

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)**Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)****Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each of the following blanks.****SOUND ADVICE FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (56) _____ of a second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (57) _____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (58) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language? Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? The major (59) _____ will be your own time and effort. Therefore, you must be sure that the course on offer leads to a (60) _____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your (61) _____. If you don't set achievable aims, you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (62) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (63) _____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the faster you learn a language, the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by rolling on a (64) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of (65) _____ progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learnt by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

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| 56. A. branch | B. field | C. area | D. domain |
| 57. A. considering | B. wondering | C. thinking | D. looking |
| 58. A. survey | B. review | C. balance | D. assess |
| 59. A. price | B. charge | C. cost | D. valuation |
| 60. A. valued | B. regarded | C. understood | D. recognised |
| 61. A. ends | B. sights | C. goals | D. objects |
| 62. A. into | B. about | C. by | D. in |
| 63. A. Nose | B. Shop | C. Push | D. Run |
| 64. A. rapid | B. quick | C. fast | D. crash |
| 65. A. achieving | B. making | C. doing | D. gaining |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid material such as silicon can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such as salt (sodium chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at least one of their outermost electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now strictly ions. The lost electrons are free to move in what are known as a sea of electrons. Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.

An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they can be made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes metals such good conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to create a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow.

Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because they contain no charged particles or any charged particles they might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive.

66. Electrical conductivity is _____.
- A. one of the most important properties of metals
 - B. one of the key properties of most solid materials
 - C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved in water
 - D. completely impossible for silicon
67. According to the passage, a metal can conduct electricity due to _____.
- A. the absence of free electrons
 - B. its atoms with a positive charge
 - C. the way its atoms bond together
 - D. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms
68. The word "outermost" in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.
- A. the lightest.
 - B. nearest to the inside.
 - C. furthest from the inside.
 - D. the heaviest.
69. The atoms of a metal can bond together because _____.
- A. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
 - B. electrons can flow in a single direction
 - C. they lose all of electrons
 - D. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions
70. Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct electricity because _____.
- A. it has free electrons
 - B. its charged ions can flow easily
 - C. it cannot create any charge ions
 - D. its charged ions are not free to move

71. The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
- A. charged ions B. electric currents C. charged particles D. electrical insulator
72. Water is a poor conductor because it contains _____.
- A. no positive or negative electric charge
 B. only a small amount of fully charged particles
 C. only a positive electric charge
 D. only a negative electric charge
73. We can have problems when touching electrical devices with wet hands because _____.
- A. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity
 B. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes more conductive
 C. the water contains too many neutral molecules
 D. the water containing no charged particles makes it more conductive
74. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Pure water is much more conductive than most water we encounter every day.
 B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can conduct electricity.
 C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or dissolved.
 D. Some materials are more conductive than others.
75. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Electrical Energy B. Electrical Devices C. Electrical Insulators D. Electrical Conductivity

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

These days it is impossible to open a newspaper (76) reading about the damage we are doing to the environment. The earth is being threatened (77) the future looks bad (78) can each of us do? We cannot clean (79) our polluted rivers and seas overnight. Nor we can stop the (80) of plants and animals. But we can stop adding to the problem (81) scientists look for answer. It may not be easy to change your lifestyle (82) but some steps are easy to take: cut down the amount of driving you do, or use as little plastic as possible. It is also easy to save (83), which also (84) household bills. We all make a personal decision to work for the future of our planet if we want to ensure a better world (85) our grandchildren.