

IFL STYLED-ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 14
SECTION C: READING

A: For questions 1 to 9, choose the best ending for each short passage below. Write A, B C or D on the answer sheet.

1) However much we may complain about the number of advertisements there are in a newspaper, the fact remains that without advertisements there would be no newspapers. It's the advertisements that finance the newspapers and make it possible for us to buy them cheaply.

- A The larger the circulation of a newspaper is, the greater is its need for good advertisements.
- B Newspapers print so many advertisements that there is not much space left for the real news.
- C Nowadays all newspapers spend a great deal of money on advertising.
- D It is generally agreed that it is profitable for large companies to advertise regularly in the newspapers.
- E Advertisements are essential to newspapers, without them they could not be produced economically.

2) Brian and Gordon are brothers. People meeting them for the first time usually think Gordon is much the nicest. He's good looking, he's friendly and talks well. Later, they begin to notice he is rather spoilt. Then, they realize what a good person Brian is.

- A Gordon and his brother are both very attractive people.
- B I have always preferred Brian to his brother Gordon.
- C Brian has clearly spoiled his brother Gordon.
- D Gordon makes a good first impression but his brother is a much better person.
- E Brian and Gordon are very different from each other; it is hard to believe they are brothers

3) The average child is exceedingly curious. He investigates everything within reach; from electric plugs to piles of earth. His favourite word is "why". The adult finds this period exhausting but he should not try to check the activities, unless they are dangerous, as the child is establishing the habit of learning.

- A Curiosity in children should be encouraged as it creates a learning habit.
- B Children are often extremely curious but this is an unimportant stage and ends soon.
- C Curiosity in children should not be encouraged as it is responsible for very many accidents.
- D His curiosity leads a child to investigate a lot of unimportant things.
- E Children who lack curiosity will not grow up any different from those who are extremely curious.

4) Janet was very enthusiastic about the concert. She praised the pianist, the singer and the choice of the program; but it was the violin concerto that she praised most of all.

- A Janet went to the concert because she wanted to hear the violin concerto.
- B The piano is Jane's favourite instrument, although she is fond of violin concertos.
- C Jane thought the concert was wonderful and especially the violin concerto.
- D Except for the violin concerto, Jane didn't really enjoy the concert.
- E Not much of Jane's favorite music was included in the program.

5) Everyone I've talked to recently admits that Mr. Burton was not a very good manager. Now that Mr. Carr is in charge of the company, most people are expecting things to improve; he really is a natural leader, and liked and respected by everyone.

- A It is generally agreed that Mr. Carr will manage the company much better than Mr. Burton did.
- B Mr. Carr didn't like the way Mr. Burton managed the company.
- C Mr. Burton was not popular, but under his management everything ran smoothly.
- D Mr. Carr may be a good manager but nobody wanted Mr. Burton to leave.
- E Most people think Mr. Carr will introduce few changes

6) Most people don't realize that Paul and Mark are brothers. Paul is tall and fair, and interested in all types of sport. Mark, who is short and dark-haired, is studying Math at the university. Math is his only hobby too.

- A Brothers don't often have much in common.
- B Though brothers, Paul and Mark are very different in appearance and in interests.
- C Paul isn't nearly as clever as his brother Mark.
- D Paul wishes his brother were a better sportsman.
- E Paul and Mark are brothers but they disagree on various matters

7) Patrick didn't even ask his father if he could go to Barcelona for the weekend with Erick. He knew it would cost too much. But he didn't want to mention it to Erick. So, next day, he said simply "Father won't let me."

- A Patrick didn't want Erick to know that he was going to spend the weekend in Barcelona.
- B Patrick's father didn't want Patrick to go to Barcelona with Erick.
- C Erick asked his father if he could take Patrick to Barcelona for the weekend.
- D Patrick went to Barcelona for the weekend without asking his father if he could.
- E Patrick didn't want Erick to know that he couldn't afford to go to Barcelona for the weekend.

8) John is only 16 years old. Everyone else on the team is either 17 or 18. Even so, he's a much-valued member of the team. In fact, some people think he's the best player the team has.

- A When John is 17 or 18 he will probably be the best player on the team.
- B John joined the team when he was 16 but most people are at least 17 years old.
- C John is the youngest member of the team and also one of the best players.
- D John is one of the best players the team has had for 17 or 18 years.
- E The 17 and 18 year olds on the team are not valued enough.

9) Leroy walked slowly round the exhibition, looking at the pictures. None of them seemed very interesting. He felt very disappointed. Then suddenly he saw the portrait of an old man. He stopped in front of it and looked at it for a long time. It was a wonderful portrait.

- A While looking at the pictures at the exhibition, Leroy met an interesting old man.
- B Leroy was delighted with the exhibition, especially with some of the portraits.
- C Except for one portrait, Leroy thought the exhibition was very poor.
- D Leroy is very interested in paintings, especially in portraits of old people.
- E At the exhibition, Leroy was disappointed to find that almost all the portraits were of old people.

10) Whenever I need something, the first place I go to is Dawson's store. There they sell just about everything. You can buy clothes there, things for the house and for the garden, and also sports equipment; They stock a wide variety of goods. Everything is good quality, and the prices are reasonable.

- A Most people can't afford to go to Dawson's.
- B You can't find everything you need in Dawson's.
- C In my opinion, Dawson's is an excellent store and not too expensive.
- D Dawson's is famous for its goods but prices are high.
- E The rich and the famous all shop at Dawson's

B: For questions 1-7, read the passage below. The following reading passage has seven sections, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-xi, on lines 1-7 on your answer sheet. There are more headings than sections, so you will not use them all.

Spoken Corpus comes to life

(A)The compiling of dictionaries has been historically the provenance of studious professorial types – usually bespectacled – who love to pore over weighty tomes and make pronouncements on the finer nuances of meaning. They were probably good at crosswords and definitely knew a lot of words, but the image was always rather dry and dusty. The latest technology, and simple technology at that, is revolutionizing the content of dictionaries and the way they are put together.

(B)For the first time, dictionary publishers are incorporating real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) access to a more vibrant, up-to-date vernacular language which has never really been studied before. In one project, 150 volunteers each agreed to discreetly tie a Walkman recorder to their waist and leave it running for anything up to two weeks. Every conversation they had was recorded. When the data was collected, the length of tapes was 35 times the depth of the Atlantic Ocean. Teams of audio typists transcribed the tapes to produce a computerized database of ten million words.

(C)This has been the basis – along with an existing written corpus – for the Language Activator dictionary, described by lexicographer Professor Randolph Quirk as “the book the world has been waiting for”. It shows advanced foreign learners of English how the language is really used. In the dictionary, keywords such as “eat” are followed by related phrases such as “wolf down” or “be a picky eater”, allowing the student to choose the appropriate phrase.

(D)“This kind of research would be impossible without computers,” said Delia Summers, a director of dictionaries. “It has transformed the way lexicographers work. If you look at the word “like”, you may intuitively think that the first and most frequent meaning is the verb, as in “I like swimming”. It is not. It is the preposition, as in: “she walked like a duck”. Just because a word or phrase is used doesn’t mean it ends up in a dictionary. The sifting out process is as vital as ever. But the database does allow lexicographers to search for a word and find out how frequently it is used – something that could only be guessed at intuitively before.

(E)Researchers have found that written English works in a very different way to spoken English. The phrase “say what you like” literally means “feel free to say anything you want”, but in reality it is used, evidence shows, by someone to prevent the other person voicing disagreement. The phrase “it’s a question of” crops up on the database over and over again. It has nothing to do with an inquiry, but it’s one of the most frequent English phrases which has never been in a language learner’s dictionary before: it is now.

(F)The Spoken Corpus computer shows how inventive and humorous people are when they are using language by twisting familiar phrases for effect. It also reveals the power of the pauses and noises we use to play for time, convey emotion, doubt, and irony.

(G)For the moment, those benefiting most from the Spoken Corpus are foreign learners. “Computers allow lexicographers to search quickly through more examples of real English,” said Professor Geoffrey Leech of Lancaster University. “They allow dictionaries to be more accurate and give a feel for how language is being used.” The Spoken Corpus is part of the larger British National Corpus, an

initiative carried out by several groups involved in the production of language learning materials: publishers, universities, and the British Library.

List of Headings

- i** Grammar is corrected
- ii** New method of research
- iii** Technology learns from dictionaries
- iv** Non-verbal content
- v** The first study of spoken language
- vi** Traditional lexicographical methods
- vii** Written English tells the truth
- viii** New phrases enter dictionary
- ix** A cooperative research project
- x** Accurate word frequency counts
- xi** Alternative expressions provided

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

Panel painting, common in thirteenth-and fourteenth-century Europe, involved a painstaking, laborious process. Wooden planks were joined, covered with gesso to prepare the surface for painting, and then polished smooth with special tools. On this perfect surface, the artist would sketch a composition with chalk, refine it with inks, and then begin the deliberate process of applying thin layers of egg tempera paint (egg yolk in which pigments are suspended) with small brushes. The successive layering of these meticulously applied paints produced the final, translucent colors.

Backgrounds or gold were made by carefully applying sheets of gold leaf, and then embellishing of decorating the gold leaf by punching it with a metal rod on which a pattern had been embossed. Every step in the process was slow and deliberate. The quick-drying tempera demanded that the artist know exactly where each stroke be placed before the brush met the panel, and it required the use of fine brushes. It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time. The notion that an artist could or would dash off an idea in a fit of spontaneous inspiration was completely alien to these deliberately produced works.

Furthermore, making these paintings was so time-consuming that it demanded assistance. All such work was done by collective enterprise in the workshops. The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist's hand applied every stroke of the brush. More likely, numerous assistants, who had been trained to imitate the artist's style, applied the paint. The carpenter's shop probably provided the frame and perhaps supplied the panel, and yet another shop supplied the gold. Thus, not only many hands, but also many shops were involved in the final product.

In spite of problems with their condition, restoration, and preservation many panel paintings have survived, and today many of them are housed in museum collections.

1. What aspect of panel paintings does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Famous example
(B) Different styles
(C) Restoration
(D) Production

