

TEST 1

Ex.1 Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. He's infamous _____ his bigoted sense of humour.
2. I would entail a lot of effort _____ the same effect to appear again.
3. He knew he would be held accountable for the failure of the project.
4. I don't know how much money they have but they're surely rolling _____ it.
5. We have to prove _____ doubt that they are innocent.
6. The riverbanks in this area are abundant _____ beautiful wild plants.
7. Every now and then I splash _____ on a little luxury like that.
8. I hope they will rise _____ the occasion and find a way to make it work.
9. She has a flair _____ learning languages.
10. They were oblivious _____ the possible consequences of their actions.

Ex.2 Fill in the missing word. The first letter is given.

1. He speaks English fluently and has a relatively good **(C)** _____ of Spanish.
2. We were advised to stay indoors due to the **(A)** _____ weather conditions.
3. (at a restaurant) A: Are we going to split the bill? B: Sure, let's **(G)** _____ halves.
4. Children **(A)** _____ language naturally, while adults have to learn it on a more artificial way.

5. This injury may **(I)** _____ his hearing for life but there is hope that it will improve with time.
6. This car must have cost him cost an **(A)** _____ and a leg.
7. The doctor advised me not to do any **(S)** _____ exercise that needs excessive physical energy.
8. He finally succeeded in his **(E)** _____ to win the marathon.
9. There's **(E)** _____ likelihood that the situation will continue to deteriorate.
10. He played a **(P)** _____ role in finalising the acquisition process, we wouldn't have made it without him.
11. We didn't **(S)** _____ a chance of winning, they were too good.
12. Parents are blaming not only peer pressure but also the **(P)** _____ effect of the internet on their offspring.

Ex.3 Provide words for the given definitions. The first letter is given.

1. **(A)** _____ = rich, having a lot of money or owning a lot of things
2. **(C)** _____ = honest and telling the truth, esp. about sth difficult or painful
3. **(I)** _____ = perfect, flawless
4. **(R)** _____ = basic, elementary, fundamental
5. **(O)** _____ = not in use anymore, having been replaced by sth newer and better or more fashionable
6. **(L)** _____ = producing a lot of money or making a large profit
7. **(I)** _____ = to make it more difficult for sth to happen or more difficult for sb to do sth
8. **(S)** _____ = more than is needed or wanted; extra and not necessary

Ex.4 Drag & drop the words to suit the context.

shortly

briefly

accede

exceed

cease

seize

elicit

illicit

eligible

illegible

infer

imply

1. It is doubtful whether the government will ever _____ to their demands.
2. The police have received information about the use of _____ drugs during this event.
3. Political instability helped the army to _____ power.
4. Incomplete or _____ claim forms will be deemed invalid.
5. Excuse me for a moment, I'll be with you _____ .
6. From these facts we can _____ that crime in this area has been increasing.
7. Whether the protest will _____ remains to be seen.
8. I didn't mean to _____ that it's your fault. You're reading too much into my words.
9. He was _____ famous in his twenties but then sank into obscurity.
10. Have you managed to _____ any response from them?
11. You mustn't _____ the recommended dose.
12. Only people over 18 are _____ to vote.

Part 2

For questions 17–22, choose which of the paragraphs A–G on page 39 fit into the numbered gaps in the following newspaper article. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

In search of true north – and the man behind Halley's comet

Dr Toby Clark, a researcher at the British Geological Survey, aims to retrace Sir Edmund Halley's quest to chart compass variations. Anjana Ahuja reports.

Astronomer Sir Edmund Halley (1656–1742) is best known for the comet that bears his name. Yet one of his greatest accomplishments, in the eyes of his contemporaries, was to chart, using calculations made on his sea voyages on the warship *Paramore*, the 'variations of the compass'. These variations are now known as 'declination', that is, the angle between magnetic north and true geographical north. Without it, sailors were unable to correct their compasses. It was therefore impossible to deduce longitude precisely and navigate the oceans.

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This voyage took him and his crew to Rio de Janeiro, down past South Georgia, up again to Newfoundland and back to England. From these travels Halley published, in 1701, a '*New and Correct Chart shewing the Variations of the Compasse in the Western and Southern Oceans*'. More sophisticated successors to this primitive cartographic effort proved indispensable to seamen for more than a century, before a slow change in the terrestrial magnetic field rendered them inaccurate.

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£70,000 will have to be raised before he embarks, and Sir Vivian Fuchs, who led the first cross-Antarctica expedition, is providing support for his efforts to do this.

Dr Clark became fascinated by Halley during a two-year posting to Halley Station in Antarctica, where he read biographies of the great scientist.

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It was during this period that Halley developed a diving bell and also advised Sir Isaac Newton during his writing of *Principia Mathematica*, the foundation of classical physics. Recreating the voyage, Dr Clark says, will afford Halley the recognition he deserves. The projected expedition, which he has entitled '*In the Wake of the Paramore*', will also have scientific merit.

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The data collected should help to refine the existing mathematical model of Earth's magnetic field, called the international geomagnetic reference field. 'It is common to measure the size but not the direction of the magnetic field. That's because you need to know true north to measure the direction,' says Dr Clark.

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Dr Clark hopes that his measurements will plug any gaps in its coverage of the Atlantic Ocean and, he points out, it is also useful to have ground-based measurements as a comparison. It is easy to forget just how significant Halley's Atlantic journey really was. It was the first dedicated scientific expedition on the seas and

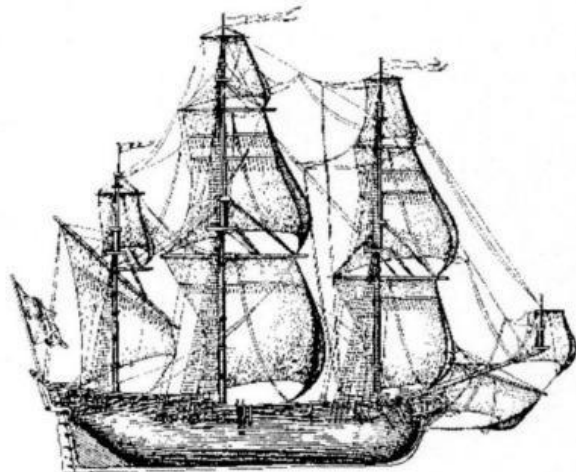
Halley became the first civilian who was appointed naval captain to pursue what many regarded as an obsession with declination. Does Dr Clark possess the credentials to make his parallel voyage a success?

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And does he share Halley's obsessive trait? 'I am prepared to give up my life for eight months to do this, so I suppose some people might think I'm obsessed. But I wouldn't want to sail across the Atlantic again without a good reason. Halley, and his fascinating life, have given me a real sense of purpose.'

- A** 'On our expedition we can use global positioning satellites to determine that.' The British Geological Survey and the United States Navy have offered to supply instruments. By chance, a Danish satellite will be taking similar measurements over the globe.
- B** If all goes well, Halley's accomplishments will be celebrated once again. Dr Clark, himself a keen sailor, plans to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of Halley's trip by retracing the route of the *Paramore*.
- C** As well as spending two years in Antarctica and working in the geomagnetic group at the British Geological Survey, he has already sailed the 13,000 kilometres from Rio de Janeiro to England. He envisages that the expedition will be completed in four stages, with four different crews.
- D** So it was that Halley, one of only two men in the land at that time paid to conduct scientific research, set sail for the Cape Verde Islands with the grand plan of charting declination in the North and South Atlantic. The trip was quickly aborted because of crew insubordination, but Halley returned to the seas a second time.

- E** It will involve making the measurements that Halley made, but with far more precise instruments. These measurements need to be updated because the terrestrial magnetic field is slowly but constantly changing.
- F** In addition, the charts that he produced are celebrated by cartographers – they are said to be the first maps that used lines to delineate physical quantities. The contours became known briefly as 'halleyan' lines.
- G** 'Halley led a remarkable life,' Dr Clark says. 'He was not only a respected scientist but also led expeditions. He was not just an astronomer but also did research in geophysics. While he was Astronomer Royal, he mapped the positions of the stars, and also found time for other interests.'



Part 4

Answer questions 30–47 by referring to the magazine article about mountain climbing on pages 89–90. Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For questions 30–47, answer by choosing from the sections of the article (A–G) on pages 89–90. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

In which section or sections are the following mentioned?

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| the established route up the mountain being crowded | 30 |
| the primary concern being to complete the climb without injury | 31 |
| cautionary advice being given about particular dangers | 32 |
| the uplifting nature of the place | 33 |
| the climbers being unable to find their way at the base of the mountain | 34 |
| the writer joining a colleague's group of climbers | 35 |
| a particular mountaineering technique being pioneered on a new route | 36 |
| reaching the summit more quickly than anticipated | 37 |
| a sudden decision to take a different route | 38 39 |
| the irrational behaviour of the writer's colleague | 40 |
| the ill effects of climbing at height being greater in that particular area | 41 |
| the complete silence of the area | 42 |
| the mistaken assumption that they had reached the top | 43 |
| the writer beginning to consider climbing all seven mountains | 44 |
| the journey to the region having a dual purpose | 45 |
| the disappointment felt at being unable to see the view from the mountain top | 46 |
| an attempt to make a charge for entering the area | 47 |

Seven Up

Mountaineer Doug Scott shares with his readers the mystical experience of conquering the highest peak on each continent: the Seven Summits.

My quest to climb the Seven Summits came late in life. I will take them in the order of my climbing them.

A Mt. Everest, Asia (8,848m)

We were in a snow cave 91m below the summit when my climbing partner, Dougal Haston, began a conversation with Dave Clark, our Equipment Officer, about the relative merits of various sleeping bags. I thought this was strange, as only Dougal and I were present. Putting this down to oxygen deprivation, I then found myself talking to my feet. Already the cold was getting into the balls of my feet and I recalled other climbers who had lost fingers and toes from frostbite. It wasn't survival that was worrying us so much as the *quality* of our survival.

Over the next two days I relived our time spent on the summit ridge. I realised that I couldn't have been there with a better man than Dougal Haston. He inspired great confidence in me and by now I was climbing with a calm presentiment that somehow or other it was all going to work out. I realised I had to get a better rhythm going in order to reach the summit – which is what I did.

B Mt. McKinley, North America (6,194m)

This mountain is regarded as the most treacherous in the world. In April 1976 Dougal and I arrived at the Kahiltna Glacier and spent four days humping equipment and food up to the base. Only after the first day of climbing did we realise the enormity of our undertaking. On the lower face we followed a route put up in 1967, but at half height we pursued a new route, as planned, heading directly for the upper snow basin and the summit. We decided to climb 'alpine style', with our equipment and food on

our backs. It would be the first time a major new route had been climbed here in such a way.

We climbed up the compressed snow of an avalanche scar to camp under a rocky cliff and by the third day my sleeping bag was sodden. We spent the third night on a windswept ridge; by now we were both suffering. Mt. McKinley, because the air pressure in the polar regions is lower, has an impact on the body out of all proportion to its altitude. It seemed to us that we were up at around 7,000m, instead of 6,100m. We packed our bags and finally staggered onto the summit and down the other side, triumphant.

C Kilimanjaro, Africa (5,895m)

In September 1976, Paul Braithwaite and I flew to Nairobi with the intention of climbing Mt. Kenya. It was through the unexpected offer of a free ride to the Tanzanian side of Kilimanjaro that we came to climb Africa's highest mountain.

On our approach we got ourselves lost in the dense jungles of the lower slopes. Our situation became serious because water is scarce. On the second day we came across luminous arrows painted on trees and a trail of rubbish which brought us to a rock pool. Never before had I been so pleased to find rubbish on a mountain.

We attempted a direct start to the breach wall, which is a 305m-high icicle. After a deluge of falling rock and ice we prudently retired and opted instead for the Umbwe route to gain the surrealistic summit.

D Aconcagua, South America (6,960m)

The original and now standard route up Aconcagua is little more than a walk. In January 1992, I arrived with my wife, Sharu, at Punta del Inca and was pleasantly surprised to meet fellow

mountaineer and guide, Phil Erscheler. He was taking a party up the mountain via the Polish Glacier, away from the busy standard route, and suggested that we go with them.

After three days of sitting out bad weather, we left base camp. The Polish Glacier stretching up to the summit had been swept by vicious winds and glistened with pure ice. With a time limit to get back to Buenos Aires for our flight, we decided to miss out on the glacier. Instead we went across the north ridges towards the standard route and joined the large number of people wandering along the path. The wind was strong as we walked the last few metres to the summit and just before it got dark we camped outside the refuge.

Back at base camp we met eight members of the Jakarta Mountaineering Club. They were planning to climb the Seven Summits and felt, when they learnt that I had already climbed four, that I should do the same. This was the first time I had seriously thought about such goal-orientation – something I had previously tried to avoid.

E Vinson Massif, Antarctica (4,897m)

When I learnt that climbing Vinson Massif was just a matter of guiding enough people in order to finance the cost of getting there, attempting all of the Seven Summits became a reality. Our team left Britain towards the end of November 1992 and travelled the thousands of kilometres to the South Pole. At this time of the year the sun is always well above the horizon, throughout the day and 'night', and when the wind stops blowing it is utterly quiet. As in other polar regions, in the keen, clean air, there is such an invigorating atmosphere that the spirits are raised just by being there. On December 7 we left camp and headed off towards the summit. Against expectations, with winds gusting at

around 80 kms per hour and temperatures below minus 50°C, we all got to the top within 8 hours. Our elation was somewhat tempered by visibility being down to just a few metres in the storm.

F Elbrus, Europe (5,633m)

Our team assembled in St Petersburg during the early summer of 1994. On our arrival at the settlement of Terskol, beneath Elbrus, a commission was demanded from our guide for bringing foreigners into the valley, though this was later waived.

After a few days' acclimatising, the group set off up Elbrus by cableway to 3,900m. From there we walked to the refuge at 4,200m. Two days later, the wind buffeted us as we crossed open slopes, some of them glassy ice. By mid-afternoon we reached what we thought was the summit. But we found there was another kilometre-long ridge to the actual summit. As night fell, we returned to the refuge and the next day descended this, fortunately extinct, volcano.

G Carstensz Pyramid, Australasia (4,883m)

On our expedition to Carstensz we hoped not only to establish a new route but to spend as much time as possible with the aboriginal Dani people. The largest gold mine in the world is cutting into the mountain, regarded as sacred by the local tribespeople.

We had been warned that we might be taken hostage or even killed by bandits but, undeterred, we left our hut by mid-morning and walked down winding lanes towards the jungle. On May 12 we started climbing. The weather improved and two of the team hared ahead. We were slower, since Sharu was filming. Climbing in rock shoes, we reached the summit by 11 am.

I was given a standing ovation on this, my seventh summit. Mission accomplished!