

DUEPP / DUIYES - SAMPLE EXAM

PAPER 1 (Listening/ Reading/ Use of English)
PAPER 2 (Writing)

Date:
Time:

Name – Surname: _____

L / 20pts: _____ R / 20pts: _____ UoE / 30pts: _____ Writing / 30pts: _____
Total: _____ / 100 pts

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BLANKS AT THE BOTTOM OF EACH PAGE.

Section 1: Listening – 20 points

I. You have listened to a lecture about influenza TWICE. Now, you have five minutes to answer questions 1-9 using your notes.

1. Which topic will NOT be mentioned in the lecture?
 - a. the symptoms
 - b. treatment ways
 - c. hospital policies
2. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about influenza?
 - a. It is transmitted through the air by coughing.
 - b. It is only spread through contaminated objects.
 - c. It is caused by the influenza virus.
3. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of the flu?
 - a. headache
 - b. fever
 - c. stomachache
4. Which one of these symptoms is seen both in the common cold and the flu?
 - a. coughing
 - b. muscle aches
 - c. sore throat
5. What is the age group that is especially advised to have flu vaccination?
 - a. over the age of 65
 - b. below the age of 65
 - c. between 55 and 65
6. According to the lecture who SHOULD NOT receive a flu vaccination?
 - a. young people with lung disease
 - b. pregnant women
 - c. people over the age of 65
7. Which of the following is advised if people don't want to be vaccinated?
 - a. They shouldn't take multivitamins
 - b. They should avoid eating too much food.
 - c. They shouldn't be around people who are coughing

8. Which of the following is TRUE about the treatment of flu?

- a. Taking paracetamol will cure the illness.
- b. Taking medicine will lower a high temperature.
- c. Taking antibiotics will help you fight against flu.

9. What is the lecture mainly about?

- a. flu
- b. vaccination
- c. viral infections

II. You are going to listen to a lecture about alternative medicine TWICE. While listening, decide whether the statements are T (True) F (False) or NI (No Information) for the questions 10-19. Now, you have one minute to read the statements.

10. Alternative medicine is a part of conventional medicine.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

11. Alternative medicine is also called holistic medicine as it addresses the whole person.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

12. Massage therapy basically contributes to the blood circulation.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

13. Different variations of acupuncture are practiced and taught throughout the world.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

14. Acupuncture emerged as a form of therapy more than 5,000 years ago.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

15. Acupuncture needles prevent the release of endorphins.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

16. People who have just had surgery should avoid massage therapy.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

17. Acupuncture is NOT a legally accepted treatment in the US.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

18. Prescribing the right homeopathic remedy for a cancer patient takes a little more time.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

19. In homeopathy, two people with the same illness can use different drugs.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. No Information

III. You will hear two business studies students, Jack and Sarah, talking to their tutor about a presentation they are preparing TWICE. Listen carefully and answer questions. Now, you have one minute to look at the questions 20 to 25.

20. Which of the following is TRUE about the features of these company websites?
- a. There isn't a price list on Wheels Unlimited and Hill Cycles websites.
 - b. Hills Cycles has online ordering system.
 - c. Wheels Unlimited doesn't have information about the company's history.
21. Jack and Sarah think both companies have _____ visuals on their websites.
- a. animated
 - b. inadequate
 - c. attractive
22. According to the tutor, which of the following is NOT a criterion to compare the websites?
- a. number of clicks
 - b. ease of use
 - c. appearance
23. On the subject of timing, the tutor says_____.
- a. the students' plan is appropriate
 - b. the students' presentation will be too long
 - c. the students can extend the presentation if necessary
24. Sarah and Jack will share the work by _____.
- a. speaking in short turns
 - b. doing half the presentation each
 - c. managing different aspects
25. The tutor advises Sarah and Jack not to_____.
- a. talk too much
 - b. show complicated lists
 - c. use a lot of visuals

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

Section 2: Reading – 20 points

IV. Four sentences have been removed from the text below. Read the text and then match the missing sentences. Write the letter of the appropriate sentence in the blanks.

The real risks of artificial intelligence

If you believe some AI-watchers, we are racing towards the Singularity – a point at which artificial intelligence outstrips our own and machines go on to improve themselves at an exponential rate. If that happens – and it's a big if – what will become of us?

In the last few years, several high-profile voices, from Stephen Hawking to Elon Musk and Bill Gates have warned that we should be more concerned about possible dangerous outcomes of super smart AI. And they've put their money where their mouth is: Musk is among several billionaire backers of OpenAI, an organization dedicated to developing AI that will benefit humanity.

But for many, such fears are overblown. As Andrew Ng at Stanford University, who is also chief scientist at Chinese internet giant Baidu, puts it: fearing a rise of killer robots is like worrying about overpopulation on Mars.

That's not to say our increasing reliance on AI does not carry real risks, however. **A** As smart systems become involved in ever more decisions in arenas ranging from healthcare to finance to criminal justice, there is a danger that important parts of our lives are being made without sufficient scrutiny. What's more, AIs could have knock-on effects that we have not prepared for, such as changing our relationship with doctors to the way our neighborhoods are policed.

26. Very simply, it's machines doing things that are considered to require intelligence when humans do them: understanding natural language, recognizing faces in photos, driving a car, or guessing what other books we might like based on what we have previously enjoyed reading. It's the difference between a mechanical arm on a factory production line programmed to repeat the same basic task over and over again, and an arm that learns through trial and error how to handle different tasks by itself.

How is AI helping us? The leading approach to AI right now is machine learning, in which programs are trained to pick out and respond to patterns in large amounts of data, such as identifying a face in an image or choosing a winning move in the board game Go. This technique can be applied to all sorts of problems, such as getting computers to spot patterns in medical images, for example. Google's artificial intelligence company DeepMind are collaborating with the UK's National Health Service in a handful of projects, including ones in which their software is being taught to diagnose cancer and eye disease from patient scans. Others are using machine learning to catch early signs of conditions such as heart disease and Alzheimer.

Artificial intelligence is also being used to analyze vast amounts of molecular information looking for potential new drug candidates – a process that would take humans too long to be worth doing. Indeed, machine learning could soon be indispensable to healthcare.

Artificial intelligence can also help us manage highly complex systems such as global shipping networks. For example, the system at the heart of the Port Botany container terminal in Sydney manages the movement of thousands of shipping containers in and out of the port, controlling a fleet of automated, driverless straddle-carriers in a completely human-free zone. Similarly, in the mining industry, optimization engines are increasingly being used to plan and coordinate the movement of a resource, such as iron ore, from initial transport on huge driverless mine trucks, to the freight trains that take the ore to port.

AIs are at work wherever you look, in industries from finance to transportation, monitoring the share market for suspicious trading activity or assisting with ground and air traffic control. They even help to keep spam out of your inbox. **27.** As the technology advances, so too does the number of applications.

So what's the problem? Rather than worrying about a future AI takeover, the real risk is that we can put too much trust in the smart systems we are building. Recall that machine learning works by training software to spot patterns in data. **28.** But when the computer spits out an answer, we are typically unable to see how it got there.

There are obvious problems here. A system is only as good as the data it learns from. Take a system trained to learn which patients with pneumonia had a higher risk of death, so that they might be admitted to hospital. It inadvertently classified patients with asthma as being at lower risk. This was because in normal situations, people with pneumonia and a history of asthma go straight to intensive care and therefore get the kind of treatment that significantly reduces their risk of dying. The machine learning took this to mean that asthma + pneumonia = lower risk of death.

As AIs are rolled out to assess everything from your credit rating to suitability for a job you are applying for to criminals' chance of reoffending, the risks that they will sometimes get it wrong – without us necessarily knowing – get worse.

Since so much of the data that we feed AIs is imperfect, we should not expect perfect answers all the time. **29.** _____ Decision-making processes built on top of AIs need to be made more open to scrutiny. Since we are building artificial intelligence in our own image, it is likely to be both as brilliant and as flawed as we are.

- A. ~~In fact, those risks are already here~~
- B. Actually, this is just the beginning for artificial intelligence.
- C. Recognizing that is the first step in managing the risk.
- D. What exactly is AI?
- E. After the training, it can be used for analyzing fresh, unseen data.

V. Read the text again and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

30. AI works in many different industries nowadays.

- a. True
- b. False

31. Machine learning is beneficial in medical fields.

- a. True
- b. False

32. The real problem people may face is about a future AI takeover.

- a. True
- b. False

33. We can get perfect answers from AI all the time.

- a. True
- b. False

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____

VI. Read the text below and circle the best option.

Scientists and doctors are discovering surprising new ways of looking at health. Close your eyes and imagine that there are no medicines, hospitals, clinics, and medical staff. How would you find a cure by yourself? If you find it hard to list suggestions, perhaps, like me, you have regarded medical care as necessary as food and fresh air. No doubt the mechanics of medicine are vital, but perhaps, **alongside** the existing professionals, we need a new breed of experts specifically to bring out the best in us.

Emotional control - a cure for diseases?

Take a deep breath, and as you blow out, mentally say 'relax'. Think of the muscles round your eyes. Relax them. Open your mouth wide and allow it to fall to the most relaxed position. Take a deep breath, and as you blow it out, mentally say 'relax' to yourself.... These exercises are not from a new beauty bible but are part of a series put on CD by Dr Simonton, an American radiation therapy specialist, who finds the patient's emotional considerations to be highly significant in the treatment of cancer. In his practice, radiation treatment is backed up with a course about awareness. It is purely psychological therapy. Dr Simonton said,

'Anyone involved in the treatment of cancer becomes aware of the great differences between patients. Personality, to which emotional stresses are related, is a significant feature in the development of the disease and its progress. I believe that the biggest feature activating the disease is the loss of something significant – a loved one, or maybe a job. It can be a real or imagined loss, but what matters is the patient's response to **it**. Very often a feeling of helplessness and hopelessness overtakes them. Many men experience the beginning of the disease within a year of retiring.'

What the patient believes about his treatment is vital. Dr. Simonton considers that his own belief system plays an important part in his patients' responses: his attitude affects **them**. In Britain, the British Cancer Council is helping nurses and medical students to take an optimistic view. After all, he says, 30,000 cures were achieved here in one year, and the figure could have been doubled if fear had not stopped patients from getting help early. Patient power is more effective than we realize, and perhaps it is time to look inside ourselves for the strength we need to maintain good health and to help one another.

The magic touch of a loving hand

An American *Franciscan**, Sister Justa Smith, who combines her profession with a scientific career says, 'There is something within the body that controls healing. It doesn't happen knowingly. Doctors do many things to assist the healing process, but the body heals by itself.' She smiled, 'We should be able to heal not only ourselves but each other as well, or we can make each other ill!' Responsibility, then, is not only the responsibility to keep ourselves well, but an awareness of how we are affecting our loved ones, colleagues and friends. Sister Justa said, 'The ability to heal is almost inborn in human beings. You see it particularly in young mothers when they immediately put their hand on the spot – the grazed knee, bumped elbow – that is causing a small child to cry. The magical touch of a loving hand is all that is required.'

Scientists are making a study of **faith healers** -who have strong beliefs in God and use the Bible as a guide- in an attempt to find out what takes place when a patient puts him or herself in the hands of the untrained. It is a subject that has remained a mystery since biblical times. Whether you're in the hands of a medical doctor or a faith healer, you, the patient, help the healer. The body should know what is wrong and put it right. By the time symptoms can be detected, the disease has progressed. The body knows about it before that stage.

**Franciscan*: A person belonging to a Christian group

34. The word **alongside** in para.1, line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 a. on the contrary
 b. together with
 c. despite
35. Dr Simonton _____.
 a. sees psychology as part of cancer treatment and therefore, has supported the treatment with an awareness course
 b. says that the personality of the patient plays a minor role in cancer treatment therapy
 c. believes that emotional stress hardly affects the development of the illness cancer
36. 'it' in para.3, line 5 refers to a/an _____.
 a. job
 b. loved one
 c. loss
37. 'them' in para.4, line 2 refers to _____.
 a. the belief systems of doctors
 b. his patients
 c. belief system of patients
38. Sister Justa Smith believes that _____.
 a. one's touch could easily hurt a person
 b. young mothers who learn about their ability to heal others put their hands on the wound
 c. people have an inborn ability, with which they can make each other well
39. 'A faith healer' in para.6, line 1 is a person who _____.
 a. performs magic
 b. heals using power of prayer and belief
 c. heals by magic
40. The author expresses _____ alternative therapies.
 a. interest in
 b. disapproval of
 c. memories about

34. _____ 35. _____ 36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

VII. Read the text below and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

MORE HARM THAN GOOD?

Vaccines, or injections to protect people against diseases, have long been considered as important defence mechanism. Every year millions of babies, kids and teenagers get vaccinated. However, there is still a debate about vaccines. Do they cause serious side effects which are more dangerous than the diseases they are supposed to prevent? Lately, doctors have had to answer more questions about vaccines. Although the evidence is still not proven, there are fears that vaccines could cause autism, (a condition that affects a child's development), attention deficit disorder (ADD), or sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Such fears have caused many parents to question their doctors' advice, and to refuse the shots altogether. The number of parents who do not allow their children to be vaccinated has increased in recent years.

Although at one time they were considered very effective, vaccines became a cause for concern in the early 1970s. At this time, incidents of autism and SIDS began to rise. Some researchers studying these cases found a link between certain vaccines and these conditions. Other studies, however, disagreed with the findings. More recently, in the late 1990s, findings from a small study suggested that a vaccine preservative made from mercury affected neurological development in children, and thus led to autism and ADD. Those claims, however, have been proven wrong by a larger study. Nonetheless, as a precaution, the majority of vaccines for pre-schoolers are no longer made with that preservative.

Although the findings about the side effects of vaccines have not been conclusive, the consequences of the decrease in the number of children being vaccinated have already started to appear. Childhood diseases such as whooping cough and measles are affecting a greater number of children. In some American states, that number has increased by thousands over the previous years. This is a great cause for concern because these diseases can spread a lot more quickly than other contagious diseases. If fewer children are immunized, it is much easier for the disease to spread to other children in the same school, neighbourhood or hospital. Some children that are infected do not fully get better. In fact, some of them even die.

Are vaccines a cause for alarm? Should parents stop vaccinating their children? Doctors generally support vaccination for kids, but have some specific advice for parents. The first is to stay informed. Parents are advised to follow the debate closely, but to ensure they are checking reliable information. A great way to do this is to discuss their fears with their doctors or paediatricians. When parents decide to go ahead with vaccinations, there are two main suggestions: one related to the type of vaccine and the other with the timing of its administration. Parents have to ask for a preservative-free vaccine. This may be hard to do as there are few preservative-free shots currently available.

In terms of timing, it is best to avoid vaccinating children when they are sick with a cold or the flu. The immune system responds better, and the shots have the greatest effect when children are in sound condition. The debate over vaccines will continue for some time until additional research results become available. Parents have a lot of decisions to make regarding their children's health.

For the time being, vaccines are still considered as an essential protection against harmful diseases.

41. Nowadays people are not sure if injections against diseases may cause problems instead of preventing them.
- a. True b. False
42. It is feared that some vaccines might cause serious side effects such as ADD and SIDS.
- a. True b. False
43. Lately, the number of vaccinated children has increased considerably.
- a. True b. False
44. Before the early 1970s, people were becoming increasingly doubtful about the benefits of vaccines.
- a. True b. False
45. They do not make vaccines for preschoolers using mercury any more.
- a. True b. False
46. In some American states, childhood diseases are not as common as they used to be.
- a. True b. False
47. Childhood diseases can spread to other children more easily when more children are immunized.
- a. True b. False
48. Most doctors advise parents to get reliable information about vaccines before having their children vaccinated.
- a. True b. False
49. It is not easy for parents to find shots without preservatives.
- a. True b. False
50. Vaccination is no longer seen as an important protection against diseases.
- a. True b. False

41. _____	42. _____	43. _____	44. _____	45. _____	46. _____	47. _____	48. _____
49. _____				50. _____			

Section 3: Use of English – 30 points

VIII. Choose the best answer.

51. He usually wears casual clothes but he's got job interviews so he _____ a suit this week.
a. wears
b. is wearing
c. was wearing
d. had worn
52. Can you smell? My mum is baking a cake which _____ delicious.
a. taste
b. tasting
c. tastes
d. can smell
53. _____ friends since I moved to this city for my education.
a. We are
b. We had been
c. We used to be
d. We have been
54. The hotel _____ we spent our summer holiday was magnificent.
a. when
b. in which
c. whose
d. which
55. In the past, there were _____ there are today. You could easily walk in the streets.
a. cars as
b. fewer cars than
c. many cars as
d. more cars than
56. I have finished all the cleaning for you. You _____ clean your room.
a. don't have to
b. might not
c. cannot
d. aren't be able to
57. A. _____?
B. She's friendly and outgoing.

a. What does you sister look like
b. How is your sister
c. What does your sister like doing
d. What's your sister like
58. Alice knows _____ people at her new job that she often feels lonely.
a. so few
b. more
c. so many
d. fewer

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____

59. He has started to wake up earlier _____ miss the morning train.
 a. so that he didn't
 b. so as to
 c. so that he would
 d. in order not to
60. Mike _____ to drive his own car. He's only seventeen.
 a. is too old
 b. is so old
 c. isn't old enough
 d. isn't young enough
61. I cannot afford _____ that car. It costs quite a lot of money.
 a. buying
 b. selling
 c. to buy
 d. to sell
62. There's _____ at the door. Go and open it.
 a. everybody
 b. nobody
 c. anybody
 d. somebody
63. They didn't reach an agreement _____ their differences.
 a. due to
 b. because
 c. although
 d. thanks to
64. _____ offend anyone, she said both cakes were equally good.
 a. As not wanting
 b. Not wanting to
 c. She didn't want
 d. Because not wanting to
65. Last year, when I last met her, she told me she _____ over 50 letters.
 a. had written
 b. has written
 c. writes
 d. will have written
66. _____ gifts to the judges.
 a. It's not allowed offering
 b. It's not allowed to offer
 c. It's not permitted offering
 d. It's not permit to offer
67. While the children _____ near the pool, they _____ into the water.
 a. are playing/ are falling
 b. played/ were falling
 c. have played/ fell
 d. were playing/ fell

59. _____ 60. _____ 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____

IX. Decide which part of the sentence is grammatically incorrect.

68. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.
A B C D
69. I enjoyed study geography at school and now I've enrolled at the Economics Faculty.
A B C D
70. I haven't never seen anybody who rides a horse so well before.
A B C D
71. We went to Guatemala last year so we were tired of the usual beach holiday.
A B C D
72. I would like to know what does he do on weekends.
A B C D
73. She told me that her new movie has been on cinema the previous year.
A B C D
74. Marc will have his friend fixed his computer next week.
A B C D
75. I've gone to Marbella. I remember it well. It is a busy town with a nice modern promenade.
A B C D
76. Our weekly plan has not being prepared since we hired new employees.
A B C D
77. I couldn't remember the name of the place which we went last summer.
A B C D
78. If we have collected a bit more money, we would have bought the new apartment.
A B C D
79. We shouldn't have trust her but there is nothing to do now.
A B C D
80. Smartphones are most popular than home telephones as they are practical.
A B C D

68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____ 71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____
77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

- 81. Because of his innocent face, it is difficult even today to believe he was a criminal although it had been certainly proven.**
- a. It is really surprising how he hurt somebody.
 - b. Today it is possible to understand why people didn't want to believe that he was guilty as he had an innocent face.
 - c. If it had been proven that he was guilty, they would believe that he was a criminal.
 - d. Despite the fact that he was proven to be a criminal, his innocent face still makes it difficult to believe that.
- 82. The twins resemble each other so much that I can never tell which is which.**
- a. Although the twins do not look like each other I cannot name them easily.
 - b. I cannot tell the twins apart because I don't know them well enough.
 - c. It is impossible for me to identify the twins because they look very much like one another.
 - d. I can never tell the twins anything as they like each other so much.
- 83. She didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.**
- a. She ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.
 - b. She only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.
 - c. She didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.
 - d. She didn't touch the bread and butter, but she ate other things.
- 84. I can't stand his talking foolishly when everybody talks about something in a serious way.**
- a. I can't understand him when he talks foolishly.
 - b. Everybody talks seriously when he talks foolishly.
 - c. I hate him talking foolishly when people talk seriously.
 - d. Everybody hates him talking foolishly.
- 85. She realized the danger she had been in only after she had read the newspaper the following morning.**
- a. Although she was aware of the danger, she didn't get frightened.
 - b. She realized what kind of dangers one might have had when he was reading a paper.
 - c. When she read the newspaper, she found herself in a danger she had already realized.
 - d. She hadn't been aware of the danger she was in until she read the newspaper.
- 86. I have persuaded Tom to become the new secretary of the club.**
- a. I am considering Tom for the job of secretary.
 - b. I got Tom to be the secretary of the club after talking to him for some time.
 - c. Tom is wondering whether to accept to be the secretary.
 - d. Tom begged to become secretary of the club.

81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____ 85. _____ 86. _____

87. We won't be getting married until we have had enough money.

- a. We will marry when we have had enough money.
- b. We won't be married although we have enough money.
- c. We won't marry even when we have had enough money.
- d. We will get married because we have enough money.

88. I had known that my mother was sick as a result of a failing kidney, but I had not realized how much trouble my parents were having in dealing with that sickness.

- a. Although I had known that my mother was suffering from a failing kidney, I had not realized my parents' problems caused by this illness.
- b. In my childhood I didn't know my mother's sickness, so I couldn't realize how much trouble my parents had.
- c. When I learned my mother's sickness which was the result of a failing kidney, I realized the pain my mother had.
- d. I hadn't realized the problems they had to deal with until my parents told me about my mother's illness.

89. Even though many of us don't suffer from a mental disorder, it is clear that some of us are mentally healthier than others.

- a. Many people who are diagnosed as having mental disorder are mentally healthier than we are.
- b. The proportion of those who have been identified as having a mental disorder is higher than that of the mentally healthy.
- c. Compared to the number of mentally healthy, the number of people with a mental disorder is increasing.
- d. Mental health of some people is obviously better than others although most of us do not have a mental disorder.

90. The only members of the cat family that can roar are lions, leopards, tigers, and jaguars but lions are by far the loudest.

- a. Like leopards, tigers, and jaguars, lions are among the members of the cat family that can roar.
- b. Since lions come from the same cat family as leopards, tigers and jaguars do, they can roar as loud as the others.
- c. Lions, leopards, tigers, and jaguars are the only four cats that can roar; however, the others can't roar as loudly as lions do.
- d. The roar of a lion is enough to make other animals, such as leopards, feel frightened.

87. _____ 88. _____ 89. _____ 90. _____

Section 3: Writing – 30 points

Choose ONE of the topics below and write a well-developed essay. (250-300 words)

- Technology is making communication better in today's world. Do you agree / disagree?
- Medical healthcare should be free. Do you agree / disagree?