

 İSTANBUL BİLGİ UNIVERSITY English Language Programs	Preparatory Program Sample Exit Exam Reading Section	NAME: CLASS: DATE:
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Siblings Relationships: A Brief Analysis

- 1 During childhood, sisters and brothers are a major part of each other’s lives for better or for worse. As adults they may drift apart as they become involved in their careers, marriages and families. But much later in life, after retirement, when the children leave home and parents and sometimes spouses pass away, brothers and sisters often turn to each other for a special closeness and link to the past. “In the stressful, fast-paced world we live in, the sibling relationship becomes for many the only intimate connection that seems to last,” says psychologist Michael Kahn of the University of Hartford. Friends and neighbors may move away, former coworkers are forgotten, marriages break up, but no matter what, our sisters and brothers remain our sisters and brothers.

- 2 The late-life bond between siblings may be especially important to the “Baby Boom” generation, people who were born in the United States from 1946 to 1964 when the birth rate increased dramatically. These people, now in adulthood, average about two or three siblings each. Divorce rates are high among the members of this generation because they have different values from their parents; they do not attach the same level of importance to family as their parents. For the same reason, most of those couples who stayed married decided to have only one or no children. Divorce and having one or no children will force members of this generation to look to their brothers and sisters for support in old age.

- 3 Another important factor in sibling relationships is critical events. Critical events can bring siblings together or deepen an existing gap. Parental sickness or death is a prime example. A study done by the University of Cincinnati showed that siblings engaged in rivalry and conflict were even more torn apart by the death or sickness of a parent. On the other hand, those siblings who had been close since childhood became closer.

- 4 As brothers and sisters advance into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes. Old age is seen as a time to heal wounds. Older people tend to focus more on what they need now than on bad events of the past. As a result, people become more involved with and interested in their siblings as they age. Most elderly people have supportive and friendly dealings and get along very well with their brothers or sisters. Furthermore, with family and career obligations reduced, they have more time for each other. Another reason for increased contact is anxiety regarding a sister’s or brother’s declining health. Many older people like to check in on their siblings to see how they are doing. Siblings also assume special importance as other sources of contact and support weaken. Each of us moves through life with a group of people who supply comfort and nurturance. As we age, the size of this group gradually declines because of death, sickness or moving. Brothers and sisters who may not have been important members of the group earlier in life can become so in old age. And they do more than fill in gaps. The loneliness older people feel cannot be satisfied by just anyone. They want a specific type of relationship, one that only someone who had shared their past could provide.

- 5 This far-reaching link to the past is a powerful bond between siblings in later life. There is a review process we all go through in old age to resolve whether or not we are pleased with our lives. A sibling

can help retrieve a memory more accurately. We can remember some with our spouse or with friends but the only person who goes all the way back is our sister or brother. Only they can help us remember the past events the way they happened. Discussing the past helps us feel the warmth of early family life once again. Furthermore, going back in time with a sister or brother can improve our morale.

- 6 Some of the factors that affect how much contact siblings will have, such as how near they live, are obvious; others are more unexpected. For example, relationships are closer if there is a sister involved. Elderly people most often feel closest to a sister and are more likely to keep in touch through her. Sisters, by tradition, often assume a caretaking and kin-keeping role, especially after the death of their mother. In many situations, two brothers do not talk to each other that much but keep track of each other through their sisters. Researchers have found that the bond between sisters is strongest, followed by the one between sisters and brothers and, last, between brothers.
- 7 Sisters and brothers who live near each other will, as a matter of course, see more of each other. However, proximity is not crucial to a strong relationship later in life. Because of multiple chronic illnesses, people in their 80s and 90s cannot get together that easily. Even so, these siblings seem to evoke positive feelings based on the images or feelings inside. Just the idea that the sibling is alive and that there is someone they can call is comforting, so while contact among siblings may decrease, positive feelings increase.
- 8 Although older people may find comfort in the thought that their siblings are there if they need them, they rarely call each other for help or offer each other instrumental support, such as borrowing money, or help with shopping or cleaning. There are several reasons why siblings do not turn to each other more for instrumental help. First, since they are usually about the same age, they may be equally needy or weak. Another reason is that many people consider their siblings safety nets who will save them after everything else has failed. A son or daughter will almost always be turned to first. It's more acceptable in the society to look up or down the family ladder for help than sideways. Finally, siblings may not turn to each other for help because of hidden rivalry. They may believe that if they need to call on a brother or sister, they are admitting that the other person is a success while they are a failure. Therefore, some people would rather continue on their own than ask their sister or brother for help.

Despite the quarrelling and competition many people associate with the mere mention of their sisters and brothers, many will find unexpected strengths in this relationship in later life. As people age, their siblings become the most important people in their lives. As a result, one sibling may be worth all the friends, colleagues, neighbors a person has.

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Part A: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with information from the text.

1. The baby boom generation becomes dependent on their siblings later in life because _____.
2. Siblings who have a good relationship support each other even more in situations like _____.

Part B: Complete the following summary of paragraph 4.

Siblings get closer when they get older due to several reasons. Firstly, as they age, they do not see each other as rivals because they attach less importance to (3)_____. In addition, siblings can spare time for their relationship thanks to fewer (4)_____. The third reason for this closeness is siblings' worries about (5)_____. Finally, when they lose the people around them, people turn to their siblings instead of other people because (6)_____.

Part C: Answer the following questions according to the information in the text.

7. In addition to helping us remember past events correctly, how may talking about the past with a sibling help us?

8. What prevents siblings at very old ages from seeing each other?

9. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 8 as a reason why older siblings rarely ask each other for favors?
 - a. They prefer to seek help from other family members first.
 - b. Siblings of an old person may not be in good conditions, either.

- c. They get help from other members of the society.
- d. They do not want their sibling to think that they have failed.

10. According to **paragraphs 6&7**, who would have a stronger relationship after losing their parents?

- a. Siblings who live nearby.
- b. Siblings whose mother dies.
- c. Siblings with a chronic illness.
- d. Siblings involving a sister.

 <p>Istanbul Bilgi University English Language Programs</p>	<p>Preparatory Program Sample Exit Exam Listening Section Part A (While-listening) Transcript</p>	<p>NAME: CLASS: DATE:</p>
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Part A. You are going to hear a conversation on “Paul’s problem.” You will hear this conversation only ONCE. Complete the sentences with information from the conversation. You now have 10 seconds to study the questions. (10 seconds of silence)

Delivery time
about 3 mins

Situation: Paul and Mary are talking about Paul’s problem.

Mary: Hey Paul, what are you doing?

Paul: Ah, nothing. I'm just looking up some information on the Internet.

Mary: Like what? Let me see.

Paul: No, no, it's okay. I mean, you know . . .

Mary: Hair loss?? Why are you looking that up?

Paul: Well, you know . . .

Mary: I . . . I mean, your hair is not that bad.

Paul: Ah, there you go. You said it again! I hear it enough from friends, and the people at work, and now from you!

Mary: No. I mean it. You look great.

Paul: You may think so, but not most girls...

Mary: You shouldn’t worry about it. Why are you making it such a big issue? You can solve it simply by wearing hats.

Paul: Oh no. I can’t spend the rest of my life wearing hats!

Mary: Ok then. If you’re not comfortable with that, there are other solutions. What about medical treatment? Did you talk to mom about it? They not only slow down the hair loss, but also help grow new hair.

Paul: Ah, I still don't have believe in medical treatment for hair loss. It’s very new. Noone knows what’s going to happen in 10 years.

Mary: Well, what about accepting the fact that you're just losing your hair?

Paul: I just can't give up hope. I know I shouldn’t care about my appearance that much, but I feel that women just avoid me. I haven’t had a girl friend for a long time. “

Mary: Oh, come on! You hair can’t be the reason! Have you tried any dating apps?

Paul: Yeah! It didn’t work either. I met a few girls, but they stopped answering my calls or messages after the first date.

Mary: Hmm, I wonder why.. Let me have a look at your profile. Maybe I can help. ---- Oh, You can’t be serious, all your pictures are from many years ago, when your hair was a little bit different. Let’s take a picture now and renew your profile. I’m sure there’ll be a woman who’ll like you as you are.

Paul: hmm, I’m not sure... but why not! Let’s give it a try!

This is the end of Part A. You have 10 seconds to go over your answers. (15 seconds of silence). Now your instructor will collect the Part A answer sheets and distribute the note-taking outline for Part B. (1.5 minutes of silence)



Part A. You are going to hear a conversation on “Paul’s Problem.” You will hear this conversation only ONCE. Complete the sentences with information from the conversation. You now have 15 seconds to study the questions.

1. The first solution Mary offers for Paul’s problem is
_____.

2. Paul has doubts about the medical treatment because of...
 - A. not enough proof for the treatment.
 - B. lack of a trustworthy doctor.
 - C. the expenses of the medication.
 - D. the painful process of the treatment.

3. Paul is worried that if he doesn’t find a solution for his problem,
_____.

4. According to the conversation, what is the most likely relationship between Paul and Mary?
 - A. friends
 - B. brother and sister
 - C. colleagues
 - D. husband and wife

5. At the end of the conversation, Paul feels ...
 - A. confident
 - B. disappointed
 - C. hopeful
 - D. upset

 <p>Istanbul Bilgi University English Language Programs</p>	<p>Preparatory Program Sample Exit Exam Listening Section Part B (Note-Taking) Transcript</p>	<p>NAME: CLASS: DATE:</p>
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Part B. Now, you are going to hear a talk on “CRIME.” You will hear this talk only ONCE. During the talk, take notes under the relevant headings on your note-taking outline. Do not attempt to write everything down. Just note down the significant points. At the end of the talk, you will have 5 minutes to answer the questions.

You now have 5 seconds to study the note-taking outline. (5 seconds of silence)

Delivery time: about 4 mins.

CRIME

Good morning everyone, in the previous lesson we talked about social problems. Today, we’ll continue our lesson with the factors that increase crime in society. There are many factors that cause crime, however today I will only focus on the environment, gender and the psychology of people.

Okay, now if you’re ready, we can start with the first condition that increases crime: the environment.

Official crime statistics show that most crimes are committed in urban areas such as cities. But why is the crime rate higher in urban areas? There are three main reasons. The first one is that in large urban areas there are more targets for crime. These targets are typically shops, cars, or houses. Secondly, in large cities, people don’t know each other well. Strangers can’t be recognized in urban areas; therefore, they can get away with crime easily. This means when thieves or murderers walk on the streets, people cannot recognize them. The last reason why the crime rate is higher in urban areas is social problems. Examples of social problems can include such things as lack of education, unemployment, and racism. These social problems are strongly linked to crime.

Now, let’s turn our attention to the second point: gender. As you might guess, men are more likely than women to carry out crimes of violence. Therefore, female criminals are not seen as a big threat compared to men. However, when women commit crimes, they are likely to face more serious punishment. They receive heavier punishment because their crimes go against the standards of female behavior. This might sound a bit confusing, so let me give you an example. A typical example of this was the case of Sara Thornton. She was given a life sentence for killing her violent husband in 1991. However, in the same year, a man tried to kill his annoying wife. Surprisingly, he walked free after staying in prison for a short while. This shows us that although women are less likely to commit crimes; when they do so, they receive more serious punishment.

The last factor that affects crime is the psychology of people. Research shows that there is a link between crime and psychology. In urban areas, it is very common to see people who are gradually losing their mental health. This is common especially among people who have a low level of income. When they are not strong enough to cope with the difficulties of urban living, they may start to think illogically.

Eventually, they lose their sense of social responsibility. When they don’t have social responsibility, it becomes very easy for them to steal somebody’s property or hurt someone, for example.

So, let’s summarize what we have talked about. There are three main factors that affect crime rates. These are environment, gender, and the psychology of people. I will email the slides of the lesson to you. Now, let’s have a break.

This is the end of the lecture. Now your instructor will distribute the question sheets. (1 minute of silence)



Part B. Now, you are going to hear a talk on “CRIME.” You will hear this talk only ONCE. During the talk, take notes under the relevant headings on your note-taking outline. Do not attempt to write everything down. Just note down the significant points. At the end of the talk, you will have 5 minutes to answer the questions.

You now have 5 seconds to study the note-taking outline.

CRIME

Environment

Gender

Psychology



You have listened to a lecture on “CRIME.” Use your notes to answer the questions according to the lecture. Information that is not from the lecture will not be accepted. You have 5 minutes to answer the questions.

(5 minutes of silence)

CRIME

- In urban areas, there are more _____ (6) for criminals to choose from.

7. Why is it difficult to catch criminals in urban areas with lots of people?

_____.

- According to the lecture, what are TWO social problems that might lead to crime?

8. _____.

9. _____.

10. Compared to men, what happens if women commit a violent crime?

_____.

- Mentally ill people may commit crimes easily because they do not have _____ (11).

 İSTANBUL BİLGİ UNIVERSITY English Language Programs	Preparatory Program Sample Exit Exam Writing Section	NAME: CLASS: DATE:
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Write an essay of about 400 words on the writing question given below. Use the necessary supporting techniques to develop your opinions in your essay. You have 60 minutes + 15 minutes extra time.

Writing Question:

“Discuss how social media sites like Facebook and Twitter have changed our lives.”

You may use the following prompts or your own ideas to write your essay.

- Social life
- Connections with others
- Personal privacy

You MAY use the following facts in addition to other supporting techniques to develop your ideas.

- There were 1 billion Facebook and 645 million Twitter users by the end of 2013. (*Datablog of the Guardian.com, February 2014*)
- The average number of friends among adult Facebook users is 338. (*2014 survey by Pew Research Center*)

 İSTANBUL BİLGİ UNIVERSITY English Language Programs	BİLET 2. AŞAMA ÖRNEK SINAV SPEAKING SECTION	NAME: CLASS: DATE:
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You will be asked two or three questions on the theme “transportation & traffic”. You should try to talk about each question for about 1-2 minutes. So, please give detailed answers.

The questions you will be asked are **in bold**. If the instructor feels that you need to elaborate your answers, s/he will ask you some of the questions in *italics*.

THEME: TRANSPORTATION & TRAFFIC

Drivers’ Problems in İstanbul

- **Why are there traffic jams in İstanbul?**

How do traffic jams affect people? (their psychology / stress level / punctuality)

What do you do to avoid traffic jams?

- **How do parking lots cause problems? (around the school / in your neighborhood)**

Are parking lots cheap or expensive?

- **What are some of the characteristics of drivers in İstanbul?**

Do they obey traffic rules?

Do they respect other drivers? How about the pedestrians?

What are some of the characteristics of taxi driver?

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1. divorce rates are high among the members of this generation
OR most of those couples (who stayed married) decided to have only one or no children
OR (of) divorce and having one or no children
2. critical events OR parental sickness or death OR the death or sickness of a parent
3. (the bad events of) the past OR rivalry
4. (Family and career) obligations
5. A sister's or brother's / each other's declining health
6. Siblings do more than fill in gaps.
OR The loneliness older people feel cannot be satisfied by just anyone.
OR They want a specific type of relationship, one that only someone who had shared their past could provide.
7. Discussing the past helps us feel the warmth of early family life once again.
OR Going back in time with a sister or brother can improve our morale.
OR They shared their past with them.
8. Multiple chronic illnesses
9. C
10. D

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ACCEPTABLE	UNACCEPTABLE
PART A (8 Points Each)	
1. Wearing hats / hats	
2. A. not enough proof for the treatment.	
3. women avoid him / no girlfriend	
4. B. brother and sister	
5. C. hopeful	
PART B (10 Points Each)	
6. Targets / shops / cars / houses	
7. Strangers can't be recognized in urban areas / people cannot recognize them	they can get away with crime easily
8 & 9. lack of education / unemployment / racism	
10. (they receive) more serious punishment / serious punishment	punishment
11. sense of social responsibility / social responsibility	

- Accept answers which show listening comprehension even if there are grammatical inaccuracies (as long as they do not interfere with meaning)
- Accept answers if students try to explain or paraphrase the information in the text (as long as they match the expected answers on the key)
- Do not accept answers with correct + incorrect answers.
- Accept spelling mistakes unless the mistake creates an existing word.