

ENGLISH PREPARATORY PROGRAM



İSTANBUL TİCARET
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

SAMPLE PROFICIENCY

Use of English	25 questions	25 pts.	75 minutes
Vocabulary	20 questions	20 pts.	
Reading	25 questions	25 pts.	
Listening	10 questions	10 pts.	20 minutes
Writing	One Essay	20 pts.	55 minutes

Time: 150 mins.

PART 1: USE OF ENGLISH

Questions 1–7: Choose the option that best completes each blank in the passage.

With thousands of films and series available online, it may seem surprising that many people repeatedly return to stories they already know. In recent years, researchers 1) _____ increasing attention to this habit and the psychological reasons behind it. 2) _____ watching something familiar offers little surprise, this lack of uncertainty may actually be part of its appeal. Viewers already know what will happen, 3) _____ allows them to relax rather than remain fully focused on every detail of the plot. Familiar stories can also provide a sense of comfort, particularly during periods of stress or emotional uncertainty. People may choose 4) _____ a favorite series because they associate it with a particular stage of their lives or with people they once watched it with. In this sense, entertainment can become 5) _____ source of personal memories as well as a form of emotional reassurance. Researchers are also interested in 6) _____ familiarity itself can influence emotional responses. Some studies suggest that knowing the ending does not necessarily reduce enjoyment. Instead, viewers may pay closer attention to details they previously overlooked and respond 7) _____ to characters or events when watching the same story again.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | a) gave | b) have given | c) is giving | d) give |
| 2. | a) Because | b) Although | c) Unless | d) Therefore |
| 3. | a) that | b) where | c) which | d) what |
| 4. | a) being rewatch | b) rewatched | c) rewatching | d) to rewatch |
| 5. | a) a | b) an | c) the | d) - |
| 6. | a) that | b) whether | c) which | d) what |
| 7. | a) different | b) difference | c) differently | d) differ |

Questions 8–25: Choose the option that best completes each sentence.

8. When the audience _____ their seats, the orchestra _____ its final rehearsal.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) took / had already finished | b) had taken / finished |
| c) had already taken/ were finishing | d) took / was finishing |

9. By this time next month, the research team _____ all the interviews needed for the study.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) completes | b) will complete |
| c) will have completed | d) had completed |

10. I _____ inside until the rain _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) am staying / will stop | b) stay / is stopping |
| c) have stayed / would stop | d) will stay / stops |

11. Romeo and Juliet, which is a play written by Shakespeare, _____.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) and it is famous all over the world | b) they became the symbol of love |
| c) their sad story still affects me | d) is about two young people in love |

12. The airline informed passengers that the delayed flight _____ as soon as weather conditions improved.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) departs | b) will depart |
| c) would depart | d) had departed |

13. Mrs. Blake turned down a job offer in Amsterdam last year because she did not want to move abroad. If she _____ the offer, she _____ there now.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) accepted / would live | b) had accepted / would be living |
| c) would accept / had lived | d) has accepted / would have lived |

14. Tom arrived at the airport only twenty minutes before his international flight and missed check-in. He _____ home much earlier.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) must have left | b) might leave |
| c) should have left | d) would have left |

15. By the end of this year, the company _____ several new branches, and more than 200 employees _____ at these locations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a) will open / employ | b) will have opened / will be employed |
| c) has opened / are employing | d) opens / have been employed |

16. _____, not even her own family.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Nobody has seen or heard from Alice | b) Everyone came to Fred and Kate's wedding |
| c) Emily visits her hometown once a year | d) They still keep Mary's photos on the walls |

17. Although the climate is hot and humid in summer in Istanbul, _____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) many offices use air conditioning throughout the day | b) most businessmen wear jackets in their offices |
| c) most businessmen prefer cool clothing | d) lightweight clothing is widely preferred during the season |

18. The revised training program is _____ than the previous one, and participants can complete the activities _____.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) more practical / more efficiently | b) more practically / more efficient |
| c) the most practical / more efficiently | d) as practical / most efficiently |

19. The missing painting is believed _____ from the gallery sometime during the night.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a) to steal | b) to have been stolen |
| c) being stolen | d) stealing |

20. They are considering _____ to a larger office because they would like _____ more employees next year.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) to move / to hire | b) moving / to hire |
| c) moving / hiring | d) to move / hiring |

21. The success of the conservation program depends _____ cooperation between local authorities and residents, many of whom are already involved _____ monitoring wildlife populations.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) on / in | b) in / with |
| c) at / for | d) from / on |

22. The revised production method requires _____ workers and uses _____ water than the previous one, which has helped reduce operating costs.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) less / less | b) less / fewer |
| c) fewer / fewer | d) fewer / less |

23. The office is completely empty, the alarm is on, and all the computers have been shut down. The employees _____ for the day, and the manager _____ behind to finish some work.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) must have left / can't have stayed | b) should have left / must have stayed |
| c) should leave / can't stay | d) must leave / can't stay |

24. The new community center has provided local residents with more space for social activities. Moreover, _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) several similar projects had been cancelled because of rising costs | b) the building was originally designed as a private sports facility |
| c) it has created new opportunities for educational and cultural events | d) some residents had questioned whether the project was necessary |

25. The lecturer repeated the main points slowly _____ everyone could follow the explanation and displayed the key terms on the screen _____ avoid confusion.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) so that / in order to | b) in order to / so that |
| c) because / in order to | d) so that / because |

PART 2: VOCABULARY

Questions 26-38: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

26. The road becomes extremely _____ after heavy rain, so drivers are advised to slow down.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) narrow | b) steep |
| c) slippery | d) crowded |

27. The documentary gives a _____ picture of daily life in the Arctic through personal stories and real-life footage.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) cautious | b) rigid |
| c) vacant | d) vivid |

28. After collecting enough evidence and comparing the fingerprints found at the scene, investigators were able to _____ that the same person had been there before.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) confirm | b) suppose |
| c) predict | d) doubt |

29. The small village has remained largely _____ by mass tourism, so it has kept much of its traditional character.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) transformed | b) untouched |
| c) surrounded | d) occupied |

30. After several hours of climbing, the group finally reached the _____ of the mountain just before sunset.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) border | b) summit |
| c) surface | d) boundary |

31. Passengers must _____ their seat belts before the aircraft begins to move.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a) wrap | b) fold |
| c) fasten | d) hang |

32. These glass objects are extremely _____, so they must be handled with great care.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) solid | b) flexible |
| c) stable | d) fragile |

33. While reading her grandfather's letters, Maya _____ a reference to a relative she had never heard of before.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) came across | b) turned into |
| c) set off | d) took over |

34. Tourism provides many local families with a major source of _____ during the summer months.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) allowance | b) salary |
| c) pension | d) income |

35. After several attempts, Lina finally managed to _____ why the printer kept stopping unexpectedly.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) take after | b) hand in |
| c) figure out | d) bring back |

36. You shouldn't make such a quick decision, or you may _____ it later.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) receive | b) persuade |
| c) succeed | d) regret |

37. You have the right to _____ if you're not satisfied with the service you've received.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) conceal | b) compile |
| c) command | d) complain |

38. The _____ for this report is 5 p.m. tomorrow. We have to finish it by then.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) pressure | b) deadline |
| c) overtime | d) challenge |

Questions 39–45: Choose the word that best complete8s each blank in the passage.

While urban populations continue to grow, many cities are struggling to **39)** _____ the increasing number of people who travel to work or school each day. Building more roads may seem like an obvious solution; however, this can sometimes lead to even greater traffic **40)** _____ as more people choose to drive. For this reason, many local governments are investing in public transport. Passengers are more likely to use public transport regularly when the service is **41)** _____ and unexpected delays are uncommon. Some cities have also introduced discounted fares or monthly travel passes as a/an **42)** _____ for residents to rely less on private cars. However, increasing the number of buses or trains is not always sufficient. Transport networks must have enough **43)** _____ to deal with large numbers of passengers during busy periods. Stations should also be conveniently located so that people can **44)** _____ them without travelling long distances. Although improving public transport requires considerable investment, it can bring long-term benefits. Fewer private vehicles can ease pressure on city roads and **45)** _____ to cleaner air and more pleasant urban environments.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 39. a) occupy | b) accompany | c) gather | d) accommodate |
| 40. a) interruption | b) congestion | c) disturbance | d) restriction |
| 41. a) affordable | b) convenient | c) flexible | d) reliable |
| 42. a) intention | b) permission | c) incentive | d) requirement |
| 43. a) capacity | b) quantify | c) volume | d) extent |
| 44. a) approach | b) reach | c) attend | d) arrive |
| 45. a) respond | b) participate | c) contribute | d) cooperate |

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION

Questions 46-52: Choose the sentence or part of a sentence that best completes each paragraph.

46. Many people are frightened of snakes because they associate them with danger. Although a small number of species are venomous and can cause serious harm, the majority are harmless and generally avoid human contact. Therefore, if you unexpectedly come across a snake in your garden, it will most likely _____.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) remain still until the danger has passed | b) refrain from human touch |
| c) move towards you to protect its territory. | d) hide nearby until you leave |

47. The value of gold depends on the common belief that gold will continue to be valuable. As long as demand for gold remains steady, the price will be steady. If demand is high, it will continue to increase in value. However, if people should someday lose faith in gold, _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) the demand for gold would go up | b) the price of gold would fall sharply |
| c) more gold would be needed for industry | d) its supply would probably become more limited |

48. For many visitors, Iceland is not an ideal place to visit. The scenery, for instance, is bare; there are no trees, no plants – though many consider it beautiful in its own way. Winters are extremely severe in Iceland, while summers tend to be short and cool, _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) although temperatures sometimes rise | b) thus, weather conditions change quickly |
| c) and normally it is too hot to sleep | d) generally, with strong winds all year |

49. To an outsider, Istanbul may at first seem like a typical Western city. Modern buildings, heavy traffic, and Western-style clothing all contribute to this impression. Yet the city also carries clear traces of its past as the capital of the Ottoman Empire. In its narrow streets, traditional bazaars, and historic mosques, _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) the city's historical character remains visible | b) modern life has replaced older traditions |
| c) European influences become more noticeable | d) the past gradually disappears |

50. People who have a talent for music are often good at learning language as well. This is not surprising as both activities require sensitivity to sound and the ability to reproduce what is heard. They also involve understanding patterns that must be applied appropriately. Therefore, both music and language learning require learners to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) rely mainly on memory | b) follow a structured system |
| c) recognize every sound accurately | d) develop strong speaking skills |

51. Some wild animals have adapted successfully to life in large cities. Foxes, birds, and even certain monkeys can find food and shelter in urban areas. However, living close to humans also exposes them to traffic, pollution, and unfamiliar dangers. _____. Feeding them can strengthen this behavior and increase the risk of conflict. For this reason, wildlife experts advise residents not to feed wild animals or encourage them to enter crowded areas.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Some urban species change their activity patterns to avoid busy streets and human contact. | b) Regular contact with people may make animals less cautious and more willing to approach them. |
| c) Local authorities sometimes create protected areas to reduce conflict between animals and residents. | d) Most wild animals eventually leave cities when food and shelter become difficult to find. |

52. People make hundreds of decisions throughout the day, ranging from simple choices to more serious ones. Each decision requires a certain amount of mental effort. As the day continues, people may find it harder to compare options carefully and consider possible consequences. When this mental tiredness increases, they often look for a quick and simple solution. _____. For this reason, experts recommend making important decisions earlier in the day and reducing unnecessary routine choices.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) They may begin to treat routine decisions as more important than serious ones. | b) They may recover their mental energy by avoiding all decisions completely. |
| c) They may therefore choose the easiest option rather than the most suitable one. | d) They may postpone difficult choices until they receive additional information. |

Questions 8–25: Read each passage and choose the best answer to each question.

PASSAGE 1

A growing number of companies have begun testing a four-day workweek, in which employees work one day less but continue to receive the same salary. Supporters argue that an extra day off gives workers more time to rest, deal with personal responsibilities, and return to work feeling more focused and motivated. Results from several workplace trials suggest that productivity does not always fall when the working week is shortened. In some cases, employees complete the same amount of work because they manage their time more effectively, attend fewer unnecessary meetings, and experience less stress. Many workers also report greater job satisfaction and a better balance between their professional and personal lives. However, this model may not be suitable for every organization. Hospitals, restaurants, and customer service departments often need to operate throughout the week. Instead of closing for an additional day, **these workplaces** may need to introduce rotating schedules, which can be difficult to organize. For this reason, experts recommend that companies test the system before adopting it **permanently**. A four-day workweek can be successful, but the results depend on the type of work, customer needs, and how carefully the schedule is planned.

53. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) To compare four-day schedules with other flexible working arrangements | b) To explain why service-based organizations may need different working schedules |
| c) To explain why reduced hours should lead to lower weekly salaries | d) To discuss the possible benefits and limits of a four-day workweek |

54. According to the passage, employees may maintain their productivity because they _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) are given enough flexibility to reduce the number of hours they work each day | b) use their working time more effectively and reduce tasks that waste time |
| c) spend part of their extra day finishing tasks they could not complete during the week | d) feel more responsible for producing better results within a shorter working period |

55. Which conclusion can be drawn about organizations that operate throughout the week?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) They may need all employees to follow the same four-day schedule to maintain productivity. | b) They may need to shorten daily working hours rather than reduce the number of workdays. |
| c) They may need to adjust staff schedules rather than close for an extra day. | d) They may need to reduce the range of services offered in order to adopt the system. |

56. Which of the following is false according to the passage?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Employees may complete the same amount of work despite having a shorter working week. | b) Workers may enjoy better job satisfaction and a healthier balance between work and personal life. |
| c) Organizations that stay open throughout the week can adopt the model without changing their staff schedules. | d) Trial periods can help companies determine whether the model matches their operational needs. |

57. In the sentence “*these workplaces may need to introduce rotating schedules,*” the phrase “**these workplaces**” refers to organizations that _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) must continue providing services throughout the entire week | b) allow employees to work from several different locations |
| c) have already reduced the number of weekly working days | d) give employees greater control over their daily schedules |

58. In the sentence “*experts recommend that companies test the system before adopting it **permanently**,*” the word “**permanently**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) for a limited trial period
- b) under changing workplace conditions
- c) on a continuing long-term basis
- d) at separate times each year

PASSAGE 2

Tattooing has existed for thousands of years in different parts of the world. Archaeologists have found tattooed human remains from ancient societies, and some early tattoos appear to have been connected with healing, protection, religion, or social identity. In Polynesian cultures, tattoo designs could show a person’s family background, rank, achievements, or role within the community. The English word tattoo comes from the Polynesian word tatau, meaning “to mark.” European sailors encountered these traditions during voyages to the Pacific in the eighteenth century and later introduced similar practices to Europe. By the nineteenth century, tattoos had become common among sailors and soldiers. Designs such as anchors, ships, names, and dates were often used to record journeys, relationships, or military service. The invention of electric tattooing equipment later made the process faster and allowed artists to create more detailed designs. During much of the twentieth century, tattoos were associated with certain social groups and were sometimes linked to rebellion or crime. In recent decades, **these attitudes** have changed. Tattoos are now used for artistic expression, cultural identity, personal memories, and medical purposes. Although tattooing methods have developed, many of its historical **functions** continue today.

59. Which statement best summarizes how tattooing has developed over time?

- a) Tattooing gradually lost its cultural role as artistic and medical uses became more common.
- b) Tattooing spread through Europe as sailors adapted Polynesian practices for personal and military purposes.
- c) Tattooing changed mainly because new equipment replaced most of its traditional purposes.
- d) Tattooing has evolved in both practice and public perception while still serving some traditional purposes.

60. According to the passage, European sailors _____.

- a) limited tattooing mainly to sailors, soldiers, and working-class communities across Europe
- b) developed electric tattooing equipment and introduced more detailed designs across Europe
- c) became familiar with Polynesian tattoo traditions and later helped introduce similar practices in Europe
- d) replaced traditional Polynesian symbols with modern medical tattoo designs across Europe

61. What can be inferred about the role of tattoos among many sailors and soldiers in the nineteenth century?

- a) They were often used to display a person's higher position within society.
- b) They often reflected important experiences and connections in a person's life.
- c) They became widespread mainly because new tattooing technology reduced the time required.
- d) They were mostly intended to continue the religious traditions found in Polynesian culture.

62. Why does the author mention the invention of electric tattooing equipment?

- a) To suggest that technological developments caused older tattooing methods to disappear completely
- b) To explain why people began choosing different symbols to represent personal experiences
- c) To show that medical uses of tattooing became more common as technology developed
- d) To illustrate how new technology improved the efficiency and complexity of tattoo creation.

63. In the sentence "*In recent decades, **these attitudes** have changed,*" the phrase "**these attitudes**" refers to the belief that tattoos _____.

- a) might lead to negativity and associated with certain social groups.
- b) commonly served as reminders of travel and military experiences.
- c) mainly communicated family status and social roles in Polynesian communities.
- d) became more sophisticated because of developments in tattooing technology.

64. In the sentence "*many of its historical **functions** continue today,*" the word "**functions**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) techniques used to create tattoos
- b) symbols included in tattoo designs
- c) purposes that tattoos have served
- d) attitudes developed toward tattooing

PASSAGE 3

Colors can influence how people notice, interpret, and respond to information. Businesses often use this knowledge when designing advertisements, packaging, websites, and public spaces. A particular color may attract attention, create a certain mood, or shape the way a product is **perceived**. Red, for instance, is commonly associated with urgency, danger, or excitement, which explains its frequent use in warning signs and promotional messages. Blue, by contrast, tends to suggest calmness, reliability, and professionalism, which may explain why many banks and technology companies use it in their logos. Green is often linked to nature and health and is widely used to promote environmentally friendly products. The impact of color also depends on how and where it is used. A bright shade may successfully draw attention to a product label but become **overwhelming** when used across an entire website. Likewise, a color that creates the desired

impression for one type of product may be less effective for another. Therefore, businesses need to consider the message they want to communicate before choosing particular colors. However, reactions to color are far from universal. Meaning can vary according to cultural background, personal experience, and context. White may symbolize purity in one society but be associated with mourning in another. Similarly, a dark shade may appear elegant in an advertisement for a luxury product yet seem unfriendly on a website aimed at children. Researchers suggest that color can affect consumer decisions, but its influence should not be exaggerated. Price, quality, previous experience, and personal preference may play a greater role. A striking color may attract attention without actually changing what a customer decides to purchase. For this reason, businesses should consider color as part of a broader marketing strategy rather than assume that the same shade will create an identical response in every customer.

65. What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Companies can influence purchasing behavior mainly by selecting colors with positive emotional associations. | b) The way people respond to color depends on several factors, so businesses should use it with context in mind. |
| c) Cultural differences are the main reason businesses struggle to choose suitable colors for their products. | d) Color may have a stronger influence on consumer decisions when other factors, such as price and quality, are also favorable. |

66. Why are banks and technology companies mentioned in the passage?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) To show that blue is mainly used by large international organizations | b) To illustrate how color associations can influence company branding |
| c) To suggest that some businesses use color mainly to make their logos more noticeable | d) To compare the marketing strategies of banks and technology firms |

67. What does the example of a bright color on a product label and a website illustrate?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) A visual choice that works well in one form may be less suitable when used more extensively. | b) Bright colors are more useful for attracting attention than for creating a particular impression. |
| c) Product labels usually allow businesses to communicate their message more clearly than websites do. | d) Customers are more likely to notice colors on products than when they appear in digital content. |

68. Which statement would the writer most likely agree with?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Businesses should treat color as one part of a wider marketing approach rather than depend on it alone. | b) Companies should give greater importance to color than to factors that cannot easily be controlled. |
| c) A carefully selected color can compensate for weaknesses in the price or quality of a product. | d) Businesses can reduce differences in customer reactions by using colors with familiar meanings. |

69. In the sentence “*a color may influence how a product is **perceived**,*” the word “**perceived**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) designed or packaged by businesses
- b) displayed or promoted by companies
- c) selected or purchased by consumers
- d) viewed or understood by customers

70. In the sentence “*A bright shade may successfully draw attention to a product label but become **overwhelming** when used across an entire website,*” the word “**overwhelming**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) too intense or difficult to take in
- b) highly attractive and easy to remember
- c) visually balanced and pleasant to look at
- d) slightly unusual but suitable for the setting

PART 4: LISTENING

Questions 71–80: Listen to the audio and choose the best answer to each question as you listen.

71. What will the speaker mainly discuss in the presentation?

- a) How the dam was designed and why its construction took so long
- b) The positive and negative effects of the dam on the two countries
- c) Why Brazil and Paraguay decided to build several dams in the region
- d) The environmental importance of the national park near the dam

72. What was required to build the dam?

- a) Changing the river’s route and hiring many workers
- b) Waiting for the river to change direction naturally
- c) Employing most workers after construction
- d) Choosing a location with easier conditions

73. How does the dam contribute to the economies of Brazil and Paraguay?

- a) It allows both countries to sell most of their electricity abroad.
- b) It has created more employment in tourism than in energy production.
- c) It has reduced the cost of electricity equally in both countries.
- d) It supplies substantial amounts of electricity and attracts visitors to the area.

74. Why is the reservoir important for farmers?

- a) It provides water during dry periods.
- b) It prevents damage from heavy rain.
- c) It produces electricity for farms.
- d) It improves the quality of farmland.

75. What happened when the reservoir was filled?

- a) Farmers lost access to the river.
- b) Local people moved to find jobs.
- c) Thousands of families had to move.
- d) Historical sites were relocated.

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76. What environmental effect of the reservoir do some farmers report?
- a) It causes heavier rainfall in the region.
 - b) It may raise local air temperatures.
 - c) It reduces sunlight reaching nearby farmland.
 - d) It makes the river water much colder.
77. What happens when the river has less water than usual?
- a) The reservoir becomes much warmer.
 - b) Farmers receive more water for irrigation.
 - c) The dam produces less electricity.
 - d) Tourism in the area decreases.
78. What concern is raised about the agreement between Brazil and Paraguay?
- a) It prevents Paraguay from using electricity from the dam.
 - b) It may not divide the benefits fairly between the two countries.
 - c) It gives Brazil complete control over the project.
 - d) It limits the amount of water available for farming.
79. What is the speaker's overall opinion of the Itaipu Dam?
- a) Its success mainly depends on tourism.
 - b) Its environmental costs are too serious.
 - c) Its advantages and disadvantages are equal.
 - d) Its benefits are greater than its problems.
80. Which two problems does the dam help address?
- a) Unemployment and population growth
 - b) Energy demand and water shortages
 - c) Climate change and land loss
 - d) Tourism and transportation

PART 5: WRITING

Write a well-organized five-paragraph essay of approximately 300 words. You will be given TWO essay prompts and asked to choose ONE.

Possible essay types:

- Opinion
- Problem & Solution
- Advantage and/or Disadvantage
- Cause and/or Effect

END OF THE EXAM