IFL STYLED-ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 13

A: For questions 1 to 5, choose the best ending for each short passage below. Write A, B, C, D or E on the answer sheet.

(1)If Jane is willing to organize the picnic I should let her. The last picnic she organized was a great success. Just now, too, she has plenty of spare time, which most of us don't have. I don't think we'll find anyone as good as her.

A Jane always likes to do unusual things.
B Everybody can organize a picnic as efficiently as Jane can.
C Most of us don't want Jane to organize the picnic.
D Jane has so much free time that she wants to organize a picnic.
E Jane seems to be the best person to organize the picnic.

(2)I know all the arguments about how important it is to advertise. I admit that the costs of advertising are quickly recovered in better sales. Yet I still think advertising is harmful because of the bad effect it has on children.

A Advertising helps sales, but children are badly affected by it.
B I am in favor of advertisements because children are fond of them.
C It is important to advertise although children hate advertisements.
D A lot of people argue about whether advertising really helps sales
E Many people argue that advertisements are useful for children

(3)The story "Robinson Crusoe" was written by Daniel Defoe. This novel was based on the story of a real sailor who had been abandoned on a small island. Although the sailor, Alexander Selkirk's adventures are not the same as those of Robinson Crusoe there are some notable similarities.

A Daniel Defoe wrote the story of Alexander Selkirk but called it "Robinson Crusoe."
B The abandoned sailor Alexander Selkirk was a typical colonialist.
C The story: "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe is a fictional account of the experiences of Alexander Selkirk.
D Daniel Defoe wrote the story of the life of Alexander Selkirk and named it "Robinson Crusoe."
E Being abandoned on a small island with a sailor named Alexander Selkirk gave Daniel Defoe the idea to write the story "Robinson Crusoe."

(4)Jane had had a terrible dream that night. She had dreamed that she was in a haunted house. The house was large and dark. It had broken stairs and windows. As she went through the house, she heard terrible noises and then she saw a white mist which turned into a strange animal, in front of her. She screamed and then woke to find that she was safe in her own home.

A Jane's dream frightened her into screaming all night
B The house that Jane was in was old and frightening but she went to sleep anyway.
C The noises that she heard that night were made by a wild animal that had come in to get away from the fog
D Jane was very frightened by the nightmare she had the other night in which she visited an old abandoned house and saw a ghost.
E Jane was afraid of the dark so her imagination played tricks on her that night and she thought she had seen a ghost.

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(5)Many people complain a great deal about the bad influences of television on the young. However, these are the same parents that don't seem to realize that what their children watch should be decided by them. It is the parents who are responsible to turn the program off if it isn't appropriate for their children.

A It would be better if people complained less about what their children watched on television.
B Television programs are more valuable than most parents wish to believe.
C Parents tend to allow their children to watch too much television and then complain about it.
D Many parents make decisions about what is appropriate for their children and what is not.
E Parents should take the initiative to prevent their children from watching what they feel is not appropriate for them.

B: For questions 1-9, read the passage below. The following reading passage has seven sections, A-I. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-xii, on lines 1-9 on your answer sheet. There are more headings than sections, so you will not use them all.

Spoken Corpus comes to life
Moles happy as homes go underground

(A)The first anybody knew about Dutchman Frank Siegmund's and his family was when workmen tramping through a field found a narrow steel chimney protruding through the grass. Closer inspection revealed a chink of sky-light window among the thistles, and when amazed investigators moved down the side of the hill they came across a pine door complete with leaded diamond glass and a brass knocker set into an underground building. The Siegmund's had managed to live undetected for six years outside the border town of Breda, in Holland. They are the latest in a clutch of individualistic homemakers who have burrowed underground in search of tranquillity.

(B)Most, falling foul of strict building regulations, have been forced to dismantle their individualistic homes and return to more conventional lifestyles. But subterranean suburbia, Dutch-style, is about to become respectable and chic. Seven luxury homes cosseted away inside a high earth-covered noise embankment next to the main Tilburg city road recently went on the market for $296,500 each. The foundations had yet to be dug, but customers queued up to buy the unusual part-submerged houses, whose back wall consists of a grassy mound and whose front is a long glass gallery.

(C)The Dutch are not the only would-be moles. Growing numbers of Europeans are burrowing below ground to create houses, offices, discos and shopping malls. It is already proving a way of life in extreme climates; in winter months in Montreal, Canada, for instance, citizens can escape the cold in an underground complex complete with shops and even health clinics. In Tokyo, builders are planning a massive underground city to be begun in the next decade, and underground shopping malls are already common in Japan, where 90 percent of the population is squeezed into 20 percent of the land space.

(D)Building big commercial buildings underground can be a way to avoid disfiguring or threatening a beautiful or "environmentally sensitive" landscape. Indeed many of the buildings which consume most land -such as cinemas, supermarkets, theatres, warehouses or libraries -have no need to be on the surface since they do not need windows.

(E)There are big advantages, too, when it comes to private homes. A development of 194 houses which would take up 14 hectares of land above ground would occupy 2.7 hectares below it, while the number of roads would be halved. Under several meters of earth, noise is minimal and insulation is excellent. "We get 40 to 50 inquiries a week," says Peter Carpenter, secretary of the British Earth

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Sheltering Association, which builds similar homes in Britain. “People see this as a way of building for the future.” An underground dweller himself, Carpenter has never paid a heating bill, thanks to solar panels and natural insulation.

(F)In Europe, the obstacle has been conservative local authorities and developers who prefer to ensure quick sales with conventional mass-produced housing. But the Dutch development was greeted with undisguised relief by South Limburg planners because of Holland’s chronic shortage of land. It was the Tilburg architect Jo Hurkmans who hit on the idea of making use of noise embankments on main roads. His two-floored, four-bedroomed, two- bathroom detached homes are now taking shape. “They are not so much below the earth as in it,” he says. “All the light will come through the glass front, which runs from the second-floor ceiling to the ground. Areas which do not need much natural lighting are at the back. The living accommodation is to the front so nobody notices that the back is dark.”

(G)In the US, where energy-efficient homes became popular after the oil crisis of 1973, 10,000 underground houses have been built. A terrace of five homes, Britain’s first subterranean development, is underway in Nottinghamshire. Italy’s outstanding example of subterranean architecture is the Olivetti residential center in Ivrea. Commissioned by Roberto Olivetti in 1969, it comprises 82 one-bedroomed apartments and 12 maisonettes and forms a house/ hotel for Olivetti employees. It is built into a hill and little can be seen from outside except a glass facade. Patrizia Vallecchi, a resident since 1992, says it is a little different from living in a conventional apartment.

(H)Not everyone adapts so well, and in Japan scientists at the Shimizu Corporation have developed “space creation” systems that mix light, sounds, breezes, and scents to stimulate people who spend long periods below ground. Underground offices in Japan are being equipped with “virtual” windows and mirrors, while underground departments in the University of Minnesota have periscopes to reflect views and light.

(I)But Frank Siegmund and his family love their hobbit lifestyle. Their home evolved when he dug a cool room for his bakery business in a hill he had created. During a heatwave, they took to sleeping there. “We felt at peace and so close to nature,” he says. “Gradually I began adding to the rooms. It sounds strange but we are so close to the earth we draw strength from its vibrations. Our children love it; not every child can boast of being watched through their playroom windows by rabbits.

NB *There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them.*

List of Headings

i. A designer describes his houses
ii. Most people prefer conventional housing
iii. Simulating a natural environment
iv. How an underground family home developed
v. Demands on space and energy are reduced
vi. The plans for future homes
vii. Worldwide examples of underground living accommodation
viii. Some buildings do not require natural light
ix. Developing underground services around the world
x. Underground living improves health
xi. Homes sold before completion
xii. An underground home is discovered

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C: For questions 1-11, read the passage below. Next, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Grows are probably the most frequently met and easily identifiable members of the native fauna of the United States. The great number of tales, legends, and myths about these birds indicates that people have been exceptionally interested in them for a long time. On the other hand, when it comes to substantive-particularly behavioral-information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: the endangered California condor to cite one obvious example. There are practical reasons for this.

Grows are notoriously poor and aggravating subjects for field research. Keen observers and quick learners, they are astute about the intentions of other creatures, including researchers, and adapt at avoiding them. Because they are so numerous, active, and monochromatic, it is difficult to distinguish one crow from another. Bands, radio transmitters, or other identifying devices can be attached to them, but this of course requires catching live crows, who are among the wariest and most untrappable of birds.

Technical difficulties aside, crow research is daunting because the ways of the birds are so complex and various. As preeminent generalists, members of this species ingeniously exploit a great range of habitats and resources, and they can quickly adjust to changes in their circumstances. Being so educable, individual birds have markedly different interests and inclinations, strategies and scams. For example, one pet crow learned how to let a dog out of its kennel by pulling the pin on the door. When the dog escaped, the bird went into the kennel and ate its food.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
(A) The ways in which crows differ from other common birds
(B) The myths and legends about crows
(C) The characteristics that make crows difficult to study
(D) The existing methods for investigating crow behavior.

2. According to the first paragraph, what evidence is there that crows have interested people for a long time?
(A) The large number of stories about crows
(B) The frequency with which crows are sighted
(C) The amount of research that has been conducted on crows
(D) The ease with which crows are identified

3. The word "comparably" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) interestingly
(B) similarly
(C) otherwise
(D) sometimes

4. In line 6, the author mentions the endangered California condor as an example of a species that is
(A) smaller than the crow
(B) easily identifiable
(C) featured in legends
(D) very rare

5. The word "them" in line 10 refers to
(A) crows
(B) subjects
(C) intentions
(D) researchers

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6. According to the second paragraph, crows are poor subjects for field research for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) They can successfully avoid observers
(B) They are hard to distinguish from one another
(C) They can be quite aggressive
(D) They are difficult to catch

7. In the second paragraph, the author implies that using radio transmitters would allow a researcher who studies crow to
(A) follow flocks of crows over long distances
(B) identify individual crows
(C) record the times when crows are most active
(D) help crows that become sick or injured

8. According to the third paragraph, which of the following is true about crows?
(A) They seldom live in any one place for very long
(B) They thrive in a wide variety of environments.
(C) They have marked preferences for certain kinds of foods
(D) They use up the resources in one area before moving to another

9. In line 19, the word "inclinations" is closest in meaning to
(A) tricks
(B) opportunities
(C) preferences
(D) experiences

10. In lines 10-21, the author mentions a pet crow to illustrate which of the following?
(A) The clever ways that crows solve problems
(B) The differences between pet crows and wild crows
(C) The ease with which crows can be tamed
(D) The affection that crows show to other creatures

11. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
(A) Crows have relatively long lives
(B) Crows have been vision
(C) Crows are usually solitary
(D) Crows are very intelligent

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