



HALIÇ UNIVERSITY  
2021-2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

## HEPPTTEST – SPRING

First Name	
Last Name	
Student ID Number	
Signature	

Duration	SESSION 1: Test (100 mins) SESSION 2: Writing (60 mins) SESSION 3: Speaking (5-10 mins)
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Listening		TOTAL	
Reading			
Use of Language			
Writing			
Speaking			

Rules and Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- You cannot leave the exam room during the listening part and the last 10 minutes of the exam.</li><li>- No dictionaries and no smart devices (smartphone, tablet, watch, earphone etc.) are allowed.</li><li>- You must use a pencil when doing the exam. You cannot share your eraser.</li><li>- You must sign the exam attendance sheet. If not, your exam will not be marked.</li><li>- There are 60 questions and 9 pages.</li></ul>
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HEPPTTEST



SESSION I

PART I LISTENING

LISTENING I

Listen to the lecture about screenwriting and choose the correct answer for the questions below.

1. According to the speaker, what is the biggest difference between a screenplay and a novel?
  - a) Everything should be connected in a screenplay.
  - b) A novel should follow an order.
  - c) A screenplay is longer and much more detailed.
  - d) Characters develop through action and dialogue in a novel.
2. Everything you say in a screenplay has to be connected to everything else in the screenplay.
  - a) True
  - b) False
3. What do people discuss about the movie after seeing it?
  - a) Feelings
  - b) Conclusion
  - c) Synopsis
  - d) Consistency
4. According to the speaker, which of the following is the most important in a movie?
  - a) Chronological order
  - b) Psychological order
  - c) Dramatic order
  - d) Logical order
5. The audience is the main character in a story.
  - a) True
  - b) False
6. According to the speaker, what makes directors so successful?
  - a) Knowing the characters
  - b) Satisfying audiences' expectations
  - c) Ending the movie in a dramatic way
  - d) Giving importance to the leading actor
7. Why does the speaker say "And why is she stopping? Well she's stopping because we need time, the audience needs time to catch up with the story."
  - a) to give an example to an effective scene
  - b) to show how the audience's aspect is important
  - c) to illustrate a successful timing in a scene
  - d) to give an example of a director's perspective



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8. What does the speaker mainly discuss?
- a) How to write a successful screenplay
  - b) Where to start writing a screenplay
  - c) What are good questions to ask about a movie
  - d) Why people feel good after watching a horror movie
9. According to the speaker, who is the most important stakeholder in a movie-making process?
- a) Leading character
  - b) Screenwriter
  - c) Director
  - d) Audience
10. Why does the speaker give horror film examples?
- a) To give an example to how the mood of the audience could be improved
  - b) To show how psychology is used to maximize audience satisfaction
  - c) To illustrate how audience expectations could be increased
  - d) To display how the negative thoughts of the audience disappear

### LISTENING II

Listen to the lecture about stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination and answer the questions below.

11. The speaker counts age, gender, race and height as distinctive attributes.
- a) True
  - b) False
12. What are 'mental beliefs overgeneralized to a group' called?
- a) Stereotypes
  - b) Inter-group interactions
  - c) In-group bias
  - d) Externalized action
13. What is it called when someone has 'an unjustifiable attitude towards someone based on their membership in a group'?
- a) Discrimination
  - b) Prejudice
  - c) Internal social conflict
  - d) Illusory correlation
14. A person may immediately dislike their new older neighbor by ...
- a) displaying externalized attitudes
  - b) Internalizing negative stereotypes
  - c) Internalizing positive stereotypes
  - d) Internalizing compulsory biases



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15. Implicit association test demonstrates if people have ...
- a) experienced discriminatory action
  - b) positive associations
  - c) prejudice towards older people
  - d) negative associations
16. According to the speaker, what can be done in order to reduce negative attitudes?
- a) forming relationships with different groups
  - b) reading books on discriminatory behaviour
  - c) accepting everybody as they are
  - d) forming relationships with only one group
17. What is 'a negative action towards a group' called?
- a) scapegoating
  - b) discrimination
  - c) imagined social interaction
  - d) confirmation bias
18. Which of the following statements is true according to the lecture?
- a) Strong ties with a group increase discrimination.
  - b) People may not be aware of their prejudices.
  - c) Sexism is a bigger problem in minority populations
  - d) Unconscious prejudices cannot be identified.
19. Certain forms of prejudice and discrimination are culturally acceptable.
- a) True
  - b) False
20. Why do prejudice and discrimination exist according to the lecture?
- a) due to politicians
  - b) due to social learning
  - c) due to private schools
  - d) due to historical context





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24. What does “They” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- a) human illness or food spoilage
  - b) beneficial microorganisms
  - c) unwanted germs
  - d) listeria and shigella
25. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
- a) different types of biotechnology
  - b) the benefits of plant breeding
  - c) achievements in food production
  - d) potential food safety problems
26. Which paragraph gives an example to the functions of helpful microorganisms?
- a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4
27. Which of the following is a reason for the development of biotechnology?
- a) to reduce emissions of the farming process
  - b) to improve the standards of the farmers
  - c) to make food available to everyone
  - d) to create more profits for farmers
28. Which of the following is mentioned as a technique used by biotechnologists?
- a) Traditional food fermentation
  - b) Using natural fertilizers
  - c) Formulating organic seeds
  - d) Improving the appearance of drinks
29. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?
- a) Biotechnology produces new plants that did not exist before.
  - b) Unmodified soybeans can cause allergies in some humans.
  - c) Scientists are trying to produce meat rich in calories.
  - d) Researchers are working on traditional methods of farming.
30. Which of the following could be a slogan for a company that uses modified products?
- a) Better ingredients, better food
  - b) Don't be mean, Eat your beans.
  - c) Just say NO, to GMO
  - d) Support locally-grown food



## HEPPTEST

### READING II

Read the following text and answer the questions according to the text.

1. Michael Rubino was a regular guy. A forty-year-old truck driver, outgoing and simple. Through his deliveries, Rubino had many friends. He was engaged and was caring for his elderly mother. The story of Michael Rubino is also the tale of many other tax protests in middle-income communities in California where local politicians did not support the tax protests.
2. In November 1964, Rubino received a notice that his property taxes had increased by six hundred dollars. At that time, apartments in Alhambra were renting for eighty dollars a month. With a group of friends, Rubino organized a protest meeting with over one thousand homeowners whose taxes had also extremely increased. Outside, one thousand more protesters were caught in a three-mile-long traffic jam around the meeting site. Inside, public officials faced boos of disapproval.
3. Rubino claimed that he was offered a government job if he would end protest activities, but he refused. A week and a half later, Rubino led one thousand demonstrators in a caravan of buses to confront the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Rubino shouted to the officials, "When an Italian gets his temper up, look out!" After a passionate and emotional speech, Rubino fainted. As his fiancée rushed to his side, the crowd called out, "What have you done to **him**?" The demonstrators then booed the county assessor and the supervisors. Then the protest ended, and the buses left.
4. Those buses, however, were the start of Michael Rubino's problems. He had hired one hundred of them and had personally guaranteed to pay the bill. Fewer than expected had bought tickets, however. The bill for the buses and other expenses left Rubino with a debt of over seven thousand dollars. The leader of the movement to save people's homes was forced to sell his own house.
5. Although Rubino organized one more large protest meeting, public pressure did not result in lower property tax bills. Activists then formed a group called "Property and Homeowners of the San Gabriel Valley". The group later gathered signatures and campaigned for Proposition 13. Looking back over his efforts to reduce property taxes, Rubino thought: "I wouldn't say I was a failure, no. I've said this a couple of times to certain people I know and they said, 'No, Mike, you were never a failure because from what you did Proposition 13, which provided tax advantages to business, came about.'
6. A year after the tax protest, Rubino was elected to the Alhambra town council; a decade later he was chosen as mayor. Then, he was accused of hitting a politician. Later, he was convicted of accepting a bribe from an ambulance operator, who was actually an undercover police officer. Rubino was forced to resign. Shortly before his sentencing, his mother died. A sixty-year-old bachelor, Rubino wept as the judge sent him to a prison.
7. Today, middle Americans speak little about their former mayor in Alhambra. (I) They watch uneasily as thousands of Chinese immigrants bring their savings to Alhambra, buying new apartments and opening seafood restaurants. (II) Chinese restaurants are almost always among the few places open on public holidays like Thanksgiving and Christmas. (III) Michael Rubino and the local residents of Alhambra share the same fate. Their worlds have become as incomprehensible as Chinatown. (IV) They had to live in strange, foreign surroundings that they cannot control.







HEPPTEST

PART III USE of LANGUAGE

CLOZE TEST I

Read the following passage and choose the best option to fill in the blanks.

CHEMISTRY

Over the past century, chemistry has made great contributions to our understanding of the physical and biological world. Most of the items in our daily lives involve chemical processing. Indeed, even our own bodies 41..... as chemical machines, now that molecular biology has removed the boundary between chemistry and biology. The chemical laboratory has become the center for 42..... knowledge. Also, it has become the center to control chemicals used in thousands of commercial 43..... Many of these chemicals are 44....., but others might cause damage to human health and the environment.

Since the age of alchemy, some chemicals have demonstrated dangerous properties. 45....., special techniques are required for handling them safely. We also know now that many more are poisonous. 46....., the chemical hazards in many laboratories were not accepted by people working there. As a result, the "safety first" rule was not fully appreciated. During the "heroic age" of chemistry, death in laboratories 47..... widely. "If you want to become a chemist, you have to ruin your health. 48..... does not ruin his health will not get anywhere in Chemistry" said August Kekulé in 1890. 49....., institutions have made chemical laboratories accountable for providing safe working environments for the staff. The "old days" of easy-going attitudes toward laboratory safety are over! Laboratories have become 50..... safe places to work.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 41. a) may be viewed  | b) should be viewed | c) have to be viewed | d) must be viewed |
| 42. a) acquired       | b) acquiring        | c) acquires          | d) acquire        |
| 43. a) attempts       | b) marks            | c) processes         | d) findings       |
| 44. a) beneficial     | b) rational         | c) threatening       | d) harmful        |
| 45. a) As             | b) Prior to         | c) Because           | d) Therefore      |
| 46. a) Until recently | b) Today            | c) From now on       | d) Since          |
| 47. a) accept         | b) is accepted      | c) accepted          | d) was accepted   |
| 48. a) Whoever        | b) Whatever         | c) Whenever          | d) Whatsoever     |
| 49. a) Likewise       | b) Although         | c) In case           | d) In contrast    |
| 50. a) hilarious      | b) flexible         | c) secure            | d) conservative   |



CLOZE TEST II

Read the following passage and choose the best option to fill in the blanks.

The need to belong is a major element of our well-being. When this need is not met, we experience psychological discomfort. The need to belong is innate. This means we were not taught that belonging was important. We were born feeling this way. 51....., we did not learn it. Researchers 52..... that our need to belong may be evolutionary. For example, humans were hunters and gatherers in the past. In those days, a group of humans would have 53..... one person to survive when a wild animal attacked. Humans who had strong group relationships had more chances of survival. The need to belong is a human need 54..... by members of a group. A sense of belonging is a human need, just like the need for food and 55..... It improves your motivation, health, and happiness. When you see your connection to others, you know that all people struggle and have difficult times. You are not alone.

What inspires people 56..... want to be a part of specific groups? In many cases, the need to belong results from sharing some point of unity. For example, teens sharing the same taste in clothing and music might seek each other out to form friendships. Other factors that can lead individuals to take part in groups include pop culture interests, religious 57....., shared goals, and socioeconomic status.

People also spend a great deal of time comparing 58..... to other group members to determine if they fit in an organization. If they know 59..... more, they want to spend more time together. Our need to belong helps us have long-lasting relationships with other people. It is believed that the need for belonging helps people experience friendship and acceptance through family, friends, and other relationships. It has been proved that there is a positive link between a sense of belonging and greater happiness. Yet, an overall reduction in well-being and mental health may 60..... anxiety, depression, or social anxiety.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 51. a) As a consequence   | b) In other words       | c) So that        | d) Whereas                 |
| 52. a) believe            | b) appreciate           | c) interrupt      | d) generate                |
| 53. a) the best chance    | b) a better chance than | c) a good chance  | d) one of the best chances |
| 54. a) will have accepted | b) have been accepted   | c) to be accepted | d) accepted                |
| 55. a) shelter            | b) fault                | c) recollection   | d) feature                 |
| 56. a) when               | b) who                  | c) which          | d) where                   |
| 57. a) believe            | b) believable           | c) beliefs        | d) believers               |
| 58. a) ourselves          | b) yourselves           | c) themselves     | d) himself                 |
| 59. a) all together       | b) anyone at all        | c) all in all     | d) each other              |
| 60. a) result in          | b) become               | c) make           | d) do                      |