

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: You will hear a text about **how a wise judge solved a tough case** twice. Before you listen to it, you have **1 minute** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **3 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

1. At the beginning the two brothers often argued about their work on the farm.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

2. Their father died suddenly without telling them what to do with his property.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

3. The two brothers decided to ask a wise judge for advice on their problem.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

4. The judge had experience in dealing with such difficult cases.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

5. The judge divided the property himself and gave each brother the right to choose his half.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear a text about **Newton's dinner** twice. Before you listen to it, you have **1 minute** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **3 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

6. Sir Isaac Newton asked his visiting friend to wait for him while he completed his work.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

7. Sir Newton's friend sat down to wait for dinner.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

8. The servant was angry with the visitor for having eaten the chicken.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

9. Seeing the chicken bones under the cover, Newton immediately realised that his friend had eaten his dinner.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

10. Sir Isaac's friend confessed that he had eaten the chicken.

- A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear a text about **junk food** twice. Before you listen to it, you have **2 minutes** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **4 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among **A, B, C or D**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

11. The word "junk"

- A) used to mean something of Portuguese origin.
B) hardly had negative associations 500 years ago.
C) refers to goods bought second-hand.
D) has always been used to describe things of no value.

12. Junk food

- A) offers little body-building nutrition.
B) could be quite harmful to our health.
C) often has an irresistibly good taste.
D) All of the above.

13. Which of the following are NOT examples of junk food?

- A) Corn flakes and milk.
B) Ice cream and cookies.
C) French fries and potato chips.
D) Cake and corn chips.

14. The Americans eat junk food

- A) because it takes no time to prepare.
B) in order to grow stronger.
C) as they have a limited choice of good foods.
D) because they love its taste.

15. The author of the text seems to believe that

- A) giving up eating junk food is much easier than one may think.
B) eating good food is important for sustaining our life.
C) ice cream should often be eaten because of its high food value.
D) meat isn't among the foods recommended by scientists and doctors.

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among A, B, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

Not that long ago, the possibility of finding planets outside our solar system was merely theoretical. In 1995, astronomers began to be able to detect Jupiter-sized planets by their gravitational effect on the stars they orbit. And with the launch of the Kepler satellite in March 2009 and the release last week of the data it has so far gathered, astronomy has crossed a major threshold. The Kepler has discovered 1,235 potential planets.

What makes this so striking is the fact that the satellite's instruments always point at the same tiny arc of the Milky Way near the constellation called the Northern Cross — only one four-hundredth of the sky. The Kepler team leader, William Borucki, at the Ames Research Center in Northern California, says that if the Kepler could see the whole sky, it would have found some 400,000 planets.

The satellite detects possible planets by measuring the light of 156,000 stars in its field of view and looking for slight dips in brightness when a planet crosses in front of a star. All of these planets will have to be validated using telescopes. That will take years, given the limited number of astronomers and powerful telescopes on this planet.

Are any of the Kepler planets like Earth? Fifty- four of them look as if they might be the right size and the right distance from their stars to be in a habitable zone, where liquid water can exist.

As exciting as the Kepler results are, they are also a reminder of how fictional science fiction — with its variety of worlds and easy space travel — really is.

If we launched ourselves today toward the nearest planetary system discovered so far — at speeds we can already conceivably travel in space — we would have 300,000 years of asking “when will we get there?” before we got there.

16. Astronomy has reached a new stage in its development because

- A) it is now theoretically possible to find planets in outer space.
- B) modern high-tech equipment can be used.
- C) astronomers have become better qualified since 1995.
- D) a lot of data was gathered last week.

17. The amazing thing about the Kepler satellite is that

- A) as many as 1235 existing planets have been discovered.
- B) it always points at the Milky Way.
- C) it has discovered a number of Jupiter-sized planets.
- D) it has detected such an impressive number of possible planets.

18. Astronomers will be certain the planets are really there when

- A) telescopes prove their existence.
- B) the light of all 156000 stars is measured.
- C) stars begin to shine more brightly.
- D) more people get involved in astronomical research.

19. The findings of the Kepler satellite suggest that

- A) we could expect to find life on any planet.
- B) some stars are the right size to be in the habitable zone.
- C) some planets may have conditions of life similar to ours.
- D) some planets have stars orbiting around them.

20. The work of the Kepler satellite has

- A) contributed to the development of fiction.
- B) shown how vast and unpredictable space is.
- C) made all science fiction useless.
- D) proved the need for powerful space-ships.

Directions: Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question correspondingly among A, B, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

The Most Dangerous Game

"Off there to the right - somewhere - is a large island," said Whitney. "It's rather a mystery."

"What island is it?" Rainsford asked.

"The old charts call it Ship-Trap Island," Whitney replied. "A suggestive name, isn't it? Sailors have a curious dread of the place. I don't know why. Some superstition."

"Can't see it," remarked Rainsford, trying to peer through the dank tropical night that was almost sensible as it pressed its thick warm blackness in upon the yacht.

"You've good eyes," said Whitney, with a laugh, "and I've seen you pick off a moose moving in the brown fall bush at four hundred yards, but even you can't see four miles or so through a moonless Caribbean night."

"Nor four yards," admitted Rainsford. "Ugh! It's like moist black velvet."

"It will be light enough in Rio," promised Whitney. "We should make it in a few days. I hope the jaguar guns have come from Purdey's. We should have some good hunting up the Amazon. Great sport, hunting."

"The best sport in the world," agreed Rainsford.

"For the hunter," amended Whitney. "Not for the jaguar."

"Don't talk rot, Whitney," said Rainsford. "You're a big-game hunter, not a philosopher. Who cares how a jaguar feels?"

"Perhaps the jaguar does," observed Whitney.

"Bah! They've no understanding."

"Even so, I rather think they understand one thing - fear. The fear of pain and the fear of death."

"Nonsense," laughed Rainsford. "This hot weather is making you soft, Whitney. Be a realist. The world is made up of two classes - the hunters and the hunted. Luckily, you and I are hunters. Do you think we've passed that island yet?"

"I can't tell in the dark. I hope so."

"Why?" asked Rainsford.

"The place has a reputation - a bad one."

"Cannibals?" suggested Rainsford.

"Hardly. Even cannibals wouldn't live in such a God-forsaken place. But it's gotten into sailor lore, somehow. Didn't you notice that the crew's nerves seemed a bit jumpy today?" "They were a bit strange, now you mention it. Even Captain Nielsen."

"Yes, even that tough-minded old Swede, who'd go up to the devil himself and ask him for a light. Those fishy blue eyes held a look I never saw there before. All I could get out of him was 'This place has an evil name among seafaring men, sir.' Then he said to me, very gravely, 'Don't you feel anything?' - as if the air about us was actually poisonous. Now, you mustn't laugh when I tell you this - I did feel something like a sudden chill.

21. Whitney

- A) tries to see an island.
- B) suggests a name for an island.
- C) mentions an island with a suggestive name.
- D) All of the above

22. The yacht is sailing on

- A) a foggy day.
- B) a dark night.
- C) a rainy afternoon.
- D) a cold winter evening.

23. Rainsford and Whitney are going to

- A) Rio and then hunting up the Amazon.
- B) Ship-Trap Island.
- C) the Amazon and then to Rio.
- D) the Purdey company to buy guns.

24. Rainsford reproaches Whitney for being

- A) philosophical and insensible.
- B) a big-game hunter.
- C) afraid of jaguars.
- D) a sports person rather than a hunter.

25. The island is so sinister that

- A) even cannibals would not live there.
- B) the crew is getting jumpy.
- C) even the captain seems to feel uneasy.
- D) All of the above.

Directions: Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question correspondingly among A, B, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

THE END OF THE PARTY

Peter Morton woke with a start to face the first light. Rain tapped against the glass. It was January the fifth. He looked across a table on which a night-lamp shone, at the other bed. Francis Morton was still asleep, and Peter lay down again with his eyes on his brother. It amused him for a while to imagine it was himself whom he watched, the same hair, the same eyes, the same lips and line of cheek. But the thought became boring, and the mind went back to the fact which lent the day

importance. It was the fifth of January. He could hardly believe a year had passed since Mrs.

Henne Falcon had given her last children's party.

Francis turned suddenly upon his back and threw an arm across his face, blocking his mouth. Peter's heart began to beat fast, not with pleasure now but with uneasiness. He sat up and called across the table, "Wake up." Francis's shoulders shook and he waved a clenched fist in the air, but his eyes remained closed. To Peter Morton the whole room seemed to darken, and he had the impression of a great bird shadowing the room with its spread wings. He cried again, "Wake up," and once more there was silver light and the touch of rain on the windows. Francis rubbed his eyes. "Did you call out?" he asked.

"You are having a bad dream," Peter said. Already experience had taught him how far their minds reflected each other. But he was the elder, by a matter of minutes, and that brief extra interval of light, while his brother still struggled in pain and darkness, had given him self-reliance and an instinct of protection towards the other who was afraid of so many things. "I dreamed that I was dead," Francis said.

"What was it like?" Peter asked.

"I can't remember," Francis said.

"You dreamed of a big bird."

"Did I?"

The two lay silent in bed facing each other, the same green eyes, the same nose tilting at the tip, the same firm lips, and the same premature modeling of the chin. The fifth of January, Peter thought again, his mind drifting from the image of cakes to the prizes which might be won.

"I don't want to go," Francis said suddenly. "I suppose Joyce will be there ... Mabel Warren." Hateful to him, the thought of a party shared with those two. They were older than he. Joyce was eleven and Mabel Warren thirteen. Their long pigtailed swung with determination. Their sex humiliated him, as they watched mockingly how he struggled with his egg. And last year ... he turned his face away from Peter, his cheeks scarlet.

26. Peter woke up

- A) in the middle of the night.
- B) long after sunrise.
- C) with a start.
- D) at sunset.

27. Which of the following statements is NOT true? A)

- Being twins, Pete and Francis had a strong connection. B)
- Peter felt uneasy when he sensed his brother's nightmare. C)
- Still asleep, Francis waved his clenched fist.
- D) A big bird had entered the room through the open window.

28. The text suggests that

- A) Francis was afraid of Peter.
- B) Peter felt responsible for Francis.
- C) Francis was in physical pain.
- D) Francis clearly remembered a big bird.

29. The fifth of January was a special day to Peter because

- A) every year on this day Mrs. Falcon gave a children's party.
- B) there were always cakes and prizes at the party.
- C) children competed in different games at the parties.
- D) All of the above.

30. Francis did not want to go to the party because

- A) he was too young for parties.
- B) he hated parties and in general.
- C) two girls had embarrassed him.
- D) he was afraid of the other boys.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section One: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the text and the sentences below and for each numbered gap choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best suits the gap, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

Paul the Octopus (reportedly hatched January 2008) was a(n) (31) octopus from Weymouth, England, who lived in a tank at a (32) attraction, the Sea Life Center in Oberhausen, Germany. Paul became internationally famous after his feeding (33) were used to correctly predict the winner of each of Germany's seven matches in the 2010 World Cup, as well as the (34) of the final match.

The prediction process was simple. It was based on Paul's choice of order of eating identical boxes of food. Paul was presented with two boxes (35) the same amount and type of food.

Each box was marked on the outside with the flag of a national football team in an (36) match. His choice of which box to start eating from first was interpreted as indicating a (37)

..... for the country whose flag was on that box. His selections were correct in four of Germany's six Euro 2008 matches, and in all seven of their matches in the 2010 World Cup. He also correctly selected Spain when they played against the Netherlands in the World Cup Final on 11 July by eating the portion of food in the box with the Spanish national flag on it. These predictions were 100% (8/8) correct for the 2010 World Cup and 86% (12/14) correct (38) Paul's (39) success was considered to be comparable to a run of luck when (40) a coin. Scholars (41) that there are "other animals (including humans) that have attempted but failed to foresee the results of football matches." They haven't had Paul's success of being right so many times in a row.

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A) usual | B) simple | C) plain | D) ordinary |
| 32. A) commercial | B) selling | C) trading | D) economic |
| 33. A) conducts | B) acts | C) behaviours | D) actions |
| 34. A) solution | B) outcome | C) end | D) finale |
| 35. A) including | B) consisting | C) comprising | D) containing |
| 36. A) overcoming | B) ongoing | C) upcoming | D) outgoing |
| 37. A) win | B) gain | C) beat | D) conquest |
| 38. A) wholly | B) totally | C) together | D) overall |
| 39. A) seemly | B) apparent | C) appearing | D) outward |
| 40. A) casting | B) hurling | C) tossing | D) throwing |
| 41. A) point for | B) point at | C) point out | D) point to |

42. *Octopus vulgaris* is with sensitive chemical receptors on its tentacles, which are used to taste food and smell the water.

- A) gifted B) supported C) equipped D) attached

43. Heavy rain and snow storms are for the whole next week.

- A) foretold B) foreseen C) forestalled D) forecast

44. Octopuses have no internal or external skeleton, which allows them to tight places.

- A) squeeze out B) squeeze through C) pass onto D) pass by

45. Ancient peoples of the Mediterranean were aware of the octopus, as by certain artworks and designs of prehistory.

- A) evidenced B) told C) displayed D) announced

Section Two: Sentence Completion

Directions: For each of the sentences below, choose the letter A, B, C or D of the word or phrase that best completes its meaning, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

46. The little girl is _____ ashamed _____ she dares not look up.

- A) too ... that
B) so ... that
C) enough ... and
D) much ... that

47. I have often said that this child _____ to no good, if he _____ hanging around with idlers.

- A) will come ... keeps
B) would come ... had kept
C) would have come ... kept
D) will come ... kept

48. My impression was that nobody _____ anything about the matter without being paid.

- A) would do
B) would be doing
C) will have done
D) will be doing

49. Are you going to stay till the end of the meeting or _____ with me for a bite?

A) you are coming

B) you come

C) are you coming

D) do you come

50. "Taking a candy from a baby" is considered to be the _____ thing imaginable but few people have tried to check whether it is really so.

A) easier B)

easiest C)

most easy D)

most easily