

MULTIPLE CHOICES

Ex 1:

There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers: how did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No-one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita.

According to the writer, there are difficulties explaining how the Lapita accomplished their journeys because*

- A) the canoes that have been discovered offer relatively few clues.
- B) archaeologists have shown limited interest in this area of research.
- C) little information relating to this period can be relied upon for accuracy.
- D) technological advances have altered the way such achievements are viewed.

Ex 2: Read the following excerpt from a passage about etymology.

Etymology is the study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time. For a language with a long written history, etymologists make use of texts in these languages, and texts about the languages, to gather knowledge about how words were used during earlier periods of their history and when they entered the languages in question.

Etymologists also apply the methods of comparative linguistics to reconstruct information about languages that are too old for any direct information to be available. By analysing related languages with a technique known as the comparative method, linguists can make inferences about their shared parent

language and its vocabulary. In this way, word roots have been found that can be traced all the way back to the origin of, for instance, the Indo-European language family.

The word etymology is derived from the Greek word ἐτυμολογία, etymologia, itself from ἔτυμον, etymon, meaning "true sense", and the suffix -logia, denoting "the study of".

Which TWO of the following statements agree with the information above?

- A) Etymology involves the study of historical texts.
- B) Some languages are too old for linguists to understand.
- C) The ancient Greeks were the first to study the origins of words.
- D) Most words have their origins in Indo-European languages.
- E) The word 'etymology' derives from a word meaning 'the study of true sense'.

Ex3:

A. Physicist Richard Feynman returned over and over to an idea that drove his groundbreaking discoveries. His approach was documented by his Caltech colleague David Goodstein in the book Feynman's Lost Lecture about physics classes Feynman taught in the 1960s:

Once, I said to him, "Dick, explain to me, so that I can understand it, why spin one-half particles obey Fermi-Dirac statistics." Sizing up his audience perfectly, Feynman said, "I'll prepare a freshman lecture on it." But he came back a few days later to say, "I couldn't do it. I couldn't reduce it to the freshman level. That means we don't really understand it."

B. Feynman didn't mean all human knowledge must be distilled into an introductory college course. His point was that we need to build our grasp of

science and technology from the ground up if we are to master it, not to mention reimagine how it works. Feynman was famous as a student for redoing many of physics' early experiments himself to build a foundational understanding of the field. By mastering these first principles, Feynman often saw things that others did not in quantum mechanics, computing, and nuclear physics, earning him the Nobel Prize in 1965.

1. When asked to explain a difficult concept, physicist Richard Feynman

A immediately replied that he could not

B replied that he had already prepared a lecture on it

C said that he did not understand the concept either

D promised to give his answer in an introductory lesson

2. Feynman believed that

A scientists should master basic scientific principles first

B early physics experiments need to be redone

C most science students do not have a good foundation in physics D his knowledge of first principles earned him a Nobel Prize

Ex 4:

MUSEUM OF FINE ART AND THEIR PUBLIC

A. One limitation is related to the way the museum presents its exhibits. As repositories of

unique historical objects, art museums are often called 'treasure houses'. We are reminded of this even before we view a collection by the presence of security

guards, attendants, ropes and display cases to keep us away from the exhibits. In many cases, the architectural style of the building further reinforces that notion. In addition, a major collection like that of London's National Gallery is housed in numerous rooms, each with dozens of works, any one of which is likely to be worth more than all the average visitor possesses. In a society that judges the personal status of the individual so much by their material worth, it is therefore difficult not to be impressed by one's own relative 'worthlessness' in such an environment.

B. Furthermore, consideration of the 'value' of the original work in its treasure house setting impresses upon the viewer that, since these works were originally produced, they have been assigned a huge monetary value by some person or institution more powerful than themselves. Evidently, nothing the viewer thinks about the work is going to alter that value, and so today's viewer is deterred from trying to extend that spontaneous, immediate, self-reliant kind of reading which would originally have met the work .

C. The visitor may then be struck by the strangeness of seeing such diverse paintings, drawings and sculptures brought together in an environment for which they were not originally created. This 'displacement effect' is further heightened by the sheer volume of exhibits . In the case of a major collection, there are probably more works on display than we could realistically view in weeks or even months.

D. This is particularly distressing because time seems to be a vital factor in the appreciation of all art forms. A fundamental difference between paintings and other art forms is that there is no prescribed time over which a painting is viewed . By contrast, the audience encourage an opera or a play over a specific time, which is the duration of the performance. Similarly novels and poems are read in a prescribed temporal sequence, whereas a picture has no clear place at which to start viewing, or at which to finish. Thus art works themselves

encourage us to view them superficially, without appreciating the richness of detail and labour that is involved.

Questions 32-35

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 32—35 on your answer sheet

32. The writer mentions London's National Gallery to illustrate

- A The undesirable cost to a nation of maintaining a huge collection of art.
- B the conflict that may arise in society between financial and artistic values.
- C the negative effect a museum can have on visitors' opinions of themselves.
- D the need to put individual well-being above large-scale artistic schemes.

33. The writer says that today, viewers may be unwilling to criticise because

- A they lack the knowledge needed to support an opinion.
- B they fear it may have financial implications.
- C they have no real concept of the work's value.
- D they feel their personal reaction is of no significance.

34. According to the writer, the 'displacement effect' on the visitor is caused by

- A variety of works on display and the way they are arranged.
- B the impossibility of viewing particular works of art over a long period.
- C the similar nature of the paintings and the lack of great works.
- D the inappropriate nature of the individual works selected for exhibition.

35. The writer says that unlike other forms of art, a painting does not

A involve direct contact with an audience.

B require a specific location for a performance.

C need the involvement of other professionals.

D have a specific beginning or end.

Ex 5:

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON

Ancient voyagers who settled the far-flung islands of the Pacific Ocean

A. There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers: how did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No-one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita .

B. ‘All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had canoes that were capable of ocean voyages, and they had the ability to sail them,’ says Geoff Irwin, a professor of archaeology at the University of Auckland. Those sailing skills, he says, were developed and passed down over thousands of years by earlier mariners who worked their way through the archipelagoes of the western Pacific, making short crossings to nearby islands. The real adventure didn’t begin, however, until their Lapita descendants sailed out of sight of land, with empty horizons on every side. This must have been as difficult for them as landing on the moon is for us today. Certainly it distinguished them from their ancestors, but what gave them the courage to launch out on such risky voyages?

C. The Lap it as thrust into the Pacific was eastward, against the prevailing trade winds, Irwin notes. Those nagging headwinds, he argues, may have been the key to their success. ‘They could sail out for days into the unknown and assess the area, secure in the knowledge that if they didn’t find anything, they could turn about and catch a swift ride back on the trade winds. This is what would have made the whole thing work .’ Once out there, skilled seafarers would have detected abundant leads to follow to land: seabirds, coconuts and twigs carried out to sea by the tides, and the afternoon pile-up of clouds on the horizon which often indicates an island in the distance.

D. For returning explorers, successful or not, the geography of their own archipelagoes would have provided a safety net . Without this to go by, overshooting their home ports, getting lost and sailing off into eternity would have been all too easy. Vanuatu, for example, stretches more than 500 miles in a northwest-southeast trend, its scores of inrervisible islands forming a backstop for mariners riding the trade winds home.

Questions 32-35

Multiple Choice Question

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet.

32 According to the writer, there are difficulties explaining how the Lapita accomplished their journeys because

A the canoes that have been discovered offer relatively few clues.

B archaeologists have shown limited interest in this area of research.

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D technological advances have altered the way such achievements are viewed.

33 According to the second paragraph, what was extraordinary about the Lapita?

- A They sailed beyond the point where land was visible.
- B Their cultural heritage discouraged the expression of fear.
- C They were able to build canoes that withstood ocean voyages.
- D Their navigational skills were passed on from one generation to the next.

34 What does 'This' refer to in the third paragraph?

- A the Lapita's seafaring talent
- B the Lapita's ability to detect signs of land
- C the Lapita's extensive knowledge of the region
- D the Lapita's belief they would be able to return home

35 According to the fourth paragraph, how was the geography of the region significant?

- A It played an important role in Lapita culture.
- B It meant there were relatively few storms at sea.
- C It provided a navigational aid for the Lapita.
- D It made a large number of islands habitable.