PRACTICE TEST

A. LISTENING (2 x 25 = 50 pts)

Part 1. You will hear a radio interview about fox hunting. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. What surprises the interview about the hunt?

A. The dogs are no longer allowed to run free.

B. Nothing seems to have changed after the new law on hunting.

C. The hunters seem to have adopted a strange system of hunting.

D. The dogs seemed to be losing their ability to find a fox.

2. According to Brian Hook, _____.

A. he enjoys the thrill of the hunt as much as ever

B. the hunters try to deceive the public

C. it's difficult to keep up with a hunt to see what is really happening

D. it is impossible for them to monitor all the hunts

3. The new law _____.

A. forbids dogs to chase foxes

B. allows dogs to kill a fox as long as the kill is monitored

C. has proved to be difficult to enforce

D. forbids foxes to be shot

4. What was done wrong in the case of Richard Black?

A. He should not have used dogs to flush the fox out of the hole.

B. He was slow to intervene when the fox was caught.

C. He realized too late that his dogs had caught a fox.

D. He shot the fox and then gave it to the dogs.

5. Hook believes that _____.

A. the countryside will be overrun with foxes

B. the law was intended to make the killing of foxes less cruel

C. the fox could become an endangered species

D. traditional hunting methods are the only way to control the fox population

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Part 2. You will hear part of a radio interview with Martin Middleton, who makes wildlife programs for television. For questions 6-10, choose the answer (A, B, or C) which fits best according to what you hear.

6. When he visited Borneo, Martin _____

A. made a program about life on the river.

B. had no fixed expectations.

C. became more interested in filming old buildings.

7. Since the early 1960s, wildlife filming has become _____

A. more organized. B. more relaxed. C. more creative.

8. When he takes a holiday, Martin prefers to _____

A. relax by the sea.

B. travel for a particular reason.

C. stay in comfortable surroundings.

9. Martin thought that the holiday makers he saw in the Dominican Republic were

A. risking their health. B. wasting opportunities. C. lacking entertainment.

10. What is Martin's opinion of tourism?

A. It should be discouraged.

B. It is well managed.

C. It can be a good thing.

Part 3. For questions 11 – 15, listen to a piece of news about the three countries with the best healthcare and complete the summary using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBER for each gap. Write your answers in the space provided.

2017 witnessed the latest failure of the United States in the move towards socialized healthcare. Meanwhile, citizens in the rest of the world enjoy higher quality care, with higher life expectancy and lower (**11**) .....

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Spain was one of the top three ranking countries in the world with roughly $2600 spent on each person. In its (**12**) "....." system, most citizens see no out-of-pocket expenses when they visit public hospitals.

Unlike Spain, only 1.6% of Singapore's GDP goes towards healthcare costs. In addition to price controls, there is Medisave system – a (**13**) ....., where employees are required to deduct and set aside 9% of their salaries for personal or family care.

In the autonomous territory of Hong Kong, both private and public care are used. The combination makes Hong Kong's system difficult (**14**) .....

While these three countries are successful with very high standards of care and life expectancy, applying worldwide is difficult. Singapore and Hongkong have uniform health factors throughout the region because of small populations.

By comparison, that the United States owning an enormous population makes centralized payer healthcare harder to implement without (**15**) .....

Part 4. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about problems related to their work.

TASK ONE **For questions 16-20, choose from the list A-H each speaker's occupation.**		TASK TWO **For questions 21-25, choose from the list A-H each speaker's aim for the future.**	
A. travel broadcaster	16. ____	A to increase the amount spend by clients	21. ____
B. hotel owner	17. ____		22. ____
C. guidebook publisher	18. ____	B to improve our circulation	23. ____
D. tourist board representative	19. ____	C to revive country skills	24. ____
E. environmentalist	20. ____	D to raise standards overall	25. ____
F. railway executive		E to restore local transport networks	
G. manager of a tourist attraction		F to refurbish the rooms	
H. local government official		G to attract a new type of client	
		H to expand tourist accommodation	

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B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (1 x 30 = 30 pts)

I. Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. Without additional funds from the government, the principal cannot _____ the issue of overcrowding in his school.

A. rectify B. banish C. sanction D. maltreat

2. Salt intake may lead to raised blood pressure in _____ adults.

A. susceptible B. dangerous C. futile D. feasible

3. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _____ it is clear that he is a great artist.

A. in the aftermath B. by the time C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality

4. In recent years, many hills have been _____ to give way to buildings.

A. demolished B. levelled C. flattened D. felled

5. The _____ of thirst is based on the concentration of salt in the blood.

A. sensation B. sentiment C. response D. impression

6. The brother and sister were _____ over who would get to inherit the beach house.

A. at large B. at odds C. at a standstill D. at a loose end

7. Don't trust what you hear on the grapevine. It's best to hear it straight from the _____ mouth so you know it's true.

A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's

8. Charles Babbage's "difference engine" is widely regarded as the _____ of modern computers.

A. precedent B. precursor C. ancestor D. antecedent

9. Because so much wheat has been sold to other countries, local supplies are _____.

A. expanded B. depleted C. apprehended D. preoccupied

10. Parents know that a caring attitude can not only save you a small fortune, but also even make you feel good about being _____ and offering more care than presents.

A. tight-fisted B. pigheaded C. highly strung D. easy-going

Part 2. There are 5 mistakes in the passage. Find out and correct them.

Original written work and information are protected by copyright laws, like original inventions. Therefore, when you reference or use information you find while doing research, you should always give credit to the person or organization that produced it. To

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plagiarize is to use ideas that are not your own without giving credit to the original source, or to claim that someone else's ideas are your own. It is akin to steal someone else's work.

Internet-related plagiarism has become such a problem because it is so easy to find and copy information online. There are thousands of resources for students who wish only to copy or cheat. Moreover, the Internet also makes it easier for educators to check for plagiarism. Often a simple Internet search for a quote will be enough to impose copying. Some educators are more concerned about unintended plagiarism. Because copying and pasting is so easy, it is becoming more and more common for good-meaning students to mix up material source with their original ideas. While this kind of plagiarism usually happens innocently, it is still an offense.

1. _____	→ _____	4. _____	→ _____
2. _____	→ _____	5. _____	→ _____
3. _____	→ _____		

Part 3. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle. (5 points)

1. You'd better ask the doctor to give you a few shots while you're _____ it again.

A. in B. at C. on D. with

2. Sooner or later you'll have to get a job. You can't just go on living _____ your parents forever.

A. off B. on C. out of D. up to

3. I can't get _____ how much money they spent on their New Year's party.

A. past B. by C. over D. beyond

4. In many countries, the law prevents criminals from cashing _____ their crimes by selling their life stories to publishers and filmmakers.

A. out on B. up from C. out of D. in on

5. Our utility bill runs _____ thousands of dollars a year.

A. into B. up to C. around D. over

Part 4. Read the text below and give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.

It is commonly believed that a break from everyday routine can only do you good. Every summer, you can spot (1) _____ **PROSPECT** holidaymakers at airports and

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waiting for car ferries. They are (2) _____ **MISTAKE** - you can tell them a mile away by their sun hats and hopeful expressions.

For all their optimism, what often actually happens can be a rude awakening from the blissful holiday dreams of the rest of the year. Sunburn, mosquitoes and (3) _____ **FORESEE** expenses can make you think twice about how (4) _____ **BENEFIT** getting away from it all really is.

The fact is, the (5) _____ **LIKELY** of something going wrong is maximised when you are abroad and, (6) _____ **FORTUNE** your ability to deal with crisis and catastrophe is often minimised. This could be because of language problems, (7) _____ **FAMILIAR** with the culture, or simply a different climate, all of which make everything seem different and unreal.

So, what is the answer? (8) _____ **DOUBT** an annual escape from normal working life is a very positive thing. However, the (9) _____ **WISE** of seeking an exotic location is (10) _____ **QUESTION** when you think of all the things that can go wrong.

C. READING (2 x 30 = 60 pts)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text.

The Balance in the Oceans

The oceans' predators come in all shapes and sizes. For example, one of the less infamous ones is the colorful starfish, which feeds on plant life, coral, or other shellfish such as mussels for sustenance. A more bloodcurdling example, especially to human beings and most other species of fish, is the shark, though most scientists agree that only ten per cent of the 450 plus species of sharks have been documented as actually attacking a human. Still, there is another predator **lurking** invisibly in the bodies of water of the world, one which poses one of the greatest threats to all species of ocean life - bacteria. ***Though many types of fish are continually stalking and evading one another for survival, they all band together in an attempt to keep bacteria levels at bay in order to allow their own existence to continue.***

Bacteria play a dual role in the ecosystems of the oceans. On the one hand, they are beneficial as they stimulate plant life through food decomposition, which releases the necessary chemicals for the growth of plant life. This is called **nutrient recycling** and helps keep the oceans alive. But, on the other hand, bacteria are a major predator for all fish because they attack fragile, weaker individuals. If they are allowed to run rampant and not kept in check, they could virtually suffocate the oceans. In water, bacteria prove to be an even greater threat than on land because, as they proliferate, they reduced the oxygen

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levels necessary for organisms in the oceans to live. Further, when fish populations become depleted due to factors like overfishing, microbes such as algae expand and threaten the fragile ecosystems of the ocean. Therefore, ocean predators play a critical role by **thwarting** bacteria growth and maintaining the oceans' equilibrium by reducing vulnerable links in the food chain.

In many ways, the balance within the oceans' ecosystems mirrors the human body. That is, all of their components must work in harmony for them to stay healthy, efficient, and alive. If one of them is missing or deficient, an entire system can be placed in jeopardy. In both the human body and the ocean, bacteria play a vital role because, at manageable levels, they aid in protecting and cleaning each system of foreign agents that can be of harm. On the other hand, if bacteria levels increase and become out of control, they can take hold of a system, overrun it, and become **debilitating**. Therefore, both oceans and the human body have a kind of custodian that maintains bacteria levels. In the human body, it is called a phagocyte. Phagocytes eat up sick, old, or dying cells, which are more prone to bacterial invasion, and thus keep the body healthy. Like in the human body, bacteria can prove fatal to the living organisms in the ocean.

Like phagocytes in the human body, ocean predators work as antibacterial custodians of the seas. In essence, they are the immune system and a vital link in the food chain because they remove small, injured, or sickly fish from the ocean environment before bacteria can become too comfortable and multiply. By ridding the ocean of weaker fish, predators allow the stronger ones to multiply, making their species stronger and more resilient. Without their services and with their declining numbers, bacteria will blossom to levels that will eventually overpower and kill even the strongest species of fish because of the depletion of their number one source of life, all important oxygen.

While the greatest battle in the ocean may seem on the surface to be the survival of the fittest fish, a closer look reveals something completely different: fish versus microorganisms. Clearly, most living organisms in the oceans are hunters by nature, but this way of life does not merely provide a food source for a dominant species. It also maintains a healthy level of bacteria in an ocean's ecosystem, thus ensuring the continuation of all species of life within. Major predators are necessary, like the antibacterial cells of the human body, to keep this delicate balance in synch. If their numbers continue to decline and humans ignore their vital role in the ocean, dire consequences will definitely result.

1. The word "**lurking**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

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A. attacking B. increasing C. waiting D. approaching

2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of ocean predators?

A. The shark is the deadliest one for all other kinds of life in the oceans.

B. One of the most threatening to all fish populations is bacteria.

C. Starfish do little damage to the population of mussels and shellfish.

D. Most of the killers that hide in the oceans are unknown to humans.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about bacteria?

A. They can be extremely detrimental to fish if their numbers increase.

B. They are able to feed off themselves when other food sources are limited.

C. They stimulate plant life, which in turn releases oxygen into the water.

D. They present themselves in numerous shapes and forms as well as colors.

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

A. Evasion tactics help fish escape from the threats posed by an increasing number of bacteria.

B. Various species of fish prey upon one another in order to lower bacteria levels in the ocean.

C. high bacteria levels in the ocean help most species of fish to survive by providing them with food.

D. Rivals or not, all fish help one another survive by preventing bacteria from proliferating.

5. The author discusses "**nutrient recycling**" in paragraph 2 in order to

A. show how bacteria act similarly in the ocean and the human body

B. explain the different roles of nutrients and oxygen for species of fish

C. indicate that bacteria do have a positive impact in the oceans

D. note how chemicals from bacteria are able to stimulate plant growth

6. The word "**thwarting**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. encouraging B. presenting C. slowing D. sustaining

7. According to paragraph 2, bacteria are dangerous to ocean life because

A. they have the capability to attack both strong and weaker fish

B. they could monopolize the critical breathable gas in the ocean

C. they get rid of vulnerable links, like dying fish, in the food chain

D. they blossom out of control when overfishing becomes dominant

8. The word "**debilitating**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

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A. stimulating B. hindering C. elevating D. weakening

9. The author's description of phagocytes mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

A. They rid the human body of potentially dangerous organisms.

B. They act in a similar manner as the predators of the ocean.

C. They dispose of bacteria to make weakened cells revive.

D. They are cleaning agents in humans to maintain bacteria levels.

10. According to paragraph 4, the elimination of weaker fish by ocean predators

A. can often have an adverse effect on the population of the certain prey species

B. inadvertently helps stronger species of fish to proliferate more easily

C. reduces oxygen levels, thereby causing bacteria to multiply in their prey

D. allows bacteria to grow and multiply in the stronger individuals of a species

Part 2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text.

The Creators of Grammar

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and preform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronounce system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronounce 'we'. **Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.** So, the question which had baffled many linguists is – who created grammar?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually *formed*, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under

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