest-building, but life is too short,' she says. 'Sometimes I think about me not having a partner, but then I realise that friends are just as important as having a family, so maybe it isn't the worst thing that could happen to you'. Mary found a spot on the Sleat peninsula for sale at a reasonable price. 'I spent hours and hours over a couple of months just sitting here and watching the sun and tracking the light, so that I knew just what width the house should be and what angle it should be set at and how I wanted it to feel inside. I knew if I got that right then everything would be fine.' Work started in April 2000 and by the following August Mary had moved in.

Many of Mary's friends were excited by the idea of her moving to a place of space and beauty, and impressed by her ability to get things done on her own. However, there were others who thought she was completely mad, and were even slightly offended that a woman with many friends and connections would take herself off from her home in London for longer than a short holiday, build her own house and decide to live alone. 'I love people coming to stay here,' she says. That's why the house has got so many bedrooms and such a huge kitchen table. I certainly wasn't trying to get away from people, but just from the daily **hustle and bustle**. When London friends come to stay now, we get to talk in a way that we hardly ever got the chance to before. Here, we can have lovely, long gossipy walks day after day. Some friends wouldn't dream of coming up from London to visit me, though, because they just can't see what there is to do here.' There is, in fact, quite a lot to do. There seems to be an intense social scene on the island which, she says, goes across the generations.

Mary admits to feeling lonely occasionally during the winter: 'Not as lonely as I sometimes felt in London, though, when I was imagining everyone else sharing a joke at a party I wasn't at and probably wouldn't want to have been invited to anyway. Any time

I have felt really lonely here, it goes away more quickly because I can always change my mood by going out climbing or walking.'

9. What do Mary's visitors think about the place where she lives?
 - a) They react in different ways.
 - b) They are favourably impressed by it.
 - c) They experience a range of emotions.
 - d) They need time to get used to it.

10. Mary chose to move to Skye because she
 - a) wanted to be closer to her grandmother.
 - b) wanted a change of career.
 - c) was offered work there.
 - d) was told it was especially good for climbing,

11. What does 'it' refer to in line 22?
 - a) living in a remote place
 - b) being part of a family
 - c) being single
 - d) moving home

12. Mary didn't build her house immediately because she
 - a) wanted to work out the ideal position.
 - b) wasn't sure how big it would need to be.
 - c) needed to save up some money.
 - d) wasn't sure if she wanted to live alone.

13. In the fourth paragraph, we learn that some of Mary's friends
 - a) doubted the seriousness of her intentions.
 - b) were jealous of her independent lifestyle.
 - c) felt she placed too little value on their relationship.
 - d) expressed a desire to do the same thing themselves in the future.

14. What does 'hustle and bustle' mean in line 35?
 - a) the constant demands of city life
 - b) the problems of making new friends in a city
 - c) the increasing crime rate in cities
 - d) the pollution in a city environment

15. In the fifth paragraph, what is suggested about Mary's feelings towards her London friends?
 - a) She particularly misses them when they go home.
 - b) She enjoys introducing them to the locals.
 - c) She welcomes them as she dislikes walking on her own.
 - d) She enjoys the opportunity to get to know them better.

16. What does Mary say about feeling lonely?
 - a) It often happens during very bad weather.
 - b) It is rarely a major problem for her.
 - c) It happens more frequently than it used to.
 - d) It is something she knows she needs to deal with.

Questions 17-24 refer to the following magazine article about students.

TAKING OFF

Five young people remember their 'gap year' experiences, when they travelled the world between finishing school and going to university.

A Tom Baker

After my exams, I read through all the gap year literature, but I'd had enough of having to turn up to lessons every day at school. So I flew to New Zealand, without any structured plans, just to see what happened. I had to live very cheaply, so I didn't use public transport, preferring to hitch-hike the long distances between the towns. I was amazed how generous people were. I was always being picked up by strangers and invited into their homes after nothing more than a conversation at the roadside. My hosts invited me to climb volcanoes, go trekking with them, even play a part in a short film. In a way, I learned just as much about life as I did when I was at university back in the UK.

B Robin Talbot

It all began when I was on summer holiday staying at a friend's house in New York. By the autumn, I was convinced I didn't want to leave and I stayed there for a year. I worked three days a week in a bar and two nights in a restaurant, which gave me plenty to live on. The Brazilian band that worked in the bar offered me a room in their apartment, and we played salsa music and had barbecues all summer. I realised eventually that I couldn't be a waiter for ever, so I came back to university.

C Mark Irvin

I couldn't face another three years studying straight after school so, like many of my classmates, I decided to do a round-the-world trip. I wanted to set off at the end of the summer, but it took six months of working before I had enough money. I'd planned my route so that I'd be travelling with friends for part of the way and alone the rest of the time. In Japan I met some incredibly generous people who invited me into their homes. I found their culture fascinating. But in Australia it was less interesting because it was more difficult to meet the locals, as I could only afford to stay in hostels and these were full of British travellers like me.

D Simon Barton

Going to Latin America was quite a courageous decision for me, and the first time I had travelled without a fixed route or any companions. I was worried that my last-minute Spanish course would not be enough. I was originally planning to fly to Mexico, then go overland by bus to Belize, but a hurricane intervened and it was too risky. So I went west by bus to Guatemala. The people were very friendly, but as I'm blond-haired and blue-eyed they stared a bit, which didn't bother me. I just smiled. I dutifully kept all my important stuff on me, as suggested in the *World Travellers' Guidebook*, but I didn't run into any trouble at all. And despite what I thought might happen, I ate anything and everything and didn't have any problems. It was great! I'm already saving for my next trip.

E Andrew West

Everyone I knew was going to Australia, but I wanted to go somewhere more exotic, less predictable. I went with 'Quest Overseas', who arrange gap-year holidays. I started in Ecuador with a three-week Spanish course, then went off trekking in the Andes, which was tough. It's a good thing I had my first-aid kit, I was covered in scratches! I had arranged my flight back, but I put it off to go touring in Mexico for two weeks with some friends I'd made. My advice would be, plan ahead, but don't worry if things change. Keep your cash in various places in your clothing, and take advice about the places to avoid at

16. Lionel admitted my chocolate mousse.
 a) eating b) to eat c) not to eat d) eat
17. Bill: I've finished using the computer if you want to go online.
 Ted: No, thanks. I've checked my email today.
 a) still b) yet c) already d) not

Questions 18-26 are based on the following paragraph.

THE FESTIVAL

I've always enjoyed listening to music. It helps me calm down after a busy day, and I'm also one of those people who can listen and study at the same time. I'm not (18) on jazz music, but (19) that, I like many types of music – depending on how I feel. Last year I went to a pop festival. It (20) for three days, so we decided to camp on the field provided by the concert organisers.

The weather was awful and it rained all weekend. We were soaking wet and I began to wish that I had stayed at home or found a hotel! The organisers were (21) a fortune selling umbrellas and plastic raincoats. Anyway, the concert continued (22) the weather. The organisers (23) us to keep to the special walk-ways that they had set up over the mud and gave us plastic sheets to put over our tents.

In spite of all that, the music was brilliant. I particularly enjoyed some of the supporting bands – I always find they perform better than the (24) stars. It's probably because most of the supporting bands are not well known and this is their great (25) to get their music heard. I'd really recommend anyone to go to one of these pop festivals, but I wish I had (26) into a hotel rather than deciding to sleep in a tent!

18. a) enthusiastic b) keen c) excited d) fond
19. a) apart from b) instead of c) because of d) by means of
20. a) lasted b) carried c) held d) kept
21. a) doing b) having c) making d) giving
22. a) despite b) regardless c) even d) whereas
23. a) suggested b) informed c) announced d) advised
24. a) head b) main c) lead d) high
25. a) possibility b) luck c) opportunity d) break
26. a) enrolled b) booked c) reserved d) registered

Part 1 Section B COMPOSITION (55 marks)

Choose ONE of the following topics and write an essay of about 200 words. Write in black INK.

1. You saw this advertisement in a newspaper. Read the advertisement and your notes, then write a letter of application.

2. You saw this advertisement on the Internet and ordered a mobile phone. You were not happy with the service you received. Read the advertisement and the notes you made. Write a letter of complaint to the company, mentioning the things you were unhappy about. Ask for a full refund of your money.

3. You are helping your friend Anna arrange an end-of-year party at the international college where you study. Read Anna's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Anna using **all** your notes.

4. You recently attended a friend's wedding. An English-speaking friend of yours, Tim, was unable to attend the wedding. Read this part of his letter and then write a letter to Tim.

I've never been to a wedding in your country so I was disappointed to miss this one. Please write and tell me what happened. Did you all have a good time?

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

5. You have been asked to write a story for a student magazine ending with these words:

I was really thankful to see the police car arrive.

Write your story.

When you finish your composition, stop. Do not go on to the next section until you are told to.

Part 1 Section C LISTENING COMPREHENSION (72 marks)

TEST 1:

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. (24 marks)

1. You hear a young man talking. Why did he decide to take part in the campaign?
 - a) He wanted to make some money working on the stalls.
 - b) He wanted an opportunity to fight discrimination.
 - c) He lives in an intolerant community.

2. You hear part of a lecture about the chilli pepper. What is the lecturer describing?
 - a) How the chilli pepper reduces inflammation in arthritis.
 - b) The benefits you can get from eating chilli peppers.
 - c) How to prepare tasty dishes with chilli peppers.

3. You hear a woman talking about training for the Olympics. How does she feel?
 - a) She regrets taking part.
 - b) She thinks all the hard work was worthwhile.
 - c) She wishes she'd done better.

4. You hear a doctor being interviewed on the radio. What is he concerned about?
 - a) the decibels some mp3 players are unable to reach.
 - b) the noise safety levels imposed upon users.
 - c) the increasing number of people listening to dangerously loud music.

5. You hear a woman talking about the famous writer, Beatrix Potter. What difficulties does she mention?
 - a) Publishers were unwilling to accept her work.
 - b) She was unable to replace the black and white sketches.
 - c) She couldn't publish the letter without Noel Moore's consent.

6. You hear a man talking on the radio. What is he?
 - a) A restaurant manager
 - b) A chef
 - c) A waiter

7. You hear a man talking about an exhibition he recently went to. Which invention appealed to him the most?
 - a) the glasses
 - b) the bell
 - c) the burglar alarm

8. You hear a woman talking about a holiday experience. Why did she miss her flight?
 - a) She forgot to pick up her tickets.
 - b) Her alarm didn't go off.
 - c) She didn't get a good night's sleep.

TEST 2:

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. (24 marks)

1. You overhear a woman talking to a friend. What does she say about the clothes she wears?
 - a) She doesn't care what she looks like as long as she's fashionable.
 - b) She dresses for the occasion.
 - c) She doesn't think she looks scruffy when she's casually dressed.

2. You hear a man talking about domestic animals. What does he say about dogs?
 - a) They provide an opportunity for the elderly to exercise
 - b) They are good company for only children
 - c) They can be trained to be useful to society.

3. You overhear a woman talking on a radio program. What form of entertainment can most people afford?
 - a) amateur plays
 - b) pop concerts
 - c) debates on the radio

4. You hear a man talking about advertising. What is he doing?
 - a) complaining about something
 - b) making a suggestion
 - c) giving advice

5. You hear part of a talk on the radio about schooling. What is the man's conclusion?
 - a) Skilled pupils should be given the opportunity to attend special schools.
 - b) Grammar and comprehensive schools should be regarded more highly.
 - c) Schools should be chosen according to individual needs.

6. You hear an elderly woman talking on the phone. What is she trying to do?
 - a) convince her son about something
 - b) persuade her son to do something
 - c) warn her son about something

7. You hear part of a radio program about feelings. Why are shy people so reluctant to take up something new?
 - a) because they find it difficult to talk to other people
 - b) because they are afraid of making a fool of themselves
 - c) because they might hurt themselves

8. You hear a woman talking about having difficulty sleeping at night. What was she once obliged to do as a last resort?
 - a) sit up all night doing a puzzle
 - b) drink a couple of glasses of wine
 - c) wander around the house

TEST 3:

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. (24 marks)

1. You overhear a woman talking to her son on the phone. What would she like him to do?
 - a) stop getting into dept
 - b) buy better quality clothes
 - c) get a better paid job

2. You hear a man talking about city life. What is he complaining about?
 - a) that he finds it difficult to breath when he goes out
 - b) that he has to wear a mask when he rides to and from the office
 - c) that he can't afford to live in the countryside

3. You overhear a man and woman talking. What is the woman upset about most?
 - a) that nobody raised the alarm
 - b) that her husband could be so forgetful
 - c) that she had to wait outside in her night wear

4. You hear a teacher reciting the myth of Jason and the Golden Fleece. How was the Golden Fleece stolen?
 - a) Hercules and Orpheus gave the dragon a potion to send it to sleep.
 - b) The Argonauts got it out of the wood and took it back to Greece in the Arno.
 - c) Jason managed to steal the fleece while the dragon was sleeping.

5. You hear part of a talk on the radio. What is the man talking about?
 - a) a short trip
 - b) an expert on Shakespeare
 - c) a play

6. You hear a woman talking about a diet. What does she say about the diet?
 - a) It made her feel weak.
 - b) It left an awful taste in her mouth.
 - c) She couldn't stick to it

7. You overhear a man talking about his new job. What does he do?
 - a) a doctor
 - b) a psychologist
 - c) a salesman

8. You overhear a woman talking to a friend. What is she doing?
 - a) complaining about something
 - b) giving him advice
 - c) warning him

End of the Test

FEMA EC
 May 2013
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	Reading		Grammar		Listening
1.	C	1.	B		Part 1
2.	B	2.	A	1.	B
3.	D	3.	C	2.	B
4.	C	4.	D	3.	B
5.	B	5.	D	4.	C
6.	A	6.	A	5.	A
7.	D	7.	C	6.	C
8.	C	8.	B	7.	C
9.	A	9.	A	8.	B
10.	B	10.	C		Part 2
11.	B	11.	C	1.	B
12.	A	12.	C	2.	C
13.	B	13.	B	3.	A
14.	A	14.	D	4.	A
15.	B	15.	D	5.	C
16.	C	16.	A	6.	A
17.	D	17.	C	7.	B
18.	C	18.	B	8.	A
19.	A	19.	A		Part 3
20.	D	20.	A	1.	A
21.	B	21.	C	2.	C
22.	C	22.	A	3.	B
23.	D	23.	D	4.	C
24.	B	24.	B	5.	A
		25.	C	6.	C
		26.	B	7.	C
				8.	B

