

T.C. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
İDV Özel Bilkent High School
English High School Entrance Examination
Sample Questions

PART 1: LANGUAGE

(26 points)

Grammar Section

Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that correctly fills each gap.

1. My friends and I _____ to a summer camp every year.
A. am go B. going C. go D. will go
2. The dance team _____ in the conference hall at the moment.
A. is practicing B. was practicing C. is practice D. practiced
3. How _____ sugar do you take in your tea?
A. many B. much C. any D. little
4. That documentary was the _____ movie so far; I really enjoyed it.
A. very interesting B. too interesting C. more interesting D. most interesting
5. Children _____ eat a lot of candy often get bad teeth.
A. which B. who C. where D. whose
6. I used to _____ early in the morning.
A. got up B. get up C. getting up D. gets up
7. Sam: How long has Mathew been working here?
Amanda: He _____ here for five years now.
A. be B. has been C. were D. are
8. Rome _____ by hundreds of tourists every day.
A. is visited B. was visited C. visited D. is visiting
9. I prefer _____ fruit cake to chocolate cake.
A. eat B. to eating C. eats D. eating
10. Peter: Has John told his parents that he's getting married yet?
Luke: Yes, he said that he _____ them the news two days ago.
A. has told B. tells C. had told D. tell
11. Slow down or we're going to have an accident. You _____ drive so fast.
A. have to B. shouldn't C. must D. won't
12. My parents _____ their sitting room painted.
A. let B. had C. made D. helped
13. Tom: Where have you been? I _____ for ages.
Marie: Sorry I'm late...I missed the bus.
A. have waited B. waited C. was waiting D. have been waiting

Vocabulary Section

Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that correctly fills in each gap.

TEXT 1: The African Grey Parrot

Alex, an African grey parrot has amazed scientists with his language abilities. The _____(14) bird can understand and use more than 50 different English words. Many African parrots are able to repeat words and sounds they hear, like the sound of laughter or a ringing phone. However, Alex's _____(15) show that parrots can actually use language , not just repeat it.

Unfortunately, because parrots are so intelligent, they often get bored. Dr. Irene Pepper, a psychologist who works with Alex, created a program in which the parrot could _____(16) from four activities - watching a video, listening to music, seeing pictures or playing a game. In the beginning, Alex was _____(17) and played with the system, but then he got tired of it. The psychologist _____(18) to get the parrot interested again by changing the topic. Another grey parrot who has been in the news is N'kisi, from New York. N'kisi has an active vocabulary of almost a thousand words and he is even _____(19) of asking questions.

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 14. A. clever | B. anxious | C. helpful | D. excited |
| 15. A. abilities | B. guesses | C. imagination | D. interests |
| 16. A. borrow | B. choose | C. investigate | D. arrive |
| 17. A. frustrated | B. popular | C. curious | D. threatened |
| 18. A. managed | B. realized | C. worried | D. explained |
| 19. A. required | B. admired | C. able | D. capable |

TEXT 2: Animals in the City

Many animals live in cities. In some cities, you see birds, insects, mice and other small _____(20) every day. But sometimes, big animals come into cities to find food and this leads to all kinds of problems.

One night in December 2011, a bear came into the city of Vancouver in Canada. It _____(21) through the city streets past houses, shops and offices until it found some food in garbage bins outside a restaurant. In the morning, someone saw the bear and called the police. The police _____(22) the bear, put it in a truck and moved it to the mountains outside the city. Luckily, the bear was moved before it had the _____(23) to hurt anyone. But what happens in other countries when big animals come into cities? While it is unusual to see a bear in downtown Vancouver, in some cities around the world you can see big animals on the city streets every day.

Big animals usually come into cities because of the huge amounts of food available there. In Cape Town, South Africa baboons come into the city when they are hungry. They eat fruit from trees and even go into houses and take food from cupboards and fridges which causes a lot of _____(24). Baboons are strong animals and they are a real _____(25) to people and their property. But the city can be dangerous for baboons too. Sometimes, cars and buses kill baboons in accidents. _____(26), human food is very bad for the baboons' teeth because it has a lot of sugar.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 20. A. characters | B. creatures | C. evidence | D. partners |
| 21. A. protested | B. happened | C. discovered | D. wandered |
| 22. A. arranged | B. caught | C. continued | D. explained |
| 23. A. opportunity | B. hope | C. offer | D. influence |
| 24. A. protection | B. reasons | C. damage | D. support |
| 25. A. danger | B. show | C. case | D. experience |
| 26. A. However | B. Although | C. Especially | D. Additionally |

PART II: READING

(10 points)

Read the text below and answer questions 27-36 by circling the best answer (A, B, C or D).

The Life of Jane Goodall

- On the morning of July 14, 1960, Jane Goodall arrived on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika in Gombe National Park, Tanzania. She had brought a tent, a cup without a handle, a pair of binoculars and her mother. A group of local men met the strange pair of women and helped carry their camping gear. Then, around 5 p.m., somebody reported that they had seen a chimpanzee. Straight away, Jane set off into the forest to find her first chimp.
- As a young woman, Jane Goodall had no scientific qualifications but this didn't stop her from following her childhood dream of studying chimpanzees in Africa. She had set out to study the animals and find out how they really lived. After many months of difficult work, she made three surprising discoveries: chimpanzees ate meat, they made and used tools to get food, and they each had unique personalities.
- Every evening, Jane wrote her findings in a diary and she began to publish articles in journals and magazines such as National Geographic. After a while, scientists and academics started reading her studies and Jane was offered a place at a university. After 5 more years of research, she became Doctor Jane Goodall in 1966. Her work was also making her famous. There was a film documentary made about her life called "Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees" (1963) and then the first of many books called "My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees" was published in (1969).
- During the seventies, Tanzania became a dangerous place to work. It is on the border of four different countries and there was fighting between soldiers and rebels. Many foreigners fled the area but Jane stayed. In the end, she needed a military escort in order to continue her work. In one of her diaries from this period, she notices that chimpanzees can also be violent: 'I thought the chimps were nicer than we are. But time has revealed that they are not. They can be just as awful.'
- A different problem developed in Tanzania in the 1980s. The human population in the region was increasing which caused deforestation and loss of habitat for the chimpanzees. As a result of this, there were only about a hundred chimpanzees living in Gombe National Park by the end of the decade. Jane

realized that something had to be done to help chimpanzees and humans live together so she started helping the local community to grow more trees in the region.

6. After 1989, Jane left Tanzania and Gombe National Park in order to do other work. Firstly, she started travelling and giving lectures. She protested against chimpanzees being used in medical research laboratories. She also set up sanctuaries – special parks for chimpanzees which had been captured or were orphans because of the trade in chimpanzee meat - so that they could stay in a safe place.

7. Nowadays, she spends about 300 days a year giving interviews, talks and lectures, meeting with government officials and raising money for the Jane Goodall Institute which continues her research. She has very little spare time left but she still spends part of every year in the forest in Gombe National Park, watching her chimpanzees.

27. In paragraph 1, line 3, the word **“gear”** means (1 point)
- A. Food and supplies for cooking
 - B. Equipment and things needed for camping
 - C. Clothes and shoes for walking
 - D. Tools used for studying animals
28. What was Jane Goodall determined to do since she was young? (1 point)
- A. Write books about forests
 - B. Teach children about Africa
 - C. Study chimpanzees in the wild
 - D. Travel around the world with her mother
29. How did she start working at a university? (1 point)
- A. She studied biology at school
 - B. She met a professor in Tanzania
 - C. She became famous after a documentary
 - D. She published research that gained attention
30. In paragraph 4, line 2, the word **“fled”** means (1 point)
- A. left
 - B. fought
 - C. lived in
 - D. loved
31. In paragraph 4, line 5, the word **“they”** means (1 point)
- A. soldiers
 - B. rebels
 - C. chimpanzees
 - D. foreigners
32. What caused a problem for chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in the 1980s? (1 point)
- A. People started feeding the chimpanzees too much
 - B. The chimpanzees started fighting each other
 - C. Human population growth caused deforestation
 - D. There were too many tourists in the park

33. After 1989, Jane left her work in Gombe National park and started (1 point)
- A. studying other kinds of animals around the world.
 - B. using chimpanzees for medical research.
 - C. capturing chimpanzees and putting them in parks.
 - D. creating safe places for chimpanzees to live.
34. What is the main idea of the text? (1 point)
- A. Jane Goodall's life and work
 - B. Love of animals and nature
 - C. We need to protect chimpanzees
 - D. How chimpanzees live
35. Why were Jane's discoveries in paragraph 2 surprising to scientists? (1 point)
- A. Scientists believed chimpanzees could not survive in forests.
 - B. No one thought chimpanzees had such advanced behaviour.
 - C. People thought chimpanzees were dangerous animals.
 - D. It was believed chimpanzees lived alone in trees.
36. What helped Jane Goodall become known by scientists and the public? (1 point)
- A. She gave lectures at universities before going to Africa.
 - B. She wrote a book about her childhood in Tanzania.
 - C. She worked with government officials to promote chimpanzee tourism.
 - D. Her diary entries were published in magazines and a documentary was made.

PART III: WRITING

(24 points)

After reading about Jane's love for nature and animals, **explain whether or not you think it is important to care for nature and animals**. Write a response giving examples from the text and your own experiences.

Your response should be between **150-200 words**. You will be marked on your ability to

- respond appropriately, and in detail to the question,
- effectively organize and express your ideas and feelings, and
- use language (grammar and vocabulary) accurately.

Your text should be double spaced and indented, and have correct punctuation, capitalization and spelling.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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Answer Key

PART 1: Language Section

Grammar Section	Vocabulary Section
1. C	14. B
2. A	15. A
3. B	16. B
4. D	17. C
5. B	18. A
6. B	19. D
7. B	20. B
8. A	21. D
9. D	22. B
10. C	23. A
11. B	24. C
12. B	25. A
13. D	26. D

PART II: Reading Section

- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. D
- 30. A
- 31. C
- 32. C
- 33. D
- 34. A
- 35. B
- 36. D

PART III: Writing

WRITING CRITERIA		(Writing a Personal Response)
8	24 23 22	The text is easy to read and understand. The author responds in detail and appropriately to the essay prompt and opinions are supported by examples and illustrations. The essay is coherent and clearly and logically organized and cohesive devices are used accurately and add clarity to the essay. The essay uses appropriate grammar accurately and contains a wide range of descriptive vocabulary effectively; occasional errors do not interfere with communication . The essay meets all task requirements for format (double-spacing, indentation) and word limit (150-200 words). The student has correct punctuation, capitalization and spelling.
7	21 20 19	
6	18 17 16	The text is generally easy to read and understand. The author responds appropriately to the essay prompt and opinions are generally supported by examples and illustrations. The essay is generally coherent and well organized and a limited range of cohesive devices are used accurately . The essay usually has good use of a basic range of grammar and descriptive vocabulary which is generally accurate ; there are some errors , but they do not impede communication. The essay meets most task requirements for format (double-spacing, indentation) and word limit (150-200 words). The student has generally correct punctuation, capitalization and/or spelling.
5	15 14 13	
4	12 11 10	The student is able to present a text which is difficult to read and understand in places. The student responds to the essay prompt although the essay may lack detail and some ideas may be inappropriate or irrelevant. The essay has some organization of information and ideas and a limited range of cohesive devices are used, though not always appropriately . The essay has a basic range of grammar and vocabulary with some inappropriate choices ; there are some errors which impede communication at times. The essay meets some of the task requirements for format (double-spacing, indentation) and/or word limit (150-200). The student has some problems with punctuation, capitalization and/or spelling, which impedes communication at times.
3	9 8 7	
2	6 5 4	The student makes only a limited attempt to respond. The student makes a minimal response to the essay prompt and the essay expresses few ideas/ minimal information. Ideas are often inappropriate or irrelevant. The essay lacks organization and basic cohesive devices are either not used or are used incorrectly . The author has difficulty using a minimal range of grammar and vocabulary; there are many errors which impede communication. The essay meets few of the requirements for format (double-spacing, indentation) and/or word limit (150-200). Punctuation, capitalization and/or spelling are problematic and impede communication.
1	3 2 1	
0	0	The student does not reach a standard described by any of the descriptors below. The essay is incomprehensible due to vocabulary errors and/or grammar and/or is an insufficient sample to mark and/or does not fulfill the task and/or is significantly below the word limit and/or is totally illegible.