

## READING

### Task 4

Read the texts 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.

#### HOW SHOULD I PREPARE FOR TESTS AND FINAL EXAMS?

17 \_\_\_\_\_  
If you attend class regularly, take notes conscientiously, studying can be a relatively pain-free process. Make sure to review and expand upon class notes regularly throughout the semester. Consider developing a glossary or collection of note cards for vocabulary review in each class.

18 \_\_\_\_\_  
Building off our previous entry, try studying for 60–90 minutes per day for a week leading up to an exam. All-nighters simply don't work for most people, and students experience declining returns on their efforts when they attempt to study for four and five hours straight.

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
So many social science, natural science, and foreign language text books contain hundreds of questions at the end of chapters that never get answered. Why not set aside an hour, and try to answer these questions on paper without using your notes? If you complete such a test 3–4 days before an exam, you'll then know where to focus your studying.

20 \_\_\_\_\_  
Set aside time to study in advance and then follow through. For most people, that means leaving your dorm room and turning off visual/auditory distractions, including iPods, Facebook, and music with lyrics.

21 \_\_\_\_\_  
A group study session is an ideal time to review and compare notes, ask each other questions, explain ideas to one another, discuss the upcoming exam and difficult concepts, and, when appropriate, delegate study tasks. Do set an agenda and a specific time frame for your group study session, so that your work together doesn't veer off-topic.

- A Complete a mock test.
- B Go to office hours with an agenda.
- C Do not multi-task while studying.
- D Find a group of dedicated students with whom to study.
- E Don't cram at the last second.
- F Keep up with your work.
- G Think about what written questions might be on the exam
- H Outline each potential essay as a form of pretesting and practice.

## Task 5

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

### EARLY BIRDS EAT BETTER

by Kathryn Hulick

If you're a morning person, you're in luck. Early birds tend to make healthier food choices throughout the day than night owls. That's the take-home message from a new study. People who really come to life in the evening hours also tend to eat later and munch more junk food.

Her study looked at data from two surveys in 2007 conducted with adults living in Finland. The first had focused on people's risk of heart disease. It also had included questions that help separate early birds from night owls. For example, it asked: 'During the first half-hour after having woken in the morning, how tired do you feel?' Night owls would most likely select 'very tired' or 'fairly tired'. Early birds would probably pick 'fairly refreshed' or 'very refreshed.'

The second survey assessed eating habits. Participants described when and what they had eaten during the past two days. Maukonen's team then looked at 1,854 people who had completed both.

After analysing the data, the researchers found that both morning and evening people consumed approximately the same number of calories over the course of a whole day. However, night owls tended to eat their meals later than early birds did. The researchers also looked at what the participants had been eating. All foods that provide calories contain some combination of protein, fat and carbohydrates.

The researchers reported their findings in the March issue of *Obesity*. 'It's really important that we start understanding differences between people who eat late at night and early in the morning,' says Courtney Peterson. Night owls tend to be less healthy overall than are early risers, Peterson notes. They are more likely to fall ill with heart disease, diabetes or cancer. Many studies have looked into this issue. The fact that night owls tend to eat more junk food probably plays a role.

- 22 According to paragraph 1, people who go to bed late are considered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A to be healthier than early-risers  
B to be prone to obesity  
C to eat healthy food  
D to prefer food that is low in nutritional value
- 23 The highlighted in the third paragraph word 'it' stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A food  
B research  
C scientist  
D habit
- 24 The survey held by the group of scientists assessed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the night-owl lifestyle  
B early-bird lifestyle  
C the dietary recall  
D the dietary recall and questions pointing to the night-owl or early-bird lifestyle
- 25 The research showed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A only night owls eat food with high calories  
B only early risers eat food with high calories  
C both groups consume the same calories  
D both groups prefer junk food to healthy food
- 26 We can infer from the text, that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A it's better to be a night owl  
C it's never too late to eat  
B it's necessary to develop a healthy lifestyle  
D it's useful to gain weight

## Task 6

Read the texts 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.

### THE INTERVIEW WITH ANDY CASAGRANDE, A WILDLIFE CAMERAMAN AND AN ADVENTURER

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
Equipment failure. Long waits. Bad weather. Working with animals. It is the 'wildlife' — it is completely wild! Sometimes the weather completely and literally blows you out of the water. Sometimes the sharks just do not show up. Sometimes the cameras freeze or melt; sometimes you freeze or melt! Every day is different and brings new challenges and new adventures, etc. That is why I love this job; it is always something new, exciting and dangerous!

28 \_\_\_\_\_  
I had no idea it was going to take so long!!! In fact, I did not find my polar bears until the last day on my last attempt — solo to find the bears — and I found them! I honestly cannot remember what I did to pass the time while waiting for the bears — aside from try to stay alive and stay warm! It was one of the most difficult, yet rewarding assignments I have ever been on!

29 \_\_\_\_\_  
Great white sharks, lions, polar bears...entering their world unprotected by cages or tundra buggies... I often find myself in situations where most people would probably think: 'This is not good.' I find myself thinking 'This is awesome'. I do not know what it is, but entering the hunting grounds of these apex predators makes me feel at home. And, surprisingly, I feel more relaxed and peaceful while I am underwater swimming with great white sharks than I do walking around New York City.

30 \_\_\_\_\_  
Almost nothing. It is not the world's top predators that scare me — it is people that scare me.

31 \_\_\_\_\_  
If I had such an opportunity, I would have to say 'Never Stop Filming' and 'Live the Life You Dream'.

32 \_\_\_\_\_  
I think adventure is really broad, and it's certainly about more than climbing a big mountain or trekking through a jungle. Adventure is an attitude as much as anything else. It's doing something new, something daunting and difficult, something that scares you and excites you. And it's about doing it with an open mind and curiosity.

- A Is this something you always wanted to do?
- B What advice would you give to an aspiring wildlife cameraperson?
- C What's it like to be face-to-face with these predators? What is going through your mind?
- D You seem pretty fearless. Is there anything you're afraid of?
- E In the episode when you waited for days to film the polar bears, what did you do to the pass the time and stay sane?
- F What's really the hardest part of your job?
- G Is there anything you haven't filmed yet that you would like to?
- H How do you define adventure?

## 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.

### NOT REALLY A FAMOUS INVENTION, BUT A VERY IMPORTANT ONE

The transistor is possibly the most important of the famous inventions of the twentieth century. I don't think it's the most famous necessarily, but I believe it is one of the most important inventions ever. Without it there would be no personal computers, no cell phones, no calculators (33) \_\_\_\_\_. Life would be quite different.

Before the advent of the transistor, valve used in electronic circuits was the vacuum tube. The vacuum tube worked but it was bulky and used a lot of electrical power that ended up as heat which shortened the life of the tube itself. The transistor is small and uses much, (34) \_\_\_\_\_. Because it uses so little power there is little heat to dissipate and the transistor does not fail as fast as does a vacuum tube.

The transistor was successfully demonstrated on December 23, 1947 (35) \_\_\_\_\_. Bell Labs was the research arm of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T). William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain were the three individuals (36) \_\_\_\_\_.

Shockley had been working on the theory of such a device for more than ten years. While he could work out the theory successfully but after eight years of trying (37) \_\_\_\_\_. Bardeen and Brattain were called in to handle the engineering and development, which they did in the relatively short time of two years, creating point-contact transistor.

Shockley subsequently designed a new type of transistor called the 'bipolar' transistor which was superior to the point-contact type and replaced it. Thus the transistor was, in large part, (38) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey
- B Shockley's creation
- C credited with the invention of the transistor
- D much less power than the vacuum tube
- E he could not build a working model
- F and no GPS system
- G being used everywhere
- H there are so many