

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.

PERFORMING WELL ON THE EXAM

17 _____
Eat a healthy breakfast. If music gets you going, go ahead and play something upbeat. Get a bit of physical exercise, even if it's a brief stretch or brisk walk. If you're feeling nervous, record your fears on paper or use mental imagery to envision doing something that you enjoy and then apply those feelings towards the exam. Think of preparing like an athlete before a contest or a musician before a performance.

18 _____
When you first receive the exam, glance over the entire test before you start. Write down any key terms or formulas that you'll need before starting. Think about how you'll use the time allotted.

19 _____
If something doesn't make sense to you, ask the professor. Remember that many questions at the college level have multiple queries or prompts.

20 _____
Also, for multiple choice questions, you may wish to cover the options first and try to answer the question on your own. That way, you'll find the answer options less confusing. As you prepare for multiple choice exams, make sure to be aware of context, and multiple definitions of terms. A deep understanding of vocabulary is a key to success on multiple-choice exams.

21 _____
This is particularly important for math exams. Make sure that you're answering each part of the question.

- A Leave the most time-consuming problems for the end.
- B Focus on all the easy questions at hand.
- C If you are stuck on a question, bypass it.
- D While thinking over the question show as much patience as possible.
- E Use the process of elimination on multiple-choice and matching questions.
- F Create a plan of attack.
- G Develop a good 'morning-of' routine.
- H Read the directions carefully.

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.

WATCHING OUT FOR VULTURES

What's good for one may not be good for all, especially in the animal kingdom. Consider the case of ketoprofen. Ketoprofen is a drug that, like ibuprofen, provides pain relief and reduces swelling. In India, some farmers give ketoprofen to their cattle and other animals for pain relief.

But giving ketoprofen to cattle may ultimately poison vultures, according to a recent study. Vultures are giant, flying scavengers that eat the carcasses of dead animals, including cattle. For farmers, vultures act like nature's janitors. The birds' feasts mean that farmers don't have to figure out how to dispose of the bodies of dead animals.

When a vulture eats a dead animal, however, it may also end up eating medications that were given to the animal. In the case of ketoprofen, this is a big problem a team of scientists from around the world in a study of how ketoprofen affects vultures found that even small amounts of the drug can kill a vulture.

In their experiment, the scientists found that vultures died after being given ketoprofen directly, or after eating the body of an animal that recently had been given the pain medication.

This isn't the first time farmers have accidentally poisoned vultures. Another drug that reduces swelling, called diclofenac, became popular among farmers about 20 years ago. But that drug also turned out to be toxic to vultures, and as a result three different species are on the verge of becoming extinct.

The way a drug given to a cow can end up killing a vulture is one example of how interconnected the food chain is. Scientists such as Cuthbert look at the effect of medicines on vultures to learn information that will help in preventing the type of disaster diclofenac has already caused. Prevention would not only help the vultures, but would also help the farmers, who now have to deal with carcasses that sit rotting. Cuthbert says even though vultures may be rather repulsive, they do important work for the planet — and they're connected to other species.

- 22 The scientists proved that _____.
A all kinds of medicine do good to animals
B only some kinds of medicine can be of help to animals
C pain-killers provide swelling
D no drugs must be given to farm animals
- 23 The scientists who study animals in the case of ketoprofen come from _____.
A Britain
B America
C Europe
D the whole world
- 24 The farmers are poisoning vultures _____.
A purposely
B consciously
C unintentionally
D deliberately
- 25 The use of drugs can cause _____.
A an increase of some bird populations
B a reduce in number of animal species
C a decline in diclofenac production
D an increase of dead animals bodies disposal
- 26 The main idea of the article is to _____.
A prove that vultures are sensitive to the livestock drug diclofenac
B prove that the quantity of vultures have declined by more than 99%
C show that oriental white-backed vulture populations are important for the planet
D all of the above

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.

AIRLINE TRAVEL BAGGAGE RULES

By Christina Hamlett

- 27 Before you start packing for your next business trip or vacation, here's an overview of what can go with you and what needs to stay at home.
- 28 Passengers are not allowed to have box cutters, blades, firearms, ammunition, explosives, flammable liquids and gels, or hazardous chemicals in any bags they'll have access to in the passenger compartment. Some items such as martial arts weapons, tools, unloaded guns and sports equipment such as bows and arrows, golf clubs and spears can be checked but must be declared and secured in cases that will not cause injury to baggage handlers.
- 29 Drinks or other watery products in carry-on bags and purses must not exceed three fluid ounces and all combined liquids must fit in a single one quart clear plastic zip-top bag. Each passenger is limited to one plastic bag. Additional liquids, however, can be placed in checked baggage.
- 30 Although the rules vary amongst domestic and international carriers, the general rule is that each passenger is entitled to bring one carry-on that fits under the seat or in the overhead bin and one personal item such as a purse, briefcase, or laptop computer. Checked luggage cannot exceed dimensions of 45-by-55-by-62 inches, and passengers are charged extra if they have more than one checked piece.
- 31 In addition to size limits for carry-ons and checked luggage, there are strict rules about their weight. Carry-on items can't weigh over 40 pounds. Checked bags can't exceed 70 pounds. If the bags are overweight, passengers are charged an extra fee for them which can be as high as \$ 200. All bags must carry visible ID tags and checked items must have TSA-approved locks.
- 32 With the exception of service animals such as seeing eye dogs, only small pets in carriers that can fit under the seat are allowed in the main cabin. Larger animals need to be in approved transport crates and placed in the hold. A passenger is only allowed one pet in the cabin, and airlines have restrictions on how many animals are allowed in the cabin on a single flight.

Which paragraph speaks about...?

- A carry-on items
- B number of bags per person
- C weight restrictions
- D prohibited items
- E domestic or tamed animals
- F sporting goods
- G liquids
- H airplane space

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.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Sustainable forestry combines three objectives. The ecological tolerance of nature must not be weakened; in other words, the environment may only be altered to the extent (33) _____ after the change. The social and cultural values of forests may not be weakened, either. Thirdly, forestry must be financially profitable (34) _____.

Forest management (35) _____ means that natural processes are emulated in forestry. Thus, the cyclical processes of nature are altered as little as possible, (36) _____ and social sustainability of forest management.

During the 20th century the management of Finland's commercial forests adopted the system of periodic cover silviculture. This means that silviculture is organised into rotation periods. A rotation period begins (37) _____ and ends after several decades, when most of the trees are harvested before regeneration of new forest stand. During the rotation period, the forest is tended by, for instance, thinnings, (38) _____. This leaves more space for the remaining, more viable trees.

- A to all partners involved
- B while still maintaining the financial profitability
- C a new forest must be established to replace the one felled
- D that nature is able to recover its former condition
- E which means that small trees and trees with little economic value are removed
- F that is close to nature
- G are called silviculture
- H when a new forest stand is established