

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Rapid urbanization can (106) ____ long-term economic, social and environmental promise for developing countries (107) ____ investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (108) ____ to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented (109) ____ from rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90 (110) ____ of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (111) ____ many cities are already struggling to provide basic (112) ____ such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

Report authors note that (113) ____ new urban growth will not take (114) ____ in the “megacities” of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi (115) ____ rather in less commonly recognized “secondary” cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India. To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons (116) ____ from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (117) ____ practical policy advice.

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|---------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 106. A. bring | B. carry | C. hold | D. take |
| 107. A. if | B. unless | C. whether | D. while |
| 108. A. predictable | B. predicted | C. predicting | D. predictions |
| 109. A. amounts | B. numbers | C. ranges | D. sums |
| 110. A. per cent | B. percentage | C. proportion | D. rate |
| 111. A. what | B. where | C. which | D. why |
| 112. A. demands | B. needs | C. orders | D. uses |
| 113. A. almost | B. most | C. mostly | D. nearly |
| 114. A. form | B. hand | C. place | D. time |
| 115. A. but | B. nor | C. or | D. yet |
| 116. A. are learned | B. being learned | C. learned | D. learning |
| 117. A. by | B. into | C. up to | D. up with |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to **tackle**.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. **Those** are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

118. The word **tackle** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. deal with B. make up C. try on D. turn down

119. The word **those** in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

- A. bronchitis and asthma B. carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides
C. dangerous gases D. respiratory diseases

120. According to the passage, in some cities in Africa ____.

- A. people are allowed to dump waste into rivers and on streets
B. people aren't provided enough water due to leaking pipes
C. people have found some solutions to the problems
D. people would rather use boiling water and bottled water

121. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. City problems should be taught and be topic for students to discuss at school.
B. Children must ask for their parent's permission before joining community efforts.
C. Participators might take part in different kinds of projects and campaigns.

D. People can contribute in solving the problems by writing to local organizations working on these issues.

122. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

A. Environment degradation: Air and water pollution

B. Environmental pollution: Problems and actions

C. Increasing urbanization: Causes and effects

D. Increasing urbanization: Effects and solutions

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Buying a house is the single largest financial investment an individual makes. Yet, in India this act is fraught with risk and individuals depend on weak laws for justice. Occasionally, deviant promoters are called to account as was the case in the detention of Unitech's promoters. This incident shows up the fallout of an absence of proper regulation to cover contracts between buyers and real estate promoters. A real estate bill, which is presently pending in Rajya Sabha, seeks to fill this gap. It has been debated for over two years and should be passed by Parliament in the budget session.

India is in the midst of rapid urbanization and urban population is expected to more than double to about 900 million over the next three decades. Unfortunately, even the current population does not have adequate housing. A government estimate in 2012 put the shortage at nearly 19 million units. If this shortage is to be **alleviated** quickly, India's messy real estate sector needs reforms.

The real estate bill seeks to set standards for contracts between buyers and sellers.

Transparency, a rare commodity in real estate, is enforced as promoters have to upload project details on the regulators' website. Importantly, standard definitions of terms mean that buyers will not feel cheated after taking **possession** of a house. In order to protect buyers who pay upfront, a part of the money collected for a real estate project is ring-fenced in a separate bank account. Also, given the uncertainty, which exists in India on land titles, the real estate bill provides title insurance. This bill has been scrutinized by two parliamentary committees and its passage now brooks no delay.

This bill is an important step in cleaning up the real estate market, but the journey should not end with it. State governments play a significant role in real estate and they are often the source of problems. Some estimates suggest that real estate developers have to seek approvals of as many as 40 central and state departments, which lead to delays and an **escalation** in the cost of houses. Sensibly, NDA government's project to provide universal urban housing

forces states to institute reforms to access central funding. Without real estate reforms at the level of states, it will not be possible to meet the ambition of making housing accessible for all urban dwellers.

123. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.

- A. buying house is not a single largest individual investment
- B. in India, no one depends on laws for justice
- C. the real estate bill does not provide title insurance
- D. urbanization in India has increased rapidly

124. According to the passage, which of the following is the pending in Rajya Sabha?

- A. NDA government's new scheme
- B. Universal rural housing programme
- C. Real estate bill
- D. Universal urban housing programme

125. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Current population does not have adequate housing in India.
- B. India's real estate sector needs reforms.
- C. Real state bill has been scrutinized by two parliamentary committees.
- D. Urban population is expected to more than double to about 850 million over the next three decades.

126. According to the passage, what is the source of problem in real estate?

- A. Buyers and sellers
- B. Central governments
- C. Market money makers
- D. State governments

127. The word **alleviated** in the second paragraph is OPPOSITE in meaning to ____.

- A. aggravated
- B. deaden
- C. diminished
- D. relieved

128. The word **possession** in the third paragraph refers to ____.

- A. lease
- B. need
- C. proprietary rights
- D. renting

129. The word **escalation** in the forth paragraph refers to ____.

- A. decrease
- B. growth
- C. reduction
- D. sustainability

130. It is impossible to meet the ambition of making housing accessible for urban dwellers ____.

- A. with real estate reforms at state level
- B. without support of central government
- C. without passing the bill in Rajya Sabha
- D. without real estate reforms at the level of states

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. There was an upward trend in the demand for labor force.
- A. The demand for labor force declined.
 - B. The demand for labor force increased.
 - C. The demand for labor force reduced.
 - D. The demand for labor force remained stable.
132. The industrial production plummeted spectacularly from 1990 to 2000.
- A. The industrial production fell quickly in ten years from 1990 to 2000.
 - B. The industrial production fell steadily in ten years from 1990 to 2000.
 - C. The industrial production rose sharply in ten years from 1990 to 2000.
 - D. The industrial production rose slightly in ten years from 1990 to 2000.
133. There was a 5% drop in the student enrollment of the university.
- A. The student enrollment of the university dropped by 5%.
 - B. The student enrollment of the university dropped for 5%.
 - C. The student enrollment of the university dropped in 5%.
 - D. The student enrollment of the university dropped to 5%.
134. There was a 30% rise in the rate of unemployment.
- A. There was a rise by 30% in the rate of unemployment.
 - B. There was a rise of 30% in the rate of unemployment.
 - C. There was a rise to 30% in the rate of unemployment.
 - D. There was a rise up 30% in the rate of unemployment.
135. Rapid ups and downs in the number of students could be observed in June.
- A. The number of students changed dramatically in June.
 - B. The number of students did not stay the same in June.
 - C. The number of students fluctuated wildly in June.
 - D. The number of students went up and then fell in June.
136. There was moderate fluctuation in the availability of seasonal produce.
- A. The availability of seasonal produce experienced a stable period.
 - B. The availability of seasonal produce is recorded leveling off.
 - C. The availability of seasonal produce hardly moved up and down.
 - D. The availability of seasonal produce went through a period of erratic.
137. The rural population grew slowly from 1950 to 1990 and reached its peak in 1992.
- A. The rural population experienced an upward trend from 1950 to 1992.

- B. The rural population hit its highest level in 1992 after a slight increase in 40 years.
- C. The rural population leveled off in 1992 after growing slowly for 40 years.
- D. The rural population reached its lowest level in 1992 after growing slowly for 40 years.

138. The number of unemployed people doubled between 2005 and 2009.

- A. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2005 compared to 2009.
- B. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2009 than in 2005.
- C. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2005 compared to 2009.
- D. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2009 as in 2005.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

139. The share price fluctuated. The trend was slightly upward.

- A. The share price fluctuated; as the upward trend.
- B. The share price fluctuated; consequently, the trend was slightly upward.
- C. The share price fluctuated; due to the upward trend.
- D. The share price fluctuated; however, the trend was slightly upward.

140. Asia is home to 50 per cent of the world's urban population. At the same time, Europe is home to 14 per cent of the world's urban population.

- A. Asia is home to 50 per cent of the world's urban population although Europe is home to 14 per cent of the world's urban population.
- B. Asia is home to 50 per cent of the world's urban population due to Europe is home to 14 per cent of the world's urban population.
- C. Asia is home to 50 per cent of the world's urban population, nevertheless, Europe is home to 14 per cent of the world's urban population.
- D. Asia is home to 50 per cent of the world's urban population whereas Europe is home to 14 per cent of the world's urban population.

141. Increasing urbanization has led to problems. Cities are centers of civilization and culture.

- A. Although increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.
- B. Despite increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.
- C. In spite of increasing urbanization has led to problems, yet cities are centers of civilization and culture.

D. Though increasing urbanization has led to problems, cities are centers of civilization and culture.

142. In 1960, the rate of urbanization in Indonesia was about 17%. In 1969, it was about 20%.

A. The rate of urbanization in Indonesia increased by 3% in 1969 followed by a slight fall to 17% in 1960.

B. The rate of urbanization in Indonesia rose to 20% before falling to 17% in the period of nine years from 1960.

C. In 1960, the rate of urbanization in Indonesia was about 17% after falling slightly by 3% in the period of nine years.

D. In 1960, the rate of urbanization in Indonesia was about 17% followed by a slight increase of 3% in 1969.

143. The expenditure of the office remained stable. The profit rose by 25%.

A. The profit rose by 25% although the stabilization of the office's expenditure.

B. The profit rose by 25% as a result of the stabilization of the office's expenditure.

C. The profit rose by 25% despite the stabilization of the office's expenditure.

D. The profit rose by 25% owing to the stabilization of the office's expenditure.

144. The rapid urbanization led to many serious problems. One of those is the growth of slums.

A. The rapid urbanization is the cause of many serious problems such as the growth of slums.

B. The rapid urbanization is consequent of many serious problems like the growth of slums.

C. The rapid urbanization is created by many serious problems such as the growth of slums.

D. The rapid urbanization is resulted by many serious problems like the growth of slums.

145. The price plunged from 300 to 20 in 1995. It plateaued over the next 3 years.

A. The price decreased by 280 in 1995 before stabilizing for the next 3 years.

B. The price decreased for 280 in 1995 before leveling off for the next 3 years.

C. The price increased by 280 in 1995 before leveling off for the next 3 years.

D. The price increased for 280 in 1995 before stabilizing for the next 3 years.