

## READING

### Task 4

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### TIPS FOR TEST PREPARATION

17 \_\_\_\_\_

Your professor will sometimes come right out and tell you about the exam or present study strategies. You need to be in class every day to receive such help. This is particularly true as tests and final exams approach. Use review sheets thoroughly.

18 \_\_\_\_\_

Add keywords, summaries, idea maps, graphs, charts, discussion points, and questions where applicable. Take the time to organize lecture notes after class, adding key examples from labs.

19 \_\_\_\_\_

You should also review these notes on a regular basis. Again, create visual enhancements when possible (e.g., compare/contrast charts, timelines, etc.). Use both your course notebook and the text's margins to record valuable information. Please see our entries on reading for further information on this topic.

20 \_\_\_\_\_

Rest hours are often the time when we completely synthesize information, especially topics we've covered in the couple of hours before bedtime. You want to be as fresh as possible and able to fully engage your working memory when you take the exam. Also, don't stop exercising or taking time for yourself, even at final exam time.

21 \_\_\_\_\_

Think about how course topics relate to your personal interests, societal problems and controversies, issues raised in other classes, or different experiences in your life.

- A Set up specific goals.
- B Set up the revision during the class.
- C Review your class notes every day.
- D Keep your ears open in class.
- E Take notes on the course readings.
- F Make sure to get plenty of sleep.
- G Find ways to apply materials from class in life.
- H Schedule your study sessions.



### Task 5

Read the text below. For each empty space (22–26) choose the correct variant (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION

In 1997, a group of twenty British women made history. Working in five teams with four women in each team, they walked to the North Pole. Apart from one experienced female guide, the other women were all ordinary people who had never done anything like this in their lives before. They managed to survive in an environment which had defeated several very experienced men during the same few spring months of that year. Who were these women and how did they succeed where others failed?

In 1995 an advertisement about a selection for the expedition was put in several British newspapers. Nearly one hundred women took part in the first selection weekend and then, after several training expeditions designed to weed out unsuitable applicants, twenty women were chosen. The youngest of these was twenty-one and the oldest fifty-one. In the group there was a mother of triplets, a teacher, a flight attendant and even a film producer.

They were a mixed bunch but they all really wanted to take part in the venture and make it a success. Each of the women agreed to raise the £2500 needed for the expenses and the air-fare to Canada, where the expedition began. They also committed themselves to following an intensive physical training programme before leaving the UK so that they were fit enough to take part in the expedition without endangering their own or others' lives.

The women set off as soon as they were ready. Once in the ice, each woman had to ski along while dragging a sledge weighing over 50 kilos. This would not have been too bad on a smooth surface, but for long stretches, the Arctic ice is pushed up into huge mounds two or three metres high and the sledges had to be hauled up one side and carefully let down the other side so that they didn't smash. The temperature was always below freezing point and sometimes strong winds made walking while pulling so much weight almost impossible. It was also very difficult to put up their tents when they stopped each night.

In such conditions the women were making good progress if they covered fourteen or fifteen kilometres a day. But there was another problem. Part of the journey was across a frozen sea with moving water underneath the ice and at some points the team would drift back more than five kilometres during the night. That meant that after walking in these very harsh conditions for ten hours on one day, they had to spend part of the next day covering the same ground again. Furthermore, each day it would take three hours from waking up to setting off and another three hours every evening to set up the camp and prepare the evening meal.

So, how did they manage to succeed? They realised that they were part of a team. If any one of them didn't pull her sledge or get her job done, she would be jeopardizing the success of the whole expedition. Any form of selfishness could result in the efforts of everyone else being completely wasted, so personal feelings had to be put to one side. At the end of their journey, the women agreed that it was mental effort far more than physical fitness that got them to the North Pole.



- 22 The expedition was extraordinary because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A there was no one to lead it  
B the women did not have any men with them  
C it was a new experience for most of the women  
D the women had not met one another before
- 23 What did the women have in common?  
A They were about the same age.  
B They had all suffered pain and discomfort.  
C They all had plenty of money.  
D They all wanted to achieve a goal.
- 24 Before the expedition each woman had to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A visit Canada  
B get fit  
C learn to ski  
D meet the other women
- 25 On the way the women were watchful not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A fall into the water  
B be left behind  
C damage the sledges  
D get too cold at night
- 26 The women's expedition proved that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A motivation and teamwork achieve goals  
B women can do anything they want  
C it is sometimes good to experience difficult situations  
D Arctic conditions are very harsh



## Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### FLORIDA BEACHES

#### 27 Navarre Beach

If you are considering a trip to Florida's treasured barrier islands, a Navarre Beach vacation is an opportunity to visit the most beautiful of all west Florida beaches. It is situated on Santa Rosa Island, surrounded by protected natural coastline, ideal for a romantic getaway, weekend getaway — or a place to spend the whole season.

#### 28 Daytona Beach

Twenty-three miles of sparkling white sandy beaches and beautiful blue-green waters of the Atlantic make Daytona Beach an irresistible playground for kids of all ages. Families will find a wide array of hotels and motels to fit just about any budget too. While the beach is the main attraction, there are other recreational opportunities including water sports and a family-friendly amusement and water park.

#### 29 Miami's South Beach

Miami's South Beach, often referred to as America's Riviera, is a great place to see and be seen. Multi-culturalism is alive and well in South Beach and it attracts a growing number of visitors each year, including back-packers, society types, long-legged models and muscular men. Mix in the celebrities that come to make movies or simply frequent the beach, nearby shops and nightspots and you've got the recipe for a sizzling vacation destination.

#### 30 Cocoa Beach

It's hip, it's happening, it's surf... and it's just an hour from Orlando! Cocoa Beach has long been the 'Surfing Capital of the World' and it's a title it will continue to hold. This beach not only has the best surf and the best surf shop — Ron Jon Surf Shop, its proximity to Kennedy Space Centre and Port Canaveral provides additional activities found nowhere else in the state.

#### 31 Long Key State Park

Shallow and calm water laps just outside your campsite at Long Key State Park. While the beach might not be as wide or sandy as our other favourite beach campsite (Fort DeSoto Park), what we like is the peace and quiet. It is easy to spend lazy days bird watching, snorkelling just off shore, napping in a hammock or taking off for the day for nearby sightseeing. Just be sure to return in time to catch the beautiful sunset!

#### 32 Clearwater Beach

Clearwater Beach has long been a favourite vacation destination for those seeking sun, sand and surf. Since the mid-90s, every sunset is a reason to celebrate on Clearwater Beach. About an hour before sunset, Pier 60 and the surrounding area comes alive. The festive atmosphere is complete with live entertainment and craft vendors selling an array of locally made goods.

What is the best beach for...?

- A spending time with a boy/girlfriend
- B purchasing some important equipment
- C watching the close of day
- D spending time with your relatives
- E organizing a student's party
- F outdoor living
- G sightseeing
- H participating in MTV contest



### Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### REGIFTING

Regifting is the process of passing a gift one receives onto another person. It may be that the gift makes it suitable for regifting because the colour, or style of the gift would be ideal for someone else. Alternately, many people regift items like wine or food (33) \_\_\_\_\_. Gift certificates to stores one doesn't frequent might also make great opportunities for regifting, when one knows someone else will appreciate the gift certificate.

It is certainly not rude (34) \_\_\_\_\_, particularly when another person would appreciate the item. A few rules do apply to regifting however. For example, a used item, unless it is an antique or holds some type of special value for the person you plan to give it to, should never be regifted.

Regifting should be given as much consideration (35) \_\_\_\_\_. Does the gift really seem appropriate to the person to whom one plans to regift? In other words, don't regift something that is likely not to be enjoyed by someone.

Further, one should always keep track (36) \_\_\_\_\_, and use thank you notes appropriately. It is extremely bad form to regift something back to the person who originally gave you the gift, or regifting to someone who might also regift. There are stories about presents being passed around until they come back to the original purchasers. Generally, the person who originally bought the gift can be quite hurt (37) \_\_\_\_\_.

Usually, one chooses to regift because the gift is something one does not need or care for. Such a gift should always be met with the appropriate thanks. Regifting the item should be performed with a little finesse so as not (38) \_\_\_\_\_ who gave you the present.

- A of gifts one has received
- B as one would give to the purchase of a new gift
- C to give it to your friends
- D to receive it back
- E if they have dietary restrictions
- F to offend the person
- G to practice regifting
- H not to choose the option