

STAGE I

LANGUAGE USE AND READING COMPREHENSION

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Regulations:

- 1. During the test session (or during breaks), you are not permitted to have with you or use any electronic devices.** Electronic devices include but are not limited to cellular phones, pagers, cameras, recorders, Mp3 players, radios, translators, stopwatches, watch alarms, personal data assistant, (PDAs), and other electronic or photographic devices any kind.
- 2. You are not to refer to or use any testing aids.** Testing aids include but are not limited to books, pamphlets, notes, dictionaries, thesauri or potential aids of any kind.
- 3. You are to abide by the rules and regulations orally announced by the proctor before exam starts.**

Please read the following statements and sign your name where indicated:

“I agree to the conditions printed above by the test administrator. I understand that in the event of a reported violation of any of these regulations, my test score will be cancelled.”

Name:

Signature:

Instructions:

- 1. Do not open the test booklet until you are told to do so.**
- 2. Write your name and put your signature on the lines provided above.**
- 3. All marks on the answer sheet must be made in soft pencil.**
- 4. No extra time will be allotted to copy your answers from the question booklet to the answer sheet.**
- 5. This stage of the exam consists of:**

Part 1: 40 Language Use questions (0.5 pt. each)

Part 2: 30 Reading Comprehension questions (1 pt.each)

Time: 90 minutes

PART I

LANGUAGE USE

(0.5 pt. each; 20 pts.)

Question 1-40

On your answer sheet, mark the alternative which best completes each sentence or paragraph.

Over the past decade, the number of people infected with HIV __ (1) __ dramatically. If this trend continues, at least 20 million people ___ (2) ___ of AIDS by the end of the first quarter of this century.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a) is increasing | 2. a) are going to die |
| b) increases | b) will have died |
| c) has increased | c) die |
| d) was increasing | d) have died |

In a recent European Union poll, a majority of Europeans said __ (3) __ they need most for satisfaction in life is a good job. So, one would assume, European leaders are doing everything they ___ (4) ___ to build an economy that creates good jobs. But they are not. ___ (5) ___ working to move Europe to the forefront of the knowledge economy, leaders are fighting to keep manufacturing jobs from moving overseas.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 3 .a) which | 4 .a) do | 5. a) Instead of |
| b) that | b) can | b) In case of |
| c) whether | c) are | c) By means of |
| d) what | d) would | d) In spite of |

Need to receive a fax but don't have a fax machine? XOIP, a three-year-old Dutch firm, ____ (6) ____ Internet users a free service by which they can receive faxes through their e-mail accounts. The company gives clients a special telephone number in the Netherlands, U.K, or Belgium ____ (7) ____ as a personal fax line. XOPI forwards ____ (8) ____ faxes received on that line to the user's email address as an image file. ____ (9) ____ special software is needed. At present, more than 100,000 people already use the service, which also includes a free voice mail system that transmits voice messages as downloadable sound files to the client's computer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 6. a) offering | 7. a) for using | 8. a) many | 9. a) Neither |
| b) which offers | b) to be used | b) any | b) Not all |
| c) offers | c) while using | c) enough | c) None of |
| d) to offer | d) is used | d) few | d) No |

There are some specific characterizes that make "Wimbledon Tennis Championship" unique. Wimbledon is the only major tennis tournament ____ (10) ____ on grass. But that's not the only reason ____ (11) ____ it is so special. Wimbledon is an excellent organization. It may give the impression that nothing has changed over the decades. ____ (12) ____ in reality, everything is continuously improving and modernizing. Every novelty ____ (13) ____ the desire to present tennis of the highest quality within the traditional environment of an English garden.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 10. a) to play | 11. a) for | 12. a) so | 13. a) requires |
| b) played | b) of | b) as | b) resists |
| c) playing | c) why | c) while | c) revises |
| d) to be playing | d) because | d) as if | d) reflects |

No, conqueror ever dreamed so exhaustively ____ (14) ____ Alexander the Great. In the 4th century BC, the Macedonian warrior-king attacked the Persian Empire, ____ (15) ____ powerful country in the world, with almost 50,000 soldiers. When Alexander died in June 323 BC, six weeks after his 33rd birthday, he ____ (16) ____ his empire from the Balkans to the Himalayas. Yet, despite his imperialist accomplishments, Alexander was always thought to be a melancholy figure, as he suffered from long periods of sadness. ____ (17) ____, as much as his military genius, that would make him a source of inspiration for many poets.

14. a) that

b) than

c) as

d) of

15. a) the most

b) it was the most

c) was the most

d) being the most

16. a) has been extending

b) extended

c) would extend

d) had extended

17. a) It was this melancholy

b) His being melancholic

c) There was this melancholy

d) He was melancholic

Nowadays, energy is ___ (18) ___ expensive to waste. However, ___ (19) ___ some simple tips will help you save it. For example, it makes sense to wait ___ (20) ___ you have a full load of laundry before using your washing machine. Don't put hot food in the fridge; if you do, the fridge ___ (21) ___ work overtime. And cut out unnecessary lighting: ___ (22) ___, the more money you save.

18. a) very

b) too

c) a lot

d) much

19. a) by following

b) if you follow

c) in order to follow

d) following

20. a) since

b) once

c) already

d) until

21. a) had better

b) has to

c) is able to

d) needs

22. a) to save more energy

b) more energy is saved

c) the more energy you save

d) when you save more energy

The 20th century explorer Thor Heyerdahl insisted, _____ (23) _____ all expert opinion, that Polynesia had been settled by people from South America in ancient times. He built a raft with his own hands, persuaded five friends ____ (24) _____ him, and courageously sailed his raft, the KON-TIKI, from Peru in South America to the Raroia Island in Polynesia, _____ (25) _____ 4,300 miles. Heyerdahl's voyage aimed at proving that ancient Incas _____ (26) _____ have travelled to Polynesia by using primitive methods. But did they in fact do _____ (27) _____? It is impossible to know.

23. a) as opposed

b) in contrast

c) opposite of

d) contrary to

24.a) in joining

b) to join

c) join

d) joined

25.a) a journey of

b) which was a journey

c) for a journey

d) a journey that

26. a) should

b) must

c) would

d) would rather

27. a) these

b) like that

c) so

d) at all

If we _____ (28a) _____ the same sweat glands as the hippopotamus, we _____ (28b) _____ the sun blocks and anti-infection creams filling our medicine cabinets. Japanese researchers studying Hippos say these hairless animals literally _____ (29) _____ a substance serving as a kind of sunscreen. And this substance doesn't just protect them from the hot equatorial sun _____ (30) _____ if functions as an antiseptic to help heal wounds as well, _____ (31) _____ may explain why Hippos don't seem to get infections _____ (32) _____ during their frequent fights with rivals. But researchers are not rushing to put this substance into use in any human-friendly skin applications. That might be _____ (33) _____ Hippo body odour is far smellier than our own.

28. a) would have...didn't need

b) had...wouldn't need

c) have....won't have

d) had had....wouldn't have needed

29. a) sweating

b) which sweat

c) sweat

d) sweated

30. a) but

b) and

c) or

d) nor

31. a) it

b) which

c) that

d) this

32. a) if they cut

b) to cut

c) are cut

d) when cut

33. a) because

b) why

c) the reason

d) owing to

The first half of the 20th century was dominated by the two world wars. The wars resulted in unprecedented numbers of casualties. Eight and a half million people are believed _____(34)_____ fighting in the First World War of 1914-1918. During Second World War as many as 60 million people died, a quarter of _____(35)_____ were killed in Asia and Pacific. _____(36)_____ the total number of casualties in the Second World war, it is estimated that half were civilians. The scale of the killing was largely _____(37)_____ the increasingly destructive power of weaponry. With the invention and use of the atomic bomb at the end of the Second World War, this reached _____(38)_____ terrifying a peak that, from then on, the major powers tried to prevent local conflicts from turning _____(39)_____ major international wars which might threaten the well-being of mankind. _____(40)_____ this has been realized is highly debatable today.

34. a) to die

b) that they died

c) having died

d) to have died

35. a) them

b) whom

c) that

d) it

36. a) Of

b) From

c) Over

d) About

37. a) with respect to

b) as to

c) due to

d) similar to

38. a) such

b) very

c) so

d) too

39. a) into

b) down

c) against

d) off

40. a) Why

b) If

c) Whether

d) That

PART II
READING COMPREHENSION

(1 pt. each; 30 pts)

SECTION I: SENTENCE COMPLETION

Questions 41-44

On your answer sheet, mark the alternative which best completes each sentence or thought.

41. Contrary to common belief, vegetarian ants do not consume plants directly by biting pieces out of them. Instead, they _____

- a) prefer to consume flesh
- b) have only a minor effect on ecology
- c) outnumber the other insects living in the same area
- d) drink nectar and similar sugar-rich plant secretions

42. The Grand Canyon in Arizona is famous for its depth. It's so deep that _____

- a) the top and the bottom have very different weather and vegetation
- b) it was formed by the Colorado river cutting into a plateau
- c) it lies about 2700 meters above sea level
- d) the upper, broad part is about 6 million years old

43. Any intrusion by man on the territories of animals can have disastrous effects. In recent years, for example, _____

- a) animals have turned completely defensive against attacks by man.
- b) roads have been built neat or through areas which are home to many animals.
- c) people have made no attempt to save the endangered species of animals.
- d) the overall tiger population has dramatically declined due to the loss of habitat.

44. After the military defeats that came quickly at the beginning of the nineteenth century, two strong-willed Sultans, Selim III and Mahmud II, set about acquiring the scientific knowledge needed to rebuild military superiority. To this end, _____

- a) Mahmud II destroyed the old intuitions and pushed forward with political reform.
- b) the intellectuals who were sent to Europe marveled at what they found.
- c) schools were established and professors were brought in from Europe.
- d) the educated class saw themselves through the lens of Western science.

SECTION II: PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

Questions 45-47

On your answer sheet, mark the alternative which best completes each paragraph.

45. The degree to which children feel more self-confident as they grow older depends on their relation with their mothers and fathers. Children always need to be reassured by their parents. _____. This kind of trust is essential in reducing young children's anxiety.

- a) They need to believe that their parents will love them no matter what they do
- b) Anxieties are common even in the early years of childhood
- c) They may begin to cry if one of the parents goes away for a short while
- d) Any suggestions of forcing children to overcome a fear will only make it last longer

46. Ocean waves may seem like a fanciful source of energy. _____. In August, a 750-kilowatt power plant off the coast of Scotland began delivering ocean-wave power for the first time to the local electricity grid. The plant consists of four linked floating cylinders which use wave motion to drive a hydraulic pump and turn a turbine. This is such an inexpensive and clean process that engineers are quite optimistic about its future.

- a) Engineers, on the other hand, say ocean power is far behind wind and solar power
- b) A recently constructed power plant will change the perception soon
- c) Thanks to the rising and falling water level, its cost would be quite low
- d) Technicians have already started delivering power to many electricity networks

47. It is essential for all creatures to keep themselves clean and free from parasites. _____. Some species are able to clean themselves. For those species that are not, it is obviously vital to find some other animal to perform this cleaning function.

- a) The vast majority of cleaners are fish; at least 45 species are known cleaners
- b) Some fish species are known to change color while being cleaned
- c) Some animals depend on others to do this
- d) If they do not, they will probably fall ill from infected wounds

SECTION III: SUPPORTING IDEAS

Questions 48-50

In the following items, three of the alternative supports the main statement or idea and one does not. Mark the alternative that DOES NOT support the given topic statement.

48. Any kind of exercise, including a gentle walk for 30 minutes a day, is beneficial, but for those who can afford it, a personal trainer surely offers some specific advantages.

- a) A trainer can demonstrate the safest and the most effective ways to do exercises.
- b) With a trainer in a one-to-one situation, an older person can get a lot of personal attention.
- c) As long as people are doing something, it doesn't matter whether they work with a trainer or arrange walks with a friend.
- d) A trainer can motivate people to push themselves further than they might if left on their own.

49. The citizens of a country judge the success of a government primarily by means of its impact on their lives.

- a) People living in safe neighborhoods is surely a sign of a successful government.
- b) Creating new job opportunities appeals to people of all ages and social background.
- c) Providing a clean environment contributes to the credibility of the government.
- d) The possibility of establishing peace throughout the whole world is a striking factor.

50. People's images of "the cowboy" don't quite fit the reality.

- a) Although it seemed to be full of adventure, the cowboy's life was often boring.
- b) People forget that a cowboy's main job was to take care of cows.
- c) The era of the real cowboy's cattle drive lasted about 20 years.
- d) Not all cowboys were white Americans.

SECTION IV: TEXT COMPREHENSION

Questions 51-70

On your answer sheet, mark the alternative which best answers the question or completes the statement about the text.

- (1) Hydrogen is a highly dangerous gas, and cannot be piped, distributed or stored in huge quantities. Therefore, manufacturers trying out hydrogen-powered cars are faced with a big challenge: designing an efficient storage system that can hold enough hydrogen to take a vehicle at least 400 kilometers.
- (2) Although it could be many years before hydrogen-powered cars offer serious competition to petrol or diesel-driven machines, a new discovery has brought this concept a step closer to reality. British scientists have used nanotechnology to trap and store hydrogen gas, a technique which could be used in manufacturing the future generation fuel-cell cars. They have found a workable method of injecting the gas at high pressure into a container with pores that are millionths of a millimeter in diameter. The pores can reduce the pressure to hold the gas safely, and then the gas heated can be released as energy and supplied to the engine.
- (3) Hydrogen is the commonest element in the universe. In a fuel cell, it reacts with oxygen from the atmosphere to generate electricity. With hydrogen-powered cars on the road, there would be no carbon dioxide to add to global warming, and no toxic fumes to trigger respiratory diseases or make clouds of acid rain. This is because the exhaust is nothing more than water vapor.

Adapted from: *The Guardian*, Oct. 15, 2004

51. At present, hydrogen-powered cars _____ .
 - a) can go 400 kilometers on the tank
 - b) are in fierce competition with diesel-driven cars
 - c) lack a safe storage system
 - d) are manufactured using nanotechnology

52. The distinguishing feature of the new discovery is that it _____ .
 - a) enables hydrogen to react with oxygen
 - b) makes hydrogen more manageable
 - c) produces energy without hydrogen being heated
 - d) reduces the amount of hydrogen needed to work a machine

53. One advantage of hydrogen-powered cars over petrol-driven ones is that they _____ .
 - a) run on a fuel that is abundant
 - b) emit a smaller amount of carbon dioxide

- c) release pure oxygen into the environment
- d) need only water vapor to run

(1) According to a study, pilots working on long-distance east-west flights maintain their stability by remaining on their home time. If it is noon locally when they arrive in Alaska, but midnight back home in Paris, for example, they draw the curtains and sleep. Abroad, they try to eat the same foods that they would eat at home, minimizing the need for adaptation.

(2) The risks of rapid adaptation are very high. It can result in costly diplomatic and business errors. Many companies now permit a day of rest for their east-west travelers before they engage in company business.

(3) In general, however, things are far worse for hospital doctors, truck drivers, or transport workers on rotating shifts. Yet, none of them would suffer a fraction of their present stress if they were placed on stable shifts. It is better to work and live on a consistent night shift, despite social inconvenience, than to be constantly adjusting. In a study of doctors on rotating shifts, it became clear that their complaints about insomnia and stomach upsets tapered off when they remained on night duty for more than two weeks

Adapted from: *Mainline*, Longman: 1992

54. French pilots may go to bed at noon in Alaska_____.

- a) because they don't want to stay up until midnight
- b) as they feel at home in their hotel rooms
- c) so as not to upset their daily rhythm
- d) to feel fully awake when they go out to eat

55. Some companies offer their travelling businessmen a day's rest after a long east-west flight_____ .

- a) if the businessmen agree to pay for the costs
- b) when the businessman ask for permission to rest
- c) so that they will perform better
- d) to let them correct their business errors

56. What does the study of doctors who changed from rotating shifts to night shifts suggest?

- a) Night duty is far more stressful than day-time work
- b) It might be less stressful to do all-day or all-night work.
- c) Doctors suffer more illnesses than long-distance truck drivers.
- d) Doctors have enough time for socializing during the day.

- (1) Worrying news comes from Britain about the high school curriculum. In the country that discovered gravity, evolution and DNA, the popularity of Maths and Science are on the decline. The number of secondary school pupils who choose to study these subjects is falling due to their difficulty. The authorities' response is to make the courses a lot easier starting next year. This, however, leads to the other side of the problem: the fall in the quality of education. Schools, tend merely to teach for the tests rather than taking the time to impart skills that will be useful to pupils in later life, such as making sense of data or spotting trends and mistakes.
- (2) As mentioned above, Maths and Science are the two subjects suffering the most from a series of problems that afflict education as a whole. Teachers across their country are ageing, and the problem is getting more and more acute in Maths and Science. Recruiting people to teach these subjects is becoming even harder. Of all the new Maths graduates last year, just 350 went into teaching. One of the main reasons why Maths and Science graduates are in short supply is the increasing demand for their skills: good Maths graduates are snapped up by, for instance, financial-service firms. Therefore, whereas most new History teachers have good degrees, most Maths teachers have bad ones. That creates a vicious circle: subjects badly taught now will produce fewer teachers in the future.
- (3) An obvious long term solution is to pay more to teachers in hard-to-fill posts such as Maths and Physics. That would **breach** the taboo that all subjects are of equal value. In the short term, it may be necessary to make use of the universities' resources. The thing is, students and postgraduates may be pleased to earn some pocket money teaching in high schools, but academics may not. Moreover, teaching unions jealously guard their monopoly on schools and would not be happy to lose it. All in all, saving Maths and Science education in Britain seems to require some painful steps.

Adapted from: *The Economist*, April 19.2003

57. Considering Maths and Science education, which is of the following is a current problem at British high schools?

- a) The authorities refuse to make the curriculum easier
- b) A much smaller number of students make important discoveries
- c) Fewer and fewer students want to take tests

d) Teachers don't equip students properly for the future

58. It has become hard to find good Maths and Science teachers' because_____ .

- a) many of the good teachers have grown old
- b) successful graduates do not choose to be teachers
- c) schools employ History graduates to teach Maths and Science
- d) very few students graduate from Maths and Science departments

59. In the opinion of the writer, which of the following is a wise step to take at British high schools in the long term?

- a) asking teaching unions to solve the problems in British education
- b) employing academic staff at high schools to benefit from their knowledge
- c) paying more money to those teachers who teach difficult subjects
- d) asking Math's students to teach part-time at high schools

60. The word **breach** (par.3) probably means_____ .

- a) enforce
- b) break
- c) introduce
- d) support

(1) Tatjana Breloh was a statistical rarity in Germany: a woman who had climbed management ranks to reach the top of her profession. Involved in the client side of the advertising business, she had risen to the position of managing director of a Dusseldorf-based advertising agency. But in June 1997, the 40-year old Breloh was suddenly fired. Her dismissal came a week after receiving a \$25,000 bonus for good work-and three days after informing the company that she was going to become a mother. "It was simple, she recalls. "I got pregnant and got fired".

(2) Breloh's case is now winding its way through the German courts. Her employer, the Euro RSCG agency, has denied firing her because of her pregnancy and said it was the result of a company reorganization. But what is beyond dispute is that Breloh is part of a growing legion of women who feel that German business routinely discriminates against them in management jobs, which forms a barrier to getting promoted to top executive positions.

- (3) A frequently cited explanation for Germany's poor record on woman in management is the antiquated state school system, which is designed in such a way that it takes too much of a working mother's time, thus making it difficult for her to combine a job with a family. In countries such as Spain and France, however, the school system is designed more with working mothers in mind.
- (4) But that is just part of the problem. Sonja Bischoff, a researcher from Hamburg, says that 50 per cent of woman executives in Germany have children, but only 6 per cent complain about the childcare problems. The real cause for complaint, she says, is simple prejudice. "More and more women are getting entry-level management jobs, but when they want to move higher, they feel discriminated against, and it's real."
- (5) Linda Wirth, a researcher with the International Labor Organization in Genève, says that one reason that countries like the U.S and Canada have such high numbers of women in management is that companies fear lawsuits by whole groups of women who feel discriminated against. But class action lawsuits are not permitted in the German legal system. One breakthrough that may help German women, though, is a trove of decisions coming out of the European Union in Brussels on discrimination in the workplace. One finding, for example, puts the responsibility on the employer to prove it did not discriminate when a pregnant woman is fired. That could strengthen the hand of women like Breloh, who, since her firing, has set up her own agency with some of her former clients. As her case illustrates, if companies don't adapt to changing times, they may find that their women managers have become their toughest competitors.

Adapted from: *Time*, April 10.2000

61. Before she was dismissed, Breloh_____ .
- a) decided to keep her pregnancy a secret
 - b) was still struggling hard to reach the top of her career
 - c) was rewarded by her employers in return for her service
 - d) had long faced discrimination in her workplace
62. According to the writer, it is indisputable that_____ .
- a) Breloh is a victim of discrimination against female executives
 - b) there is a multitude of German women who think like Breloh
 - c) Breloh will win her case against her ex-employer
 - d) her ex-employer dismissed Breloh on grounds of a company reorganization
63. The old-fashioned state school system in Germany_____ .

- a) fails to educate women to become managers
- b) is partly to blame for the rarity of female managers
- c) encourages working women to have children
- d) is prejudiced against women executives

64. Discrimination against German women in top managing positions is likely to drop as _____ .

- a) female executives turn out to be rivals of their ex-employers upon being fired
- b) the German legal system is being altered so as to allow for class action suits
- c) employers are now required to prove they did not fire pregnant staff out of prejudice
- d) companies are welcoming the decisions coming out of the European Union

65. “**their**” (par.5) refers to _____

- a) companies’
- b) women managers’
- c) changing times’
- d) former clients’

- (1) Scientists at NASA’s Ames Research Center are developing a way to communicate silently, using only the throat and the tongue. By monitoring the electric signals sent to the speech muscles, the system can work out what people are saying even if they don’t speak out loud. This kind of talking, which is done without moving the mouth, is called sub-vocal speech and it can be done unconsciously when one reads or thinks.
- (2) The system relies in two sensors, one on the neck and one under the chin, to measure the signals sent to the tongue and larynx, or the voice box. The sensors themselves are not selective. They pick up electric signals from all the nerves and muscles nearby. The challenge, then, is to filter out unwanted noise. The team of researchers at the Center has developed a computer program to recognize the muscle activity corresponding to someone speaking the numbers one to ten and six other words, including “ stop”, “go”.“ left” and “right”. The system gets word correct 92% of the time.
- (3) This ability to listen in on someone speaking to themselves without any facial or lip movements has been described in some reports as mind-reading. However, Chuck Jorgenson, head of the research team, states that this is not what is happening. There has to be muscle movement in the larynx and tongue, even if very slight. “It is like silently reading to yourself” he says. “We are not picking up someone’s thoughts directly from their brains”.

- (4) Talking through the throat is something we are very much in control of. If you don't want to say something, you don't say it. This means the system developed at the Ames Research Center could not be used to interrogate suspects in a police station. Suspects may choose to keep the thoughts in their minds and not to activate the muscles in their speech organs. In this case, it becomes impossible to obtain any information.
- (5) But the system does raise intriguing possibilities. If the technology makes its way into everyday equipment such as mobile phones, people who learn how to sub-vocalize could have silent conversations during a film or a business meeting.
- (6) At the moment, the system can recognize only a handful of words and it remains to be seen whether the technology can be improved enough to interpret normal speech. Experts point out recognizing short and isolated words is quite different problem from conversational speech, not just in scale but in kind. The preliminary tests may have been successful only because they were using short words.
- (7) Not surprisingly, NASA says its main interest in space applications, where astronauts can use the system. The pressure in a spacesuit has to be kept low; otherwise, the suit becomes stiff and restricts the astronaut's movement. But if it is too low, speech becomes unintelligible, due to pressure changes in the vocal cavity and swelling of the throat. NASA is also keen to exploit the system is diving, where special masks are currently required for communication, and speech is affected by breathing gas mixtures containing helium.

Adapted from *New Scientist*, March 2004.

66. The kind of speaking described in the text can occur when _____ .

- a) people are trained to use the muscles under their vocal cords
- b) people read to themselves without moving their mouth
- c) a device sends electric signals to the speech muscles
- d) the sensors activate the nervous around the tongue and the larynx

67. One of the features of silent communication developed by NASA is that it _____ .

- a) requires some muscle activity
- b) doesn't involve thinking
- c) is a six-word communication system
- d) develops the ability to mind-read

68. We can infer from the text that the system cannot be used during an interrogation because _____

- a) the technology isn't developed enough
- b) suspects can control their speech
- c) the technology will soon become too widespread
- d) suspects cannot activate their muscles quickly enough

69. One of the limitations of the system is that _____

- a) it can recognize only isolated words
- b) space applications are the only place for its usage
- c) it may interrupt the flow of speech
- d) few people can operate it

70. What makes it difficult for the astronauts to be understood?

- a) the design of the spacesuit
- b) restricted movement
- c) changing levels of pressure
- d) breathing gas mixture

THE END OF THE EXAM

STAGE II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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- 5. This stage of the exam consists of 40 questions, (0.5 pt.each)**

Time: 55 minutes

PART A: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION I: STATEMENTS

For items 1-7 in this section, you will hear a statement for each item and a question related to it. Before you listen to each statement and the related question, you will be giving 15 seconds to look at the four alternative answers to the question. Each statement will be spoken only once. Please listen to each statement carefully and mark the alternative which best answers the questions that follows.

Now, listen to the following example:

Sample item:

What do we learn about Sally's son?

- a) He majored in law.
- b) He took his mother's advice.
- c) He preferred to study medicine.
- d) He chose neither medicine nor law.

The correct answer is a because Sally's son studied law.

1. What will the bus company do?

- a) Run the buses 15 minutes later than announced
- b) Take everything under control in 15 minutes
- c) Make another announcement in the next 15 minutes
- d) Cancel the bus trips after 15 minutes

2. What is true about the situation?

- a) He managed to stop the car.
- b) An accident occurred.
- c) He took a break for a while.
- d) The car broke down.

3. How does the speaker feel now?

- a) depressed
- b) grateful
- c) successful
- d) helpless

4. Which of the following is true for Karen?

- a) Despite her old age, she managed to complete the race.
- b) She could have finished the race if she were younger.
- c) She was the only one of her age who participated in the race.
- d) No matter how hard she tried, she failed to complete the race.

5. What does his boss want Peter to do?

- a) Take the next day off
- b) Request a colleague to help him
- c) Work in the office the next day
- d) Have a meeting with him

6. What is true about greenhouse-gas emissions?

- a) Their effects on global climate are long lasting.
- b) Stopping them would create a magical effect on the climate.
- c) They have little effect on the disruption of global climate.
- d) They could be stopped only for a few decades.

7. What is true about shopping today?

- a) It is no longer considered a free time activity.
- b) It is still limited to meeting the basic needs.
- c) It is a leisure activity as well as a way to meet basic needs.
- d) It is more popular than other spare time activities.

SECTION II: DIALOGUES

For items 8-12 in this section, you will hear a dialogue for each item and a question related to it. Before you listen to each dialogue and the related questions, you will be given 15 seconds to look at the four alternative answers to the question. Each dialogue will be spoken only once. Please listen to each dialogue carefully and mark the alternative which best answers the question that follows.

Now, listen to the following example:

Sample item:

When can the student study?

- a) Every morning
- b) In the afternoons and at weekends
- c) When she is in class
- d) On weekdays

The correct answer is b because the student has classes till noon every day and she is free at weekends.

8. What advice does the man give the woman?

- a) To tell her son not to waste money on shoes
- b) To give her son examples about saving money
- c) To make her son work and save money
- d) To be careful in using her own money

9. What is the man's opinion about the new tax proposal?

- a) It is the only solution in a desperate situation.
- b) The issue could have been handled more efficiently.
- c) Alternative solutions could have been found.
- d) It is pointless as there are other resources.

10. How does Mr. Roberts feel about giving up smoking?

- a) He will try it for his own good.
- b) The doctor's advice is questionable.
- c) It is impossible for him.
- d) He is afraid to try it.

11. What kind of a worker does the company prefer?

- a) An old and experienced worker
- b) A young worker with some experience
- c) A part time worker with no experience
- d) An experienced full-time worker

12. What can be said about the man's attitude?

- a) threatening
- b) hesitant
- c) insistent
- d) sympathetic

SECTION III: MINI TALKS

For items 13-18 in this section, you will hear a mini talk for each item. However, the last sentence of each mini talk is incomplete. Before you listen to each one, you will be given 15 seconds to look at the four alternatives which may complete the last sentence. Each mini talk will be spoken only once. Please listen to each one carefully. After you hear the BEEP sound, mark the alternative which best completes the sentence.

Now, listen, to the following example:

Sample item:

- a) call for a more balanced diet.
- b) exercise different parts of the body.
- c) appeal to different people.
- d) require different kinds of nutrition.

The correct answer is b because it gives the reason why one should do different kinds of sport.

13.

- a) excessive hunting by humans.
- a) the worsening state of our environment.
- b) the adaptation of animals to changes in environment.
- c) the preservation of the world's amphibian species.

14.

- a) stimulate children's creativity.
- b) cause some children to become introverts.
- c) be more popular with boys.
- d) make some children more aggressive.

15.

- a) has no social value.
- b) creates job opportunities for labourers.
- c) offers certain financial benefits.
- d) is not labour in the strict economic sense.

16.

- a) an increased public awareness of global warming.
- b) a distorted picture of climate change
- c) a realistic interpretation of scientific phenomena
- d) the possibility of a new ice age.

17.

- a) animal remains.
- b) the kind of meat stated on the label.
- c) DNA samples.
- d) the name of the food company.

18.

- a) flat-panel TV-makers have begun to lower their prices.
- b) flat-panel TVs offer much higher profit for the manufacturers.
- c) buyers should be more informed about LCD technology
- d) conventional television technology is now a thing of the past

SECTION IV: Interviews

For items 19-28 in this section, you will hear two interviews. You will hear each interview only once. As you listen to the interviews, mark the alternative which best answers each questions or completes each statement. For each interview, you will have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives

INTERVIEW I

For items 19-23, you'll hear a radio program on which Dr. Nicholas Davis answers questions about "Hypochondria", a psychological disorder. As you listen, mark the alternative which best answers each question or completes each statement. Now, you have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives.

19. Which of the following is typical of a hypochondriac?

- a) Fearing medical tests
- b) Having recurring headaches
- c) Blaming doctors for their physical symptoms
- d) Linking minor complaints with serious diseases

20. A person is diagnosed as being hypochondriac if _____

- a) his treatment lasts for at least 6 months
- b) medical examinations shows his symptoms really exist
- c) he tells the doctors that he is sick
- d) the disturbance continues for at least 6 months

21. When treating a patient with hypochondria, doctors _____

- a) prefer a medicine-based therapy
- b) ask him if he really has his symptoms
- c) discuss alternative explanations to his symptoms
- d) assign him to frequently check his body

22. One thing that makes the life of hypochondriacs difficult is that _____

- a) they have difficulty finding jobs
- b) doctors refuse to give them appointment for a medical examination
- c) the medical tests they undergo may cause complications
- d) people don't believe they are hypochondriacs

23. Which of the following is true about the distribution of hypochondria in different groups of people?

- a) It is more common in women than in men
- b) The old are more frequently affected
- c) It occurs in men and women in equal degree
- d) Young people do suffer from the disorder

You have 15 seconds to check your answers.

INTERVIEW II

For items 24-28, you are going to listen to a radio interview with Simon Rattle, a British conductor. He is currently the music director of the Berlin philharmonic Orchestra, the first British conductor to hold the post. As you listen, mark the alternative which best answers each question or completes each statement. Now, you have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives.

24. Simon Rattle first decided to become a conductor _____

- a) after listening to Mahler's second symphony
- b) at the age of 19
- c) upon the advice of conductor George Hurst
- d) when he participated in a competition in Bournemouth

25. Why does Simon Rattle often include 20th century music in the repertoire?

- a) He grew up listening to this kind of music
- b) His audiences do not like classical music
- c) He wants to familiarize listeners with less well-known pieces
- d) His orchestra can perform it better

26. How does Simon Rattle feel about the Eroica Symphony?

- a) He is bored with it because he has done it many times
- b) He still finds it a challenging piece of work
- c) He thinks it should be played as the last piece in a performance
- d) He finds it as enjoyable as climbing Mount Everest.

27. In the opinion of Simon Rattle, what is the main role of a conductor?

- a) Keeping a hundred musicians together
- b) Beating time vigorously
- c) Starting the performance
- d) Interpreting the work with his own sound

28. Simon Rattle prefers conducting without scores, the written copies of musical compositions, because he believes that _____

- a) he is good enough to do without them
- b) scores can interrupt the flow of the music
- c) players use them to hide from the conductor
- d) he can have a greater influence on the audience

SECTION V: LECTURES

For items 29-40 in this section, you will hear two lectures. You will hear each lecture **only once**. As you listen to the lectures, mark the alternative which best answers each question or completes each statement. For each lecture, you will have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives.

LECTURE I

For items 29-34, you will hear a lecture on the Montessori method of education. As you listen to the lecture, mark the alternative which best answers each questions or completes each statement. Now, you have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives.

29. Maria Montessori was able to develop a new method of education thanks to her _____

- a) experience as a doctor
- b) knowledge of child education
- c) careful observations of children
- d) understating of the methods of her time

30. Montessori believed that children can learn more _____

- a) by observing the adults in their environment
- b) if they become sensitive to certain materials
- c) by comparing their performance with that of others
- d) from the environment than adults do

31. In the Montessori method, the activities are designed in such a way that children will _____

- a) attempt difficult tasks repeatedly
- b) do the tasks they enjoy most
- c) present error-free end products
- d) correct their errors together with the teacher

32. Which of the following best describes the role of a Montessori teacher?

- a) instructor
- b) guide
- c) motivator
- d) task initiator

33. Which of the following is true about the “holistic approach” to education?

- a) The program presents academically challenging materials
- b) Social skills and emotional growth have priority over other skills
- c) The child develops equally well in different areas of life
- d) The end product is more important than the process

34. Which of the following does the Montessori Method aim to achieve?

- a) identifying children with high academic potential
- b) teaching children engage in activities on their own
- c) getting children to become success-oriented
- d) developing children’s skills in copying with failure

You have 15 seconds to check your answers

LECTURE II

For items 35-40, you will hear a lecture on “family and the changes it has gone through”. As you listen to the lecture, mark the alternative which best answers each question or completes each statement. Now, you have 1 minute to look at the questions and the alternatives.

35. In the past, European people regarded marriage mainly as a means of _____

- a) sharing agricultural products
- b) having an affectionate relationship
- c) passing property from one to another
- d) getting rid of equality in the family

36. Children in traditional families _____

- a) were not allowed to work
- b) were not protected by law
- c) were taken better care of
- d) were regarded as grown-ups

37. Which of the following was an improvement for women in the 1950s?

- a) They become more equal to men
- b) Most of them got a job outside the home
- c) They could get a divorce easily
- d) Most of them could live alone before marriage

38. What is typical of today’s couple?

- a) They spend more time with their families
- b) They still live in the traditional manner
- c) They prefer being unmarried to marriage
- d) They are the most important part in the family.

39. According to the speaker, why are children dearer to us today?

- a) Bringing up children provides a lot of money
- b) It is now easier to care for children
- c) It is difficult to raise psychologically health children
- d) We have fewer children than we used to.

40. The story of the great aunt is an example of traditional women who _____

- a) held onto their unhappy marriage
- b) tries to gain equality within the family
- c) ran away from home to marry at a young age
- d) led a fulfilling family life