**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 speakers talking about using the train TWICE. Match speakers (A-E) with the statements (1-5). Use the letters only once.**   **(5x2= 10 pts.)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Speaker 1 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **A.** This person mentions a bad experience. |
| **2.** | Speaker 2 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **B.** This person mentionshigh prices. |
| **3.** | Speaker 3 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **C.** This person mentions an improvement. |
| **4.** | Speaker 4 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **D.** This person mentions uncomfortable journeys. |
| **5.** | Speaker 5 | \_\_\_\_\_ | **E.** This person mentions not using the train these days. |

**B) You will listen to an interview with journalist Adam Green about litter in space TWICE. For questions 6-10, choose the correct answer. (5x2= 10 pts.)**

**6.** Adam first became interested in space when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** he discovered an interesting story

**B)** he was asked to write about Edward White

**C)** he spoke to an astronaut

**D)** Edward White lost something during spacewalk in 1965

**7.** Adam did his research by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** finding out information in books **C)** investigating on the Internet

**B)** reading about the subject **D)** interviewing people

**8.** What surprised Adam about the rubbish in space?

**A)** Some of it comes off spacecraft.

**B)** The amount has not been changing for years.

**C)** There is so much ordinary rubbish.

**D)** Astronauts drop most of it.

**9.** Rubbish causes so much damage in space because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** it is often very large **C)** its shape is dangerous

**B)** it travels very quickly **D)** it is usually made of strong material

**10.** What happened to space station Skylab as it fell to earth?

**A)** The whole thing fell into the sea.

**B)** Its pieces were found in various oceans.

**C)** Parts of it landed in different places.

**D)** It caused the biggest danger to earth.

***\* 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.**

“There is an ongoing debate about the use of nuclear power. Some say that nuclear power is a sustainable energy source reducing carbon emission while some others claim that it poses many threats to the environment and people. What is your opinion on the use of nuclear power?**”**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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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 30-27**pts.*  |
| *Good 26-23**pts.* |
| *Adequate 22-18**pts.* |
| *Inadequate 17-12**pts.* |
| *Very Poor 11-2 pts.* |
| *Not Eligible for Grading 1 pt.* |

**İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**SESSION II**

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

**NUMBER: DURATION: 75 mins.**

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

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

**English Spelling**

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon **1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon **2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as they heard it. However, English has a wider range of basic sounds, almost over 40, than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to **3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

 With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put **4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns, and many French words were **5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** into the language. The result was more irregularity.

 When the printing press was invented in the 15th century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They **6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term effects of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were **7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could **8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to. However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly – just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the ‘k’ in ‘knife’, now became silent. Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had little in **9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn’t changed. No **10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, then, that it is often difficult to see the link between sound and spelling.

1. **A)** duration **B)** centuries **C)** times **D)** season
2. **A)** chat **B)** communication **C)** discussion **D)** speech
3. **A)** speak **B)** express **C)** hear **D)** tell
4. **A)** at **B)** in **C)** on **D)** under
5. **A)** announced **B)** found **C)** introduced **D)** started
6. **A)** brought **B)** made **C)** did **D)** put
7. **A)** drawn up **B)** filled in **C)** got across **D)** handed out
8. **A)** check **B)** look **C)** refer **D)** see
9. **A)** use **B)** common **C)** effect **D)** reduction
10. **A)** idea **B)** mention **C)** problem **D)** wonder

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

**11.** Mark must have been very tired last night because he slept until noon today.

**A)** Although Mark was so tired last night, he should have got before noon.

**B)** I’m fairly certain that Mark was extremely tired last night for he slept until noon today.

**C)** It’s unusual for Mark to sleep so late no matter how tired he is.

**D)** Mark had a hard day yesterday and couldn’t get up this morning.

**12.** Everyone in our class is doing something at the end-of-term concert, but Mary alone is staying away.

**A)** At the concert at the end of term, Mary is going to represent our class.

**B)** No one in our class but Mary is taking part in the end-of-term concert.

**C)** Mary is the only one in our class who isn’t taking part in the end-of-term concert.

**D)**The class wants Mary to play in the concert at the end of term, but she won’t.

**13.** Unless the builders speed up, we won't be able to move into the flat next week.

**A)** We would not have been able to move into the fiat if the builders had not speeded up.

**B)** The flat should be ready by next week because the builders have decided to hurry up.

**C)** Our flat won't be ready for us to move in next week if the builders keep working at this rate.

**D)** If the builders help us with the moving, we can move into the fiat next week.

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

**14. I.** Later on, people began to write on pieces of leather, which were rolled into scrolls.

 **II.** In the earliest times, people carved or painted messages on rocks.

 **III.** In the Middle Ages, heavy paper called parchment was used for writing and books were laboriously

 copied by hand.

 **IV.** With the invention of the printing press in the middle of the fifteenth century, the modern printing

 industry was born.

 **V.** Some form of written communication has been used throughout the centuries.

**A.** V-III-I-IV-II **B.** V-II-I-III-IV **C.** IV-V-II-I-III **D.** IV-I-III-V-II

**15. I.** Efforts to control cyberbullying has also grown in schools and colleges. Many schools have recently

 started to focus on prevention as well as punishment.

 **II.** However, the problem certainly haven’t been solved yet – and we’ll probably have to wait a long time until it is.

 **III.** Cyberbullying is a relatively new phenomenon. It didn’t exist ten years ago, but now it is growing

 dramatically.

 **IV.** These programmes work best where they are combined with a zero tolerance policy. Reporting

 bullies to the police has acted as an effective deterrent over the last two years, and authorities have

 recorded a slight reduction in cases of bullying.

 **V.** More than 35% of teens in the US have experienced some form of cyberbullying through mobile

 phones or the internet over the last year.

**A.** V-IV-II-I-III **B.** V-I-II-IV-III **C.** III-I-IV-V-II **D.** III-V-I-IV-II

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

**16.** The patient showed no resistance to making necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including dietary ones, to treat her sleep problem.

**A**. adjustments **B.** remainders **C.** calculations **D.** instructions

**17.** The government is planning on introducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigration laws to reduce the number of false refugees.

**A.** flexible **B.** innovative **C.** obtainable **D.** restrictive

**18.** After suffering injustices and insults by racists, Nelson Mandela\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a movement for equal rights in South Africa.

**A.** expanded **B.** launched **C.** released **D.** reconciled

**19.** It is usually observed that children of immigrants learn to speak the language of their adopted country without an accent, whereas the parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do so.

**A.** ironically **B.** predictably **C.** barely **D.** merely

**20.** The gases which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the warming up of the atmosphere are mainly carbon dioxide and methane.

**A.** respond **B.** contribute **C.** attribute **D.** compare

**21.** A new campaign has been started to increase public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the dangers of nuclear power plants.

**A)** excitement **B)** awareness **C)** irritation **D)** superstition

**E) For the questions 22 and 23 find THE CLOSEST meaning of the underlined words. (2x1=2 pts.)**

**22.** He has **consistently** behaved ethically in all his business dealings, and that’s why his clients have so much trust in him.

**A.** periodically **B.** occasionally **C.** frequently **D.** ordinarily

**23.** The train leaves at **exactly** 3 o’clock; so if you are even a minute late, you will miss it.

**A.** precisely **B.** continually **C.** accurately **D.** approximately

**F) For the questions 24 and 25, find THE OPPOSITE meaning of the underlined words. (2x1=2 pts.)**

**24.** The questionnaire has shown that the majority of the employees were obviously still **resentful** towards the company for reducing extra-payments.

**A.** contented **B.** furious **C.** optimistic **D.** apprehensive

**25.** On October 29th, 2015, China finally decided to end its longstanding one-child policy and **permit** couples to have two children.

**A.** disapprove **B.** frustrate **C.** prohibit **D.** abolish

**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)** Use any probable object

**B)** Signals that may cost your life

**C)** Gestures that can save your life

**D)** Detached from real life

**E)** All you need is a matchbox

**S.O.S.**

**26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

We are used to having a range of different forms of communication at our fingertips 24 hours a day; mobile phones, e-mail, instant messaging etc. But imagine a situation in which you are alone in the wilderness, hoping to be rescued, with no way of calling for help. Would you know how to communicate with your potential rescuers? Take a few minutes to learn the codes because they might just save your life!

**27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

During the hours of darkness, fires are the most effective method of signaling. Three fires in a triangle are an international distress signal which pilots and rescue workers everywhere will understand. If you are in a jungle or forest, try to find a clearing, otherwise the fires will not be visible from the air. A burning tree is another way of attracting attention. Always select an isolated tree so that you won’t start a forest fire! Fires can also be a good way of signaling during the day provided that they are producing a lot of smoke.

**28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

On a bright sunny day, the most effective method of signaling is a mirror. In fact, pilots have reported seeing mirror flashes up to 160 kilometers away. If you do not have a mirror, any shiny metal surface may work. Aim the mirror by holding up one finger of your other hand in line with the aircraft. If you can hear an aircraft but can’t see it because of cloud, shine the mirror in the direction of the noise. Two words of caution, however. Firstly, do not shine the mirror at the aircraft’s cockpit for more than a few seconds as it might temporarily blind the pilot, which is not what you want if you are hoping to be spotted. And secondly, if you are in a war zone, do not flash the mirror rapidly towards the aircraft or the pilot may mistake the signal for gunfire and avoid the area – or worse, return fire!

**29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Once you have been seen by an aircraft, it may be necessary to exchange vital information without the use of a radio. For this reason, internationally understood signals exist for ground-to-air and air-to-ground communication. The person on the ground can create the symbols by any means possible – leaves, branches, gaps in the snow and patterns on the sand. They should be large enough to be seen from the air. This usually means at least three meters long and a meter wide. A single line means ‘serious injury, doctor required’ while two capital Ls mean ‘all is well’. If you have a piece of cloth big enough, such as a sail or life-raft cover, you can fold it into various patterns to give information. Folding one corner means ‘we need warm clothing’.

**30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

When the aircraft is sufficiently low for the pilot to see you clearly, use body movements to convey a message. Raising both hands above your head means ‘pick us up’ if you keep them still. It means ‘do not attempt to land here’ if you move your hands to the side in an arc. If the pilot has seen and understood your signal, he or she will make the aircraft rock from side to side so the wings go up and down. If, however, the message has been seen but not understood, the aircraft will fly in a clockwise circle overhead. For obvious reasons, there is no signal which means ‘message not seen’!

**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.)**

**How to Purify Water**

How can you be sure that your water isn’t contaminated? The only way of telling whether your water is safe is by laboratory analysis **31.** \_\_\_\_\_ . For a fee, a reliable lab can tell you the contaminants that may be in your water supply. The yellow pages may give you a list of labs that do this. Distributors of water purifiers and other home purification systems may offer to test your water free of charge. However, it’s best to avoid them since they may come up with fraudulent results just to sell their products.

The number of contaminants in water varies from time to time **32.** \_\_\_\_\_ . Have your water screened not only for bacteria but toxic substances as well. The results of the test will disclose the range of contaminants in your water **33.** \_\_\_\_\_ . For most people, this simply involves boiling. Boiling water for at least 20 minutes is usually enough to get rid of harmful bacteria. Unfortunately, that procedure alters the taste of water and may put a strain on your wallet by the time you pay your electric bill. If boiling is impractical in your case, **34.** \_\_\_\_\_ . These chemicals are available at the grocery or drugstore. For instance, using just two drops of bleach per litre of clear water and mixing it thoroughly will be sufficient, producing water which can be safely drunk.

Sunlight can help those **35.** \_\_\_\_\_ . This was reported by Health Alert, a publication of the Health Action Information Network (HAIN). Dr. Alim Acra of the American University in Beirut said solar radiation is a simple and inexpensive way of treating water. This method has been tested successfully in India and the Arab Republic of Yemen.

**A.** you can make your water safe by adding liquid chlorine laundry bleach

**B.** that consider the natural way of purifying water better than the others

**C.** and enable you to take the appropriate steps to purify it

**D.** so it’s a good idea to have your water tested periodically

**E.** since appearances can be deceiving

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

***TEXT I***

**Astronomy**

 Astronomers have long used direct photography to gather large amounts of information from telescopes. To do this, they have special light-sensitive coatings on glass plates, whose size depends on the type of the telescope employed. Certain wide-field telescopes commonly required very long glass plates. ***These*** do not bend, can be measured accurately, and can preserve information over a long period of time, providing a record that an astronomer at a later time can examine. However, even though long time exposures increase the amount of light striking the plate so that very faint objects in the sky eventually show up clearly, even the most sensitive plates convert only a small per cent of the photons striking them into an image. For this reason, photography cannot make very efficient use of short time exposures to a telescope. Despite this inefficiency, it is still very useful because it works as a two-dimensional detector covering a large area at a telescope’s focus. Hence, the information contained in a single photograph can be enormous, especially when the photograph is taken with wide-field telescopes.

 Today, the technology of newer radio and x-ray telescopes has allowed astronomers to view images otherwise invisible to the eye, and direct photography is now used less often to gather images. Today’s astronomers can study an enhanced view of a telescope’s focus on a television monitor; and in most cases, the data can later be converted by computer into digital form. This procedure, called image processing, plays a central role in astronomy today. Using false colours, the computer can display images of information otherwise undetectable to the unaided eye. These colours are false in the sense that they are not the actual colours of the object in the visual range of the spectrum. Rather, they are codes to a specific property, such as the x-ray emissions from stars.

**36.** What is the main topic of the passage?

**A.** The use of false colours in image processing

**B.** The use of wide-field telescopes in astronomy

**C.** New astronomical theories

**D.** Methods used by astronomers to obtain information

**37.** What is image processing?

**A.** The process of light waves striking a glass plate

**B.** A way to produce images more quickly

**C.** A re-evaluation of old photographs

**D.** A way computers can present data for analysis

**38.** What does “*these*” in paragraph 1 refer to?

**A.** plates

**B.** information

**C.** telescopes

**D.** astronomers

***TEXT II***

**Whose Finger is on the Button in Your House?**

Imagine the scene: you and your family are relaxing after a hard day’s work. You’ve just watched the news on TV. What are you going to watch next? Or, perhaps more importantly, who decides what are you going to watch next? Whose finger is on the button?

Deciding what to watch on TV is a battle of wills that is fought in homes all over the world. According to psychologists, it is much more serious than simply deciding between a soap opera and a sports program, or between pop music and politics. This television conflict is part of a bigger power game which goes on in homes, even though most of the players are unaware that they are playing a game at all. The game is called ‘*Who's Boss?'*

'It's such a subtle game', says psychologist Dr. David Lewis, ‘that many people don’t even know they’re playing it. It’s all about the balance of power in the home, and who’s in control.’

Unconsciously, people begin to play the game as soon as they meet their future husband or wife. By the time the couple get married, the rules of the game are already well-established. The big decisions, like where to live and which school to send the children to, are usually joint decisions. When it comes to less important things, like deciding where to go on holiday, or what sort of car to buy, it’s a different matter. Here’s just one example of this process at work. He looks through a pile of holiday brochures and announces his preference: ‘The South of France.’ She quickly agrees before he realizes that the only brochures she gave him were those for the South of France. Similarly, she may decide what time the children should go to bed, and on how the home should be decorated, but he chooses the new car and decides what the family does at the weekends. Family power struggles are fascinating,’ says Dr. Lewis. ‘Of course, some people are naturally more dominant than others, and the most dominant personality in a family tries to lead. These days, even though so many couples make a conscious effort to have a true and equal partnership, men generally have a greater need to appear to be in physical control. Women, on the other hand, are not as interested in physical control. On the whole, they’re more manipulative and can make the man think something was his idea in the first place.

The tussle over what to watch on TV is a good example of this fight for control. Recently, research psychologists persuaded 400 families to have a ‘C-Box’ installed in their living rooms. This is a video machine which watches you as you watch TV. They found that 80% of the time it was the man in the house who had his ginger on the button, followed by the eldest child, then the youngest child, and only then the woman of the house.

‘A child with a strong personality can totally dominate a family,' says Dr. Lewis. ‘Most kids are far less innocent, far more knowing than their parents realize. Many of them are so sensitive to non-verbal communication that they can pick up atmospheres and sense the strengths and weaknesses of the adults around them. They can be very stubborn, and they soon realize that the more stubborn they are, the more quickly they get their own way. When the ‘C-Box’ was used to study groups of children on their own watching television, the researchers found that the children who had the remote control liked to show off their power by irritating everyone and changing channels every two or three minutes.’

So, next time you’ve got your finger on the button ready to ZAP, the rest of the family with your assertiveness think about the power you’re playing.

**39.** The arguments people have about what to watch on TV are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** part of a larger conflict

**B.** insignificant disagreements

**C.** related to people’s ages

**D.** a sign of very bad family relationships

**40.** The article claims that in personal relationships, most women are interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** controlling other people’s feelings

**B.** controlling other people’s actions

**C.** complete control over other people

**D.** complete equality with men

**41.** What does research mentioned in the article show about family viewing?

**A.** Women usually decide what the family watches.

**B.** Men usually decide what the family watches.

**C.** Children usually decide what the family watches.

**D.** The whole family usually decides what to watch.

**42.** What does Dr. Lewis say about children in family relationships?

**A.** They are insensitive to their parents’ needs.

**B.** They find it difficult to communicate their feelings.

**C.** They are capable of getting exactly what they want.

**D.** They are unaware of power relationships in families.

**43.** What did the experiment with the C-Box prove?

**A.** People find it difficult to decide what to watch on TV.

**B.** People change TV programs very frequently.

**C.** Children find most TV programs very boring.

**D.** Children change programs to assert their authority.

***TEXT III***

**An Unusual Traffic Incident**

 William Howarth, an 82-year old accountant who has had a perfect driving record since passing his test before the Second World War was banned for a year yesterday for travelling seventeen miles in the wrong direction on a dual carriage way. The judges were told that Mr. Howarth became confused as he tried to avoid roadworks and set off on a road between Oxford and Newbury in the wrong direction.

 Mr. Howarth, who uses a hearing aid and wears glasses, was driving in the fast lane of the carriageway as he travelled in the opposite direction by causing several drivers to swerve on a dark January afternoon. A police car in the correct lane drove alongside Howarth’s car and stopped him, but as the policeman climbed over the central barrier Howarth set off again. He continued for another ten miles until a police road block forced him to stop.

 Howard was found guilty for dangerous driving and was also fined £175. He was ordered to re-take his test if he wants to drive again after the year in which he is banned from driving is over. The officials said that police received a number of emergency calls saying a car was travelling in the wrong direction.

 Mr. Robert Hawes, his lawyer, said that Howarth still worked five days a week as an accountant, sometimes until eight at night, and had a ‘perfect’ 60-year driving record. He had driven on to the road as he tried to avoid roadworks and had not at first realized he was in the wrong lane because traffic was light and trees blocked his view of the opposite carriageway.

 The lawyer reported in Mr. Howarth’s defense that “Within a mile, he realized he was on the wrong carriageway and his intention was to get off as quickly as possible and get back on to the right road. There were in fact eight exits along the route where he could have stopped and for that reason he accepts that he is guilty. This was not a wicked piece of driving. Mr. Howard was disoriented. It was a nightmare journey for him and he was dazed, confused and in obvious shock.”

**44.** What did the court decide about Mr. Howarth?

**A)** That he should never be allowed to drive again in his life.

**B)** That he should pay a fine and be prohibited from driving for a year.

**C)** That he should take another driving course at once.

**D)** That he should not be punished because he was innocent.

**45.** How did the police learn about Mr. Howarth?

**A)** Men carrying out roadworks reported him.

**B)** Other drivers reported him.

**C)** A police car had to swerve to avoid him.

**D)** Another driver telephoned them.

**46.** Why did Mr. Howarth stop in the end?

**A)** Some policemen managed to stop him.

**B)** Another driver stopped him.

**C)** He realized they would catch him eventually.

**D)** There were road works on the road and he had to stop.

**47.** Mr. Howarth did not realize his mistake at first because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** there were other cars travelling in the same direction

**B)** the incident happened at night and it was quite dark to see the signs

**C)** there were not many cars and he couldn’t see the other side of the road clearly

**D)** he was not wearing his glasses and wasn’t using his hearing aid at that time

**48.** Why did Mr. Howarth accept that he was guilty?

**A)** Because he thought he had done a terrible thing.

**B)** Because he was dazed and confused.

**C)** Because he had driven off when the policeman stopped him.

**D)** Because he had not stopped as soon as he could have done.

**49.** Mr. Howarth’s lawyer claimed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A)** this was not typical of his normal behavior

**B)** he had done a very wicked thing

**C)** he was not to blame for what happened

**D)** he was too old to be driving

**50.** Which word in the text means “*to change direction, especially suddenly*”?

**A)** set off

**B)** block

**C)** swerve

**D)** get off