PRACTICE TEST 5 – V2

I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. For the questions 1-5, listen to the report. Write no more than FOUR words taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided.

1. What are the health problems patients will face in the 2050 scenario because of elevated temperatures?

_____

2. Name TWO health problems will become more prevalent in children due to rising temperatures and air pollution?

_____

3. What causes the ocean's volume to expand when it gets warmer?

_____

4. What is the total number of people globally who could be displaced as a consequence of melting glaciers?

_____

5. In which continents will small-scale farmers grapple with difficulties stemming from the negative impacts of higher global temperature?

_____

Part 2. For the questions 6-10

What comment do the students make about each of the following jobs?

*Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions 6-10.*

Jobs		**Comments**
0. Accountants	……G……	**A** These jobs are likely to be at risk.
6. Hairdressers	……	**B** Their role has become more interesting in recent years.
7. Administrative staff	……	**C** The number of people working in this sector has fallen dramatically.
8. Agricultural workers	……	**D** This job will require more qualifications.
9. Care workers	……	**E** Higher disposable income has led to a huge increase in jobs.
10. Bank clerks	……	**F** There is likely to be a significant rise in demand for this service.
		G Both employment and productivity have risen.

Part 3: You will hear an interview with someone who consulted a 'life coach' to improve her life. For questions 11–15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits according to what you hear.

11. Brigid says that she consulted a life coach because _____.

A. she had read a great deal about them.

B. both her work and home life were getting worse.

C. other efforts to improve her life had failed.

D. the changes she wanted to make were only small ones.

12. What did Brigid's coach tell her about money?

A. It would be very easy for Brigid to get a lot of it.

B. Brigid's attitude towards it was uncharacteristic of her.

C. Brigid placed too much emphasis on it in her life.

D. Few people have the right attitude towards it.

13. What does Brigid say about her reaction to her coach's advice on money?

A. She felt silly repeating the words her coach gave her.

B. She tried to hide the fact that she found it ridiculous.

C. She felt a lot better as a result of following it.

D. She found it difficult to understand at first.

14. What does Brigid say happened during the other sessions?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. She was told that most people's problems had the same causes.
B. Her powers of concentration improved.
C. Some things she was told to do proved harder than others.
D. She began to wonder why her problems had arisen in the first place.
15. What has Brigid concluded?
A. The benefits of coaching do not compensate for the effort required.
B. She was too unselfish before she had coaching.
C. She came to expect too much of her coach.
D. It is best to limit the number of coaching sessions you have.

Part 4: For questions 16-25, Listen to a recording about the world's fastest developing cities and complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE words and/or a number in each gap. (20 points)

Since the 2008 global crisis, while some regions have been (16) _____ , others have been (17) _____. The slowest developing cities are (18) _____ found in North America and Western Europe. The fifth fastest growing economy was Dubai, in the (19) _____. Dubai has gained incredible growth as (20) _____. Nearly 75% of Dubai's GDP comes from the (21) _____. Dubai is also known for man-made ski slopes, artificial islands, five-star hotels and (22) _____. One of the reasons for Turkey's booming economy is its geographical location between (23) _____ especially as China seeks to bridge the gap with the (24) _____. Investments can (25) _____ for better trade efficiency in the future.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)

PART 1: ***For questions 1-10, read the following passage and choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each of the blanks. Write your answers on the answer sheet.***

There can be no question that online shopping is of huge benefit to the consumer. Far from becoming (**1**) _____, online shoppers are very demanding. Overpriced merchants with poor services should beware. Gone (**2**) _____ the days when stores could charge what they liked for goods and get away with it. It's the same for shady manufacturers: smarter consumers know which products have a good reputation and which do not, because online they now read not only the sales (**3**) _____ but also reviews from previous purchasers. And if customers are disappointed, a few clicks of the mouse will take them to places (**4**) _____ they can let the world know. Nowadays, there is nothing more damning than a (**5**)_____ of negative comments on the Internet.

However, the big boys, as always, are ahead of the game. Some companies are already adjusting their business models to (**6**) _____ these trends. The stores run by Sony and Apple, for instance, are more like brand showrooms than shops. They are there for people to try out devices and to ask questions to knowledgeable staff. (**7**) _____ the products are ultimately bought online or offline is of secondary importance.

Online traders must also adjust. Amazon, for one, is rapidly turning from being primarily a bookseller to becoming a (**8**)_____ retailer by letting other companies sell products on its site, rather (**9**) _____ a marketplace. During America's Thanksgiving weekend last November, Amazon's sales of consumer electronics in the United States (**10**) _____ its book sales for the first time in its history. Other transformations in the retail business are bound to follow.

1. A. complacent	B. dissatisfied	C. neglectful	D. ungratified
2. A. being	B. been	C. are	D. was
3. A. pitches	B. messages	C. slips	D. blurbs
4. A. that	B. where	C. which	D. what
5. A. flood	B. tide	C. swarm	D. spate
6. A. gain access to	B. put stress on	C. give rise to	D. take account of
7. A. If	B. Whether	C. When	D. Either
8. A. mass	B. block	C. lump	D. chunk
9. A. as	B. than	C. like	D. such
10. A. receded	B. excluded	C. repressed	D. exceeded

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2. For the question 11-15, read the passage, and then fill each of numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one (0) has been done for you.

~~PLANT~~ – ABLE – COMMIT – CONTROVERSY – HISTORY – MOVE – LONG – GO – PARENT – ADMIRE

New Treatment Provides Hope for Older Women Looking to have Children

A recent breakthrough in ovarian (0) *transplant* treatment is what scientists are claiming is the first step towards developing the capability to postpone menopause by a decade or more, which would see women well into their late 50s potentially being given the opportunity to (11) _____ a successful term of pregnancy at the end of which they would have as good a chance as any of producing a healthy young child.

The new technique involves the (12) _____of parts of a healthy young ovary, which are then put into storage to be transplanted back into the patient's body decades later, (13) _____her capacity to conceive for what is potentially an indefinite period. Once perfected, the treatment could be so effective as to (14) _____ women of sixty-plus years to give birth.

Of course, already the discovery has caused its fair share of controversy. Critics are very worried that it could, in future, lead to a trend whereby elderly women have children at such an advanced age that they are far from properly equipped to perform their (15) _____ duties.

But, such a scenario aside, the treatment does offer a sense of hope to women, who, for what-ever reason, only start to think about having kids in their late thirties or early forties, because, in a sense, the biological clock will not seem like it is ticking so ominously anymore.

PART 3: ***For questions 76-85, identify 10 errors in the following passage and get them right. Write your answers on the answer sheet. 0 is an example. (10 points)***

Line	WHO 'YA GONNA CALL? MYTH BUSTERS!
1	Have you ever wondered if it is actually possible ***of*** two colliding bullets to fuse together, or if
2	it is physically plausible to find a needle in a haystack? Well, apparently, the experts of special
3	effects, Adam Savage and Jamie Hyneman, the hosts of the very popular TV programme,
4	MythBusters, most certain have. For well over a decade, the show's hosts used applicable elements
5	of the scientific methods to test the validity of a very wide variety of rumours, myths, film scenes,
6	Internet videos and news stories. The series was aired by numerous international broadcasters,
7	including SBS Australia and other Discovery stations worldwide.
8	Each episode of this educational and entertaining programme follows the particular formula.
9	First, the hosts introduce the myth to be "busted", and then a humorous video is shown, offered
10	further details about it. Finally, the myth is extensively tested in a two-step process in which Savage
11	and Hyneman try to replicate the circumstances to see why the findings are duplicated.
12	The show attracted large audiences of loyal fans year after year for several reasons, the most
13	important being that the theme of the programme was so innovative. In addition, people appreciated
14	the accuracy of the hosts' experimental calculations, and their subsequent results. Never ones to rely
15	simply on their own widespread knowledge and practical experience, Savage and Hyneman would
16	often consult to experts when they needed assistance with their investigations.

Your answers:

No	Mistakes	Correction
0	*of*	*for*
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. READING (50 points)

Part 1: ***Read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space from 1 to 10. Write your answers on the answer sheet.***

Some people believe that the ability to fulfil the long-held human desire to live forever, or at least for a lot longer than we currently do, is now very likely **(1)** _____ our reach. But should we even be considering trying to extend our life expectancy in a world whose resources are already overstretched?

It is said that there are people in existence today **(2)** _____ lives could potentially span a thousand years, or even be prolonged for eternity. Personally, I do not subscribe to this claim and I think that the idea should remain where it belongs - firmly in the **(3)** _____ of fantasy. Otherwise, I fear that we will suffer damaging consequences.

It is blatantly obvious that our planet is already struggling to bear **(4)** _____current burden of human existence. So, is it right then - ethically, morally or ecologically - that while so many people around the world struggle to live from day to day, **(5)** _____are pouring resources into their quest to prolong their lives indefinitely? **(6)** _____creatures, whether man or beast, face the certainty of death, and this is not a battle mankind should choose to fight. **(7)** _____, we should be focusing our energies on tackling existing problems like global poverty and global warming, and be trying to **(8)** _____the standard of living for everyone, rather than trying to change the course of nature.

In conclusion, whilst death is a fact that some people are **(9)** _____to accept, it is nevertheless an inevitable consequence of life. In short, we are born to die, and we should be looking to preserve our fragile planet - **(10)** _____pressurizing it to breaking point.

Part 2: ***For questions 11-23, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers on the answer sheet.***

THE THYLACINE

The extinct thylacine, also known as the Tasmanian tiger, was a marsupial* that bore a superficial resemblance to a dog. Its most distinguishing feature was the 13 - 19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacine's average nose-to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females.

The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food was scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day. Despite the common name "tiger", the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament. Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun.

The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine, like all marsupials, was tiny and hairless when born. New borns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest, or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted.

Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread throughout New Guinea and most of mainland Australia, as well as the island of Tasmania. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Its extinction coincided closely with the arrival of wild dogs called dingoes in Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacine's survival there.

The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters** with shotguns. While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced

LIVEWORKSHEETS

by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the thylacine.

There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmania's Hobart Zoo. The famous naturalist John Gould foresaw the thylacine's demise when he published his *Mammals of Australia* between 1848 and 1863, writing, "The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past."

However, there seems to have been little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the decline of this species in the decades that followed. A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest that some should be captured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmania's Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought to be their prime breeding season. The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936.

There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines still exist. The species was declared extinct by the Tasmanian government in 1986.

** **marsupial:** a mammal, such as a kangaroo, whose young are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly*

*** **bounty hunters:** people who are paid a reward for killing a wild animal*

Questions 11-15

Complete the notes below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

THE THYLACINE

Appearance and behaviour

- looked rather like a dog
- had a series of stripes along its body and tail
- ate an entirely **(11)** _____ diet
- probably depended mainly on **(12)** _____ when hunting
- young spent first months of life inside its mother's **(13)** _____

Decline and extinction

- last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3,100-year-old **(14)** _____
- probably went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes
- reduction in **(15)** _____ and available sources of food were partly responsible for decline in Tasmania

Questions 16-23

Do the following statements agree with the information in the given text?

In boxes 16-23 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE (T) if the statements agree with the information

FALSE (F) if the statements contradict the information

NOT GIVEN (NG) if there is no information on this

16. _____Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards.
17. _____Several thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s.
18. _____John Gould's predictions about the thylacine surprised some biologists.
19. _____In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine.
20. _____T. T. Flynn's proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical.
21. _____There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

22. _____From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity.
23. _____Searches for living thylacines have obtained Tasmanian government's grant.

PART 3: ***You are going to read an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. For questions 24-30, choose from the paragraphs, A-H, the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers on the answer sheet.***

HUNTER-GATHERER BLUES

These days, you can be sure that, whenever a scientist discovers a new wrinkle in the way the human mind works, some sort of Darwinian exploration will not be far behind. Research has shown that, while people find it easy to remember the direction of objects moving towards them or away from them, they have little recall for the spin direction of rotating objects. The reason for this is that natural selection has never had cause to equip us with such a memory mechanism.

24.	

Now don't get me wrong. I'm not ideologically opposed to such pat evolutionary answers, unlike many social scientists who regard culture as all-powerful in determining how we think and behave. I just wonder whether these Darwinian explanations help or hinder further scientific investigation. Indeed, as a practising psychiatrist, I find myself wondering this more and more as I watch evolutionary thinking being repeatedly used to explain the existence of mental illnesses and personality disorders.

25.	

Thus, paranoia could be helpful because suspiciousness might be beneficial in environments that are not as safe as they seem. Some forms of depression might exist because withdrawing from the social fray might actually be a good thing when you're competing with people who could injure or kill you if you tried to assert yourself. And even severe postnatal depression could have hidden Darwinian benefits, according to some anthropologists.

26.	

Are such explanations useful or harmful? Paradoxically, I think they are both, for reasons that can be explained by looking at that other all-embracing approach to understanding behaviour, Freudianism. Freud, of course, proposed that sexuality was the driving force of human behaviour. This finds more than an echo in the evolutionary psychologists' view that we are trapped by sexual strategies to maximise the replication of genes. Freud had us in thrall to repressed sexual memories and psychic energies spilling out of the unconscious; evolutionary psychology has us in thrall to genes and innate neural mechanisms adapted to suit the needs of our hunter-gatherer ancestors.

27.	

Darwinian attempts to explain depression bear this out. Evolutionary psychology predicts, for example, that older mothers giving birth for the first time should be less prone to postnatal depression than younger first-time mothers, as their current infant could be their only chance to reproduce. In fact, older first-time mothers are even more prone to postnatal depression.

28.	

This suggests that you don't have to be depressed to realise that asserting yourself isn't worth it: although their depression had apparently after, the treated rats still didn't bother, presumably because they thought they would fail. Depressed people give up trying even when victory is clearly possible - that is precisely why depression is so puzzling.

29.	

Harmful, because, like theorising about the unconscious, evolutionary psychology might discourage scientists from looking for more productive explanations for mental illnesses. Useful, because we already know that many psychiatric patients can benefit greatly from being given a comprehensible account of their otherwise frightening and confusing symptoms. For this purpose, why shouldn't Darwin be at least as effective as Freud?

30.	

The beauty of evolutionary psychology for patients is that it could help them to stop endlessly asking why. For scientists, that is precisely its danger.

Missing paragraphs

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. *Despite these shortcomings, evolutionary psychology, like psychoanalysis, is undeniably attractive because of the apparent coherence and simplicity of the explanations it offers. And it's this appeal that I think is both potentially useful and potentially harmful.*

B. *There is a second echo: Freud produced ingenious explanations for behaviour, but backed away from generating testable predictions that could confirm or falsify his hypotheses. He famously argued that, when a patient vociferously rejected an analyst's interpretation, this was good evidence that it was right, and if the patient agreed with the doctor's exposition, this also was evidence it was right. Well, evolutionary psychology suffers from a related, albeit less extreme, form of the problem. It might seem to generate testable predictions, but on close inspection, you usually find some sort of circularity in the argument, or that the predictions either offer no more insights than common sense or are plainly wrong. The evolution of the human mind, alas, has left no fossils.*

C. *The aggressive personality would have been the ideal choice as protector of the primitive community and not marginalised as he - or indeed she - is at present. Many "unacceptable" behaviours would have been of the utmost value in the evolution of the human psyche. Regardless of how we view acts of aggression today, the fact remains that they once played a vital role in our life-and-death struggle for survival.*

D. *Think about it. Since largely abandoning Freud, all therapists have had to offer patients seeking explanations is a hodge podge of one-off theories and speculations, some based on brain chemistry, some on behaviour, and each specific to just a single condition or even symptom. At a stroke, evolutionary psychology can provide patients and therapists with a unifying framework for thinking about all symptoms and all mental illnesses. A woman suffering from postnatal depression might feel hugely relieved to be told that her condition has an evolutionary explanation. Why should we deny her that relief?*

E. *Our ancestors would obviously have needed to know whether an animal they were hunting was approaching or retreating, but rotating objects would have been largely absent from the rough and tumble of their lives. Ergo, we don't remember enough about rotation from past experiences to be able to intuitively, say, pull a car out of a spin. We have to learn to do such things by role.*

F. *And if other forms of depression really are the result of a neural adaptation designed to make some of us keep our heads down when it would be dangerous to assert ourselves, you'd think antidepressants would reverse this. In fact, no evidence to this effect has been found among laboratory rats given antidepressants. If anything, the rats tried even less hard to pick fights with the dominant members of their group.*

G. *There is a suggestion that, since the mothers most likely to suffer are those in bad relationships or tough circumstances, postnatal depression is evolution's way of telling mothers not to waste valuable reproductive effort investing in offspring who are unlikely to thrive. In other words, it's no senseless accident that severely depressed mothers sometimes neglect or even kill their infants. They are doing it at the behest of genes whose silent command is "don't bother with this one".*

H. *If these conditions are so bad for us, goes the well-rehearsed logic of the Darwinian approach, why didn't natural selection weed out the genes that make us vulnerable? Answer: a tendency to depression or paranoia or whatever must have conferred some subtle survival benefit on our ancestors that kept the genes in the pool. Identify those benefits and, hey presto, you have a rationale for the condition.*

PART 4: For the questions 31-40, r*ead the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.*

HISTORY OF POTTERY AND CERAMICS

Pottery refers to dishes, plates, cups and cooking pots made out of clay. Chinese pottery was invented during the Neolithic period (5,000 - 2,200 BC) and it was molded by hand. Before this time, people had been nomadic, making it difficult to carry heavy, breakable pieces of pottery. At first, pottery was made by pushing a hole into a ball of clay or by taking a piece of clay and coiling it up into a pot shape. Many early pots were simple lumps of clay. However, people later discovered that clay, when placed in an open fire, hardened. This technique, known as firing, soon became common practice in pottery production.

People used pottery as a way of forming their social identity or showing who they were and how they were different from other people. Many of the designs that were used on pottery were usually borrowed from those already found on clothing and garments. The decoration of pottery began with simple **incisions**, which were later painted on. Gradually, plants, animals, and human figures were included on the vases. Mythological scenes were common as were dancers, musicians, and images from everyday life.

■ **(A)** Pottery also has roots in ancient China where, for centuries, people produced black, carved, and painted pieces from rough clay. It was in the Sui dynasty, however, that the aesthetics of pottery took a major

LIVEWORKSHEETS

leap forward. ■ **(B)** Potters began experimenting with porcelain and the effect was a stunning, shiny new look and feel for Chinese ceramics. ■ **(C)** This **gleaming** pottery became popular not only in China, but in West Asia as well. ■ **(D)** Inevitably, this led to a new market for cheap imitations.

After 1,200 AD, Chinese potters began using different colored glazes to create designs on their pots. Chinese pottery was still the best and most expensive. After thousands of years of advancements in technique and materials, painted porcelain such as blue and white, tri-color, and under-glazed became successfully produced.

The Chinese often used pottery as part of the burial ritual; bronze vessels were decorated with elaborate designs of plants and animals. In Chinese culture, **jade** symbolizes nobility, perfection, and immortality. Jade utensils were laid over the deceased and some were placed in the mouth or enclosed in the hand. Liquids were placed in the vessels to help the dead in their afterlife and also to aid in funerary ceremonies in which the living communicated with deceased ancestors and gods in an altered state of consciousness after drinking fermented beverages.

Such vessels containing liquids have been excavated at centers near the Yellow River, especially from burials of elite, eminent individuals. Many pottery fragments and figurines have also been discovered in the Chang Jiang drainage area.

Pottery can be divided into three groups: those designed for storage, those for preserving or holding liquids, and those for special uses. The Greeks made pottery for many purposes. The custom of burning their dead involved using vases to collect the ashes. Some pottery served as decorative pieces, while others were used for ceremonies or during religious festivals. Amphoras were larger vessels used to store liquids such as water or wine. Amphoras have occasionally been found in ancient shipwrecks; **some** held wine and others were shipped empty after selling their contents off to other countries. The Alabastron had special uses such as holding perfume or oil. The Skyphes, a flat-bottomed bowl, was used as a drinking cup.

Grecian soil had many deposits of clay near rivers. **This abundance of raw material was not available to others, giving the Greeks a strategic advantage in manufacturing material.** They made full use of clay. After its discovery, vessels were made in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Jugs, vases, fruit bowls, and feeding bottles were widely used in homes. Although some larger vessels were made of stone, glass, or metal, clay was by far the most prominent.

The ancient Egyptians used pottery and ceramic art for burial purpose. Four vases were sometimes deposited with the mummied body. A large number of vases which have been recovered had been buried with the dead in tombs. Some vases are found hanging or standing upright in the tomb. They appear to have been valued by the deceased, hence leaving them for burial in the tomb.

31. According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is true of early pottery?
    A. The first pots were made of hardened clay.
    B. The nomadic nature of man before the Neolithic period prevented the widespread use of pottery.
    C. Pottery was invented as a way of storing fresh fish and meats.
    D. It was not possible to fashion clay into shapes for pottery.
32. The word "**incisions**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. figures B. squares C. paintings D. cuts
33. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about pottery designs?
    A. Designs helped the pot to stay together and not break.
    B. The designs on pottery reflected the culture of those who made them.
    C. Three basic techniques to produce pottery vessels have been used around the world.
    D. Pot design was imaginative and unique in every example.
34. The word "**gleaming**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. shiny B. dull C. delicate D. soft
35. According to the passage, whose pottery was regarded as the most valuable?
    A. Japanese B. Egyptian C. Chinese D. Greek
36. The author mentions "**jade**" in paragraph 5 in order to _____.
    A. demonstrate how stone could be carved into pottery
    B. give an example of the use of expensive material in burials
    C. show how different cultures value different materials
    D. explain the difficulties in mining a stone for pottery
37. The word "**some**" in paragraph 7 refers to _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. liquids B. festivals C. amphoras D. shipwrecks

38. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 8? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. The use of substantial amounts of clay in Greece resulted in a culture rich in pottery.
B. The ancient Greeks had a more advanced way to construct pottery.
C. Pottery making was harder for the ancient Greeks, but pottery was important to them for storage.
D. Pottery was very convenient and useful because the raw material, clay, was abundant and simple to shape and fire in Greek.

39. According to the passage, which of the following was **NOT** a use of pottery?

A. storing wine B. holding ashes C. ceremonial offerings D. cooking

40. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

However, it was very expensive there because it had to be carried from China on camels and donkeys.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. (A) B. **(B)** C. **(C)** D. **(D)**

Part 5. The passage below consists of five sections marked A-E. Read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers (A-E) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Roland Paoletti - An architect who revolutionized the lives of London's commuters.

A. Roland Paoletti was the driving force behind the dramatic, award-winning stations on the £3 billion Jubilee Line Extension (JLE) to the London Underground system, the most ambitious building programme on the Tube for many decades. An irascible Anglo-Italian, Paoletti possessed the persuasiveness and tenacity to take on the vested political interests at play in the planning of the 10-mile Jubilee Line Extension to ensure good design and innovation. Historically, architects employed on Tube projects had been restricted to 'fitting out' the designs of railway and civil engineers with few or no aesthetic concerns, and whom Paoletti dismissed as visionless 'trench-diggers. The Jubilee line would be unique in that for the first time the architects would be responsible for designing entire underground stations.

B. As the commissioning architect in overall charge, Paoletti's approach was to let light flood down into the stations along the line. The project's centrepiece was the extraordinary huge new station at Canary Wharf, designed by Norman Foster and Partners to handle up to 40,000 passengers an hour at peak times. 'Everybody keeps saying that it's like a cathedral; complained Paoletti.'They're wrong. It actually is a cathedral: Explaining his approach to designing underground stations, Paoletti likened the Jubilee line to architectural free-form jazz, the stations responding to their different contexts as dramatic variations on a theme. Instead of uniformity, Paoletti envisaged variety achieved in the beauty of raw materials like concrete, and the architectural power of simple, large spaces for robust and practical stations.

C. He procured the most talented individual architects he could find to design 11 new stations along the line, creating a unique variety of architectural statement pieces – notably different but all beautiful - in what had been a largely desolate stretch of urban east London.'For the price of an underground ticket; he promised, 'you will see some of the greatest contributions to engineering and architecture worldwide' Paoletti's sweeping vision did not disappoint. With their swagger and individualism, the stations have been widely acclaimed as a tour de force in public transport architecture.

D. In pressing for a seamless marriage between architecture and engineering, Paoletti was concerned to make the stations pleasing to the eye, and the daily grind of commuters using them as uplifting an experience as possible. The result was generally reckoned to be the finest set of stations since the classic designs for the Piccadilly line by Charles Holden in the 1930s. In Holden's day, design stopped at the top of the escalators leading down to the platforms, a symptom of the Tube's tradition of treating architecture and engineering as separate disciplines. From the start, Paoletti promised 'a symbiosis of architecture and engineering' throughout. This is particularly evident at Westminster station, where Michael Hopkins solved structural difficulties by designing fantastic supporting structures redolent of science-fiction – what Paoletti called 'engineering that expresses itself as architecture… in which people can delight.'

E. He wanted the designs of the JLE stations to have a uniformity of voice, or, as he put it, 'a philosophical uniformity'. Paoletti contrasted the drama of MacCormac Jamieson Prichard's design for Southwark station with the vast glass drum of Ron Herron's Canada Water station, intended as a response to the area's bleakness, 'a big, splendid beacon that has transformed the area from a wasteland almost overnight' To critics who complained about the expense of these grand designs, Paoletti pointed out that the same cut-and-cover, box-station design that allowed his architects a free hand with their various structures also saved London

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Underground millions in tunnelling costs. 'In any case, he noted, 'you have to decide at the beginning whether you're going to see an underground station as a kind of vehicular underpass that happens to have people in it, or whether it's a building; a building with some other kind of job to do, like making people comfortable.'

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

41. _____the previously unattractive nature of the locations of most of the stations
42. _____ a comparison Paoletti made to illustrate his approach to the JLE project
43. _____the immediate and massive effect that one of the stations had on its surroundings
44. _____a description that Paoletti considered not to be wholly accurate
45. _____a fundamental question concerning the function of stations in underground systems
46. _____an explanation Paoletti gave for why certain comments about the new buildings were incorrect
47. _____Paoletti's desire to unite elements that had previously been seen as wholly different from each other
48. _____personal qualities that enabled Paoletti to tackle the JLE project successfully
49. _____parts of a station architects were not responsible for in the past
50. _____Paoletti's opinion of those previously responsible for designing stations

IV. WRITING (50 points)

PART 1: ***(20 points)***

Read the following extract and write ONE paragraph to summarize it in your own words. You should write between 120 and 150 words.

The terms "productive vocabulary" and "receptive vocabulary" perhaps need explanation. The distinction between them is certainly essential for teaching purposes. Native speakers and foreign language learners alike recognize and understand more words than they actually use. The words they recognize but do not use are the items by which their receptive vocabularies exceed their productive ones. The native speaker normally hears and sees a word many times in many slightly different contexts and collocations before he begins to use it. It is recorded in his mind before it comes to the tip of his tongue or pen. In early life when the language is first being learnt, the incubation period is very lengthy. The eminent British foreign language teaching methodologist H. E. Palmer tells the story of a boy brought up by bilingual parents in Alsace who spoke French in the home; six months before the child began to speak, they moved into Germany and switched the home language to German. The baby's first words six months afterwards were nonetheless French.

As greater mastery of the language is achieved, words pass more rapidly and easily from receptive knowledge to productive use when the need arises, and in teaching English to native English-speakers, no sharp distinction between receptive and productive use is normally made. The foreign language learner, however, wishes to reach general fluency as rapidly as possible and if he can do so within a limited vocabulary which is nevertheless satisfactory for all general purposes, time will be saved. Moreover, if the active vocabulary is also a good foundation for reading unsimplified English, he will be able to go on learning new words for himself, and the natural process of movement at need from receptive to productive use can be allowed to take place unforced and, as far as the student is concerned, almost unperceived.

PART 2: ***(30 points)***

Write an essay of about 300 words on the following topic.

Some people say that individuals should change jobs during their working life often while others believe that doing the same job has advantages to individuals, companies and society. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

LIVEWORKSHEETS