

Reading Part – Read the texts and answer the questions that follow.

WORKAHOLISM

- 1 Most workers spend eight or nine hours on the job. They work because it's unavoidable. They need to make enough money for necessities: food, rent, clothing, transportation, tuition, and so on. They spend about one third of their lives at work, but they hate it. They complain and count the minutes until quitting time each day or the days until their next vacation.
- 2 By contrast, there are some people who actually enjoy work—in fact, they love to work. They spend many extra hours on the job each week and often take work home with them. These workaholics are as addicted to their jobs as other people are to drugs or alcohol.
- 3 In some urban centers, workaholism is so common that people do not consider it unusual: They accept the lifestyle as normal. Government workers in Washington, D.C., for example, frequently work sixty to seventy hours a week. They don't perform the tasks the job requires as an obligation; they do it willingly. Hundreds of workaholics in New York City tried to go to work even in the famous blackout of 1977. There was no electricity—no air conditioning, elevators, or lights—but many people went to their offices anyway. They sat impatiently on the steps outside their office buildings and did paperwork or had business meetings.
- 4 Workaholism can be a serious problem. Because true workaholics prefer working to doing anything else, they probably don't know how to relax; that is, they might not enjoy movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they hate to sit and do nothing. The lives of workaholics are usually stressful, and this tension and worry can cause health problems such as heart attacks or stomach ulcers. In addition, typical workaholics don't pay much attention to their families. They spend little time with their children, and their marriages may end in divorce.
- 5 Is workaholism always dangerous? Perhaps not. There are, certainly, people who work well under stress. Some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in life. Their work is so pleasurable that they are actually very happy. For most workaholics, work and entertainment are the same thing. Their jobs provide them with a challenge; this keeps them busy and creative. Other people retire from work at age sixty-five, but workaholics usually prefer not to quit. They are still enthusiastic about work—and life—in their eighties and nineties.
- 6 Why do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? There are several advantages to work. Of course, it provides people with pay checks, and this is important. But it offers more than financial security. It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they have produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, "I made that." Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity; through participation in work, they get a sense of self and individualism. In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others. Perhaps some people are compulsive about their work, but their addiction seems to be a safe—even an advantageous—one.

1. Which explanation best identifies a "workaholic"?

- a) a person who works compulsively at the expense of other pursuits.
- b) a person who is made to work compulsively by his/her executives.
- c) a person who works overtime but at the same time allots enough time to other pursuits.
- d) a person who works more than other colleagues and hates working.

2. Which of the following CANNOT be said about paragraph 3?

- a) In metropolises people are so used to working overtime that they regard workaholism as usual.
- b) The employees of 1977 blackout were very upset that they had nothing to do because of deprivation.
- c) Workaholics don't work because they have to; they work because they want to.
- d) Lack of some conditions necessary to work is not an obstruction in front of workaholics.

3. Which of the following CANNOT be stated as a drawback of workaholism?

- a) Workaholics usually do not give themselves a rest, which means they may not have a social life.
- b) Workaholism is very nerve-racking, which may end in some disorders.
- c) The children of workaholics will appear to be workaholics, too.
- d) The workaholics' intimate relationships may turn out to be affairs.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5?

- a) Workaholics are always so exhausted that they do not take the pleasure of living.
- b) Workaholics work actively till they become centenarians.
- c) Workaholics delight in working though they are at their ages of retirement.
- d) The employers are not willing to allow their workaholic employees to retire.

5. What does "They" refer to in paragraph 3, line 2?

- a) people in urban centers
- b) workaholics
- c) business owners
- d) government workers in Washington D.C.

6. According to paragraph 6, _____

- a) one of the assets of workaholism is that it provides people with the opportunity to afford luxury lives.
- b) because of the feeling of self-assurance workaholics tend to be bossy.
- c) workaholism can be a way of satisfaction of self.
- d) for workaholics, the feeling of "I made that" turns out to be a feeling of "I am the best" after a while.

7. Which of the following is the best summary for the text?

- a) Workaholism is a situation the advantages of which overwhelm the disadvantages.
- b) A workaholic is bound to die working.
- c) Working overtime is a lifestyle for some people and if they love working, this is a happy and advantageous lifestyle.
- d) Having more workaholics in business is a true way to success.

HERE COME THE ALPHA PUPS

1 As consumerism grows bigger, the companies are urged more than ever to create new ways to sell their products. This is not just because there are more customer profiles they need to attract to, but because there are many rival companies which are waiting greedily to increase their own selling shares. In such an environment, the companies are competing each other cruelly to win the race: the race of successful selling. We, as customers, most of the time, has nothing to do but watch and be influenced by what they have prepared for us. They sometimes create such unusual and different methods of selling that we are not aware of the fact that we are under attack!

2 Leading toy company Hasbro spent several years developing a video game about an alien virus. The obvious way to market this game would be to organize a huge advertising campaign. But Hasbro thought of another possibility: to give free copies of the game to the coolest kids they could find, and let them do the marketing! So, Hasbro's market researchers went into playgrounds across Chicago looking for what they call "alpha pups", the young boys who were the pioneers, the first users of the trends in fashion among others of their age. They went up to boys between the ages 8-13 and asked them the same question: "Who's the coolest kid you know?"

3 When the researchers were given a name, they would put the same question to him. Their goal was to go up the "ladder of coolness", asking the same question again and again until someone answered, "Me". They, then, had an alpha pup - the coolest kid in school. In a very short time, the researchers had questioned students in most of the schools in the city and identified the alpha pup among them. After that, they made them an offer that sounded too good to be true - the firm would pay them \$30 to learn to play a video game.

4 One of the alpha pups they chose was Angel Franco, an enthusiastic player who spent most of his time playing computer games. He was invited to the Hasbro office building, where he and several others were taken into a special conference room. Unknown to any of the boys, Hasbro researchers were sitting behind a mirror in the next room, secretly watching their reactions.

5 The leader of the session, Nino, introduced a game, explaining, "We chose you because you are the coolest guys in your school. Raise your hands if you are cool". Every hand shot up. Then Nino revealed what was special about the game - a radio transmitter which allowed a player to compete against any other player within 10 metres. "Let's say you are in school waiting to go into class, and your friend has one", Nino said. "You could be in one room and he could be in another room and you could be battling... and no one else would know you were playing one another." The boys were immediately enthusiastic. One

of them said, "This game is great!", and the other one replied, "This is the best game ever!" The adults behind the mirror were excited, too. "Get the name of the kid who is wearing the blue T-shirt.", one researcher said to another.

6 After they had learned to play the game, Nino gave each alpha pup a backpack containing the radio unit and ten copies of the game to pass onto his friends. Angel took four copies of the game into school the next day, and when he took them out in the cafeteria and handed them out to his friends, they were really impressed. They started playing the game straightaway even without looking at the instructions - the classic boys' approach to video games and computers.

7 The manufacturers said the game was not meant to be used at school, but unofficially, everyone knew better. Within a few weeks it was being played on the school bus, in the halls, and in class in 900 of the 1,400 schools in Chicago.

8 In the meantime, the search for the next great game begins at Hasbro with a session of brainstorming ideas in which designers and marketers sit around a table and hash over the alternatives by repeatedly saying, "Wouldn't it be cool if...."

1. After developing a new video game, Hasbro decided _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| a) when the game should be put on the market | b) what sort of people the game would attract |
| c) who should design the advertising campaign | d) how they could attract young people to the game |

2. The Hasbro researchers were looking for boys who _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) were born or living in a certain area | b) were successful in school lessons |
| c) were admired by their fellow students | d) were playing computer games |

3. The word pioneers in paragraph 2 means _____.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) leaders | b) shoppers |
| c) doubters | d) observers |

4. What does the pronoun they in paragraph 3 refer to?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) the alpha pups | b) the schools |
| c) the researchers | d) the students |

5. When they went to the Hasbro building, the boys _____.

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) were invited to meet the researchers |
| b) were not told they were being observed |
| c) were asked to choose someone as their leader |
| d) were not allowed to play the game without reading the instructions |

6. The word revealed in paragraph 5 means _____.

- a) showed
- b) surprised
- c) hid
- d) asked

7. Why did the boys find the game fascinating?

- a) They could use it while waiting to go into class.
- b) They could play against a friend who was somewhere else.
- c) They could play and listen to the radio at the same time.
- d) They could earn huge sums of money playing the game.

8. During the session, the Hasbro researchers were pleased because the boys _____.

- a) reacted positively towards the game
- b) finished the game quickly
- c) said the game was unusual
- d) found the instructions easy to follow

9. The boys were provided with copies of the video game _____.

- a) to thank them for coming to the session
- b) so that they could show the game to their teachers
- c) so that they could give the game to other boys
- d) to check that the instructions were clear

10. The word straightaway in paragraph 6 means _____.

- a) immediately
- b) eventually
- c) slowly
- d) indirectly

11. The word hash over in paragraph 8 means _____.

- a) fight
- b) hurry
- c) solve
- d) discuss

12. Which one of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- a) Companies sometimes use different strategies to promote a product.
- b) Using the alpha pups in the advertisement campaigns has not been proved successful.
- c) Children buy something only when it is recommended by their friends.
- d) There are many ways to attract children's attention and one of them is video games.

B. READING (Total 50 pts)

PART I: Read the text below and choose the BEST answer for the following questions. (9x3=27 pts)

CITIZEN JOURNALISM: THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

[1] Citizen journalism is not something totally new. Since the discovery of the printing press, underground writers have distributed information about injustices through newsletters, brochures, and leaflets. Unfortunately, these early forms of citizen journalism were restricted to reaching a limited number of people and often carried expensive production costs.

[2] Thanks to technology, citizen journalism has taken new heights. Today, distributing information to millions of people around the globe in seconds has become possible for anyone who can access the Internet. Now, citizen journalists as the modern representatives of reporters can share their experiences around the earth and give light on issues that could not be covered by mainstream media. "Citizen Journalism is a broad term," says Stuart Allan, the head of the School of Journalism, Media and Cultural Studies at Cardiff University. "It includes someone who happens to be in the right place at the wrong time with their smartphone in their pocket and has the presence of mind and be cool to be a witness to something displaying before them," he adds.

[3] Citizen journalists are people who see the need for change and devote their time to doing something about it. This, among other reasons, is why citizen journalists are often viewed as citizen activists. For example, websites such as Change.org serve as a platform for community change with many lists of signatures. They are considered the world's largest petition platform with more than 70 million users, who ask people in authority to do something, in over 196 countries. Another example is Wiki journalism, which is a web-based forum that gives every day citizens the opportunity to remove, edit, or add content.

[4] The flow of information is no longer controlled by traditional gatekeepers (management) in citizen journalism. Instead, the readers have become the reporters and journalists. Supporters of citizen journalism see this as a chance for the news to be more transparent. In this sense, especially forums allow their audience to freely check fact and correct its content. That is the reason why many people believe that citizen journalism provides independent, accurate, and reliable information compared with traditional journalism.

[5] However, there are others who are concerned that too much significance is placed on the citizen journalist personal perspectives, which undermines media ethical standards. Critics of citizen journalism often point out that citizen journalists are not professionally trained and not all contributions from them follow ethical standards that are supported by professional journalists. They also claim that citizen journalists, especially bloggers, provide a personal and/or bias perspective of an event. Many citizen journalists see themselves as activists, rather than journalists, and may find that certain media ethics do not apply to them.

[6] In conclusion, citizen journalism can be either a blessing-benefit or a curse. I forecast that as long as sites such as YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and other similar sites provide a platform for uncensored articles, reports, and videos, many citizen journalism news outlets should take the steps needed to become more professional. These steps could come in the form of professional advisory boards, hiring professional editors, or creating editorial guidelines. One thing is for sure, there were citizen journalists in the past although there were few, but thanks to technology, citizen journalism will continue to climb in the future. Professional journalists are certainly crucial players, perhaps now more than ever, but just their role is shifting in response to citizen journalism. They need to cooperate with citizen journalists rather than seeing them as a threat to professional journalism.

1. According to paragraph 1, newsletters, brochures, and leaflets are given as an example of _____.

- a) previous citizen journalism
- b) early printing press

- c) injustices in the past
- d) recent mass media

2. In paragraph 2, the word "mainstream" is the closest in meaning to _____.
 a) illegal b) unusual c) ancient d) traditional
3. In paragraph 2, according to Stuart Allan, which factor is NOT necessary to be a citizen journalist?
 a) to be calm enough to watch a critical event c) to be at a problematical scene or place
 b) to have an ambition to be a professional journalist d) to have a smart phone with the Internet access
4. In paragraph 3, the word "petition" is the closest in meaning to _____.
 a) trouble b) request c) truth d) pleasure
5. In paragraph 3, citizen journalists are generally seen as citizen activists because _____.
 a) they would like to have an opportunity to be a famous and rich reporter
 b) they are good at controlling the journalists at the mainstream media
 c) they use platforms to vote for undemocratic issues in the media
 d) they are interested in making a difference for a cause they care about
6. Which of the following best describes the MAIN IDEA of paragraph 4?
 a) Citizen journalism gives true and reliable news due to lack of censorship.
 b) Professional journalism is more trustworthy as they are more educated.
 c) Citizen journalists are as good as traditional ones in providing news.
 d) Professional journalists check their news in forums to give correct news.
7. What does "them" refer to in paragraph 5?
 a) others b) personal perspectives c) citizen journalists d) ethical standards
8. In paragraph 6, the word "curse" is the closest in meaning to _____.
 a) advantage b) harm c) impossibility d) gift
9. According to paragraph 6, what solution is suggested to deal with the problems about citizen journalism?
 a) A good management to provide opportunities c) Cooperation with professional journalists
 b) Having a high quality university education d) A government policy to train citizen journalists

PART II: Answer the question below by referring to the text; SKILLS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY covered in class. Use at least 70 words. (11 pts)

What skills do people need for working life in the twenty-first century?

PART III: The following groups of sentences are parts of a paragraph. Write 'MI' for the Main Idea, 'S' for the Supporting Sentence, and 'NS' for NOT Supporting Sentence on the blank. (8x1.5 =12 pts)

A:

- ____ 1. The Japanese automobile industry uses robots in many stages of its production process.
 ____ 2. Some Japanese universities are developing medical robots to detect certain kinds of cancer.
 ____ 3. Another automobile factory in Japan uses them to paint cars as they come off the assembly line.
 ____ 4. Most of the Japanese factories use robots to put the parts of the finished car together.

B:

- ____ 1. Another way is to try volunteer work in the field in which they are interested in most.
 ____ 2. There are a number of things that most young adults can do to narrow the choices in their career life.
 ____ 3. First, they can take an interest test, do some research on their own about the job they would like to have.
 ____ 4. Nearly three-quarters of the young people prefer living abroad for the rest of their life.

Restatement

A4 Extra Material-Student's Copy

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

1. In addition to the weekly homework, the teacher assigned me a project.
 - a) The teacher took the homework back and gave me a project.
 - b) Despite the weekly homework, I made a project in my free time.
 - c) The teacher gave me a project and weekly homework.
 - d) I completed both the weekly homework and the project on time.
2. They have to stay in Çanakkale until the end of 2015.
 - a) They should leave Çanakkale at the end of the year.
 - b) They want to stay in Çanakkale till the end of 2015.
 - c) They must leave Çanakkale before 2015.
 - d) They can't leave Çanakkale before the end of 2015.
3. Ken is the most intelligent student I have ever met.
 - a) I have a lot of intelligent students like Ken.
 - b) I haven't met a student as intelligent as Ken so far.
 - c) I have met nobody like Ken up to now.
 - d) I have never met a student who is similar to Ken.
4. Carol last ate fish when she was in Turkey.
 - a) Carol has not eaten fish since she was in Turkey.
 - b) Carol has eaten fish only when she is in Turkey.
 - c) Carol has been to Turkey to eat fish before.
 - d) Carol has never eaten fish in Turkey.
5. There were no trains that morning, but most people managed to get to work.
 - a) As there were no trains that morning, most people couldn't get to work.
 - b) In spite of being late to the train, most people were able to get to work.
 - c) Many people couldn't get to work as a result of the delay.
 - d) Even though there were no trains that morning, most people arrived their work.
6. The children are not allowed to play in the garden on rainy days.
 - a) The children are never allowed to play in the garden.
 - b) They don't have to permit the children to play in the garden on rainy days.
 - c) Children can't play in the garden on rainy days.
 - d) On rainy days, it is not a good idea to play in the garden.
7. It has been two months since I began teaching English in this course.
 - a) It took me two months to teach English in this course.
 - b) I could teach English in this course for two months.
 - c) I have never had the opportunity to teach English in this course.
 - d) I have taught English in this course for two months.

8. **You had better not go out in this rainy weather.**
- a) It is a good idea to stay at home on this rainy day.
 - b) You shouldn't stay at home when it is sunny.
 - c) As soon as it begins raining, go into the house and stay there.
 - d) Going out in this rainy weather is better than staying in.
9. **He didn't use to smoke as much as he does now.**
- a) He smoked much more than he does now.
 - b) He smokes more now than he used to.
 - c) He doesn't smoke as much as he did.
 - d) He smokes less when compared with the past.
10. **I cannot afford to go on a holiday if my father doesn't send me some money.**
- a) My father sometimes sends me money and I go on a holiday.
 - b) I am able to go on a holiday when my father sends me some money.
 - c) My father sends me money when I go on a holiday.
 - d) I have to go on a holiday or my father never sends me any money.
11. **Of all the lessons, I like maths most; it is my favourite lesson.**
- a) I like all the favourite lessons except for maths.
 - b) All the lessons including maths are equally good for me.
 - c) Maths give me more pleasure than any other lesson.
 - d) Maths was my favourite lesson when I was a student.
12. **You have to be silent in the library.**
- a) It is a must for you to be quiet in the library.
 - b) According to library rules, you mustn't speak to librarian.
 - c) You don't need to talk loudly in the library.
 - d) It is necessary for you not to talk quietly in the library.
13. **When I was a child, I used to spend the summer holidays every year at my grandparents' house.**
- a) My grandparents have spent their holidays with me since my childhood.
 - b) Not in my childhood but now I have my holidays with my grandpa.
 - c) Except for me, everyone had their holidays with my grandparents.
 - d) I had each of my summer holidays with my grandparents during my childhood, but not now.
14. **Teaching an old dog new tricks is quite a difficult task.**
- a) Quiet old dogs learn new tricks easily.
 - b) Old dogs had better learn new ways of doing difficult things.
 - c) You cannot teach an old dog new tricks.
 - d) It is very hard to teach an old dog new ways of doing things.
15. **People always buy the same quantity of some products.**
- a) Many people buy the same products.
 - b) The quality of the products stays the same.
 - c) The amount of certain products which people buy does not change.
 - d) People choose the same expensive products when they earn more money.

16. It's hard to pass this exam without studying, so you'd better start studying as soon as possible.
- a) The exam is so difficult that you should begin to study for it immediately.
 - b) It was such a difficult exam that you failed it because of starting to study too late.
 - c) It is too late for you to start studying for this exam since it is the hardest exam of all.
 - d) You started to study for this exam just on time, so it won't be difficult for you to pass this exam.
17. I always use two alarm clocks since one of them might not go off.
- a) I set two alarm clocks in order to get up early in the morning.
 - b) I set both of the alarm clocks last night but one of them didn't go off.
 - c) Because one of them probably won't work, I always set two alarm clocks.
 - d) One of my alarm clocks might not go off, so I use only one of them.
18. It's been years since I last visited my hometown.
- a) I haven't been to my hometown for many years.
 - b) I have never visited my hometown.
 - c) I enjoy seeing my village and going there.
 - d) I visited my hometown last year.
19. If there is a problem, employers must inform their manager at once by e-mail.
- a) The manager will definitely call the employers as soon as the problem occurs.
 - b) When employers send an e-mail to the manager, he will soon solve their problem.
 - c) It is necessary for employers to send an e-mail to their manager immediately if a problem occurs.
 - d) Employers can communicate with their manager by e-mail whenever they want.
20. The Maths and the Physics exams were not as challenging as the English exam.
- a) Maths and the Physics are more difficult than English.
 - b) The English exam was the most difficult of the three.
 - c) The Maths and the Physics exams were so difficult that nobody could pass them.
 - d) The English exam was the least difficult of all.
21. I don't think the director's first two movies were successful, but his third and the last movie was a disaster!
- a) The director's first two movies were much worse than the last one.
 - b) The director's third movie was the least successful of the three.
 - c) The director's last movie was not as boring as his first two movies.
 - d) The director's first two movies were so bad that no one watched his last movie.
22. It is likely to rain this evening.
- a) It is going to rain in five or ten minutes.
 - b) It will definitely rain this evening.
 - c) It will probably rain this evening.
 - d) I don't think it is going to rain this evening.

23. It is nearly six months since Lisa last wrote to her parents.

- a) Lisa has written to her parents for six months.
- b) Lisa didn't write to her parents for six months.
- c) Lisa hasn't written to her family for more than six months.
- d) Lisa hasn't written to her parents for almost six months.

24. John's parents promised to buy him a new car if his grades are good.

- a) His parents are going to buy him a new car if John has good grades.
- b) Since John's grades are good, his parents bought him a new car.
- c) John's grades were good, so his parents bought him a new car.
- d) Because of his low grades, John's parents are not going to buy him a new car.

25. Robert always locks up his computer so that no one else will use it.

- a) Robert always locks his computer up and uses someone else's.
- b) Since he is a mean person, Robert never goes out without locking his computer.
- c) No one else will use Robert's computer so he locks it.
- d) Robert always locks up his computer to prevent others from using it.

26. Skydiving and bungee-jumping are very risky activities. However, wingsuit flying is the most dangerous of all.

- a) Wingsuit flying is more popular than skydiving and bungee-jumping.
- b) Skydiving and bungee-jumping are riskier than wingsuit flying.
- c) Wingsuit flying has fewer risks than skydiving and bungee-jumping.
- d) Wingsuit flying is more dangerous than skydiving and bungee-jumping.