**İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**SESSION I – LISTENING & WRITING**

**NAME: DATE: -- / -- / ----**

**NUMBER: DURATION: 15 mins.**

**SCORE: \_\_\_ / 20 pts.**

**PART I – LISTENING**

**A) You will hear five people talking about their teaching at university. Match the speakers (1-5) with the statements (A-E). You will hear it TWICE. (5x2= 10 pts.)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Speaker 1 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **A.** This person thinks practical training is very important. |
| **2.** | Speaker 2 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **B.** This person is about to stop teaching. |
| **3.** | Speaker 3 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **C.** This person does more research than teaching. |
| **4.** | Speaker 4 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **D.** This person does not like teaching anymore. |
| **5.** | Speaker 5 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **E.** This person thinks all students should study this subject. |

**B) You will hear a man and a woman talking about a problem at work. Circle the correct answers. You will hear it TWICE. (5x2= 10 pts.)**

**6. How have most people been feeling this week about the changes the new boss is planning?**

**A.** not sure yet **B.** excited **C.** unhappy **D.** enthusiastic

**7. What does the new boss want staff to do?**

**A.** work longer hours **C.** hold more meetings

**B.** take a pay cut **D.** sign a new contract

**8. Why does the woman think that she will not be dismissed?**

**A.** The new boss likes her.

**B.** The new boss trusts her.

**C.** She has an important position in the company.

**D.** She has been there for a longer time.

**9. What did the woman think about the new boss when she first met him?**

**A.** He immediately proved that he was the worst boss. **C.** He made a good first impression on her.

**B.** She thought he was the wrong person for the job. **D.** She was shocked by his behaviour.

**10. What does the man think the staff should do?**

**A.** look for new jobs **B.** consult a lawyer **C.** read articles about this **D.** go on strike

**\*You have one minute to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

**İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**SESSION I – LISTENING & WRITING**

**NAME: DATE: -- / -- / ----**

**NUMBER: DURATION: 60 mins.**

**SCORE: \_\_\_ / 30 pts.**

**PART II: WRITING**

**Write a well-organized four or five-paragraph essay about the topic below including a variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures with correct spelling, punctuation, and appropriate linkers. Use between 200-220 words.**

**‘‘Some people think that old people should be placed in old people’s homes. Some others refuse such an idea. Which viewpoint do you support? Give reasons and examples to support your opinion.”**

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**DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.**

***Grading Rubric***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Content * Organization * Accurate & appropriate use   of structures   * Accurate & appropriate use   of vocabulary | Very Good 30-27pts. |
| Good 26-23pts. |
| Adequate 22-18pts. |
| Inadequate 17-12pts. |
| Very Poor 11-2 pts. |
| Not Eligible for Grading 1 pt. |

**İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**SESSION II – READING**

**NAME: DATE: -- / -- / ----**

**NUMBER: DURATION: 75 mins.**

**SCORE: \_\_\_ / 50 pts.**

**A) Read the text below and choose the best alternative. (10x1=10 pts.)**

**Keep Playing That Computer Game?**

There used to be a general feeling that computer games were bad for you, and books were good. Now people are not so sure. Researchers have found that computer games, television and the internet have become key factors in boosting children’s IQs **1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels never reached by past generations. Today, it is claimed that IQ scores can accurately give a good indication of **2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children’s future exam results will be.

The factors **3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ general levels of intelligence of today’s youngsters are usually listed as better nutrition, higher standards of living and improved education. But **4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seems to be more to it than that. Research has shown that in today’s fast-moving world, young people are exposed to an increasingly complex and visual world- a world **5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more stimulating than previous generations lived in. This is developing **6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brains in ways that older generations never experienced. Computers are one of the major sources of stimulation, and activities **7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing games and using the internet seem to be particularly important.

There are **8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some things that remain unexplained, however. For example, the increase in children’s IQ scores **9)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to the type of intelligence being tested. No one knows why this is the **10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1.** **A)** in **B)** till **C)** for **D)** up to

**2.** **A)** what **B)** which **C)** however **D)** whether

**3.** **A)** to raise **B)** raising **C)** raised **D)** to be raised

**4.** **A)** its **B)** none **C)** there **D)** that

**5.** **A)** lot **B)** so **C)** such **D)** far

**6.** **A)** youngster’s **B)** youngsters’ **C)** youngsters **D)** youngster

**7.** **A)** in addition **B)** alike **C)** as well as **D)** such as

**8.** **A)** therefore **B)** hardly **C)** still **D)** ever

**9.** **A)** vary **B)** can be varied **C)** varies **D)** should vary

**10.** **A)** case **B)** issue **C)** subject **D)** condition

**B) Choose the best item that is closest in meaning to the given sentence. (3x1=3 pts.)**

**11)** I can’t say I’m happy about living in the city centre, but I prefer it to the time–consuming commute to work every day.

**A)** I wouldn’t be spending so much time trying to go to and from work if I lived in the city centre, which is not actually very attractive.

**B)** The only advantage of living in the city centre is that you don’t have to waste a lot of time commuting to

work every day.

**C)** Rather than wasting my time travelling to and from work, I have chosen to live in the city centre, though I don’t really like it.

**D)** Since travelling to and from work is taking so much time, I’m considering moving to the city centre, but I

might not be very happy there.

**12)** Admittedly, due to cuts, the health care system can’t deal with the demand for treatment.

**A)** Unfortunately, the health care system still lacks enough money to offer treatment.

**B)** It’s true that as a result of cutbacks, the health care system is far from meeting the need for treatment.

**C)** It’s undeniable that the cuts in the health care system totally fail to provide treatment.

**D)** Inadequate financial support for the health care system is reducing the amount of treatment available.

**13)** While it’s unlikely that they’ll win the election, they’ll surely affect its outcome.

**A)** As much as they would like to win the election, it’s doubtful that they’ll be among the top ranking parties.

**B)** They are far from being the favourite in the election; in fact, few people think they will be able to get more than a few votes.

**C)** They probably won’t receive enough votes to be victorious; however, they’ll definitely have an impact on the election.

**D)** The results of the election cannot be determined yet, but not many people think they have much chance of winning.

**C) Reorder the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph. (2x1=2 pts)**

**14) (I)** One of the points made against GDP is that it does not necessarily show the long -term health of national economy.

**(II)** Gross domestic product, or GDP is one way to measure the size of an economy.

**(III)**Oil rich states may have high GDPs, but the level may not continue past the point when the oil runs out.

**(IV)** For example, large deposits of phosphates gave Nauru a very good GDP until they run out in 1989, but since then the economy has declined sharply.

**(V)** Although GDP is used by the economists, its use is controversial

**A)** II–V–I–IV–III **B)** II–I–IV–V–III **C)** III–II–I–V–IV **D)** III–V–IV–I–II

**15) (I)** In honour of his exploits, his masterpiece, ‘Seyahatname’ (Book of Travels), has been adapted by the Istanbul Modern Dance Company for the 2011-2012 art season.

**(II)** 2011 is the 400th year of birth of famous Ottoman traveller Evliya Çelebi.

**(III)** The dance project that will bring modern dance, design, texts and video production together will be staged as a mobile project across the country.

**(IV)** During the breaks, slideshows about the lifestyle of that era will be shown to the viewers.

**(V)** It is planned to be performed at open stages and last for 70 minutes featuring 15 dancers.

**A)** II–IV–V–III–I **B)** II–I–III–V–IV **C)** III–IV–I–II–V **D)** III–II–I–V–IV

**D) Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks. (6x1=6 pts.)**

**16)** When I was a child, I was so keen on my father that I would follow him wherever he went, but sometimes it was very difficult for me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his speed as he usually walked fast.

**A)** keep up with **B)** slow down  **C)** find out **D)** catch on

**17)** Although the cause of epilepsy is not known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is believed to be a result of abnormal brain activity.

**A)** fundamentally **B)** crucially **C)** prominently **D)** precisely

**18)** A study carried out by the ministry of education has revealed the fact that students’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards mathematics plays a crucial role in the learning process of mathematics.

**A)** background **B)** attitude **C)** intelligence **D)** management

**19)** A “Save the Children” project manager, George Kijana, says teenage mothers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of medical complications because their bodies are not developed enough to give birth.

**A)** similar **B)** addicted **C)** prone **D)** devoted

**20)** Trabzon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ itself from other cities of the eastern black sea region with its port, tens of thousands of university students, its airport and rich history.

**A)** accelerates **B)** distinguishes **C)** represents **D)** surrounds

**21)** Domestic accidents are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ result of parents leaving their children unsupervised as children have no idea what kind of dangers are awaiting them around the house.

**A)** obtainable **B)** adaptable **C)** sustainable **D)** inevitable

**E) For the questions 6 and 7 find THE CLOSEST meaning of the underlined words. (2x1=2 pts.)**

**22)** The family of Amy Winehouse has **revealed** toxicology reports stating that there were "no illegal substances" in her body at the time of her death.

**A)** confirmed **B)** showed **C)** hid **D)** recommended

**23)** After several tests, the doctor detected the illness and told John that his headaches **derived** from vision problems.

**A)** stemmed **B)** differed **C)** discouraged **D)** solved

**F) For the questions 9 and 10, find THE OPPOSITE meaning of the underlined words. (2x1=2 pts.)**

**24)** It is maintained by feminists that many people still **underestimate** the degree of difficulty women face in career advancement.

**A)** consider **B)** overrate **C)** implement **D)** obtain

**25)** Courses that are created under the summer school programme may be taught in **subsequent** years by other instructors.

**A)** previous **B)** following **C)** planned **D)** forthcoming

**G) Read the following article and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-E for each paragraph (26-30) of the article. (5x1= 5pts.)**

**A)** Foreseeing the Future

**B)** A Definite Answer

**C)** Ancient Explanation

**D)** Evolution of the Pyramid

**E)** Basic Tools for a Fantastic Achievement

**The Egyptian Pyramids**

|  |
| --- |
| **26)** |

The Egyptian pyramids are the best-known archaeological monuments in the world, due partly to their distinctive and instantly recognizable design. Speculation over the origin of these “grand mountains of stone” started with the Greeks. They believed that the first pyramid was constructed as a memorial to the wicked King Khufu’s daughter – a princess who had led a very sad and difficult life. During medieval times, the pyramids were explained in relation to biblical texts. Thus, according to tradition they were believed to be large storehouses for grain, built in preparation for the famine that was predicted in the Bible. Along the same lines, Arab philosophers saw these pyramids as warehouses for Egyptian scientific and medical wisdom that would otherwise have disappeared during the Great Flood.

|  |
| --- |
| **27)** |

More modern theories suggest that the role of the pyramids could be that of a mechanism for what will happen or even as a road sign for alien beings. The former is a theory devised by Charles Piazzi Smyth, who converted the dimensions of the pyramids’ corridors and chambers into numbers which corresponded to calendar dates. These dates were then used to predict significant upcoming events. The latter stems from the more astrological and scientific study of Eric von Daniken and Graham Hancock. They attributed the building of the pyramids to super-intelligent aliens as a means of predicting the apocalypse. This theory, however, underestimates the ability and achievements of man.

|  |
| --- |
| **28)** |

Despite all these theoretical contrasts, the actual archaeological evidence behind the evolution of the pyramids and their means of construction are beyond doubt. Egyptologists have been researching these questions for over a century and have produced conclusive proof. They discovered that the tomb holding the deceased body is only one part of the pyramid, which in fact also includes parts constructed for the funeral and the afterlife of the Pharaoh.

|  |
| --- |
| **29)** |

In addition, they have traced the entire history of the pyramids’ construction, which began with the small rectangular, mud-brick tombs favored by the first and second dynasties, moving on to the stone step-pyramid of the Third Dynasty. The Fourth Dynasty saw a great advance both in size and construction techniques, evidence of which we can see today in the Giza plateau. After this era, during the fifth and Sixth Dynasties, the pyramids were built on a much smaller scale, showing a great reduction in skill. The age of Tutankhamun brought an end to the construction of pyramids.

|  |
| --- |
| **30)** |

Apart from the theory concerning the building of the pyramids by aliens, it is widely agreed that the pyramids’ construction is an amazing success. Evidence from the archaeological sites of the workmen’s villages and stone quarries shows the organization of the workforces involved, and this alone must have taken careful planning and military style coordination. Added to this, the traces of building ramps, copper and sharp, pointed stones found by the researchers emphasize the simple technology that was available at that time, and thus the amazing size and design of the pyramids. In the case of the Great Pyramid of King Khufu at Giza, more than two million blocks were moved.

**H)** **Fill in the blanks in the paragraphs from 31-35 with the choices A-E below. (Capitalization is ignored in the choices)** **(5x1=5 pts.)**

**Why eating chocolate is good for you**

It’s many people’s favorite vice, but if the latest evidence is to be believed the last thing you should feel **(31)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is being guilty. Scientists have revealed that eating chocolate, in reasonable amounts, makes you feel emotionally better and so improves the smooth running of your body’s endorphins. It even protects against heart disease.

Researchers at Harvard University in the U.S. studied 8,000 men and found that those who ate modest amounts of chocolate up to three times a month lived almost a year longer than those who didn’t eat any. **(32)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cocoa contains anti-oxidants called polyphenols, also found in red wine, which prevent the oxidation of harmful cholesterol. Anti-oxidants are also known to protect against cancer.

This is thought to be because it contains valeric acid, which is a relaxant and tranquillizer. Also, the sugar in chocolate may reduce stress – sugar has been shown to have a calming and pain – relieving effect on babies and animals because sweet tastes activate the opiate-like substances in our brain.

There are a number of scientific reasons for this. It has been found that **(33)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most of the time our brains are dominated by beta waves, the normal waking frequency. When our brain activity slows to alpha waves, we experience a pleasant feeling of calm but alert relaxation. Also, **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we release endorphins in the brain. These have similar pharmacological actions to morphine, acting as pain-relievers and giving us a sense of well-being.

**(35)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there is no scientific data to confirm this link. Scientists at Missouri University even gave spot-prone subjects chocolate to eat and observed their skin for the next week, with no effect.

**A)** although many teenagers blame chocolate for their acne

**B)** when you secretly tuck into a hunk of chocolate

**C)** the smell of chocolate slows down brain waves, making us feel calm

**D)** they concluded that this is likely to be due to the fact that

**E)** because most of us find eating chocolate so pleasurable

**G) Read the texts below and answer the questions accordingly. (15x1=15 pts.)**

***TEXT I***

**Laughter**

**(1)** Laughter: we all do it - adults up to 20 times a day and children up to 200; we all enjoy it, and we all recognise it. Philosophers, including Plato, Aristotle, Kant and Hume have written about it. Celebrities, including Louis Armstrong have made best-selling records of it. There has even been a six-month epidemic of it in Tanzania. Yet, to this day, next to nothing is known about laughter - what exactly it is physically and psychologically, why it evolved, what ***triggers*** it and what effect it has on the people who do and hear it.

**(2)** To be fair, there are sometheories of what the answers to these questions might be. Researchers cannot always agree upon such theories except the ones, perhaps, on what laughter is not. Human laughter is not just a response to jokes. People laugh when they are nervous, excited, tense, happy, or simply because someone else is laughing. Indeed, by carrying out behavioural observations of ‘1200 laughter events’, neurobiologist Robert Provine of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, discovered that 80% of laughter has nothing to do with humour. ***It*** only punctuates statements such as ‘Can I join you?’ or ‘Are you sure?’ He also found that laughter is not just the preserve of the listener. In fact, speakers laugh 46% more than listeners in most social situations.

**(3)** Nor is laughter a purely human phenomenon. Higher primates such as chimpanzees laugh [although it is like panting rather than the human-style modulated exhalation] during rough-and-tumble play, and there is some evidence that other mammals, such as rats, may laugh when they are ‘tickled’. Nor does normal, healthy, mirthful laughter come in a variety of forms. On the contrary, from giggle to guffaw, it is as precisely structured as any animal call.

**(4)** Finally, most researchers will unwillingly agree that laughter is not a learned behaviour. Although it is certainly socio-culturally ***altered*** and weakened with age, laughter is otherwise everywhere. It is seen in babies of three or four months old. It has been observed in children who are congenitally deaf and blind. And we have all had the feeling it can be ‘uncontrollable’ and ‘infectious’. All of which hint that laughter is a ‘hard-wired’ physical and psychological reflex.

**36)** The word ***“triggers”*** in paragraph **1** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** leads **B)** starts **C)** results **D)** reminds

**37)** The word ***“it”*** in paragraph **2** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** The University of Maryland **C)** nothing

**B)** humour **D)** laughter

**38)** The word ***“altered”*** in paragraph **4** **cannot** be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** maintained **B)** changed **C)** modified **D)** transformed

**39)** Although laughter has been a subject arousing interest in many circles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** adults do not laugh as much as children

**B)** people fail to feel the joy of laughter

**C)** it remains almost mysterious from a scientific perspective

**D)** no research has been carried into it and its effects

**40)** Contrary to common belief, laughter is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** related to one’s state of mind

**B)** contagious

**C)** always uncontrollable.

**D)** a reaction to jokes

***TEXT II***

**One in four paid bribe in past year: Global corruption survey**

**(1)** LONDON - One in four people paid a bribe in dealing with public services and institutions in the past year, according to a global corruption survey. In the world's largest assessment of public opinion on the subject, Transparency International found that political parties are considered the most corrupt institutions, followed by the police, the judiciary, parliament and public officials. Religious institutions are seen as the least corrupt. Transparency International's "The Global Corruption Barometer 2013" is a survey of 114,000 people in 107 countries and it shows corruption is widespread. The survey said that 27 per cent of respondents had paid a bribe, the most direct experience of corruption for a person, with police the most often bribed institution, The Guardian reported. Transparency International said its annual survey shows a crisis of trust in politics and real concern about the capacity of institutions responsible for bringing criminals to justice. "It is the actors that are supposed to be running countries and upholding the rule of law, but that are also seen as the most corrupt, judged to be abusing their positions of power and acting in their own interests rather than for citizens ***they*** are there to represent and serve," said the global corruption barometer.

**(2)** According to the survey, many people regard corruption as a very serious problem for their societies. On a scale of one to five, where one means "corruption is not a problem at all" and five means "corruption is a very serious problem", the average score across the countries surveyed was 4.1. Concern was highest in Liberia and Mongolia, which both scored 4.8. More optimistic were people in Denmark, Finland, Rwanda, Sudan and Switzerland, all of which recorded scores below three. Of the 107 countries surveyed, only 11, including Azerbaijan, Rwanda and South Sudan, thought corruption had decreased. Police bribery rates were highest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 per cent), Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Corruption in the land sector can be particularly critical. One in five people reported having paid a bribe for services such as registration or land transfer. Those who cannot make illegal payments are left with little or no protection under law, making them vulnerable to eviction and abuse, the report said. High bribery rates were found for land services in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan and Sierra Leone, which ranged from 39 per cent to 75 per cent.

**41) *“They”*** in paragraph **1** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** actors **B)** interests **C)** citizens **D)** positions

**42)** Which of the following **cannot** be inferred from the text?

**A)** A quarter of people who did a business with public institutions last year were involved in bribery.

**B)** Corruption is a world-wide problem observed in any country whether developed or not.

**C)** Religious institutions outperform the police in corruption.

**D)** Bribery is the most prevalent form of corruption.

**43)** The yearly survey of Transparency International reveals that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** lack of confidence in politics has paved the way for economic crisis

**B)** to citizens, their interests are far more important than those of the public

**C)** rule of law is meticulously maintained by the authorities concerned

**D)** public institutions are believed to be abusing their authorities

**44)** Which of the following is **true** according to the text?

**A)** It is merely Northern European countries that seem to be optimistic about the corruption in their countries.

**B)** In Congo, police bribery rates are higher than the rates in Ghana.

**C)** Land sector stands firm against corruption.

**D)** Corruption turns out to be an unavoidable method for the citizens who want to get protection by law.

**45)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ point out a decline in their corruption rates.

**A)** Liberia, Mongolia **B)** Azerbaijan, Rwanda **C)** Rwanda, Indonesia **D)** Iraq, Liberia

***TEXT III***

**Secrets of Talking Your Way to the Top**

**(1**) You could be one of those lucky people who seem to be naturally good at public speaking. It is unlikely that you were born with this ability. Great speakers are instinctive and inspired. They also prepare well, learn performance technique and draw heavily on experience to develop their skills. What passes for a natural ease and rapport with an audience is often down to technique - the speaker using learned skills so well that we can't see the 'seams'.

***Body language***

**(2)** You can learn to speak effectively in public by going on courses and reading manuals. If you dislike speaking in public, then take every opportunity to ***do so***. When you speak in public, almost all the aspects that make up your total image come under scrutiny. Your posture, body language, facial expression, use of voice and appearance all matter. The situation is often stressful because the speaker is being observed and judged by others.

***Stereotypes***

**(3)** We sense that speaking in public is associated with acting, and so we portray stereotypical roles like 'the super-smooth sales person' and 'the successful superwoman'. Unfortunately, if we don't really feel like these types, then we will look as though we are striving for effect. For instance, you could decide that you want to play the life and soul of the party when you speak, although, in actuality, you are a rather quiet person who rarely uses humour. You read that humour works well in public speaking, so you decide to tell a few jokes. You look ill at ease when you do so and your timing leaves a lot to be desired. Your talk misfires badly. You will not have been true to yourself and your audience will have been ***reluctant*** to trust you. You need to find your own style. The most skilled actors use their own feelings and experiences to help them inhabit character. As a public speaker, you have more scope than most actors - you have your own script, direction and interpretation to follow. You can even rearrange the set and choose the costume if you like.

***Image***

**(4)** Your image helps keep this balance. If you get up to speak dressed like a Christmas tree, then your appearance will be overpowering. Delivering your message in an overstressed and, therefore, over-significant tone of voice, will encourage your audience to switch off. When you start to speak, if your body language and facial expression remind the audience of a frightened rabbit, then you won't gain its confidence. The biggest block to effective public speaking is attitude. If you think you can't and you never will be able to, you won't. Speaking in public is something anyone can learn to do. Be positive and accept setbacks as part of the learning process.

**46)** The author says that the best public speakers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** are professional actors

**B)** go on learning from the talks they give

**C)** feel naturally at ease with people

**D)** do not need to plan their talks in advance

**47)** What does the author warn against?

**A)** Being too insistent on what you say.

**B)** Getting into arguments.

**C)** Making the audience feel frightened.

**D)** Wearing coloured clothing.

**48)** What does the expression ***“do so”*** in paragraph **2** refer to?

**A)** dislike speaking.

**B)** take every opportunity.

**C)** speak in public.

**D)** ask questions.

**49)** The word ***“reluctant”*** in paragraph **3** can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** anxious

**B)** exhausted

**C)** unwilling

**D)** unease

**50)** Overall, the author’s message is that public speaking is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** something few people can do

**B)** the most frightening thing you can do

**C)** a talent many people have naturally

**D)** a skill that can be developed