T.R.

YALOVA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM

(İNGİLİZCE YETERLİK SINAVI)

GROUP A

NAME – SURNAME: ..............................................................

SCHOOL NUMBER: ................................................................

DEPARTMENT: ........................................................................

SIGNATURE: ...........................................................................

DURATION: 150 MINUTES

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SCORE: ......../100
LISTENING

Listen to the track and answer the questions 1-10 accordingly. You will hear the track twice.

1. What is the main idea of the interview?
   a) different uses of music
   b) music in language learning
   c) medical uses of music
   d) traditional medicine in Turkey
   e) traditional music in Turkey

2. Where did the interview take place?
   a) in an office
   b) in a classroom
   c) in a hospital
   d) in a lecture
   e) in a radio studio

3. Which use of music is not mentioned in the article?
   a) education
   b) religious
   c) entertainment
   d) athletic
   e) treatment

4. How old is this type of music therapy?
   a) 9 years old
   b) 19 years old
   c) 90 years old
   d) 900 years old
   e) 9000 years old

5. Where are you likely to find doctors using this therapy?
   a) America
   b) Turkey
   c) Italy
   d) United Kingdom
   e) Germany

6. What other sounds do doctors use to help patients?
   a) bird songs
   b) rain
   c) water in fountains
   d) ocean waves
   e) snow

7. What effects does music therapy have?
   a) Some patients learn to play instruments.
   b) Some patients have lower blood pressure.
   c) Some patients start dancing.
   d) Some patients get better in a long time.
   e) all of the above

8. Which statement is true?
   a) One type of music is used for all illnesses.
   b) Patients choose the type of music they want to listen to.
   c) One type of music makes patients eat less.
   d) Any type of music is effective.
   e) Musical therapy was just used in Turkey.

9. Which instruments are used in this music?
   a) flutes, pianos, and drums
   b) traditional Islamic instruments
   c) violins and drums
   d) any kind of instrument
   e) international instruments

10. How do doctors feel about normal medicines and medical treatments?
     a) Music is better than normal medicine.
     b) Normal medicine is better than music.
     c) Music alone can cure illnesses.
     d) Normal medicine does not work with music therapy.
     e) Music helps normal medicine work better.
11. I don’t mind ________ early today.
   a) you leave
   b) you to leave
   c) your leaving
   d) to your leaving
   e) leave you

12. ________ students in this class are foreigners.
   a) None
   b) All of
   c) A lot
   d) Much
   e) All of the

13. The teacher ________ attendance when I arrived.
   a) was taken
   b) was taking
   c) has taken
   d) were taking
   e) taken

14. When the war broke out, Mary ________ in Berlin for 6 years.
   a) lived
   b) lives
   c) has been living
   d) was living
   e) had been living

15. How long ago ________ her?
   a) were you met
   b) have you met
   c) you met
   d) did you meet
   e) met

16. By the time we ________ from our holiday, we ________ about three thousand kilometres.
   a) will return/will have been doing
   b) return/will have done
   c) returned/will have done
   d) are returning/will do
   e) returns/will do

17. “Do I have to take that Math Course?”
   “No, you ________.”
   a) don’t
   b) don’t have
   c) mustn’t
   d) haven’t
   e) must

18. You ________ me because I didn’t really mean that.
   a) must misunderstand
   b) must have misunderstood
   c) might misunderstand
   d) had to misunderstand
   e) must be misunderstood

19. The uniqueness of man ________ in terms of his being able to talk.
   a) has sometimes explained
   b) sometimes explains
   c) is sometimes explained
   d) sometimes it is explained
   e) be sometimes explained

20. How did you get your dad ________ you this car?
   a) bought
   b) to bought
   c) to get bought
   d) to be bought
   e) to buy

21. The majority of the students responded to the Dean’s call for greater participation in cultural activities ________ than expected.
   a) enthusiastically
   b) the most enthusiastically
   c) more enthusiastically
   d) more enthusiastic
   e) enthusiastic

22. The Titanic, ________ went down at sea in 1912, is reputed to have had great wealth on board.
   a) that
   b) which
   c) who
   d) what
   e) whose

23. The horse ________ the race belongs to a rich man.
   a) that it won
   b) it won
   c) that it was the winner of
   d) which won
   e) won
24. _______ we have accomplished is of great significance.
   a) What  b) That  c) If  d) Since  e) Whether

25. I went to my advisor to ask him _______.
   a) what courses should I take  b) I should take what courses  
   c) should I take what courses  d) what courses I should take  
   e) what I should take courses

26. The reason they are not coming is _______ they are angry with hosts.
   a) why  b) that  c) because  d) for  e) what

27. I don’t have a pen, but if I _______, I would lend it to you.
   a) would  b) do  c) did  d) had had  e) have

28. I don’t understand why she behaves _______ she does.
   a) how  b) when  c) if  d) as  e) like

29. His health deteriorated to _______ an extent that he had to retire.
   a) so  b) so much  c) what  d) such  e) that

30. Having completed his military service, ____________.
    a) he started his own business  
    b) his family was happy  
    c) it was time for him to look for a job  
    d) the firm offered him a good job  
    e) there is a good job for him

31. The car _______ yesterday has not been found yet.
    a) was stolen  
    b) which stole  
    c) having stolen  
    d) stolen  
    e) stealing

32. She’s been working in a bank since______ school.
    a) leaving  b) to leave  c) left  
    d) she was left  e) to leaving

33. He is unlikely to get the job _______ he lacks experience.
    a) because  b) because of  c) consequently  
    d) so that  e) so

34. Of the three new engineers, one is experienced and ____________.
    a) the others are not  
    b) another is inexperienced  
    c) the other is not  
    d) other lacks experience  
    e) another one is not

35. They _______ the streets but they don’t anymore.
    a) are used to cleaning  
    b) are used to clean  
    c) used to clean  
    d) use to  
    e) used cleaning

36. They renovated and updated the factory so that they could increase __ and sell to a wider market.
    a) complement  
    b) rejection  
    c) output  
    d) expansion  
    e) manipulation

37. No __ has solved the communications problems between adults and teenagers.
    a) generation  
    b) decade  
    c) supplement  
    d) expanse  
    e) accomplishment

38. In an attempt to survive a declining __, the store began to implement cost-saving practices.
    a) requirements  
    b) product  
    c) grade  
    d) economy  
    e) starvation
39. __ retail stores don’t offer the personal attention and customer service that my grandparents got when they were young.

   a) Economical  
   b) Abandoned  
   c) Particular  
   d) Survived  
   e) Contemporary

40. The psychiatrist was popular among children because of his __ personality.

   a) dynamic  
   b) dominating  
   c) professional  
   d) aware  
   e) dull

41. In group discussions, it is important for everyone to participate. One or two people should not __ the whole conversation.

   a) dominate  
   b) exploit  
   c) coincide  
   d) inhibit  
   e) cover

42. To illustrate how negative comments can affect children’s success, the presenter used the ___ of a deaf frog that was able to climb an impossible height because it could not hear the discouragement of the crowd below.

   a) acquisition  
   b) competition  
   c) contextual  
   d) analogy  
   e) discouragement

43. Because the instructions were ___, the participants left the study not sure what they were supposed to do next.

   a) convenient  
   b) ambiguous  
   c) ambitious  
   d) military  
   e) clear

44. Praise and encouragement are a(n) ___ part of the educational program at most middle schools in our area.

   a) integral  
   b) charming  
   c) historical  
   d) civil  
   e) interpreter

45. The researchers’ main ___ was to find out how the virus came into the country.

   a) error  
   b) objective  
   c) proportion  
   d) sum  
   e) destruction

Read the texts below and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

Every winter in Alaska a race is held. But this is no ordinary race. Teams of dogs pull wooden sleds along the snow and ice. A single driver is in (46) ________ of each team, and stands on the sled. This race is known as the Iditarod, and runs from the town of Anchorage to the village of Nome, a journey of more than 1,600 kilometres. It usually (47) ________ the dogs ten days to complete the course. The Iditarod is usually run in extremely difficult weather (48) ________. Daytime temperatures range from zero to minus 40 degrees. Visibility is often very poor, so drivers never allow themselves to become (49) ________ from their team of dogs. Indeed: the drivers (50) ________ almost entirely on the dogs for their survival. Each year a considerable number of competitors have to retire from the race owing to exhaustion or coldness, and sometimes even the dogs get ill or injured.

46. a) responsibility  
    b) fee  
    c) direction  
    d) care  
    e) charge

47. a) lasts  
    b) makes  
    c) gives  
    d) takes  
    e) holds

48. a) conditions  
    b) situations  
    c) backgrounds  
    d) circumstances  
    e) institutions

49. a) divided  
    b) separated  
    c) split  
    d) broken  
    e) put

50. a) rest  
    b) depend  
    c) expect  
    d) trust  
    e) try
Can we see the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea. If we watch closely, we see that the ship begins. The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, a ship does on the earth.

51. a) if  
   b) where  
   c) that  
   d) whether  
   e) when

52. a) being disappeared  
   b) to be disappeared  
   c) to have disappeared  
   d) to disappear  
   e) having disappeared

53. a) until  
   b) since  
   c) after  
   d) by the time  
   e) unless

54. a) reluctantly  
   b) accidentally  
   c) slowly  
   d) passionately  
   e) carefully

55. a) the same  
   b) alike  
   c) just as  
   d) by the way  
   e) similar to

**READING**

Read the passages and answer the questions according to the passages.

**Can Animals Talk?**

In 1977, a young Harvard graduate named Irene Pepperberg brought a one-year-old African gray parrot into her lab, and attempted something very unusual. At a time when her fellow scientists thought that animals could only communicate on a very basic level, Irene set out to discover what was on a creature's mind by talking to it. The bird, named Alex, proved to be a very good pupil.

Scientists at the time believed that animals were incapable of any thought. They believed that animals only reacted to things because they were programmed by nature to react that way, not because they had the ability to think or feel. Any pet owner would probably disagree. Pepperberg disagreed, too, and started her work with Alex to prove them wrong.

Pepperberg bought Alex in a pet store. She let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn’t want other scientists saying later that she’d deliberately chosen an especially smart bird for her work. Most researchers thought that Pepperberg's attempt to communicate with Alex would end in failure—at all, his brain was only about the size of a walnut.

However, Pepperberg's experiment did not fail. In fact, over the next few years, Alex learned to imitate almost one hundred and fifty English words, and was even able to reason and use those words on a basic level to communicate. For example, when Alex was shown an object and was asked about its shape, color, or material, he could label it correctly. He could understand that a key was a key no matter what its size or color, and could figure out how the key was different from others.

Pepperberg was careful not to exaggerate Alex's success and abilities. She did not claim that Alex could actually 'use' language. Instead, she said that Alex had learned to use a two-way communications code. Alex seemed to understand the turn-taking pattern of communication.

Although African gray parrots usually live to an age of fifty or so, Alex died suddenly when he was just thirty years old. However, in his short time on Earth, Alex helped to prove to many that animals are capable of far more complex communication than many scientists had ever expected.

Alex's last words to Pepperberg were, “You be good. I love you.”
56. The reading passage is primarily about _____.
   a) how animals communicate with humans  
   b) one woman’s successful experiment to communicate with a bird 
   c) how parrots are smarter than other animals 
   d) how Irene Pepperberg proved her fellow scientists wrong 
   e) how to keep parrots as a pet 

57. According to the reading, other scientists believed that animals _____.
   a) could only communicate in nature  
   b) had the ability to communicate with pet owners 
   c) could communicate if they were programmed to do so 
   d) cannot react anything 
   e) didn’t have the ability to think 

58. Most researchers thought that Irene’s experiment _____.
   a) would prove that the bird’s brain was larger 
   b) would discover an especially smart bird 
   c) would not succeed 
   d) would attempt to communicate with her 
   e) would be a great success 

59. Which of the following is not true about Irene’s parrot Alex?
   a) He learned to use almost 150 English words. 
   b) He could label a number of objects. 
   c) He was able to have complicated conversations. 
   d) He could understand how one object was different from others. 
   e) Using words on a basic level to communicate 

60. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
   a) Alex communicated that he may have actually loved Irene 
   b) most parrots die when they’re 50 years old 
   c) humans cannot understand how to communicate complex ideas to animals 
   d) Alex’s life was more complex than most people had expected 
   e) Alex died suddenly because of the experiment 

The Power of Napping

1 Many people feel a mid-afternoon slump in mood and alertness. Many people believe that this slump is caused by eating a heavy lunch, or by getting a poor night’s sleep the night before. In fact, this slump occurs naturally because humans were meant to have a mid-afternoon nap. 

2 Thomas Edison, Winston Churchill, Albert Einstein, and Bill Clinton are all famous fans of napping—and with good reason. Various evidence, including the universal tendency of toddlers and the elderly to nap in the afternoon, and the afternoon nap of siesta cultures, have led many scientists to the same conclusion: nature tells us to take a nap in the middle of the day. Short periods of sleep have been shown to improve alertness, memory and motor skills, decision-making, and mood—all while cutting down on stress, carelessness, and even heart disease. 

3 Our biological urge to sleep in the middle of the afternoon coincides with a slight drop in body temperature. This drop occurs whether we have lunch or not. A midday nap is a part of the daily routine of many cultures, especially those near the equator. This all seems to suggest that napping may have been part of an ancient biological signal to get us out of the hot midday sun. 

4 Whatever the reason, if you have an opportunity for an afternoon nap, take one. Studies show that 20 minutes of sleep in the afternoon provides more rest than getting 20 minutes more sleep in the morning. A 20-minute power nap provides the energy for a fresh burst of new ideas and energy. Naps seem to eliminate the need for more caffeine during the workday, and this lowers stress. 

5 The do’s and don’ts of napping The early afternoon seems to be the best time to nap—approximately eight hours after you have woken up in the morning. Twenty to thirty minutes is all you need to get the full rewards of a midday nap. There is no proof that sleeping longer than this is any better; in fact, the opposite may be true. 

6 In the dark, our brains produce more of the sleep-inducing hormone melatonin, so close the blinds, turn off the lights, and consider using a sleeping mask. Keep the temperature on the warmer side. Don’t forget to turn off your cell phone. And avoid caffeine for a few hours before a nap. Give it a try for yourself, and see if you aren’t amazed at the results! 

A 6/11 A
61. The reading is primarily about _____.
   a) why our bodies get tired in the afternoon
   b) how much sleep is ideal for people
   c) why afternoon naps are good for us
   d) which famous people are known for napping
   e) the best way to sleep

62. The main idea in paragraph 2 is that _____.
   a) the desire to nap is part of our human nature
   b) scientists have studied both young and old people napping
   c) a lot of famous people nap
   d) many cultures enjoy a midday nap
   e) midday nap cause a heart disease

63. All of the following are mentioned as things that are improved by napping except _____.
   a) alertness
   b) decision-making
   c) food digestion
   d) memory
   e) mood

64. According to the reading, napping can help reduce _____.
   a) our body temperature
   b) stress and carelessness
   c) motor skills
   d) weight and heart disease
   e) melatonin

65. We can infer that cultures where people usually take midday naps are _____.
   a) mostly found in warm places
   b) known for their stress
   c) ancient cultures
   d) in the sun most of the day
   e) using a sleeping mask

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**High-Tech Times**

Science fiction is now a reality

1 Flying cars! Robot teachers! Jet packs! Sounds like the stuff of the newest Hollywood science fiction blockbuster, right? Not anymore. Technological advances over the past 2,000 years have actually come about relatively slowly—electricity, the automobile, telecommunications, and air travel being some of the most obvious innovations of our modern times. However, since the arrival of the Internet some twenty years ago, it seems that we are suddenly moving at warp speed. Here, we take a look at some of the most exciting new technological creations of the past year and how they may just change all of our lives.

Robots teach English in South Korea

2 South Korea, which employs more than 30,000 foreigner educators to teach English, has some new plans for its English-language classrooms. Meet RoboTeacher. Starting in late 2009, students in several schools started learning from these brightly-colored little androids, and the results seem promising. Down the line, the government plans to introduce the RoboTeacher into more and more schools—as many as 20 over the next year—in an effort to give South Korean students a head start in English. Not surprisingly, RoboTeacher has many flesh-and-blood teachers more than a little worried. With a cost far more modest than maintaining a human teacher, experts say the androids could eventually make foreign English teachers pretty much redundant.

The world’s first practical jetpack?

3 Since the 1930s, when the first images of future transport appeared on movie screens, the jetpack has always stood out. However, with the exception of the clumsy Bell Rocket Belt, developed in the 1960s, no one has been able to make the idea ‘fly.’ Enter New Zealand inventor Glenn Martin, who has spent nearly 30 years developing what he calls the world’s first practical jetpack—the Martin Jetpack.

4 At first glance, the Martin Jetpack doesn’t really appear to be practical. It looks more like two leaf-blowers attached to a lawn mower engine. While the design details may still need to be worked out, the Martin Jetpack could just bridge the gap between fantasy and reality. With its 200-horsepower engine, the jetpack is supposed to be able to take its operator to a height of 750 meters. The inventor hopes to start sales by early 2011. But with a price tag of around $100,000, don’t expect to see too many people wearing it to school or work soon.

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Flying car changes the morning commute

When the co-founders of Massachusetts-based Terrafugia, husband and wife team Carl Dietrich and Anna Mracek Dietrich, teamed up with a group of aeronautics engineers, they entered an entirely new frontier. And their invention, the Transition, could just redefine the idea of door-to-door travel. The Transition is a street-legal, airbag- and-parachute-equipped flying car—and at only $200,000, it costs less than a Lamborghini. The Transition can carry two passengers about 800 kilometers at a cruising speed of 169 km/h, and the first models will be available in 2011.

A real-life Iron Man

The XOS2, developed by Salt Lake City-based Raytheon Sarcos, is a real-life Iron Man suit. Demonstration videos have mesmerized all who have seen them. Allowing even the least muscular wearer to lift 90-kg weights easily, and to punch through thick pieces of wood that would ordinarily be difficult to cut with a saw, the XOS2 is like a superhero fantasy. Don’t get too excited, though—the suit will only be available to the military and emergency workers for the time being.

66. According to the passage, advances in technology have been
   a) developed thanks to the Holywood
   b) obviously science fiction.
   c) fairly slow over the past 2,000 years, until recently.
   d) developed primarily for the movie industry.
   e) moving at warp speed since the arrival of electricity.

67. Which of the following cannot be inferred from paragraphs 2 and 3?
   a) The RoboTeacher has already demonstrated that it can help improve students’ English.
   b) Each school in South Korea will eventually have 20 RoboTeachers to use.
   c) English is of great importance for South Korean government.
   d) The RoboTeacher will cost far more modest than maintaining a human teacher
   e) Foreign teachers of English are to be decreased in favour of the RoboTeacher.

68. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 7?
   a) The XOS2 is being used extensively in the construction industry.
   b) The XOS2 will probably eventually be sold to the public.
   c) To use the XOS2 effectively, the wearer should weigh at least 90 kg.
   d) The XOS2 has already been featured in a superhero movie.
   e) The XOS2 is a superhero fantasy

69. Which of the following inventions is not mentioned in the article?
   a) the automobile
   b) a flying car
   c) a teaching robot
   d) a jetpack
   e) the light bulb

70. The purpose of the reading is most likely
   a) to compare newer technology with older science fiction.
   b) to give readers interesting information about new technological products.
   c) to persuade readers to buy one of the products featured.
   d) to inform readers about upcoming changes to certain types of careers.
   e) to criticize the inventors in the past
Traditional Chinese Medicine

1 In a world that relies so heavily on technology and modern science every day, many people have begun to take a step back. More and more, people are questioning the benefits of Western medication and treatments. In an attempt to return to a more natural, holistic form of treatment for disease and ailments, many people are turning to TCM, or traditional Chinese medicine.

What is TCM?

2 Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an ancient medical system that takes a deep understanding of the laws and patterns of nature and applies them to the human body. Many people mistakenly derive their understanding of TCM from acupuncture. However, acupuncture is only one form of treatment in the comprehensive world practice of TCM. Acupuncture, acupressure (similar to acupuncture but done with pressure instead of needles), qigong (a unique form of stretching and breathing techniques), herbal medicine, Chinese psychology, mental health therapy, and special healing foods are all considered important forms of treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.

3 Traditional Chinese medicine is a complete medical system. TCM takes the position that to cure ourselves of illness, we need to find the root of the problem. In other words, if we only treat the symptom, as is often the case in Western medicine, the problem will usually keep recurring.

4 At the core of traditional Chinese medicine is the concept that the body has the power to cure itself if the proper techniques are utilized. This belief is based on the fundamental idea that everything in the universe is made of energy, and that this energy must flow freely throughout our bodies.

The Concepts of TCM

5 Traditional Chinese medicine has been around for some 3,000 years. No other system of medicine rivals it in antiquity besides India's ayurveda. In TCM, it is thought that everything in the universe, including our health, is connected, and thus, our physical bodies are both a part of, and connected to, nature. As such, TCM incorporates the Chinese concept of the five elements of nature (wood, fire, earth, metal, and water) and the concept of yin-yang (the idea that opposites are connected to and depend on each other). The ancient Chinese observed nature's own cycles and changes to develop the concepts that would eventually become the basis for TCM.

TCM in the West

6 Though practiced in China for thousands of years, the conceptual basis of traditional Chinese medicine is often difficult and even mysterious for many Westerners to accept. Compounding this, of course, is the fact that when Western culture refers to traditional Chinese medicine, it is often only referring to the practice of acupuncture. However, as mentioned previously, TCM includes far more than acupuncture, and in fact, acupuncture is only a small aspect of TCM. TCM is extremely complex, and a fully trained doctor will be skilled in far more than acupuncture.

Treatments and Benefits

7 In traditional Chinese medicine, each person may be treated differently for similar problems. Treatment is personalized. Unlike the Western approach to diagnosing and treating illness, TCM focuses more on the pattern of the symptoms involved, not just what the individual symptoms are. TCM looks at the whole person and what’s happening in his/her whole life. In treating the body, TCM practitioners focus on harmonizing the entire body.

Traditional Chinese medicine is reported to offer a wide variety of benefits. Reputed to have the ability to improve general health, TCM is usually less costly than Western medicine, and is not dependent on pharmaceutical products, which often cause side effects and may even require the use of additional medications.

71. All of the statements about traditional Chinese medicine are supported by the reading except

a) It has been developed and practiced for 3,000 years.

b) It carries the idea that everything in the universe and nature are connected.

c) It has been widely accepted as an effective system in the West.

d) Treating only the symptoms of an illness may not prevent it from recurring.

e) It is the concept that the body has the power to heal itself if the suitable techniques are used.
72. In paragraph 6, in the phrase “it is often only referring to,” the word “it” refers to
   a) the traditional basis
   b) Traditional Chinese medicine
   c) Western culture
   d) acupuncture
   e) nature

73. All of the following are mentioned as benefits of traditional Chinese medicine except
   a) it is not dependent on Western pharmaceutical products.
   b) its treatments do not deliver any side effects.
   c) it often costs less than Western medicine.
   d) it can improve general health.
   e) it does not require pharmaceutical products.

74. Which of the following statements is probably closest to the author’s beliefs?
   a) TCM is an effective medical system, though it is not given enough credit in the West.
   b) TCM is not as popular in the West because it does not make use of pharmaceutical products.
   c) Acupuncture is the most effective part of TCM, and that’s why it is the most widely known.
   d) Western medicine is more effective than TCM when it focuses on treating the symptoms.
   e) Traditional Chinese medicine does not offer any benefits.

75. The author’s purpose in writing this article is primarily to
   a) focus on medicine in the West.
   b) explain why many people are abandoning Western medicine.
   c) describe how a person becomes certified in traditional Chinese medicine.
   d) point out how the body is connected to nature and the universe.
   e) introduce the philosophy and practice of traditional Chinese medicine.

WRITING
Choose one of the following essay topics and write an essay. (25 pts)

a) Some people believe that a university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available only to good students. Discuss these views. Which view do you agree with? Explain why.

b) The percentage of overweight people in our society has increased by almost 20% in the last ten years. Discuss the causes and effects of this disturbing trend.

c) Compare and contrast being an employee or being self-employed.

d) Learning a foreign language is a serious problem for some people. What are your suggestions for this problem?
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