**SFL/METU November 9, 2016**

**DBE Time: 20 mins.**

**Testing Office**

**Mid-Term 01**

**Writing**

**Class:**

**ELEMENTARY GROUP**

**Name:**

**WRITING SECTION (15 pts.)**

**A. Below is a text on J. K. Rowling, the writer of the Harry Potter book series. Look at the underlined sentences carefully, and correct the mistakes. There is ONE mistake in each sentence. CIRCLE THE MISTAKE AND WRITE THE CORRECT FORM as shown in the example. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)**

Probably everyone knows about J. K. Rowling and her *Harry Potter* book series. **(e.g.)** J.K. Rowling is one of the most famous writers of the world. She is actually more than just a writer. Rowling is also a screenwriter, a film producer and a philanthropist (a person who likes to help other people). We are all familiar with these facts about her. (1) Much people don ’t know about the other aspects of her life. Here are some of them:

(2) J. K. Rowling and Harry Potter has the same birthday. They were both born on July 31st.

Rowling’s first name is Joanna. (3) She isn’t have a middle name. She uses these initials (the

first letters of her name) for a strange reason. The publisher of her first book thought that boys didn’t like to read women writers. The letter “K” comes from her grandmother’s name, Kathleen. The initials kept her female identity a secret.

(4) She is a kind but generous person. She works for many charity organizations (organizations that help people in need), including Doctors Without Borders and the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

(5) Now, she working on three new books. These books are a collection from the Pottermore archives.

**e.g. in**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**PLEASE TURN OVER** 

**B. Below is the biography of J. K. Rowling. Fill in the gaps with a suitable connector from the box and a sentence/phrase below (a-e). The sentences/phrases are not in the correct order. Use each connector and sentence/phrase only ONCE. Use correct punctuation. (2 pts. each; 10 pts.)**

Joanne Rowling was born on July 31st, 1965. She was born in a town called Dursley near Bristol. (1) . He worked there as an engineer. Her father was British (2) . Even when she was a child, J.K. Rowling wanted to be a writer. (3)

she wrote many short stories. One of these childhood stories was about a rabbit with measles. Rowling continued to write in her teenage years. (4)

Rowling went to the University of Exeter to study French. She graduated from Exeter

University in 1986.

One day, when she was on a train trip from Manchester to London, she thought of a wizard boy: Harry Potter. She wanted to write her ideas down. She didn’t have a notebook (5) from the train staff. This is the birth story of the Harry Potter series.

**during after at that time so and**

a) her childhood

b) her graduation from high school c) she asked for a piece of paper

d) her mother Anne was half-French

e) her father Peter worked for Rolls Royce in Bristol



**LANGUAGE SECTION (23 pts.)**

**A. Below is a text on American actress Sarah Jessica Parker. Read the text carefully, and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Do NOT use modals. (1 pt. each; 12 pts.)**

Sarah Jessica Parker is an American actress, producer and fashion designer. She was born in 1965. As a child, Parker (1) \_(live) in Cincinnati with her family. There, she (2) \_(study) ballet at the Cincinnati Ballet School. She also appeared in a local TV show. However, the family (3) (stay) in Cincinnati. In the early 1970s, they moved to New York. This was because her parents



(4) (want) Sarah to get a better education

in ballet and acting. In New York, she (5) \_(go) to the School of American Ballet. In her teenage years, she (6) \_(take) part in several Broadway productions. She (7) (be) very famous before the TV series *Sex and the City*, but with that TV series, the whole world loved her as a successful actress and producer.

Today, Parker has a very busy life. She (8) \_(work) on a new TV series now. She (9) \_(want) this series to be a success – just like *Sex and the City*. Parker and her family (10) \_(live) in New York. She (11) (spend/usually) her mornings at her fashion store and her afternoons on the TV sets. Because of her busy schedule, she

(12) (see) her three children much.

**B. Below is another text on Sarah Jessica Parker. Read the text carefully, and fill in the blanks with ONE WORD ONLY. Contractions such as *don’ t* and *i sn’t* count as one word. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)**

Today’s glamorous Sarah Jessica Parker actually had a difficult childhood. She is a member of a (1) family as she has seven siblings (sisters and brothers). When they were children, it was financially difficult for her parents to support such a big family. The family didn’t have a (2) of money. In fact, in those difficult days, the family didn’t have the money to go on trips (3) to celebrate special days. Some days, they had no electricity at home (4) her parents didn’t have enough money to pay the bills and feed the kids at the same time. Parker started to earn money from her appearances in shows as a young school-girl and helped (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family financially. In other words, she took care her family. Because (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her family’s poor condition, Parker’s life was more difficult than her friends’ lives.

**C. Complete the dialogue below with ONE QUESTION for each blank. Write your answer in the blanks provided. (2 pts. each; 6 pts.)**

A: Hey, good morning.

B: Good morning. (1) \_? A: Oh, I’m just surfing on the Internet. Look, it is Sarah Jessica Parker’s online beauty store. I

checked out her clothes store, too. She has some very interesting items.

B: (2) ?

A: Yes, I did. I liked them very much. She has very good taste in clothes. Oh, by the way, she and

Matthew Broderick are married, you know. They got married in a synagogue.

B: Oh, that’s news to me. (3) ? A: They got married in 1997.

B: I thought they were only dating.

**READING SECTION (37 pts.)**

**Text I. (17 pts.)**

**Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.**

**Learning About Learning**

**1** People learn in different ways. Some students want their teachers to write everything on the board. **Others** just want to listen. There are students who like to take notes or discuss questions in small groups. Educational professionals study student behavior to find out about people’s learning styles. They do this to help learners to be more successful. These academic people give different names to **diverse** learning styles, but they all think that students can make their study skills better and stronger. Some researchers say there are three types of learners: visual, auditory and tactile.

**2**

Visual learners learn more easily when they see the information. **Their** sense of color and shapes is strong. They also have good imaginations. This means they can picture things in their minds without difficulty. It is difficult for these learners to listen to lectures or instructions without pictures or text. It may also be **challenging** for them to concentrate in a room full of people moving around. Charts and graphs can help visual learners study. Drawing pictures or symbols in their notes can also help them remember their ideas. Some visual learners like to use colorful pens to focus on important ideas in their reading.

**3**

Auditory learners remember information when they hear it. In other words, it is easier for **them** to **recall** information that they listen to. They like to learn by listening, and they often ask questions about the things they read. Reading tasks can also be difficult for these learners as they can quickly lose their focus in a very noisy room. Auditory learners can be more successful by working in study groups and talking about their ideas. They can also focus on listening

**4** activities.

Tactile learners can learn and remember when they touch. Tactile learners like to use the computer when they are studying because when they touch the computer, they are doing some kind of physical work. It helps them remember information. Tactile learners also like “hands-on” activities, such as role plays, science experiments, or projects they can build. They learn better when they do some kind of physical activity. Tactile learners don’t like sitting for long periods of time, so they need to take more breaks when they study. Tactile learners with a lot of work can

**5** take a walk when they are trying to memorize information. When they do this, they can concentrate better and remember information more easily.

Many schools use surveys to find out about the learning styles of their students. Teachers usually use a variety of teaching methods in the classroom because they don’t want students with one type of learning style to have difficulty understanding the material. This way, they help all the learners equally.

**A. What do the following refer to? (1 pt. each; 3 pts.)**

1. Others (para. 1) : other

2. Their (para. 2) :\_

3. them (para. 3) :\_

**B. Find words in the text that mean the following. Write ONE word for each blank. (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)**

**e.g.:** diverse (para. 1) : different

1. challenging (para. 2) :\_

2. recall (para. 3) :\_

**C. Answer the following questions according to the text. (2 pts. each; 12 pts.)**

1. Why do researchers want to learn about people’s learning styles?

\_.

2. What can people with good imaginations do easily?

\_.

3. What can auditory learners do to be more successful?

\_.

4. Why do tactile learners like to use the computer to remember information?

\_.

5. Why do tactile learners need more breaks than other types of learners?

\_.

6. What do teachers do to help different kinds of learners in the classroom?

\_.

**Text II. (20 pts.)**

**Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.**

**Fattening Rooms in Africa**

**1** In North America and Europe, most women want to be slim. In those places, a thin woman is a beautiful woman. People think that a thin person is healthy and is careful about her diet. The idea about fat individuals is just the opposite. However, in central Africa, if you are slim, that means you come from a low social class. It means you are a worker with little money and not enough food to eat. People **there** think that a slim woman is not healthy, so she can’t have children. However, a fat woman comes from a high class, is rich, and has food to eat. She is also **vigorous**, so she can have many babies.

**2** To help girls and women in central Africa look healthy and beautiful, their families send them to a fattening room. Fattening rooms are an old tradition and an important part of a young woman’s life. After a girl has the fattening-room experience, her family and her village see her as a real woman ready for marriage. The fattening room is usually near the family’s house or part of **it**.

**3** In the fattening room, the girl does not move very much. She can only eat, drink and get fatter. Her only visitors are older women of the family. They teach her about housework, such as cleaning, sewing clothes, and cooking. It is boring to be in the fattening room for such a long time with nothing to do, but the girl is happy to be there. She doesn’t really care because the fattening-room experience is important for her future happiness.

**4** In southeastern Nigeria, girls go to a fattening room before they get married. They cannot leave the room for many weeks. At the end of this time, before the marriage, the fat girls walk through the village, so everyone in the village can see **them**. A woman can go to a fattening room after she gets married, too. She may go there many times because it is important for her to stay fat. A man wants his wife to be fat because he wants other people to think that he is rich and is a good husband.

**5** If parents don’t send their daughter to a fattening room, the friends and relatives of the family may laugh at her. **They** will say that the parents are not doing their duty. In the old days, girls stayed in a fattening room for two years. However, today, families can’t spend so much money on these rooms. Fattening rooms are also not very popular because health education and Western culture have a big effect on Africans’ ideas. This tradition continues only in villages.

**6** In Niger, they have a festival to celebrate the heaviest woman. Here, women have a competition to choose the fattest woman. On the morning of this **contest**, the women eat a lot of food and drink, and the fattest woman becomes the winner. The prize for the winner is more food.

**A. What do the following refer to? (1 pt. each; 4 pts.)**

1. there (para. 1) :\_

2. it (para. 2) :\_

3. them (para. 4) :\_

4. They (para. 5) :\_

**B. Find words in the text that mean the following. Write ONE word for each blank. (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)**

1. vigorous (para. 1) :\_

2. contest (para. 6) :\_

**C. Answer the following questions according to the text. (2 pts. each; 14 pts.)**

1. In North America and Europe, what do people think about fat individuals?

\_.

2. What does the fattening-room prepare a girl for?

\_.

3. What does a girl learn in the fattening room?

\_.

4. Why does a girl feel happy about being in a fattening room?

.

5. Why does a woman in Nigeria continue to go to a fattening room after she gets married?

.

6. Why do girls spend less time in fattening rooms today? Write two reasons. **(2 pts. each; 4 pts.)** a)\_ . b) \_.

**VOCABULARY SECTION (10 pts.)**

**Below is a text about healthy eating. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box. DO NOT change the form of the words. Use each item only ONCE. Be careful. There are more items than you need.**

**(1 pt. each; 10 pts.)**

**deserts grow keep away hard rich alive satisfy substances skip take off properly harmful tribe key**

Food is necessary for our survival. Of course, we all need food to stay (1) \_. How do we know which foods are good for us and which foods are not? Food specialists have different ideas about this. One group of diet experts believes that it is important to

(2) from fats and carbohydrates. They believe that fats and carbohydrates are (3) to our health. Some even say they can kill us. These experts

think that a healthy diet is (4) in proteins, vitamins and minerals, not fats and carbohydrates. Some other diet experts say that fats and carbohydrates are necessary elements.

What makes a healthy diet? Water, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals are the necessary (5) for human life and health. We need all of these important elements. Children need these elements to (6) \_, and adults need them for a healthy life.

The (7) to a healthy diet is to have a balanced diet. This means that we need to eat everything. However, this doesn’t mean that the amount isn’t important. We need all the elements only in the right amount. It is not a good idea to eat lots of food. You can try to

(8) your hunger with small amounts of healthy food. One other secret of a healthy diet is eating regularly. In other words, it is not a good idea to (9) breakfast or dinner. When you don’t eat one of your meals, it becomes difficult for your system to work well.

To conclude, if you want to be healthy, have a balanced diet, eat the right amounts of food, and

eat regularly. Don’t forget, the human body is like a machine. It works

(10)

right time.

only with the necessary elements in the right amount – at the

**ANSWER KEY**

**WRITING SECTION (15 pts.) A. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)**

1. **Many / A lot of / Some** people don’t know about some other aspects of her life

2. J. K. Rowling and Harry Potter **have** the same birthday

3. She **doesn’t** have a middle name

4. She is a kind **and** generous person

5. Now, she **is** working on three new books

**B. (2 pts. each; 10 pts.)**

1. **At that time,** her father Peter worked for Rolls Royce in Bristol

2. **(,) and** her mother Anne was half-French

3. **During** her childhood**,**

4. **After** her graduation from high school**,**

5. **(,) so** she asked for a piece of paper

**LANGUAGE SECTION (23 pts.) A. (1 pt. each; 12 pts.)**

1. lived

2. studied

3. didn’t stay

4. wanted

5. went

6. took

7. wasn’t

8. is working

9. wants

10. live

11. usually spends

12. doesn’t see

**B. (1 pt. each; 5 pts.)**

1. big

2. lot

3. or

4. because/as

5. her

6. of

**C. (2 pts. each; 6 pts.)**

1. What are you doing?

2. Did you like them/the items?

3. When did they marry / get married?

**READING SECTION (37 pts.) Text I. (17 pts.)**

**A. (1 pt. each; 3 pts.)**

1. students

2. visual learners’

3. auditory learners

**B. (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)**

1. difficult

2. remember

**C. (2 pts. each; 12 pts.)**

1. (Because they want) to help learners (to) be more successful

2. (They can) picture things in their minds (without difficulty)

3. (They can) work in study groups (and talk about their ideas) (They can) focus on listening activities

Auditory learners can be more successful… and talking about their ideas: By working in study groups and talking about their ideas:

Talk about their ideas:

4. (Because) when they touch the computer, they are doing some kind of physical work

5. (Because) they don’t like sitting for long periods (of time)

6. They (usually) use a variety of teaching methods

**Text II. (20 pts.)**

**A. (1 pt. each; 4 pts.)**

1. in central Africa

2. (the) family’s house

3. (the) fat girls

4. (the) friends and relatives (of the family)

**B. (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)**

1. healthy

2. competition

**C. (2 pts. each; 14 pts.)**

1. (They think that) fat individuals/they are not healthy / are not careful about their diet

2. (It prepares a girl) (for) marriage

3. (She learns) (about) housework (, such as cleaning, sewing clothes, and cooking) (She learns) (about) cleaning, sewing clothes, and cooking

4. (Because) it/the fattening room experience is important for her future happiness

5. (Because) (it is important for her) to stay fat **OR**

(Because) her husband wants other people to think that he is rich and is a good husband

6. **(2 pts. each; 4 pts.)**

*Any two of the following:*

(Because) families can’t spend so much money (on these rooms)

(Because) health education / Western culture (have / has a big effect on Africans’ ideas)

**VOCABULARY SECTION (1 pt. each; 10 pts.)**

1. alive

2. keep away

3. harmful

4. rich

5. substances

6. grow

7. key

8. satisfy

9. skip

10. properly