

# LEVEL EXIT EXAM INFORMATION BOOKLET

# **Multiple Choice Exam (60 Points)**

In the multiple-choice section of the exam, there will be 40 questions. Al	ll questions
are equally weighted. See the skills and subject distribution below;	

Q1→Q10 = Listening Comprehension

 $Q11 \rightarrow Q30 = Use of English (Grammar + Vocabulary)$ 

 $Q31 \rightarrow Q40 = Reading Comprehension$ 

Multiple-Choice Sample <u>Listening Comprehension</u> Questions					
<ul><li>A. Listen to a conversation with a woman who wants to join an International Social Club and circle the best alternative.</li><li>1. According to the man, what might be a problem for the woman?</li></ul>					
A) her accent		C) talking to her colleagues			
B) Australian cuisine		D) understanding local people			
2. How many members does the club have now?					
A) 50	B) 30	C) 80	D) 90		

# ${\bf Multiple\text{-}Choice\ Sample\ \underline{Use\ of\ English}\ Questions}$

	1 -	•			
1. Children ask too many questions when they start to the world around them. Parents should be very patient while answering these questions; otherwise, they might discourage their children from learning new things.					
A) explore	B) catch	C) serve	D) hold		
Ti) explore	b) caten	C) serve	D) noid		
2. They offered Landomove to New York.  A) got away	on a good salary, but he B) tookover	the offer becau	se he didn't want to  D) gave up		



Multiple-Choice Sample <u>Use of English</u> Questions					
The brain looks like the inside of a walnut. It is divided into two hemispheres, (11) are connected to					
each other by a complex network of 300 million nerve fibers. The right hemisphere processes music and					
rhythm; forms, dimensions, colors and patterns; as well as (12) concepts like love, beauty and					
loyalty. The left brain works analytically: it (13) such activities as speech, logic, numbers,					
sequencing, and math. Thus, the halves are complementary: the right brain synthesizes and the left					
rationalizes. Each side helps (14) the performance of the other. When the two halves of brain are					
working together, the total performance is much better than (15) only one is used.					
<b>I1.</b> A) that	B) whom	C) where	D) which		
12. A) concrete	B) factual	C) abstract	D) real		
I3. A) deals with	B) relates to	C) cares about	D) depends on		
<b>14.</b> A) improving	B) improve	C) improved	D) to be improved		
<b>15.</b> A) if	B) whether	C) when	D) which		



## Multiple-Choice Sample Reading Comprehension Questions

### A. Read the text below and answer the questions.

Today food comes from many different countries. Have a look in your fridge, cupboard, and fruit bowl and check the origins of the food. Perhaps there are apples from California, lamb from New Zealand, or potatoes from Egypt. Food travels a lot before it gets to your plate. This journey, from "field to plate" is called "food miles". A food mile is the distance that food travels from the farmer's field to the person who buys the food. Nowadays, food often travels thousands of miles to get to the consumer. Why is this, and what are the effects of the long distances?

Traditionally, farmers sold their food in the local market, so the food did not need to travel very far. The consumers also did not travel very far because they went to their local market to buy the food. This was a good system for farmers and consumers. However, there were also some disadvantages. For example, consumers could only buy food that farmers produced locally. In addition, they could only get food that was in season. Now, because of modern technology, food comes from all over the world. We do not have to wait for spring or summer to buy strawberries or tomatoes. They are available in winter if we want.

#### 1. What is the best TITLE for the text?

A) Food Miles: From Field to Plate

C) Pollution and Global Warming

B) Farmers and Their Difficult Job

D) Local Food - Local Markets

#### 2. Which sentence shows the writer's opinion about food miles?

- A) Food miles are useful for international trade.
- B) It's good to eat strawberries in winter.
- C) Long journeys of food cause pollution and global warming.
- D) It is advantageous to get most of the food from other countries.