SAMPLE ELE EXAM

SECTION 1: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (15 minutes)

1 We take on extra staff in the summer_____cope with the increased demand.
A in order to
B so that
C due to

2 The more you practise your instrument,_____you will become.
A so better
B the more better
C the better

3 I met my colleagues to_____our marketing campaign.
A plan out
B cross off
C write down

4 The internet has_____access to huge amounts of information.
A participated in
B facilitated
C grown

5 I never had any_____to become a star.
A sense
B enjoyment
C aspirations

6 A good working environment can increase our sense of_____.
D emotions
E good mood
F well-being

7 Throughout her life, she has struggled with the feeling of_____.
A self-esteem
B worthlessness
C identity

8 Our city centre stores are_____by large companies.
A dominated B participated C generated

9 I need to pass all of my exams to finish the school this year, so I am going to the library now. I _____ study for my exams.

A had to
B have to
C would

10 All these clothes_____ from recycled materials.

A made
B are made
C are making

11 If I _____ the job of my dreams, I would be very happy.

A had
B have
C will have

12 I _____ my dinner by the time you arrived.

A had finished
B have finished
C finished

13 I need to get my watch _____.

A repair
B to repair
C repaired

14 I wish I _____ that double burger. I'm very full now.

A didn't eat
B hadn't eaten
C wouldn't eat

15 I'm very tired today. I _____ have gone out last night.

A mustn't
B couldn't
C shouldn't

16 Where were you yesterday? You _____ to come to class.

A must
B were having
C were supposed

17 I was _____ excited last night that I couldn't sleep at all.

A so
B too
C such

18 The first time she went to the street market, the child was fascinated by all the _____ smells and sights.

A exotic
B fertile
C hectic

19 The woman was _____ a medal for bravery after rescuing a child from a house fire.

A awarded
B betrayed
C encouraged

20 I can't get a job, because I don't have any previous _____ . How can I get it when nobody will employ me?

A Background
B experience
C skills

21 She hasn't replied my invitation, so I am not sure _____ she will join the meeting.

A whether
B why
C what

22 Even though there were a lot of people at the party next door, there wasn't …… noise.

A a much B many c few

23 The hotel …… the president stayed is in the city centre.

A which B where c when

24 In business it's important to be able to _____ between honest people and those trying to deceive you.

A imitate
B deliberate
C distinguish

25 I'm sorry, but I didn't _____ to finish my essay. Can I hand it in tomorrow?

A manage
B succeed
C able

ANWER KEY

1- A
2- C
3- A
4- B
5- C
6- C
7- B
8- A
9- B
10- B
11- A
12- A
13- C
14- B
15- C
16- C
17- A
18- A
19- A
20- B
21- A
22- A
23- B
24- C
25- A

SECTION 2: READING (20 minutes)

A Brief Look at the Fascinating History of Infographics

1 We live in an age of data visualization. Go to any news website and you'll see graphics charting support for the presidential candidates; open your iPhone and the Health app will generate personalized graphs showing how active you've been this week, month or year. Sites publish charts showing how the climate is changing or the ratio of housework that is done by mothers versus fathers. It makes sense. We live in an age of Big Data. If we're going to understand our complex world, one powerful way is to graph it.

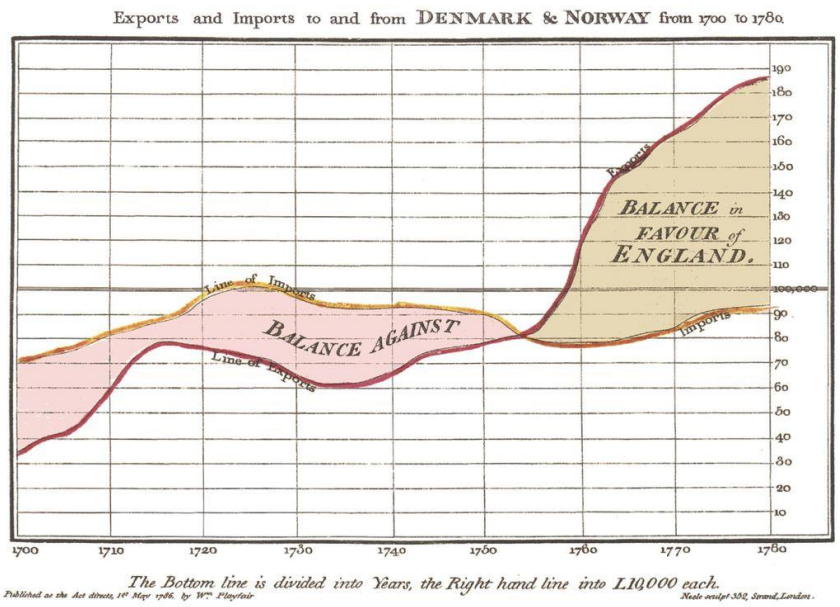
2 Although we may assume that data visualization is something new, this isn't the first time we've discovered the pleasures of turning information into pictures. The idea of visualizing data is old: After all, that's what a map is—a representation of geographic information—and we've had maps for about 8,000 years. However, it was rare to graph anything other than geography. Only a few examples exist: Around the 11th century, a chart was created to show how the planets moved through the sky. By the 18th century, scientists were warming to the idea of arranging knowledge visually.

3 Still, data visualization was rare because data was rare. That began to change rapidly in the early 19th century, because countries began to collect and publish information about their weather, economic activity and population. "For the first time, you could deal with important social issues with data, if you could find a way to analyze **it**," says Michael Friendly, a professor of psychology at York University who studies the history of data visualization. The age of data really began.

4 An early innovator of infographics was the Scottish inventor and economist William Playfair. As a teenager he apprenticed to James Watt, the Scottish inventor who perfected the steam engine. Playfair was given the task of drawing up patents, which required him to develop excellent picture-drawing skills. After he left Watt's lab, Playfair became interested in economics and was

convinced that he could use his facility for illustration to make data come alive. Playfair, who understood both data and art, was perfectly positioned to create this new discipline.

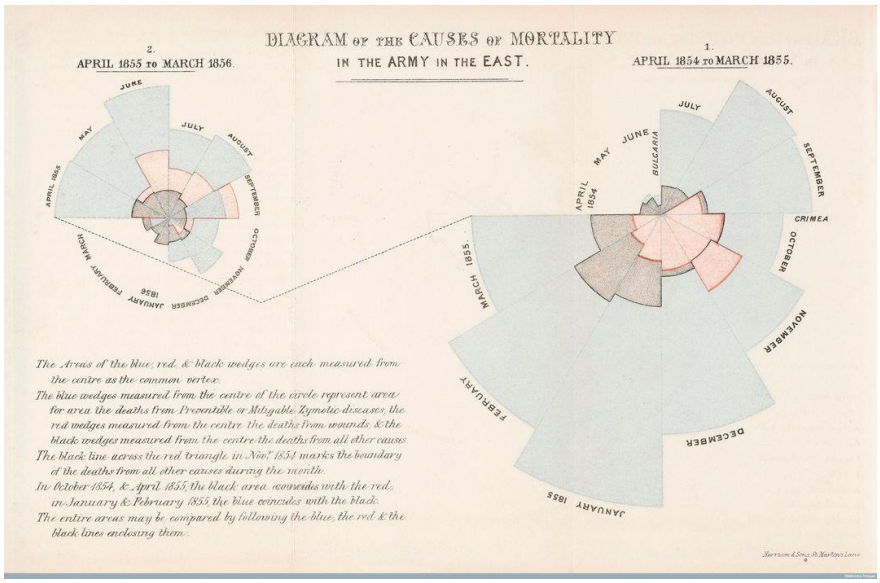
5 In one famous chart, he **exhibited** the price of wheat in the United Kingdom against the cost of labor. People often complained about the high cost of wheat and thought wages were driving the price up. Playfair's chart showed this wasn't true: Wages were rising much more slowly than the cost of the product. Neurology was not yet a strong science, but Playfair seemed to understand some of **its** principles. He suspected the brain processed images more readily than words: A picture really was worth a thousand words.



6 Soon, intellectuals across Europe were using data visualization to deal with the problems of urbanization such as crime and disease. In France in the 1830s, a lawyer named André-Michel Guerry created maps showing "moral statistics." He was among the first to use shadings to show data—darker where crime was worse, for example. His maps were controversial, because they contradicted with traditional beliefs. French social critics commonly believed that lower education led to crime, but the maps suggested this wasn't true. "Clearly," Guerry wrote, "the relationship people talk about does not exist." Data-based social science was born.

7 One true believer in data was the British nurse Florence Nightingale. As a child she was so interested in maths that she organized information about her gardening in tables. Statistics, she said, were a tool to know "the thought of God". During the Crimean War, she got a chance to use the power of her data skills. While in the field, Nightingale was shocked to see the unpleasant conditions of army hospitals and soldier barracks, which were full with human waste and vermin. She convinced Queen Victoria to let her study the issue, and Nightingale teamed up with her friend William Farr, the country's leading statistician, to analyze army death rates. They revealed

a stunning fact: Most of the soldiers in the Crimean War hadn't died in combat. They'd died of preventable diseases—which were caused by terrible hygiene.



8 Nightingale quickly realized that tables of numbers and text would be too hard to separate. They needed, she said, a data visualization. Her invention was the elegant "polar area chart," a new type of pie chart: Each slice of the pie showed deaths for one month of the war, growing larger if the deaths increased, and color-coded to show the causes of death. Fans called it the "rose diagram," because it looked like a flower. The queen and Parliament were neutral to the situation at the beginning, but after the data visualization they could see the importance of hygiene; they quickly set up a commission to improve conditions, and death rates fell. Nightingale became one of the first people to successfully use data visualization for persuasion—to influence public policy.

9 Nowadays, in the 21st century, the age of data has even created a new job: the data journalist, who's comfortable not only making phone calls and writing stories, but writing code and crunching data. Thanks to programming languages, today's data journalists can make a data visualization to meet a daily deadline.

10 The next step? Virtual reality. Alberto Cairo, a journalism professor at the University of Miami, imagines putting on a VR headset to read a report or watch TV, and watching visualizations swim around in front of him in 3-D. "How can you put a data image over a real image?" he wonders. That'll be the question for the William Playfairs of this century.

Adapted from: https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/surprising-history-infographic-180959563/

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is **TRUE**?
    a. Using graphs was a popular form of understanding data before the 18th century.
    b. Infographics was being used to grasp data in a variety of subjects.
    c. Maps were the first examples of data visualization.

2. In paragraph 3, **it** refers to _____.

3. According to paragraph 4, William Playfair was the person who created the discipline of infographics because _____.
    a. he was working together with a famous inventor
    b. he was skilled both in illustration and economics
    c. drawing brought more joy to him than data

4. In paragraph 5, the word "**exhibited**" is closest in meaning to _____.
    a. demonstrated
    b. integrated
    c. recognized

5. In paragraph 5, **its** refers to _____.

6. In paragraph 5, what is the meaning of the sentence "*A picture really was worth a thousand words*"? Explain it in your own words.

    _____ .

7. According to paragraph 6, by using data visualization Guerry helped _____.
    a. public to see that they were right about the link between low education and crime
    b. French people to increase their education level and decrease crime rate in cities
    c. a new type of social science based on data to emerge

8. According to paragraph 7, it can be understood that _____.
    a. people didn't use to have the idea that lack of hygiene could cause death
    b. Queen Victoria was aware of the real cause of death rates during the war
    c. Florence Nightingale knew the conditions of army hospital before she went there

9. According to paragraph 8, Florence Nightingale has an important role in the way data was used because _____.
    a. she could not separate the tables and numbers from each other
    b. she paid attention to the problem of hygiene during the Crimean War
    c. she was the first person to change the views of the politicians by using data

10. What is the text mainly about?
    a. Why has data visualization become important in social sciences?
    b. How has data visualization improved over the centuries?
    c. Who are the prominent names of data visualization?

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. data
3. B
4. A
5. neurology’s
6. Pictures can be understood much easily than texts.
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B

SECTION 3: LISTENING (10 minutes)

Visualizing the world's Twitter data - Jer Thorp (5:42)

Good morning, Twitter! Millions of tweets are sent every day, and from these tweets, we can gather a lot of information about people's lives: where they travel, when they wake up, and their opinions on pretty much everything. In this TEDYouth 2012 Talk, former New York Times data artist-in-residence Jer Thorp imagines what uses we can devise from this wealth of information.

Listening Task: Go to the https://ed.ted.com/lessons/mapping-the-world-with-twitter-jer-thorp#review & watch the video. Answer the questions below as you listen.

Questions: Answer the questions below as you listen.

1) According to Thorp's map of people saying good morning, who sleeps until later in the day?

a) New York City
b) East Coast
c) West Coast

2) Thorp says that he knows where people live because _____.

a) it is written on their Twitter profile
b) they post about it on Twitter every day
c) he spends most of his time on Twitter

3) About how much content does the New York Times create every month?

a) 1 million pieces
b) 6,500 pieces
c) 1,000 pieces

4) According to Thorp, you own data that's gathered:

a) Anytime somebody measures something about you
b) When the government enlists you to be involved in a study
c) Only in a study that you conduct yourself

5) Thorp thinks that Big Data can solve some of the world's most difficult problems only if _____.

a) people are in control of their own data
b) companies analyze and measure your data
c) other people store and control data for you

adapted from: https://ed.ted.com/lessons/mapping-the-world-with-twitter-jer-thorp#review

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A

SECTION 4: WRITING (30 minutes)

Write **a well-organized paragraph of about 250 words (maximum 275 words)** on the following question:

How does overpopulation affect people's lives in cities?

PLEASE NOTE THIS IS A SAMPLE EXAM AND THE EXACT NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN THE ACTUAL EXAM MIGHT BE DIFFERENT IN EACH SECTION.