ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

B+ & BLB+ LEVEL

SAMPLE

FINAL EXAM

PART	DURATION
LISTENING	120 MIN.
READING	
LANGUAGE USE & VOCABULARY	
WRITING	

IMPORTANT: DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE OPTICAL FORM

ID NUMBER: _____

NAME & SURNAME: _____

CLASS: _____

CATHOVEN
Readability and CEFR levels verified by Cathoven AI

Please check if there are 15 pages in your test booklet.

LISTENING

PART I: For questions 1–7, you will listen to a talk about producing power in space. As you listen, complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER from the talk. DO NOT change the words and pay attention to spelling, as any mistakes will be penalized. You will hear the talk TWICE with a fifteen-second interval. Now, you have 90 seconds to read the notes before listening. (1 pt. each; 7 pts.)

LEAVING EARTH AND BUILDING SPACE COLONIES

- ❖ As humans seriously consider leaving Earth, energy becomes a key issue for survival in space.
- ❖ In the movie *Interstellar*, Earth is no longer safe to live on, so people look for new planets where humans can survive.
- ❖ Creating safe and **(1)** _____ energy systems is the main focus for future space colonies.

SOLAR ENERGY IN SPACE

- ❖ Since space is empty and planets like Mars have unique environments, engineers need to use special energy technologies.
- ❖ Near Earth, solar panels can collect about **(2)** _____ watts per square meter.
- ❖ Space panels are more **(3)** _____ than home panels because they are made with advanced materials such as gallium arsenide.

AN ALTERNATIVE FOR SUNLIGHT

- ❖ Sunlight becomes much weaker as we travel farther from the Sun.
- ❖ Mars receives less than **(4)** _____% of the sunlight that Earth receives (~550 W/m²).
- ❖ Around Jupiter, sunlight drops to only 4% of Earth's level, so solar power is not practical.
- ❖ In these **(5)** _____ regions, spacecraft use RTGs, which are nuclear power sources.
- ❖ RTGs work nonstop and can last for over 45 years, as shown by the Voyager missions.

NASA's KILOPOWER

- ❖ NASA's Kilopower project uses small nuclear reactors.
- ❖ Each reactor can produce electricity for at least 15 years.
- ❖ This energy will be used for living needs, oxygen production, and **(6)** _____ making.
- ❖ Kilopower reactors can work during long Moon nights that last about 14 Earth days.

WIND ENERGY ON MARS

- ❖ Wind energy is a possible future power source on Mars.
- ❖ Mars's atmosphere is very thin, with a density of only about 1% of Earth's.
- ❖ A turbine that produces 330 kilowatts on Earth would generate only about 10 kilowatts on Mars, but this energy could become **(7)** _____ during global dust storms.

PART II: For questions 8–13, you will listen to a talk about the California Gold Rush. As you listen, choose the best answer (A–C) for each question according to the talk. You will hear the talk TWICE with a fifteen-second interval. Now, you have 40 seconds to read the questions before listening. (1 pt. each; 6 pts.)

8. Why did Marshall and Sutter want to keep their discovery a secret?
A. They wanted to wait until the price of gold increased before selling it.
B. They feared the workers would stop working and take the land for themselves.
C. They weren't actually sure if it was real gold and didn't want to look stupid.

9. The people who traveled to California for gold were called the "49ers" because _____.
A. they searched for gold in 49 different districts in California.
B. they spent 49 months in California during the Gold Rush
C. they arrived in California in 1849 in order to search for gold

10. According to the speaker, what was the main danger for travelers who chose the Panama route?
A. Lack of food, storms, and deadly diseases
B. Wild animals and dangerous insects in the tropical forests
C. Extreme heat and deadly illnesses

11. According to the talk, how did many people actually make more money than the miners?
A. By selling essential equipment and services to the miners
B. By renting their lands to the miners and the government
C. By investing their gold in the San Francisco banks

12. What was one of the most significant social changes that occurred in California during the Gold Rush?
A. Many people left California when they realized there was no gold left and the city was very polluted.
B. California became a culturally diverse hub as many people arrived from all over the world.
C. The Gold Rush created a massive inequality between rich and poor people in California.

13. When did California become an official state of the United States?
A. In 1831
B. In 1850
C. In 1856

PART III: NOTE-TAKING

For questions 14–20, you will listen to a lecture about Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) and its founder Harland Sanders. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided in the note-taking sheet. After listening, you will be provided with questions about the lecture. Then you will answer the questions using your notes. Your notes will NOT be graded. You will hear the lecture TWICE with a fifteen-second interval. Now, you have 15 seconds to look at the headings in the note-taking sheet. (1 pt. each; 7 pts.)

LIST OF HEADINGS

- **Harley Sander's Early Life**
- **Sander's Career during the Great Depression**
- **Creating the Perfect Fried Chicken**
- **The Highway "Interstate 75"**
- **Building the KFC Franchise**

READING

PART I: For questions 1–4, read the text below and choose the best heading (A–F) for each paragraph (1–4). There are TWO EXTRA headings you don't need to use. (1 pt. each; 4 pts.)

A. The Day Music Changed the World
B. How Irish Music Connected the World
C. The Rise of Global Charity
D. Band Aid and the Power of Music
E. Success Despite Doubts
F. The Impact of Celebrities on World Politics

1. ____
In the 1980s, the world saw a major change in how people helped those in need. Instead of only relying on governments, famous artists and everyday people joined together to fight hunger and poverty. The decade was defined by "Mega-Charity." Before this time, most people donated small amounts of money to local organizations. However, in the mid-1980s, most charitable efforts became global. This was largely due to the power of television and the influence of celebrities. When people saw images of the famine in East Africa on their screens, they wanted to act immediately.

2. ____
Irish musician Bob Geldof decided that the music industry had a responsibility to act. He realized that while one person could not solve the crisis, a collective group of famous voices could get the world's attention and raise the necessary money for survival supplies. To turn this idea into reality, Geldof and Midge Ure formed a charity band called Band Aid. They invited the most popular British and Irish stars of the time to record a holiday song titled "Do They Know It's Christmas?" and released it in late 1984. The record was an immediate phenomenon, selling millions of copies and proving that music fans were eager to support a humanitarian cause. The success of this single showed that pop culture could be a powerful tool for social change, leading to similar projects in other countries, such as "We Are the World" in the United States.

3. ____
The momentum from these records led to the most ambitious charity event in history: Live Aid. On July 13, 1985, two massive concerts took place at the same time in London and Philadelphia. This event was a technical marvel for the time because it was broadcast via satellite to over 150 countries. The entire world watched the same performances and called in to donate money. Iconic sets by artists like Queen and David Bowie helped the event raise over $100 million for famine relief.

4. ____
Some critics at the time argued that these massive events were more about entertainment than providing long-term solutions. However, most people agree that they saved many lives. These events also changed how the public thinks about global responsibility. Before the 1980s, many people did not feel connected to problems in faraway countries, but these concerts made the world feel much smaller and more connected. Today, when we see large-scale benefit concerts or digital crowdfunding campaigns, we are witnessing the continued influence of the path set by these 1980s icons.

PART II: For questions 5–10, read the first part of an article on the relationship between food and body smell and decide if the statements below are True (A), False (B), or Not Given (C) according to the article. (1 pt. each; 6 pts.)

odor (n): *bad smell*

1 Human body smell is often thought of as a simple matter of hygiene, but it is actually a complex biological signature. While our genetics and hormonal balance provide the foundation for our natural scent, our daily habits also play a transformative role. Beyond just soap and water, one significant factor that influences our body smell is the food we consume. This doesn't just change our general smell; it also changes how others see us. What we eat can actually make us appear more attractive to others.

2 Food changes our body smell in two main ways: through our stomach (gut) and our skin. When you eat, bacteria in your stomach break down the food. This process releases gases. These gases are "volatile," which means they can travel easily. They leave your body through your mouth, which causes bad breath. Research shows that about one-third of adults in the world experience bad breath, and the food they eat is a major reason for this. The second way involves your skin. After your body breaks down food, the chemical parts of that food travel through your blood. Some of these chemicals come out of your body when you sweat. It is a common mistake to think that sweat smells bad on its own. In fact, sweat has no smell. The odor happens when sweat meets the bacteria living on your skin. These bacteria "eat" the sweat and create a smell.

3 So why do some foods smell worse? Different foods contain different chemicals. The foods that create the strongest smells usually contain sulfur. You can find sulfur in foods like garlic and onions. Interestingly, some studies suggest that even though these foods have a strong smell, they might actually make a person more attractive to others in certain situations. Broccoli, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower are healthy foods. However, they contain sulfur compounds. These compounds can smell like rotten eggs. When they move through the blood and mix with bacteria on the skin, they can make sweat smell stronger. Foods such as garlic and onions can also change the smell of our sweat and breath. When the body breaks them down, they turn into strong-smelling chemicals.

4 Surprisingly, research shows that garlic may make the body smell more attractive. In one study, 42 men wore pads under their arms for 12 hours. Some men ate a small amount of garlic, some ate a lot, and some took garlic supplements. Then, 82 women smelled the pads and rated them. Men who ate a lot of garlic were seen as more attractive. However, men who ate little garlic did not cause such a reaction. Men who took garlic supplements were also rated as attractive.

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
5. Using quality hygiene products can prevent bad body smell better than soap and water.	A	B	C
6. Sweat is naturally odorless until it interacts with microorganisms on the surface of the body.	A	B	C
7. Eating onions causes a stronger change in body odor than eating garlic.	A	B	C
8. Some vegetables can make a person's sweat smell stronger even though they are good for the body.	A	B	C
9. In the garlic study, men who ate a small amount of garlic were rated as being "attractive."	A	B	C
10. Eating a lot of garlic changes a person's body odor more quickly than taking garlic supplements.	A	B	C

PART III: For questions 11–15, read the rest of the article on the relationship between food and body smell. Then complete the summary with ONE WORD from the text below. DO NOT change the words and pay attention to spelling, as any mistakes will be penalized. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

5 In general, eating more fruit and vegetables can improve body smell. A study conducted in Australia in 2017 showed that men who ate more fruit and vegetables smelled better. Their scent was described as fruity, floral, and sweet. The same study also found that slightly yellow skin resulting from foods like carrots, tomatoes, pumpkins, and papayas was seen as more attractive. Diets that include some fat, meat, eggs, and tofu were also linked to better-smelling sweat. Diets high in carbohydrates produced the least attractive smells.

6 Alcohol, especially when people drink a lot and often, can cause bad smells. It can affect both the stomach and the sweat glands. When the liver breaks down alcohol, it produces a chemical called acetaldehyde. This chemical has a strong smell, like stale alcohol. Alcohol also makes the body lose water and reduces saliva in the mouth. This allows more bacteria to stay in the mouth, which can cause bad breath to last longer. One study found that people who drank alcohol every day were more likely to complain about bad breath. They also had higher levels of strong-smelling sulfur compounds in their breath. Another study compared men who drank beer with men who drank water. The researchers found that men who drank beer were more attractive—but only to mosquitoes.

7 Caffeine in coffee and tea can also affect body smell. It can stimulate sweat glands, especially in areas like the armpits. More sweat creates a better environment for bacteria, which can lead to stronger body odor. Some studies have even found caffeine in sweat. However, scientists do not know if caffeine itself actually changes body odor.

8 Scientists say smell plays an important role in how people interact. Like other mammals, humans use scent in social situations. However, smell is only one factor. How people look, speak, and behave is also very important. Because of this, it is very difficult to study smell alone. Overall, researchers agree that there is no simple rule about how food affects body odor. Different foods can have different effects on different people. Many smell-related chemicals are still not well understood, but scientists believe they do affect how we smell.

SUMMARY

What we eat and drink plays a significant role in how we smell. Generally, a diet **(11)** _____ in fruit and vegetables is linked to a more pleasant body smell. Beyond scent, certain vegetables like carrots and pumpkins can even improve physical attractiveness by giving the **(12)** _____ a healthy, yellowish glow. A diet heavy in carbohydrates tends to produce less **(13)** _____ odors, while including meat, eggs, and tofu in your diet is associated with better-smelling sweat. Conversely, alcohol can negatively **(14)** _____ personal scent. Alcohol is broken down into a chemical called acetaldehyde and dries out the mouth. This can lead to persistent bad breath. Caffeine can stimulate sweat glands, which encourages the growth of bacteria that cause body odor. While scent is a key factor in **(15)** _____ interaction, it works alongside appearance and behavior. Though many smell-related chemicals are not fully understood yet, scientists agree they play a key role in our personal scent.

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PART IV: For questions 16–20, read the text below and choose the best answer (A–D) for each question. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

1 In the 1970s, the Kodak company was the king of photography. Their famous slogan was: "You press the button; we do the rest." This meant that customers only had to take the photo, and Kodak would handle the complicated film development and printing process. In 1973, a 23-year-old electrical engineer named Steve Sasson joined the company. Back then, photography was a slow process. You had to buy rolls of film, take your pictures, and then pay a laboratory to develop them using chemicals. Steve found this process annoying. He loved science fiction shows like *Star Trek* and wondered if it was possible to capture images electronically, without using any film at all.

2 To test his idea, Steve built a strange-looking machine. Because he had no official budget for the project, he had to "borrow" parts from around the office. He used a lens from an old movie camera and an audio cassette recorder to store the data. The finished device was heavy, weighing about 3.6 kg, and looked like a metal toaster with a lens attached to it.

3 In December 1975, Steve was ready for the first test. He asked a colleague named Joy Marshall to sit for a portrait. He pressed the button, and the image was captured in a fraction of a second. However, the camera then had to transfer that data to the cassette tape, which took 23 seconds. To see the result, Steve had to connect the recorder to a special playback machine and a television. At first, the image was distorted and Joy's face looked like a mess of static. But after Steve fixed a few wires, a clear black-and-white digital image appeared on the screen for the first time in history.

4 When Steve demonstrated the camera to the managers at Kodak, they were not happy. They were worried that a camera without film would destroy their business. They asked him many questions, such as "Why would anyone want to view their photos on a TV screen?" and "What is wrong with paper prints?" They didn't see the digital camera as the future; they saw it as a threat.

5 Steve tried to explain that the technology would improve. He used a concept called Moore's Law, which says that computers get twice as powerful every two years. He predicted that it would take about 15 to 20 years for digital cameras to become good enough for regular people to use. He was exactly right. Kodak released its first consumer digital camera in 1995, almost twenty years after Steve built his prototype.

6 Although Kodak eventually struggled because it stuck with film for too long, Steve Sasson became a hero of the digital age. He spent his entire career at Kodak and eventually received the National Medal of Technology. In 1998, while on vacation at a national park, he saw hundreds of tourists using digital cameras to take photos. That's when he realized his "toaster with a lens" had changed the world forever, making photography easier and faster for everyone.

16. What was Steve Sasson's initial motivation for inventing the digital camera?

A. A desire to help Kodak dominate the electronics market
B. Dissatisfaction with the inefficiency and technical demands of film photography
C. A direct requirement from his supervisors to replace the "Press the Button" slogan
D. To prove that Moore's Law can be used in photography as well as in computing

17. The writer mentions Steve's interest in *Star Trek* because _____.

A. he used parts from Star Trek movie sets to build his first prototype
B. he wanted to create a camera that could send images through space
C. he was influenced by futuristic concepts rather than existing industry practices
D. he was more interested in television production than in photography

18. Which best describes the internal conflict Kodak had over Steve's invention?

A. The technology was too expensive to produce compared to the "toaster" prototype.
B. The device was too heavy and bulky for the average consumer to carry.
C. The invention directly challenged their ecosystem of film, chemicals, and paper.
D. Managers did not believe that 23 seconds was fast enough to transfer data.

19. How did Steve Sasson explain to managers that his invention would be important in the future?

A. By demonstrating that his prototype was already better than 1995 cameras
B. By arguing that Joy Marshall's distorted image was a new form of art
C. By showing that the "borrowed" parts made the camera cheaper to manufacture
D. By mentioning the idea that computer power increases quickly over time

20. Which statement best summarizes the text?

A. Kodak gave Sasson a medal of technology even though they hated his invention.
B. Kodak invented the technology for the digital age but failed to adapt to the new age.
C. The "toaster with a lens" was built in a film factory but could only be viewed on a television.
D. Sasson stayed at Kodak for his entire career although his bosses rejected his greatest idea.

LANGUAGE USE

PART I: For questions 1–5, read the text below and choose the correct answer (A–D) to fill in the gaps. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

In many countries, students feel stress when they have exams. However, in East Asian countries like China and South Korea, this pressure is often much higher than in Western countries.

In China and South Korea, education **(1)** ___ as the most important path to a successful future. Hence, many parents believe that a good degree is the only way to get a high-status job. Because of this, students are under a lot of pressure from their families to be at the top of their class. **(2)** ___ for this stress is a single, life-changing exam: the *Gaokao* in China and the *Suneung* in South Korea. These tests are so important that the whole country often becomes quiet on exam day to help students focus.

The daily routine of a student in East Asia is very different from that of a student in the West. A student in the UK or the USA might finish school at 3:00 pm and go to sports practice, **(3)** ___ many Chinese and Korean students go to "cram schools" (known as *Hagwons* in Korea). They often study there until 10:00 pm or even midnight. This means they may study for 12 to 14 hours every day, leaving **(4)** ___ time for sleep, hobbies, or exercise.

Although this system helps East Asian students get some of the highest test scores in the world, it has a negative side. Many students suffer from high levels of anxiety and exhaustion. In recent years, governments in these countries have tried to reduce the pressure by limiting homework, but the competition remains very high because there are only **(5)** ___ spots at the best universities.

1. A. considers	**B.** is considering	**C.** is considered	**D.** have been considered
2. A. One consequence	**B.** Thus,	**C.** What's more,	**D.** A major reason
3. A. whereas	**B.** because	**C.** resulting in	**D.** like
4. A. no	**B.** more	**C.** a few	**D.** little
5. A. any	**B.** a few	**C.** not much	**D.** a

PART II: For questions 6–10, read the situations below and complete each response with the best answer (A-D). (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

Situation: A neighbor comes to the fence and sees your plants are all brown and dry.
She approaches and says: "It hasn't rained for weeks! Those flowers **(6)** ___ daily if you want them to live."
A. should water
B. need to be water
C. must be watered
D. can't be watered

Situation: A fashion designer comes to the studio and touches a very cheap-looking fabric.
He says: "This quality is terrible! We **(7)** ___ this for more than $20."
A. need to sell
B. have been sold
C. can't sell
D. shouldn't selling

Situation: An art critic comes into the gallery and sees a painting that looks exactly like a Picasso.
The critic says: "The brushwork is perfect. This masterpiece **(8)** ___ to a professional, not an amateur."
A. belong
B. has to be belonged
C. must belong
D. can't belong

Situation: A pilot has successfully landed a plane in a potato field after an engine failure. He is now explaining the emergency to the police on the ground.
He says: "It was a crisis. I **(9)** ___ the plane at the nearest airport immediately. However, I was too far from one."
A. landed
B. didn't need to land
C. can't land
D. had to land

Situation: A surgeon has just finished a difficult operation on a patient's stomach. She is explaining the recovery rules.
She says: "The surgery was a success, but the patient **(10)** ___ anything for the next 24 hours under no circumstances because her stomach has to be empty for some time to start working properly."
A. should eat
B. mustn't eat
C. could eat
D. hasn't eaten

VOCABULARY

PART I: For questions 1–5, read the text below and choose the best option from the box (A–G) to complete the blanks. There are TWO EXTRA options you don't need. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

A. disposal	**B.** priority	**C.** conflict	**D.** soil	**E.** species	**F.** aspect	**G.** recovery

In the world of conservation, a new and controversial phenomenon is emerging: de-extinction. Using precise genetic engineering, scientists are attempting to "bring back" **(1) ___** that have been extinct for centuries, such as the Woolly Mammoth or the Passenger Pigeon.

The overall picture is complex. Supporters argue that bringing back these animals is crucial for the **(2) ___** of the damaged ecosystems. For example, scientists forecast that reintroducing the Mammoth to the Arctic could help keep the ground frozen, which would minimize the release of greenhouse gases from the **(3) ___**. In this sense, de-extinction is viewed as a tool to fight climate change.

However, many experts are worried about the consequences. They argue that under the current circumstances, the **(4) ___** should be the protection of endangered animals that are still alive today. There is a risk that "revived" species could act as invasive, causing unintended damage to local plants and marine life. Furthermore, the legal status of these lab-grown animals is unclear. Who owns a Mammoth? Is it a wild animal or a product of trade?

Critics suggest that instead of "playing God," we should develop better methods for the **(5) ___** of waste. For example, instead of simply dumping trash into landfills or oceans, we need more controlled ways to get rid of it. Also, it is important to stop the hunting of elephants for ivory and the illegal trade in exotic skins to protect endangered animals. In conclusion, while de-extinction sounds like science fiction, it forces us to have a serious discussion about the future of our coastlines, forests, and the very definition of nature.

PART II: For questions 6–10, read the text below and choose the best option (A–E) to fill in the gaps. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)

Wind power is a cornerstone of the global transition to clean energy, as it uses the natural movement of air to **(6)** ___ electricity to millions of homes and businesses. The process begins when wind turbines capture the kinetic energy of the wind and **(7)** ___ it into mechanical power, which a generator then transforms into electrical energy.

Because of their size and the need for consistent airflow, many wind farms are located in **(8)** ___ coastal or mountainous regions away from residential areas. However, the implementation of wind farms is rarely without debate. While many embrace the technology, some local communities **(9)** ___ the installation of turbines due to concerns about noise or visual impact on the landscape.

Despite these challenges, engineers continue to **(10)** ___ and refine turbine designs—making them taller, quieter, and more cost-effective—to ensure that wind remains a part of our energy future.

6. A. consume	**B.** adapt	**C.** supply	**D.** afford	**E.** reduce
7. A. export	**B.** invest	**C.** introduce	**D.** convert	**E.** create
8. A. remote	**B.** sensitive	**C.** domestic	**D.** aware	**E.** opposite
9. A. adjust	**B.** trust	**C.** insist	**D.** claim	**E.** reject
10. A. seem	**B.** admit	**C.** alter	**D.** disappoint	**E.** occur

WRITING **___/20 pts.**

Choose ONE of the topics below and write a well-organized opinion essay of around 200–220 words. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. Please be advised that your essay will be checked for plagiarism and if plagiarism or AI-generated content is detected in your writing, you will receive zero (0) points.

- Do you believe that failure is a necessary step in order to succeed in business?
  OR
- Do you agree that people in modern society have become less polite?
  OR
- Do you believe that reading books is still important in the age of digital entertainment?