



AMASYA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

2023-2024 ACADEMIC YEAR PROFICIENCY EXAM

SCORE BREAKDOWN FOR THE EXAM			
SESSION 1: 26.09.2023	PART 1: Listening Comprehension	A) Interview (Multiple Choice-Short Answer) B) Lecture (Multiple Choice-Short Answer)	20 points
	PART 2: Use of Language	A) Cloze Test I (Multiple Choice) Cloze Test II (Multiple Choice) B) Dialogue Completion (Multiple Choice) C) Translation (Multiple Choice)	20 points
	PART 3: Reading Comprehension	A) Passage (Multiple Choice) B) Passage (Short Answers) C) Passage(True/False)	20 points
	PART 4: Written Expression	Opinion Essay	20 points
SESSION 2: 27.09.2023	PART 5: Oral Expression	A) Introduce yourself. B) Choose a topic and talk about it. C) Depict the picture.	20 points
TOTAL			100 points

Name-Surname:

Student ID No:

Class No:

Signature:

EXAM RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1.** Place your student ID card (or temporary registration document) and your national ID card (or driver's licence or passport) on your desk before the exam begins.
- 2.** Dictionaries of any kind, electronic devices with dictionary functions, cell phones, books, smart watches, etc. are not allowed. Turn these items in to the exam proctor before the exam begins.
- 3.** Fill in the blanks in the box above with a pen (name last name, student number ID, class number and signature).
- 4.** Check each page of your exam booklet for page numbers and any typographical errors that may cause illegibility. If there are any, inform the proctor.
- 5.** Exam takers who attempt to cheat will not be warned during the exam. Your exam will be cancelled at the end of the exam and disciplinary action will be taken.
- 6.** Leave the exam room quietly when you have finished your exam. Do not wait in the building.

PART 1 : LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 Points)

A) You will listen to the track twice. Please, try to take some notes for the question in Part 2.

AN INTERVIEW ABOUT TWO BOOKS

PART 1: Circle the best answer. (1pt. x 6 = 6 pts.)

1. The presenter and Helen differ on ...
 - A) how they see the characters in the book.
 - B) what they think about the quality of the writing.
 - C) how much they enjoyed reading the book.

2. Helen enjoyed *Her Mother's Daughter* because ...
 - A) it's totally different from the books she writes herself.
 - B) it's totally different from her own life.
 - C) it has a happy ending.

3. What is *Her Mother's Daughter* about?
 - A) The problems a mother has with her husband and children.
 - B) The way a mother's childhood affects her when she has children herself.
 - C) A child who does something shocking that her parents can't understand.

4. Why are sad books about families popular, according to Anna?
 - A) They make us feel as if our own families are better than the ones in books.
 - B) All families have similar problems, they're just less dramatic.
 - C) People have small families nowadays so they like reading about other families.

5. What aspect of *We Need to Talk About Kevin* will people be able to relate to?
 - A) what it's like to bring up teenagers
 - B) how we feel when people we know are killed
 - C) how it feels to be a victim

6. What do the two books have in common?
 - A) They're both about happy homes.
 - B) They're both about how parents affect their children.
 - C) They're both about how parents worry about their children.

PART 2: Answer the following question? (4 pts)

What is really shocking for both the presenter and Helen in the first book "*Her Mother's Daughter*"?

CLOZE TEXT I

No surface is too small for 53-year-old Hasan Kale. Ever since the 1980s, this Turkish micro art master (1) --- his miniature marvels on things as small as cactus thorns and rice grains. Most of his works are detailed scenes of Istanbul, with its beautiful mosques and towering minarets, men rowing their boats (2) --- the Bosphorus Strait and seagulls flying in the distance. The level of detail in Kale's artworks is simply unbelievable (3) --- the tiny canvases they are painted on. With surgical (4) ---, the artist guides a fine-tipped brush across butterfly wings, snail shells and fruit seeds, using his finger as a palette for mixing colors. (5) --- with the skepticism of viewers who did not believe such wonderful works of art could be done exclusively by hand, without any digital touch-ups, Hasan Kale has recorded a series of making-of videos.

1.

- A) has been painting
- B) paints
- C) was painting
- D) has to paint
- E) had painted

2.

- A) within
- B) near
- C) through
- D) from
- E) on

3.

- A) in case of
- B) despite
- C) so as to
- D) but for
- E) thanks to

4.

- A) cultivation
- B) deficiency
- C) imperfection
- D) precision
- E) conformity

5.

- A) Confronted
- B) To confront
- C) Having confronted
- D) Confronting
- E) To have confronted

CLOZE TEXT II

Albinism is characterised by the absence of the pigment melanin in the eyes, skin, hair, scales, or feathers. It arises (6) ---- a genetic defect and occurs in humans and other vertebrates. (7) ---- they lack the pigments that normally provide protective colouration against the sun's ultraviolet rays, albino animals rarely survive in the wild. Humans (8) ---- certain albino animals (e.g.rabbits) for their appearance for a long time. In humans with generalised, or total, albinism, the (9) ---- person has milk-white skin and hair; the iris of the eye appears pink, the pupil red. Vision abnormalities (10) ---- astigmatism, nystagmus (rapid involuntary oscillation of the eye), and photophobia (extreme sensitivity to light) are common.

6.

- A) off
- B) from
- C) with
- D) along
- E) over

7.

- A) Until
- B) Although
- C) Because
- D) Unless
- E) Whether

8.

- A) would breed
- B) will breed
- C) were breeding
- D) have bred
- E) had bred

9.

- A) confused
- B) exhausted
- C) recognised
- D) threatened
- E) affected

10.

- A) such as
- B) contrary to
- C) for the sake of
- D) on behalf of
- E) by means of

B) Complete each dialogue in an appropriate way. (1pt. x 5 = 5 pts.)

11.

Lisa:

Many people say robots in the near future will do most of the housework, leaving plenty of time for leisure activities.

Martha:

- -----

Lisa:

- Interesting! Why do you think so?

Martha:

- Well, having to work for a living gives us a feeling of self-worth, and this feeling makes leisure time enjoyable.

- A) Robots can also allow us to rediscover the rich cultural life enjoyed by our less pressured ancestors.
- B) I wouldn't like that. A world where virtually all work is carried out by robots would be a sad place.
- C) The idea of limitless leisure time sounds attractive, and I'm looking forward to living in such an environment.
- D) I'm divided between those who believe that robots will create more jobs than they take away, and those who hold the opposite view.
- E) That's good news, especially for those who hate going to work every day, as they will have more time to do things they enjoy.

12.

Olivia:

- If you're my age, you probably remember learning that Pluto was a planet when we were kids, as 75 years of generation had before us.

Rachel:

- So what? The solar system consists of nine planets and Pluto is the ninth one.

Olivia:

- ----

Rachel:

- Whoa! Is Pluto dead? This means there are finally, officially, eight planets in the solar system.

Olivia:

- Absolutely!

- A) You've probably heard that Pluto is now a dwarf planet.
- B) Let me start with its discovery many years ago to make you informed.
- C) How would you feel if you got the opportunity to name a planet?
- D) Did you read about the new moons of Pluto?
- E) It used to be, but not anymore. It lost its planet status in 2006.

13.

Hannah:

-The weather has finally warmed up! Time to bring out the spring wardrobe!

Michael:

-You're right, but for many of us that means the onset of allergies with sniffles and watery eyes.

Hannah:

- ----

Michael:

- Actually a healthy diet is said to be the key. What we eat has the potential to prevent allergic reactions, like sneezing, from happening in the first place.

Hannah:

- That's great! Then everybody can find a way to enjoy outdoors in spring.

- A) What other symptoms do people have when their spring allergy starts?
- B) Which allergens should people watch out for during spring time?
- C) Why don't people prefer to stay indoors to deal with spring allergies?
- D) How can people avoid allergies especially throughout spring?
- E) How long are allergic people allowed to stay out when it is spring?

14.

Eleanor:

- I wonder what might happen if human beings disappeared.

Chidi:

-Well, I was reading an article about it and it said plant and animal species that have formed close bonds with humanity are the most likely to suffer.

Eleanor:

-How is that?

Chidi:

- ----

Eleanor:

- I see. So, this probably means they will be outcompeted by other plants and the animals that feed on them will probably vanish too.

- A) To be honest, I'm not sure, but one theory holds that intelligent life developed because it helped our ancestors to survive the environmental shocks that they had experienced.
- B) You know the crops that feed the world are reliant on fertilisers that we use. When we are gone, fertilisers will not be used, and those plants might be replaced by their wild forebears.
- C) The animals that were closer to us helped individuals and themselves to reproduce in large social groups. This was proof enough that they had good genes.
- D) The decades following human extinction will be of devastating oil spills, chemical leaks and explosions of varying sizes. I mean all the ticking bombs that humanity has left behind.
- E) EI can say traces of humankind will remain, even millions of years after our end. For instance, microbes will need lots of time to consume all the plastics we've left behind.

15.

Scott:

- On my geography course, we are learning about capital cities of Europe. Can you name any of these cities?

Debbie:

- The one I'm thinking of is Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Where did the name 'Budapest' come from, by the way?

Scott:

- ----

Debbie:

- Wow! I didn't know that. So the history of the name 'Budapest' is much simpler than I had expected it would be.

- A) I'm not sure where the name comes from, but we can search it on the Internet to find out.
- B) The name of the capital city has always been Budapest. If you study the history of Hungary, this is one fact you will learn.
- C) Budapest is made up of two cities separated by the Danube River. One town was Buda and the other Pest; when the cities were merged, so were their names.
- D) Good question! When I asked my Hungarian friends about it, they told me there are some myths about its origin but they're all just myths anyway.
- E) Well, someone with a sense of humour claimed it had something to do with the Buddha, but just because they sound the same doesn't mean they are related

C) Choose the most appropriate translations for the given sentences. (1pt. x 5 = 5 pts.)

16. Çok güzel ve zeki olan ve her ikisini de ülkesinin siyasi hedeflerini geliştirmek için kullanan Mısır kraliçesi Kleopatra, tüm zamanların en büyüleyici kadınlarından biriydi.

- A) A most fascinating woman, Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who was endowed with great intelligence and beauty, managed to improve the political standing of her country using both.
- B) One of the most intelligent and beautiful women of her time. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, used her attributes to further the political aims of her country.
- C) It is fascinating how Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, one of the most powerful women of all time, used her intelligence and beauty to further Egypt's political objectives.
- D) One of the most fascinating stories of all time is that, of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who had great intelligence and beauty, both of which she employed to further the political aims of her country.
- E) Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who was very beautiful and intelligent, and who used both to further her country's political aims, was one of the most fascinating women of all time.

17. Kanserin tedavisinde en son yöntem olan immunoterapi, vücudun bağışıklık sistemini, enfeksiyona karşı verdiği mücadeleye benzer şekilde kansere karşı da mücadele etmesi için harekete geçirmeye çalışır.

- A) Treatment by immunotherapy, an innovative therapy, enables a person to use his own immune system to fight cancer in a similar way to how it fights an infection.
- B) As the body fights cancer in a similar way to infections, it can be treated with the newest method of treatment, called immunotherapy, which stimulates the body's own immune system.
- C) Immunotherapy, the newest approach to treating cancers, Works in a similar way to treatments for infections by stimulating the body's own immune system.
- D) Immunotherapy, the newest approach to treating cancer, tries to stimulate the body's immune system to fight cancer in a way similar to the way it fights infection.
- E) Immunotherapy is the name given to the latest approach to treating cancer and describes a method by which the patient's own immune system is stimulated to fight the cancer as if it were an infection.

18. Except for about seven years during the Napoleonic wars, when it was declared a free state, Gdansk remained in German hands until after World War I.

- A) Dünya Savaşı sonrasına kadar hep Almanların elinde olan Gdansk, sadece Napolyon savaşları sırasında, yedi yıl boyunca bağımsız bir devlet olabilmiştir.
- B) Yedi yıl süren Napolyon savaşları sırasında bağımsız bir devlet olan Gdansk, I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında Almanların eline geçmiştir.
- C) Gdansk, Napolyon savaşları ile I. Dünya Savaşı arasında sadece yedi yıl bağımsız bir devlet olabilmiş, bunun dışında hep Almanların elinde olmuştur.
- D) Napolyon savaşları sırasında, bağımsız devlet ilan edildiği yaklaşık yedi yıl dışında Gdansk, I. Dünya Savaşı sonrasına kadar Almanların elinde kalmıştır.
- E) Yedi yıl süren Napolyon savaşları dışında Gdansk hiçbir zaman bağımsız bir devlet olamamış, I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında da Almanların eline geçmişti.

19. The man who transformed photography from a complicated and expensive chore into an inexpensive hobby for millions of people was George Eastman.

- A) George Eastman, karmaşık ve pahalı bir iş olan fotoğrafçılığı, milyonlarca insanın karşılayabileceği ucuz bir hobi biçimine dönüştürmüştür.
- B) Karmaşık ve pahalı bir iş olan fotoğrafçılık, George Eastman'ın çabalarıyla milyonlarca insanın gücünün yetebileceği ucuz bir hobiyeye dönüşmüştür.
- C) Fotoğrafçılığı karmaşık ve pahalı bir iş olmaktan çıkarıp milyonlarca kişi için ucuz bir hobi biçimine dönüştüren kişi George Eastman'dır.
- D) Bugün milyonlarca insan, ucuz bir hobi olan fotoğrafçılıkla uğraşabiliyorsa, bunu, bu işi pahalı ve karmaşık olmaktan çıkaran George Eastman'a borçludur.
- E) George Eastman, fotoğrafçılığı pahalı ve karmaşık olmaktan çıkarıp ucuzlatan ve bugün milyonlarca insanın bunu hobi olarak seçmesini sağlayan kişidir.

20. Writing in both her native Danish and in English, Isak Dinesen Grafted tales of extraordinary adventure, challenge and suffering, based mostly on her own life.

- A) Danimarkalı Isak Dinesen ana dilinin yanı sıra İngilizce olarak da yazdığı öykülerinde, çoğu kendi yaşamından alınmış sıra dışı maceralar, meydan okuma ve acıları dile getirmiştir.
- B) Isak Dinesen, sıra dışı macera, meydan okuma ve acılan dile getirdiği, büyük bir bölümü kendi yaşamına dayanan öykülerini hem ana dili Danimarka dilinde hem de İngilizce yazmıştır.
- C) Hem ana dili olan Danimarka dilinde hem de İngilizce yazan Isak Dinesen, çoğunlukla kendi yaşamına dayanan sıra dışı macera, meydan okuma ve acıların öykülerini ustalıkla kaleme almıştır.
- D) Ana dili olarak hem Danimarka dili hem de İngilizce konuşan Isak Dinesen, kendi yaşamındaki sıra dışı macera, meydan okuma ve acıları öykülere dökmüştür.
- E) Öykülerinin çoğunu kendi yaşamındaki sıra dışı macera, meydan okuma ve acılardan esinlenerek yazan Isak Dinesen'in, sadece Danimarka dilinde değil İngilizce eserleri de vardır.

PART 3 : READING COMPREHENSION (20 Points)

A) Read the text and choose the best option. (1pt. x 5 = 5 pts.)

In England, transportation had improved a great deal during the years before 1830, but moving heavy materials, particularly coal, remained a problem. It is therefore significant that the first modern railway, built in 1825 for the transportation of coal, ran from the Durham coal field of Stockton to Darlington near the coast. Coal had traditionally been transported short distances via tramways, or tracks along which horses pulled coal carts. The Stockton-to-Darlington railway was a logical extension of a tramway, designed to answer the transportation needs arising from constantly expanding industrialization. The man primarily responsible for the design of the first steam railway was George Stephenson, a self-educated engineer who had not learned to read until he was seventeen. The locomotives on the Stockton- Darlington line travelled at fifteen miles an hour, the fastest rate at which machines had yet moved goods overland. Soon they would move people as well, transforming transportation in the process.

1. It is emphasized in the passage that George Stephenson, who designed the first steam railway, ----.

- A) developed new techniques in order to increase the speed of locomotives
- B) was one of the partners who owned the Durham coal field of Stockton
- C) had been previously involved in the solution of various other problems concerning transportation
- D) had already distinguished himself by his achievements as an engineer
- E) had not received formal education to become an engineer

2. It is pointed out in the passage that the primary aim in the construction of the Stockton-Darlington railway was to ----.

- A) give George Stephenson an opportunity to demonstrate his engineering skills
- B) enable people to travel more comfortably and cheaply
- C) transport more goods overland so that the costs could be much lower
- D) make the transportation of coal more efficient for the industry
- E) get rid of the use of horses in the transportation of heavy materials

3. According to the passage, much improvement ----.

- A) was needed for an efficient use of tramways in the transportation of all sorts of goods
- B) had been achieved in transportation by 1830 in England
- C) was not expected in the transportation of coal when the first railway was built in 1825
- D) was needed in the construction of railways for the development of England
- E) had been made before Stephenson in the design of locomotives

4. Attention is drawn in the passage to the fact that, in the early decades of the nineteenth

century, ----.

- A) England made great advances in the design and manufacture of machines
- B) the production of coal in England was technically much improved
- C) Darlington developed into a major port for England's export of coal
- D) England was in a continuous process of industrial growth
- E) engineering was not yet a profession that was popular in England

5. It is clear from the passage that the steam railway ----.

- A) had been in use in England before Stephenson introduced new techniques
- B) remained a local facility and played no role in the industrialization of England
- C) was a solution to meet the transportation needs of England's industry
- D) was invented in the first place for travel between Stockton and Darlington
- E) had little impact on the transformation of transportation in nineteenth-century England

B) Read the text and answer the following questions in your own words . (2pts. x 5 = 10 pts.)

CHILDHOOD FEARS

1. Fears, big and small, are a universal fact of early childhood-probably unavoidable even for the most secure of children. Your youngster may voice anxieties as far-fetched as "Are monsters real, Mommy?" or as logical as "Will the doctor give me a shot?" The thing to remember is that any worry, however silly it may seem to a grown-up, can be quite real and utterly daunting to a young child. As you offer your youngster reassurance at such times, you should try to do so without using the words "There's nothing to be afraid of"; to the child, there certainly is. If these fears are not dealt with properly, they may lead to psychological disorders in the child's future life.
2. All human beings feel fear at times; it is an innate reaction to potential danger, part of the human instinct for survival. As babies and young children are so dependent on others for their security, they are prone to many more fears than adults. A child expresses certain basic kinds of fear long before he can talk. An infant, for example, will be startled or begin to cry when he hears a loud noise or feels like he is falling. As children grow older, more complex anxieties arise naturally from rapid changes in their emotional make-up and their expanding perception of the world around them. Children's interest in their environment increases as they enter their second year of life, but their feeling of security is easily shaken by new experiences. They may be particularly skittish about sudden, unfamiliar sounds, such as the vacuum cleaner, passing fire engines, or a barking dog. During the toddler' stage, the period between infancy and childhood when he learns and grows in many ways, a child's fears seem to grow more ill-founded rather than less so. This is due to his immature sense of spatial relationships and the child's distorted sense of his own size in relation to the size of the things around him.
3. The main reason for an increase in irrational fears after 18 months is the child's awakening imagination, which begins to intermingle with such emotions as anger and jealousy. These strong feelings often find expression in fears of imaginary enemies, such as robbers, monsters, and bogeymen. The toddler may refuse to stay in a room by himself, or she may demand that objects like scary masks or stuffed animals be put somewhere out of sight. Fears arising from her imagination reach a peak between the ages of 3 and 5. Struggling to distinguish between real and make-believe, children of this age often invent fantastic explanations for things they do not understand, and in the process, they may assign human feelings and motives to inanimate objects.
4. Despite their vulnerability to fears, children may develop a surprising array of psychological strategies for dealing with their own anxieties. You may notice your youngster, for example, going through a super-hero phase of pretend play between the ages of 3 and 5, when imagined fears tend to proliferate. Constantly reminded of their smallness and lack of control over events, children of this age often play the all-powerful hero in their fantasy games as a way of fending off the fantasy villains that threaten them. Other children try to overcome fears by experimenting with the source of the fear. For example, a child who is fearful of being flushed down the toilet may try to flush a toy down. Mommy may find it annoying to have to retrieve a sopping wet toy from the toilet bowl, but the child's reaction is quite the opposite: She feels reassured to see that the toy does not really disappear.
5. A youngster may also become quite strongly attracted to an object that he once feared, in an instinctive attempt to desensitize himself. If he was afraid of dogs, the child may suddenly begin stopping to admire every dog that he sees. In addition, many children use rituals as a method of holding their fears in check. A child who grows anxious and upset at the approach of bedtime is often comforted by a familiar routine-listening to a story, brushing his teeth, then being tucked in and kissed good night-because it reinforces his sense of security.

1. Why should parents take their children's irrational fears seriously?

2. What affects infants' fears as they grow older?

3. What is the result of a toddler's immature sense of spatial relationships and distorted sense of his own size?

4. According to para.4, apart from playing the super-hero, what psychological strategy do children use to deal with their anxieties?

5. What might a child instinctively do to desensitize himself against what he fears?

**C) Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.
(1pt. x 5 = 5 pts.)**

WHAT DO PEOPLE MOST REGRET?

1. When people sit back and take stock of their lives, do they regret the things that failed, such as a romance that foundered, the wrong career path chosen, bad grades in school? Or do they most regret what they failed to try?
2. A small but growing body of research points to inaction —failing to seize the day—as the leading cause of regret in people's lives over the long term. These findings are painting a new portrait of regret, an emotion proving to be far more complex than once thought.
3. Regret is a "more or less painful emotional state of feeling sorry about misfortunes, limitations, losses, transgressions, shortcomings or mistakes," says University of Michigan psychologist Janet Landman, author of several studies and a book on regret. "As a culture, we are so afraid of regret, so allergic to it that often we don't even want to talk about it," Landman says. "The fear is that it will pull us down the slippery slope of depression and despair."
4. However, psychologists say that regret is an inevitable fact of life. "In today's world, in which people exercise more choice than ever before in human history, it is so exceedingly difficult to choose consistently well that regret is something which people can't avoid," say Cornell University psychologists Thomas Gilovich and Victoria Medvec.
5. Regret involves two distinct types of emotion, what psychologists call 'hot' and 'wistful'. Hot regret is quick anger felt after discovering that you have made a mistake, like accidentally dropping a prized vase and seeing it smash into a thousand pieces, or buying some shares that suddenly plummet in price. This is when you want to kick yourself, and it is associated with a short-term perspective. Wistful regret, on the other hand, comes from having a longer range perspective. It is a bittersweet feeling that life might have been better or different if only one had seized the moment and taken certain actions. Typically, it means something that people feel they should have done but didn't do. That might mean having the courage to follow a different career or gambling on starting a new business.
6. Psychologists have focused on hot regret as the type most common to people's experience. Yet, the body of research suggests that wistful regret may appear more prominently in peoples' lives over the long term. Asked to describe their biggest regrets, participants most often cited things they failed to do. People said such things as, "I regret that I never pursued my interest in dance," "I should have spent more time with my children."
7. In a study of 77 participants, the researchers found that future to seize the moment was cited by a 2 to 1 ratio over other types of regret. The group, which included retired professors, nursing-home residents, undergraduates and staff members at Cornell University, listed more than 200 missed educational opportunities, romance and career paths, as well as failing to spend more time with relatives, pursue a special interest or take a chance.
8. Studies suggest that regrets about education are overwhelmingly the biggest. "Not getting enough education, or not taking it seriously enough, is a common regret even among highly- educated people," says Janet Landman. Tied for a distant second place are regrets about work or love. People talk about having gotten into the wrong occupation, marrying too young, or that they wish their parents had never divorced, or there were fewer conflicts in their family, or that their children had turned out better.
9. Many people also express regrets about themselves. They may wish they had been more disciplined or more assertive or had taken more risks. The best example of this kind of regret is the lament of one of Woody Allen's characters, "I have only one regret, and

that is that I am not someone else."

10. What people don't regret, however, are events that seem to be beyond their control. Personal responsibility is central to the experience of regret, according to Gilovich and Medvec. "People might bemoan their bad fate, but they rarely regret it in the sense that the term is typically understood." Their studies found that older people expressed slightly more regrets than did young people.
11. There is no solid evidence that regret increases as life goes on but regrets are likely to change throughout life. For example, according to Janet Landman, young women are more likely to report family-oriented regrets than young men. However, by middle age, men are more likely than women to regret not spending enough time with their families. And what do middle-aged women regret? Marrying too early and not getting enough education.

1. **TRUE / FALSE :** The results of new studies on regret confirm the traditional beliefs related to this feeling.
2. **TRUE / FALSE :** Many people tend to share their feelings of regret because they believe it prevents depression.
3. **TRUE / FALSE :** In a study carried out at Cornell University, the number of the cases of 'wistful' regret was twice the number of the cases of 'hot' regret.
4. **TRUE / FALSE :** Regrets about work and love are less common than those about education.
5. **TRUE / FALSE :** Woody Allen's character is pleased with who he is.

PART 4 : WRITTEN EXPRESSION (20 Pts.)

Write a well-organized opinion essay on a topic presented below. While writing your essay organize your thoughts, present your ideas clearly and support them. Pay attention to the vocabulary and use of language.

Write your **opinion essay** on one of the topics:

- Do you think that learning a foreign language is difficult? Why?
- What is the impact of social media on youth? Does it have a positive or negative effect?
- Some people like to spend their money as soon as they earn it, while others think it is better to save their money for some time in the future. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Things to keep in mind while writing an OPINION ESSAY
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- ❖ **An introduction paragraph** that grabs the reader's attention
- ❖ **A thesis statement** which states your opinion on the topic
- ❖ **Order of importance:** The ideas should be ordered from more important to less or vice versa
- ❖ **Body paragraphs (two or three body paragraphs)** that start with a **topic sentence** each
- ❖ **Plenty of interesting details to provide extra support**
- ❖ **A conclusion paragraph** which summarizes your thoughts or restates the thesis statement

