

TEST 01 - PART LEXICO - GRAMMAR (40p)

Section 1. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. (20 p)

1. _____ is imperative in your new job. The director disapproves of being late.
A. Having time B. Keeping time C. Being on time D. Taking time
2. Two students are talking about an upcoming test.
- Mary: "The sociology test seems to be very difficult. I am still not confident about my performance this Friday. I've gone through all the materials, though!"
- Alexis: "_____"
A. You've read all the materials, it's OK for you.
B. I have read all the chapters, but I have not studied the notes from the lectures.
C. That is correct! You are doing really well too, Mary!
D. I do not think that is your problem. It is probably a case of anxiety.
3. _____, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.
A. Left uncovered B. Having left uncovered
C. Leaving uncovered D. Been left uncovered
4. Why do you have such a _____ with model railways?
A. desire B. love C. fascination D. preference
5. Small companies may take their goods abroad for trade shows without paying foreign value-added taxes by acquiring _____ an ATA carnet.
A. a document calls B. a document called C. calls a document D. called a document.
6. She walked in _____, as if nothing had happened.
A. as cool as a cucumber B. as clear as mud
C. as dead as a doornail D. as dry as a bone
7. Ever since we quarreled in the office, Janice and I have been _____ enemies.
A. assured B. confirmed C. defined D. guaranteed
8. I can accept criticism in general, but George really _____ it too far, so I had no other option but to show my disapproval.
A. carried B. pushed C. put D. made
9. One of the organization's aims is to _____ information about the disease so that more people know about its symptoms.

A. disentangle B. deride C. dwindle D. disseminate

10. Luckily, I _____ a new pair of sunglasses as I found mine at the bottom of a bag.
 A. needn't have bought B. needed not to buy
 C. didn't need to buy D. hadn't to buy

11. Take the doctor's advice into consideration. He's in _____ earnest about the epidemic.
 A. mortally B. fatally C. deadly D. gravely

12. Hotel rooms must be _____ by 10 a.m., but luggage may be left with the porter.
 A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left

13. Mary: "Do you want to watch this or the news?"
 Linda: "Oh, _____. It's up to you."
 A. I agree B. I couldn't agree more C. Don't mention it D. I'm easy

14. It's difficult for a teacher to _____ her students' interest for a whole semester.
 A. sustain B. resist C. account for D. recognize

15. This cheese isn't fit for eating. It's _____ all over after lying in the bin for so long.
 A. rusty B. mouldy C. spoiled D. sour

16. We should all _____ when advertisers attempt to use unfair practices.
 A. make a stand B. make a deal C. make amends D. make a comeback

17. Katie O'Donovan, public policy manager at Google UK, said the company had shown its _____ to protecting children by developing its resources - such as an online safety course which has been taught to 40,000 schoolchildren.
 A. commitment B. enthusiasm C. interest D. keenness

18. The realization of our holiday plans has had to be _____ because of my mother's sudden illness.
 A. prevented B. shelved C. expired D. lingered

19. The new situation has _____ a lot of anger and dissatisfaction. Our duty now is to encounter it in the most sensible way.
 A. devised B. established C. originated D. provoked

20. Education should be a universal right and not a _____.
 A. deliverance B. enlightenment C. privilege D. liberty

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Section 2. Fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 p)

1. It would be a _____ decision to stop supporting the arts. (RUTH)

2. In the not-too-distant past farm, animals were able to live _____ lives in what we would now term 'free-range' conditions. (NATURE)

3. Forests from an integral component of the _____ are essential to the stabilization of global climate and the management of water and land. (SPHERE)

4. Mr. Brown was the _____ at the meeting. (CHAIR)

5. He was _____ of making her acquaintance. (DESIRE)

6. As young women _____, they may perceive sex as an assertion of independence and gender equality. (CULTURAL)

7. She is very efficient and _____ polite to the customers. (FAIL)

8. She found him arrogant and _____. (DOMINATE)

9. An anonymous _____ donated \$2 million. (BENEFIT)

10. _____ of course, I'm much better off than I used to be. (MONEY)

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Section 3. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Identify the mistakes and provide the corrections in the spaces below. (10 p)

Line	
1	One of the most amazing marathon races in the world is the Marathon of the Sands. It takes places
2	every April in the Sahara Desert in the south of Morocco, a part of the world when temperatures can
3	reach fifty degrees centigrade. The standard length of the marathon is 42.5 kilometers but this one is
4	240 kilometers long and spends seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and now attracts about two
5	hundred runners, the majority of their ages range from seventeen to forty-seven. About half of them
6	come from France and the rest to all over the world. From Britain, it costs 2,500 pounds to enter,
7	this includes return air fares. The race is rapidly getting more and more popular despite, and perhaps
8	because of, the harsh conditions that runners must endure. They have to carry food and something
9	else they need for seven days in a rucksack weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In addition to
10	this, they are given a liter and a half of water every ten kilometers. Incredibly, near all the runners
11	finish the course. One man, Ibrahim El Joual, took part in every race from 1986 to 2004. Runners
12	do suffer terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they lose toenails and skin peels on their foot.
13	However, doctors are always on hand to deal with minor injuries and to make sure that runners do
14	not push themselves too far.
15	

Write your answers here:

Line	Mistakes → Corrections	Line	Mistakes → Corrections
	1.		6.
	2.		7.
	3.		8.
	4.		9.
	5.		10.

PART III. READING (50p)

Section 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 p)

As time (1) _____, the power of newspapers seems to be on the increase. This is odd because in the relatively (2) _____ past people were predicting that the influence of the written word would diminish in direct proportion to the rate of increase of the spoken word and moving image through TV and video. The Internet, cable and satellite television, Tele text and multi-media computers in (3) _____ other home should surely have (4) _____ for newspapers by now, particularly alongside a perceptible resurgence in the audiences for news-carrying radio stations. How have these organs survived, let alone flourished,

particularly on a Sunday? Why do people who have seen a football or tennis (5) _____ live or on the small screen rush the next day to read a potted version of it in four or five columns which surely cannot mean more to the reader than that self-same viewer of the previous afternoon or evening? Why would anyone who has seen a film and formed a (6) _____ impression of it the following day read a review of the aforesaid film in a newspaper? To see if he/ she is right? Isn't that what friends are for? Don't we have colleagues for just that purpose – to see if our ideas on any (7) _____ song, film or programme tally with others? What is this product that (8) _____ of not much more than outrageous headlines, wayward comment, subjective editorials and hyperbolic sports pages still doing in our lives? It seems for the time (9) _____ to be leading a charmed life. When it finally goes, though, many may come to mourn its (10) _____.

1. A. flies	B. passes	C. goes	D. drags
2. A. latest	B. distant	C. immediate	D. recent
3. A. all	B. any	C. every	D. one
4. A. done	B. gone	C. stood	D. set
5. A. player	B. set	C. match	D. meeting
6. A. direct	B. coloured	C. bright	D. vivid
7. A. given	B. taken	C. subjected	D. written
8. A. comprises	B. contains	C. consists	D. informs
9. A. out	B. being	C. given	D. present
10. A. perishing	B. dying	C. falling	D. passing

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Section 2. Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 p)

In British English this standard accent is known as R.P. or Received Pronunciation. This coupled with the sort of English described in grammar books is the accepted (1) _____. Its use, however, is restricted (2) _____ geographically and socially; it is most (3) _____ used among the middle classes in the south of England. Its speakers, (4) _____, carry both a geographical and (5) _____ label, as do the speakers of all its variants, although the more socially mobile someone is the more complex his accent becomes, and so the more (6) _____ he is to label. Attitudes towards this vary, from the parents (7) _____ train their children not to speak with a local (8) _____ so that "they will have a better chance in life", to the liberal, trendy young manager who adopts a local accent (9) _____ a form of inverted snobbery. But these stances are extreme, but, nevertheless, the (10) _____ between language and social status is a potentially explosive subject in British society.

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Section 3: Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by choosing A, B, C or D to indicate your answer which you think fits best. (10 pts)

[1] Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution is known as one of the most important and controversial scientific theories ever published. Darwin was an English scientist in the 19th century best known for his book "On the Origin of Species." In his book, Darwin postulated different species shared characteristics of common ancestors, that they branched off from common ancestors as they evolved, and that new traits and characteristics were a result of natural selection. **The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.** Therefore, the Theory of Evolution, while controversial, has shaped and influenced the modern scientific world's thinking on the development of life itself. Darwin was born February 12, 1809 in England. Although initially entering into medicine, Darwin chose to pursue his interest in natural science and embarked on a five-year journey aboard the H.M.S. Beagle, a British sloop belonging to the Royal Navy. Because of his experience aboard the Beagle, he laid the foundation for his Theory of Evolution while also establishing himself within the scientific community. Specifically, Darwin's keen observation of the fossils and wildlife he saw during his time on the Beagle served as the basis for the cornerstone of his theory: natural selection.

[2] Natural selection contributes to the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution. One of the core tenets of Darwin's theory is that more offspring are always produced for a species than can possibly survive. Yet, no two offspring are perfectly alike. As a result, through random mutation and genetic drift, over time offspring develop new traits and characteristics. Over time beneficial traits and characteristics that promote survival will be kept in the gene pool while those that harm survival will be selected against. Therefore, this natural selection ensures that a species gradually improves itself over an extended duration of time. On the other hand, as a species continues to 'improve' itself, it branches out to create entirely new species that are no longer capable of reproducing together.

[3] Through natural selection, organisms could branch off of each other and evolve to the point where they no longer belong to the same species. Consequently, simple organisms evolve into more complex and different organisms as species break away from one another. Natural selection parallels selective breeding employed by humans on domesticated animals for centuries. Namely, horse breeders will ensure that horses with particular characteristics, such as speed and endurance, are allowed to produce offspring while horses that do not share those above-average traits will not. Therefore, over several generations, the new offspring will already be pre-disposed towards being excellent racing horses.

[4] Darwin's theory is that 'selective breeding' occurs in nature as 'natural selection' is the engine behind evolution. Thus, the theory provides an excellent basis for understanding how organisms change over time. Nevertheless, it is just a theory and elusively difficult to prove. One of the major holes in Darwin's theory revolves around "irreducibly complex systems." An irreducibly complex system is known as a system where many different parts must all operate together. As a result, in the absence of one, the system as a whole collapses. Consequently, as modern technology improves, science can identify these "irreducibly complex systems" even at microscopic levels. These complex systems, if so inter-reliant, would be resistant to Darwin's supposition of how evolution occurs. As Darwin himself admitted, "To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivance for adjusting the focus for different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I free confess, absurd in the highest degree".

[5] In conclusion, "On the Origin of Species" is known as one of the most consequential books ever published. Darwin's Theory of Evolution remains, to this day, a lightning rod for controversy. The theory can be observed repeatedly, but never proven, and there are a plethora of instances that cast doubt on the processes of natural selection and evolution. Darwin's conclusions were a result of keen observation and training as a naturalist. Despite the controversy that swirls around his theory, Darwin remains one of the most influential scientists and naturalists ever born due to his Theory of Evolution.

Questions:

1. The word 'postulated' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to...

A. disagreed B. proved C. opposed D. hypothesized

2. Which sentence is most similar to the following sentence from paragraph 1?

The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.

A. The Theory of Evolution is founded on evidence that non-organic compounds are the basis of life, developed in an unguided way.
B. Based on certain assumptions, we can prove that evolution occurs in all living and non-living entities.
C. According to Darwin, if we assume that life at its origin was created from nonorganic compounds and developed in an unguided manner, his theory holds true.
D. Due to the controversy, it is hard to make assumptions about the Theory of Evolution.

3. According to paragraph 2, what are the causes for species developing new traits and characteristics?

A. medicine and longevity B. survival and selection
C. mutation and genetic drift D. tenets and theory

4. According to paragraph 3, what is natural selection most comparable to as a process?

A. branching trees B. selective breeding
C. irreducibly complex systems D. the human eye

5. What is the purpose of paragraph 3 in the passage?

A. To show the simple-to-complex nature of natural selection in context
B. To create doubt as to the validity of the theory
C. To contrast with the ideas presented in paragraph 2
D. To segue into the main point presented in paragraph 4

6. The word 'contrivance' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

A. organization B. retention C. absurdity D. systems

7. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as a viewpoint to state that natural selection is difficult to prove EXCEPT ...

A. The belief that the complexity of the human eye could have been formed by natural selection seems highly unlikely.
B. The presence of irreducibly complex system contradicts how evolution occurs.
C. Modern technology has been used to prove that irreducibly complex systems exists.
D. Selective breeding is the major hole in the theory of natural selection.

8. Examine the four [■] in the selection below and indicate at which block the following sentence could be inserted into the passage:

The five-year voyage proved to be a major turning point in his life.

■ [A] Darwin was born February 12, 1809 in England. ■ [B] Although initially entering into medicine, Darwin chose to pursue his interest in natural science and embarked on a five-year journey aboard the H.M.S. Beagle, a British sloop belonging to the Royal Navy ■ [C] Because of his experience aboard the Beagle, he laid the foundation for his Theory of Evolution while also establishing himself within the scientific community. ■ [D]

A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]

9. In paragraph 4, what was the author's purpose of including a quote that the belief that the complexity of the human eye could have been formed by natural selection seems highly unlikely?

- A. To provide evidence that irreducibly complex systems exists
- B. To prove that the natural selection contradicts the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution
- C. To support that the natural selection contributes to the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution
- D. To support the claim that natural selection is just a theory and difficult to prove

10. **These sentences** express the most important ideas in the passage EXCEPT...

- A. Natural selection explains how species change gradually over time.
- B. The Theory of Evolution describes how species 'branch out' from a common ancestor.
- C. Creationists strongly object to the premise of the Theory of Evolution
- D. Both Darwin and "On the Origin of Species" are among the most influential things to happen to naturalist science.

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Section 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (20p)

Flying tortoises

An airborne reintroduction programme has helped conservationists take significant steps to protect the endangered Galapagos tortoise.

A

Forests of spiny cacti cover much of the uneven lava plains that separate the interior of the Galapagos island of Isabela from the Pacific Ocean. With its five distinct volcanoes, the island resembles a lunar landscape. Only the thick vegetation at the skirt of the often cloud-covered peak of Sierra Negra offers respite from the barren terrain below.

This inhospitable environment is home to the giant Galapagos tortoise. Some time after the Galapagos's birth, around five million years ago, the islands were colonised by one or more tortoises from mainland South America. As these ancestral tortoises settled on the individual islands, the different populations adapted to their unique environments, giving rise to at least 14 different subspecies. Island life agreed with them. In the absence of significant predators, they grew to become the largest and longest-living tortoises on the planet, weighing more than 400 kilograms, occasionally exceeding 1.8 metres in length and living for more than a century.

B

Before human arrival, the archipelago's tortoises numbered in the hundreds of thousands. From the 17th century onwards, pirates took a few on board for food, but the arrival of whaling ships in the 1790s saw this exploitation grow exponentially. Relatively immobile and capable of surviving for months without food or water, the tortoises were taken on board these ships to act as food supplies during long ocean passages. Sometimes, their bodies were processed into high-grade oil.

In total, an estimated 200,000 animals were taken from the archipelago before the 20th century. This historical exploitation was then exacerbated when settlers came to the islands. They hunted the tortoises and destroyed their habitat to clear land for agriculture. They also introduced alien species - ranging from cattle, pigs, goats,

rats and dogs to plants and ants - that either prey on the eggs and young tortoises or damage or destroy their habitat.

C

Today, only 11 of the original subspecies survive and of these, several are highly endangered. In 1989, work began on a tortoise-breeding centre just outside the town of Puerto Villamil on Isabela, dedicated to protecting the island's tortoise populations. The centre's captive-breeding programme proved to be extremely successful, and it eventually had to deal with an overpopulation problem.

D

The problem was also a pressing one. Captive-bred tortoises can't be reintroduced into the wild until they're at least five years old and weigh at least 4.5 kilograms, at which point their size and weight - and their hardened shells - are sufficient to protect them from predators. But if people wait too long after that point, the tortoises eventually become too large to transport.

E

For years, repatriation efforts were carried out in small numbers, with the tortoises carried on the backs of men over weeks of long, treacherous hikes along narrow trails. But in November 2010, the environmentalist and Galapagos National Park liaison officer Godfrey Merlin, a visiting private motor yacht captain and a helicopter pilot gathered around a table in a small cafe in Puerto Ayora on the island of Santa Cruz to work out more ambitious reintroduction. The aim was to use a helicopter to move 300 of the breeding centre's tortoises to various locations close to Sierra Negra.

F

This unprecedented effort was made possible by the owners of the 67-metre yacht White Cloud, who provided the Galapagos National Park with free use of their helicopter and its experienced pilot, as well as the logistical support of the yacht, its captain and crew. Originally an air ambulance, the yacht's helicopter has a rear double door and a large internal space that's well suited for cargo, so a custom crate was designed to hold up to 33 tortoises with a total weight of about 150 kilograms. This weight, together with that of the fuel, pilot and four crew, approached the helicopter's maximum payload, and there were times when it was clearly right on the edge of the helicopter's capabilities. During a period of three days, a group of volunteers from the breeding centre worked around the clock to prepare the young tortoises for transport. Meanwhile, park wardens, dropped off ahead of time in remote locations, cleared landing sites within the thick brush, cacti and lava rocks.

G

Upon their release, the juvenile tortoises quickly spread out over their ancestral territory, investigating their new surroundings and feeding on the vegetation. Eventually, one tiny tortoise came across a fully grown giant who had been lumbering around the island for around a hundred years. The two stood side by side, a powerful symbol of the regeneration of an ancient species.