

OVERALL DESIGN					
TEST NAME			ERASMUS EXAM		
LANGUAGE LEVEL			Intermediate (B1) / Upper Intermediate (B2)		
PURPOSE			To measure test takers' ability in skills of reading and listening comprehension, as well as language use and knowledge in line with CEFR		
STRUCTURE OF THE TEST			The test consists of 3 sections which are Listening, Use of English, and Reading. Each section tests students' knowledge and performance in each skill and area.		
TIME ALLOCATED			60 minutes		
DESCRIPTION OF TEST TAKERS			The test takers are non-native English-speaking students at Democracy University who are applying for the Erasmus Exchange Programme		
SECTION	SKILL	WEIGHTING	TIME ALLOCATED	NUMBER OF TASKS/ ITEMS & MARKING	TASK TYPE
PART A	Listening	%20	60 minutes	2 audios 10 items	Multiple choice
PART B	Use of English	%60		3 parts 30 items	Multiple choice
PART C	Reading	%20		2 Texts 5 items each	Multiple choice

TEST NAME:

Erasmus Exam

LANGUAGE LEVEL:

Intermediate

NUMBER OF ITEMS:

TEST: 50

MARKING:

2 pts each

SAMPLE ITEMS

*These sample items are for demonstration purposes only and are designed to present the question types used in the exam. They **should not** be interpreted as an indication of the exam's level or overall difficulty.*

SECTION 1 – LISTENING

Part 1 – Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers for questions 1-5.

1. What is Jen's favorite sport?
a. tennis b. basketball c. volleyball d. football

SECTION 2 – USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1 – CLOZE TEXT – Choose the correct options to complete the sentences in the texts below.

Text 1

Izabela,

Hi there! As you can see from the picture, we're in Cofu. It is an interesting place. We are having a great time. There is a big group of us, and all of us _____¹ at the Regent Hotel. It is a fantastic place. They serve _____² food I ever had in my life! The rooms are very big and clean. It is a very big hotel with a lot of rooms, so there are _____³ people! I made some really good new friends here.

_____ ⁴ weather is reasonable. I _____ ⁶ some windsurfing for the first time ever and I really liked it! We _____ ⁷ clubbing a couple of times last week which was fun, but apart from that, I haven't been out much. I The girls are going to town tomorrow because Lucy wants to do a bit of shopping. I don't really like shopping, so I think I _____ ⁷ here.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | a. are staying | b. stay | c. stayed | d. will stay |
| 2. | a. worse | b. good | c. better | d. the best |
| 3. | a. a lot of | b. many | c. much | d. a little |
| 4. | a. A | b. The | c. An | d. Ø |
| 5. | a. am doing | b. will do | c. do | d. have done |
| 6. | a. will go | b. are going | c. went | d. go |
| 7. | a. stayed | b. will stay | c. stay | d. have stayed |

Part 2 – VOCABULARY – Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. I don't have any cash on me. Can I use my _____?
- a. wallet b. credit card c. bill d. receipt

Part 3 – CLOSEST MEANING – Choose the correct options with the closest meaning for the given sentence.

1. My father used to play football when he was young.
- a. My father likes playing football very much.
b. My father played football, but he doesn't now.
c. My father plays football really well like he did before.
d. My father liked playing football and he still does.

SECTION 3 – READING

Text 1 – Read the text and answer the questions 41-45.

Happy Birthday!

1 The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago. People thought that there was a special danger from evil spirits on birthdays, so friends and family came together to bring good thoughts and wishes and even presents. At one time, only kings had birthday parties but as time went by, children and then adults began to have their own birthday celebrations. There are some traditions such as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the 'Happy Birthday' song, that you can find almost everywhere, any time. Others are more specific to certain ages and certain countries.

2 In China, everyone celebrates their birthday on New Year's Day: they become one year older on that day. On a child's second birthday, family members put different objects on the floor around the child. According to Chinese tradition, the first object that the child **picks up** tells you what job the child will choose later in life.

3 For Japanese children, the third, fifth and seventh birthdays are **particularly** important. At these ages, there are special celebrations called *Shichi-Go-San* (seven, five, three in Japanese) when children go to the temple wearing a new kimono. The priest gives them special sweets, and the parents usually organize a party for their friends at home.

4 In Argentina, Mexico and several other Latin American countries, girls have a special birthday celebration when they reach the age of fifteen. After a religious ceremony, the girls dance a waltz with their father and other boys.

5 In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top. The key means that the young person is now old enough to leave and enter the family home at any time s/he wants to!

6 In the past in parts of Europe, the men who reached the age of thirty and were still single, had to clean the stairs of the City Hall. This way every girl could see that the man wanted to get married and how good he was at cleaning the house!

7 After the age of thirty, many people prefer to forget their birthdays rather than celebrate them. Children often bring their parents breakfast in bed, and it's traditional to give a bunch of flowers and enjoy a special meal or party. It's also a day when your friends and family have to pay if you go out for drinks or a meal!

1. What is this text mainly about?
 - a) Why we celebrate birthdays
 - b) Birthday traditions around the world
 - c) How adults celebrate their birthdays

d) Popular birthday presents around the world

2. In paragraph 2, the word "**picks up**" means _____.
a) climbs b) believes c) takes d) hates

3. In paragraph 3, the word "**particularly**" means _____.
a) quickly b) unfortunately c) suddenly d) especially

4. How did the tradition of birthday parties start?
a) Parents wanted to celebrate children's birthdays with other people.
b) Kings wanted people to come together and bring them presents.
c) People needed to come together because of dangerous spirits.
d) People needed to see each other instead of sending birthday cards.

5. Chinese people _____.
a) give their children different objects as birthday presents
b) celebrate their birthdays on the same day
c) choose their children's job on their second birthday
d) never give presents to each other on birthdays