**DBE Time: 35 mins. Testing Office**

**Mid-Term 01**

**Writing**

**ELEMENTARY GROUP**

**Class:**

**Name:**

**A. Below is a text about Nikola Tesla. Fill in the gaps with a suitable connector from the box and a sentence/phrase below. The sentences/phrases are not in the correct order. Use each connector and sentence/phrase only ONCE. Use correct punctuation. There is ONE extra sentence/phrase.**

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

Inventor Nikola Tesla was born in July 1856, in Smiljan, Croatia. He was the fourth of five children in the family. **1)** he read many books and made a lot of experiments. In high school, he was a brilliant student, and he had a great interest in physics. His grades were very high, and he graduated earlier than his

friends. **2)** he left the city and lived in the mountains for a while to be close to nature and read books. Then, he came back to the city and started to study at the Graz University of Technology in Austria. He was a very successful student

**3) \_.** He worked at several companies for some time. Then, at the age of 28, he moved to the USA. There, he met the famous inventor Thomas Edison. He worked with him for a short time. They were both smart and hardworking. However, they

had very different personalities and philosophies of life. The two men ended their partnership **4) .**

In 1885, Tesla started his own business (Tesla Electric Light Company), and he got several patents for his inventions based on AC (alternating

current). **5) ,** and he wanted to sell the system to the USA. Tesla and Edison started to compete. George Westinghouse, an American engineer and businessman, bought Tesla’s patents, and Tesla’s AC system became more popular than Edison’s DC system in 1890s.

Tesla continued to work hard and got patents for several more inventions. He died in 1943, at the age of 86, in New York City.

**at that time but during after because**

 Edison had his own direct-current (DC) system

 they had problems in their relationship

 high school

 his studies at university

 he left school for personal reasons

 his childhood

**LANGUAGE SECTION (22 pts.)**

**A. Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (1 pt. each; 12 pts.)**

A bazaar is an open marketplace or a building full of shops. The word bazaar comes from the Persian word *bāzār.* It means "the place of prices." In the 11th century, Italians were in a religious war in the Middle East, and they **1) (learn)** the word *bāzār* then. They changed this word into *bazzara*, and the word transferred to English in its current form, *bazaar.* In modern English, we **2) (use)** this word to talk about outdoor shopping areas, particularly those in the Middle East. The history of bazaars is a long one. The first bazaar **3) (open)** in the Middle East, around the 4th century. The Middle East **4) (be)** an important center for trade (the buying and selling of goods) at the time. This trade helped Middle Eastern people to build big cities and ports. In these cities, there were lots of shops and travellers. The travellers **5) (buy)** exotic goods from these shops. In short, big Middle Eastern cities were very active financially, and these active areas in the cities turned into bazaars.

At first, bazaars were just financial centers, but later they **6) (become)** social and religious centers. In bazaars, people **7) (spend)** time only doing shopping. They also socialized in the coffee shops in the bazaars. All these characteristics of bazaars attracted locals and tourists.

Bazaars today **8) (have)** a stronger historical and local identity than the shopping malls in the West because of their long history, social roles and their attraction to tourists.

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There are very old bazaars in the world, but they are still active. The Old Bazaar in Cairo, Egypt is an example of an old but active bazaar. Khan el-Khalili **9) (build)** this bazaar in

1382, so the bazaar is also called “Khan el-Khalili”. This place is well-known for its good-quality clothing, spices, souvenirs, traditional jewelery and perfumes. The goods are of high quality, but they **10) (be)** very expensive. In addition to shops, there are several Arabic coffeehouses, restaurants and street food vendors. Unfortunately, this market is also known for the terrorist attacks in April 2005. 21 people in the market died in the attack. Half of them were tourists. Tourists were scared, so they **11) (visit)** the market for a long time after this event. Today, Cairo is a safer city. Nowadays, the economy of the city is more active, and the businesses in the bazaar **12) (grow)** quickly. Especially the market for jewellery is the focus of attention these days. The bazaar is once again an interesting attraction for Cairo people and the tourists.

**B. Read the rest of the text and fill in the blanks with ONE word only. Contractions such as *don ’t* and *isn’t* count as one word. (1 pt. each; 6 pts.)**

Another example of important bazaars is Bazar e Bozorg (The Grand Bazaar) in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. Bazar e Bozorg is thelargest bazaar in the world. There are a **1)** of shops, banks, mosques and guest houses in this huge place. The bazaar has corridors, and in each of these corridors, you can see different kinds 2**)** traditional products, such as carpets, paper, spices and precious metals. People from all over the city come to the bazaar to look **3)** discounts and to have a good time.

Bazar e Bozorg is **4)** important place of trade for Tehran people, travellers and tourists. **5)** , much of the trade and finance in the city is moving to the north of the city, and this is reducing the importance of Bazar e Bozorg. Many locals and tourists still find the bazaar attractive **6)** it has a rich collection of goods and a special place in Iran’s history.

**VOCABULARY SECTION (10 pts.)**

**Read the texts below and fill each gap with a suitable word from the box. DO NOT change the form of the word. Use each item only ONCE. Be careful. There are more items than you need.**

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

**stressful traditional leisure located properly secret respects famous currency competes approximately plays friendly feature**

The Grand Bazaar (Kapalıçarşı) in Istanbul is a very large **covered market,** with more than 50 streets and

5,000 shops. It attracts between 250,000 and 400,000 visitors daily. The Grand Bazaar is

**1)** for its jewelry, carpets, pottery and spices. There are special areas for different types of goods, such as leather coats and gold jewelry. The bazaar has four main gates. They

are **2)**

at the ends of the two main streets near the bazaar. The Grand Bazaar

contains two *bedestens* (covered markets), and one of them is **3)** 500 years old.

The Grand Bazaar is not the financial center of Istanbul today, but it still **4)** an important role in the tourism of the city. For tourists, it is one of the best places to get a taste of life in Ottoman-era Turkey. The prices are reasonable. Most people use the local **5)** , but

you can also use dollars and euros.

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Night markets (or night bazaars) are night-time outdoor shopping areas. Shopping is not the only focus in

these types of markets. People generally enjoy **6)**

activities, such as listening to

live music, watching street performances or tasting food at a corner. Night markets attract locals with their relaxing activities after a/n **7)** day at work. Some night markets do not only serve the local community. They also serve tourists as tourist attractions.

Night markets are common especially in Asian countries. One well-known night market is in Luang Prabang, Laos in Asia. The best **8)** of this night market is the food. You can taste delicious exotic food at every corner. Also, you can have a good time browsing products. More than 300 salespeople sell everything from clothes to teas and rare spices. It is possible to find

modern goods, such as electronic items, and **9)** goods, such as handmade

carpets. Thailand is also well-known for its night markets. In the night markets of Thailand, such as Roi

Fat Market and JJ Green Night Market, you can see smiling and **10)**

taste local street meals, and buy hand-made items.

salespeople,

**Text I (22 pts.)**

**Read the text and answer the questions that follows.**

1 Back in the 1950s, the McDonald brothers, Maurice and Richard, owned a barbecue restaurant in California, USA. They made a lot of money with their restaurant, but they felt tired of owning a business. They wanted to close their restaurant, but later they thought of a new idea. They decided to try a new system of preparing and serving food in their restaurant. This new system changed a lot of things in the restaurant and the whole food- service business in the country.

2

The brothers’ new restaurant was quite different **from the** original. On the menu, there were just hamburgers,

cheeseburgers, french fries and drinks. There were no dishes or glasses. Instead, there were paper wrappers and paper cups. There weren’t any professional cooks in this restaurant, either. Instead, there were several workers, and each worker had a different task. 1) \_. There were no waiters or waitresses. Customers ordered food and paid for it at a counter. Then, they carried their own food to a table. This new system was like a factory. Faster food preparation meant more **production** in the kitchen and lower costs. The system made a big change in the restaurant business and introduced the term "fast food".

3 Carl Karcher, the owner of another restaurant nearby, heard about the 15-cent hamburgers in his neighborhood. He sold his own burgers for 35 cents. When he visited the McDonald's, he was greatly surprised. There was a long line of customers and a very efficient kitchen staff in the restaurant. He **thought** that this new restaurant system was a good business model. In 1956, Karcher opened his own fast-food restaurant and named it Carl's Jr.

4 A salesperson called Ray Kroc heard about the new restaurant and visited the McDonalds. 2) . He decided to open more restaurants like this, so he paid the owners to build more McDonald's restaurants across the United States. By 1960, Kroc was the owner of 250 McDonald’s restaurants. Ten years later, there were nearly 3,000 restaurants in the McDonald's restaurant chain.1

**5** The fast food industry grew quickly because it was born at the right time. One factor was the growing US **economy**. The young people in the 1950s were a very hardworking **generation. Also, they were full of hope.** They set up new businesses and hoped to be successful. Another important factor was the automobile. Thanks to the new technology, automobiles were now economical and easy to drive. People bought new automobiles and wanted to go to places. Also, they had a national highway system, **so it was possible to** drive long distances. People needed gasoline stations to buy fuel for their cars, and they needed restaurants for a quick meal. In time, hundreds of new gasoline stations and fast-food restaurants opened for travelers along the highways. This is how fast food restaurant chains became common.

**6** The new restaurants at the gasoline stations copied the McDonald's food service model. Some of these restaurants failed, but others grew bigger and opened nationwide chains with hundreds of restaurants throughout the country. Burger King, Domino's Pizza and Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) were among the new businesses of the 1950s and 1960s.

**7**

These restaurants and other copies of McDonald's made a big change in many business sectors. Several

businesses started to use the McDonald’s chain store model. Clothing stores, movie theaters, car rental agencies, bookstores, shipping services and hotels opened their own national chains. In the 1970s, other countries started to adopt this business model. 3) . A model for fast-food restaurant service helped to change business throughout the world.

**A. Choose a suitable sentence for each blank in the text. There is ONE extra sentence that you don’t**

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

**a)** He started to use another service system in the McDonald’s restaurant

**b)** One fried the hamburgers, another wrapped them in paper, and a third cooked french fries

**c)** National chains became international chains

**d)** He found the restaurant’s food preparation system very practical

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

1. they (para. 2) :

2. it (para. 3) :

3. others (para. 6) : other

**C. Fill in the blanks according to the information in para. 5 with ONE to THREE words. (1 pt. each; 6 pts.)**

The fast food industry was born at the right time, so it grew quickly. The **1)**

**in the US was one factor** in the growth of fast food industry**.** In the

1950s, young people were very **2) ,** and they were

**3) .** They started new businesses and hoped to be successful. The

automobile was another important factor. Because of the new technology, automobiles were now economical and easy to drive. People had new automobiles, and they wanted to travel. They also had a national highway system, **so it was possible to travel 4) .** They needed gasoline stations for their vehicles. They also needed restaurants to get a/an **5)**

**\_.** In time, a lot of gasoline stations opened along the highways. In these stations, new **6)** opened for travelers.

**D. Answer the following questions according to the information in the text. (2 pts. each; 10 pts)**

1. Why did the McDonald brothers want to close their restaurant?

2. What did the McDonald brothers’ new restaurant serve?

3. What reduced the costs in the new McDonald’s restaurant?

4. What was Carl Karcher surprised to see in the McDonald’s restaurant?

5. How did the success of McDonald’s change other business sectors?

**Text II (16 pts.)**

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

**1** The human body survives by burning calories. We know that these calories come from the food we eat, but which food is good to eat, and which food is not? Which diet is the healthiest **one**? People often try alternative diets to have a healthier lifestyle. These diets include vegetarianism, veganism, raw foodism, frutarianism and breatharianism.

**2** Vegetarianism means not eating meat or fish. There are several types of vegetarians. For example, lacto- ovo vegetarians eat dairy products (milk, butter, cheese) and eggs. Ovo-vegetarians don’t eat dairy products, but they eat eggs. A more **restricted** form of vegetarianism is called veganism. Vegans do not eat meat, eggs or dairy products at all. In other words, their diet is very limited.

**3** Alternative diets include more extreme food choices. One example is raw foodism, or raw veganism. Raw foodists believe that consuming mostly raw (uncooked) foods is ideal for human health. They think that cooking reduces the "life force" in the food and turns it into a harmful substance. Similar to veganism, the raw food diet mainly includes fruits, vegetables, [nuts and seeds. Some of these raw foodists call](https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/8-benefits-of-nuts) themselves frutarians. **Their** diet consists of at least 75% raw fruit, and 25% nuts and seeds.

**4** The last stage of alternative diets is called breatharianism. This is the strangest of all diets. Breatharians say that they do not eat or drink anything at all. According to their theory, a person can stop

consuming [food and](https://home.howstuffworks.com/food.htm) [water. They believe that the body can produce its own energy by taking in sunlight](https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/green-science/bottled-water.htm) and oxygen. In other words, the body can make a kind of “photosynthesis”.

**5** An Australian called Jasmuheen started today’s breatharian movement in America in the 1990s. She says

that she has only a cup of tea and a biscuit every three or four days. However, a TV programme called *60*

*Minutes* filmed Jasmuheen in 1999 for four days to check her health. During this period, she had serious health problems, so they stopped filming at the end of four days. According to Jasmuheen, she suffered from these problems because the studio was near a city road. She said the air was not clean enough for her. Today, Jasmuheen still argues that she consumes very little food, and she gives seminars on breatharianism around the world.

**6** Jasmuheen advises her followers to change their diet slowly over a period of time: become a vegetarian; then a vegan; next, start to eat raw foods, then fruits and finally become a breatharian. However, following these steps doesn’t work. Many breatharians die because they try the breatharian diet. For example, Verity Linn, a 49-year-old woman, died after she tried breatharianism, and Timo Degen, a kindergarten teacher, went into a coma and died. Health experts say that living without food for more than two months, and living without water for more than one week can be **fatal**. They say people should not try this deadly diet at all.

**A. What do the following refer to? (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)**

1. one (para. 1) :

2. Their (para. 3) :

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

1. restricted (para. 2) :

2. fatal (para. 6) :

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

1. How are ovo-vegetarians different from lacto-ovo vegetarians?

2. According to raw foodists, why is cooking not good for health?

3. According to breatharian theory, how does the body make “photosynthesis”?

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4. What was Jasmuheen’s explanation about her health problems?

5. What is the first step in becoming a breatharian according to Jasmuheen?

6. Why did Timo Degen go into a coma?

**SECTION TOTAL: / 38 pts.**

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**ELEMENTARY GROUP**

**ANSWER KEY**

**WRITING SECTION (15 pts.)**

**A. 1 pt. each, 5 pts**

1. During his childhood **,**

2. After high school **,**

3. **,** but he left school for personal reasons

4. because they had problems in their relationship

5. At that time**,** Edison had his own direct-current (DC) system

**LANGUAGE SECTION (22 pts.)**

**A. 1 pt. each; 12 pts.**

1. learnt / learned

2. use

3. opened

4. was

5. bought

6. became

7. didn’t spend

8. have

9. built

10. aren’t

11. didn’t visit

12. are growing

**B. 1 pt. each; 6 pts.**

1. lot / number

2. of

3. for

4. an

5. However

6. because / as

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

1. famous

2. located

3. approximately

4. plays

5. currency

6. leisure

7. stressful

8. feature

9. traditional

10. friend

R**EADING SECTION (38 pts.)**

**Text I (22 pts.)**

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

1. b 2. d 3. c

**B. 1 pt. each; 3 pts.**

1. customers

2. Carl Karcher’s / his (own) (fast-food) / (the) restaurant

3. (fast food) restaurants

**C. 1 pt. each; 6 pts.**

1. growing economy

2. hardworking

3. full of hope

4. long distances

5. quick meal

6. fast-food restaurant

**D. 2 pts. each; 10 pts.**

1. (Because) they felt / were tired of owning a business

2. (It served) (just) hamburgers, cheeseburgers, french fries and drinks

3. Faster food preparation (reduced the costs)

4. A long line of customers and a(n) (very) efficient kitchen staff

5. They started to use McDonald’s chain store model

They opened their own national chains

**Text II (16 pts.)**

**A. 1 pt. each; 2 pts.**

1. diet

2. Frutarians

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

1. limited

2. deadly

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

1. Ovo-vegetarians / They don’t eat dairy products, (but lacto-ovo vegetarians do)

2. (Because) (according to them,) cooking **/** it reduces the "life force" in the food (and turns it into a harmful substance)

3. By taking in / using sunlight and oxygen

4. She said the air was not clean (enough for her)

5. Becoming a vegetarian / Vegetarianism

6. (Because) he tried the breatharian diet

(Because) he became a breatharian

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