

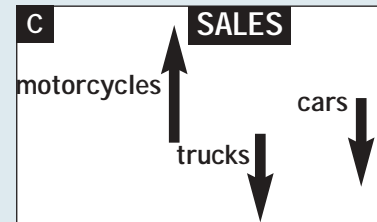
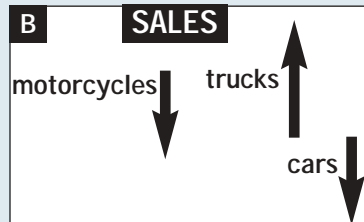
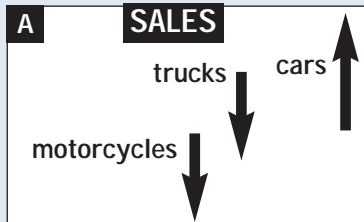


## PART 1

In this part of the test (items 1-10) you will hear ten conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. The question is written in your book. For each question, there are three answer choices A, B, or C in the form of visuals. Study the visuals carefully before listening to each listening item. Then choose the visual which answers best the question asked.

EXAMPLE

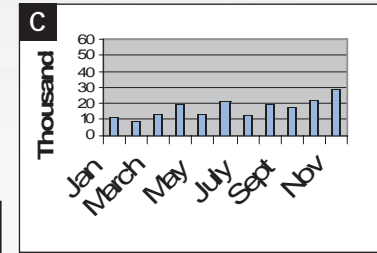
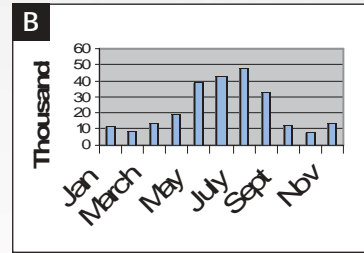
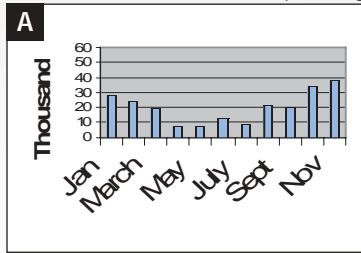
The following is from a presentation given by two people. Question: Which slide are they showing?



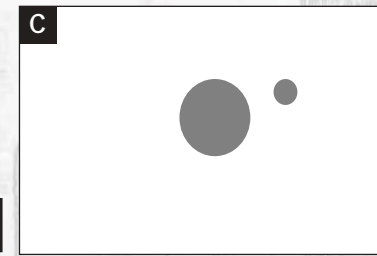
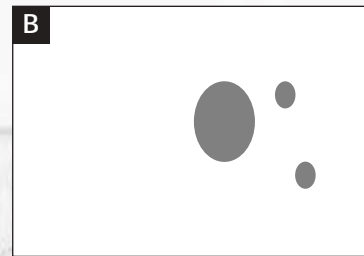
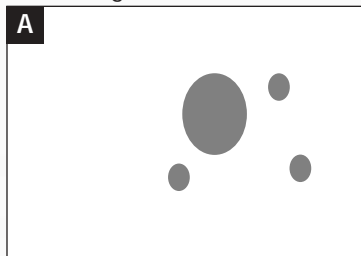
The correct answer is picture A.

Are there any questions before we begin? Now we will start Part 1 of the Listening Test.

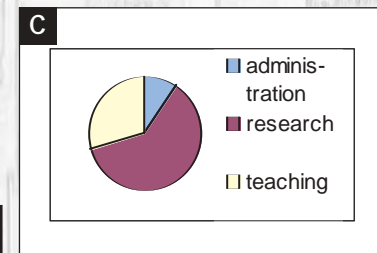
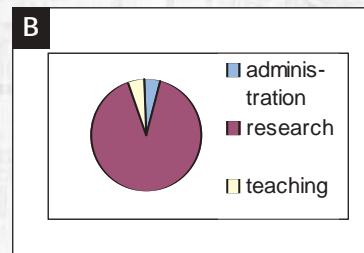
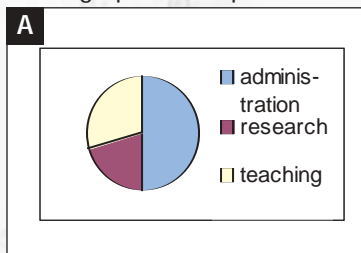
01 The following conversation takes place at a business meeting. Which chart is the man speaking about?



02 The following conversation takes place in a lecture theatre. Which diagram did the man show?



03 The following conversation occurs in a job interview at a university. Which graph best represents the job the woman describes?



04 The following conversation takes place between delegates at a conference. Which is the schedule the delegates are following?

**A**

7:00 to 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 to 12:30	Morning talks
12:30 to 1:00	Lunch
1:00 to 3:30	Afternoon talks
3:30 to 4:00	Tea and coffee
4:00 to 6:00	Afternoon talks
8:00 on	Conference dinner

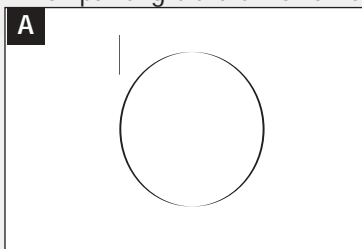
**B**

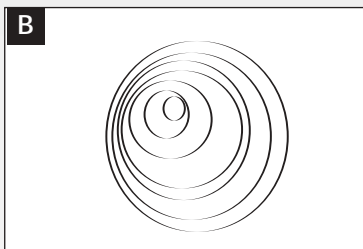
7:00 to 8:00	Breakfast
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12:30 to 1:30	Lunch
1:30 to 3:30	Afternoon talks
3:30 to 4:00	Tea and coffee
4:00 to 6:00	Afternoon talks
8:00 on	Conference dinner

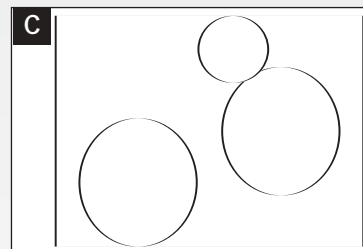
**C**

7:00 to 8:00	Breakfast
9:00 to 12:30	Morning talks
12:30 to 1:30	Lunch
1:30 to 6:00	Afternoon talks
8:00 on	Conference dinner

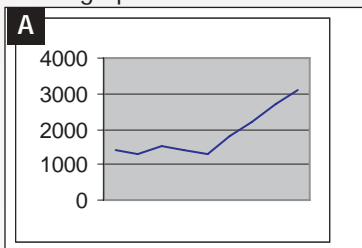
05 The following conversation takes place between two friends.  
Which painting did the woman buy?

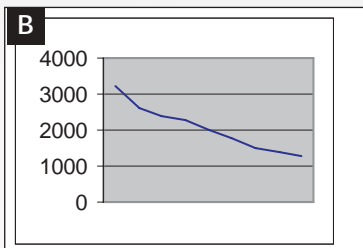


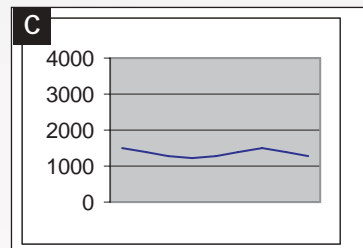




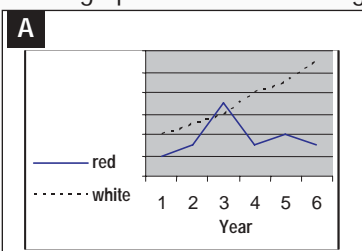

06 This conversation takes place at a university.  
Which graph is the woman describing?

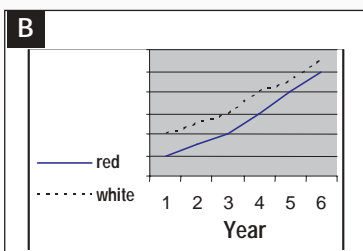


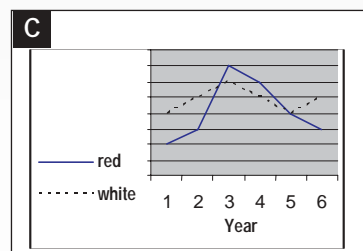




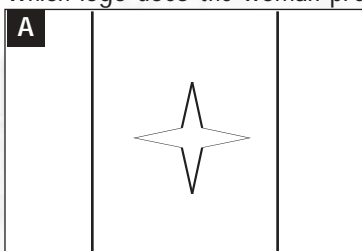

07 The following conversation takes place at a business meeting.  
Which graph is the man showing?

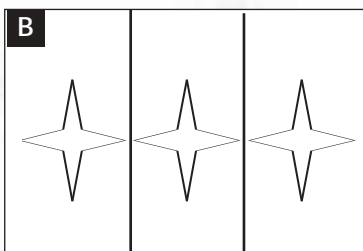


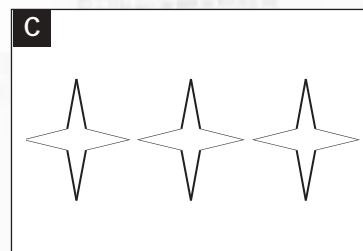




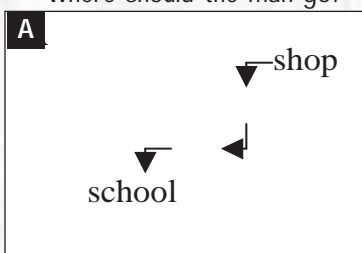

08 The following conversation takes place between two colleagues.  
Which logo does the woman prefer?

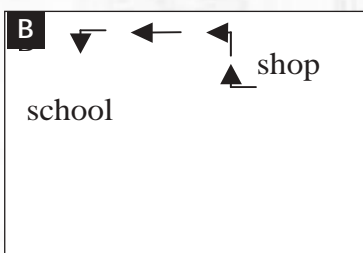


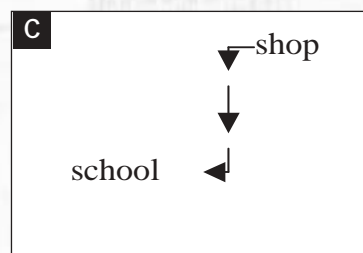




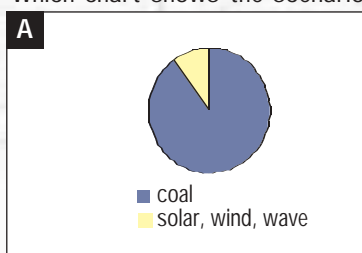

09 The following conversation takes place between two classmates.  
Where should the man go?

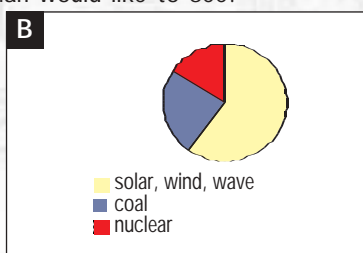


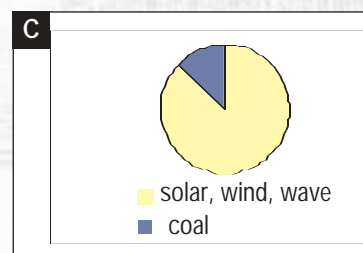





10 The following conversation takes place at a conference.  
Which chart shows the scenario the man would like to see?









## PART 2

In this part of the listening test (items 11-20) you will hear 10 conversations between a man and a woman. After each conversation, you will hear a question about what was stated or implied in each conversation. The questions are written in your book. For each question there are three answer choices A, B, or C. Choose the one that fits best. Now listen to an example:

EXAMPLE

You hear:  
The following is a conversation between two colleagues.

Question: *Why is the man upset?*

- A. His friend John didn't help him.
- B. His friend John rejected the job.
- C. His friend John used his connections to get the job.

The correct answer to the question is C.

Are there any questions before we begin? Now let's continue.

**11 The following is a conversation between two colleagues:**

Where is the man going?

- A To the airport to go to university.
- B To the airport to meet his friend.**
- C To meet his friend at the university.

**12 The following is a conversation between two students:**

What has the man forgotten?

- A Where the class is being held.**
- B That there has been a change of rooms.
- C To buy a sandwich for lunch.

**13 The following is a conversation between two friends:**

How well do you think the woman knows Mrs. Smith?

- A They are close friends.
- B They have never spoken.
- C They are acquaintances, but do not know each other well.**

**14 The following is a conversation between two colleagues:**

How does the woman feel about her presentation?

- A She feels she did not do well at all.
- B She thinks she did a good job but could have done better.**
- C She is confident that she did a great job.

**15 The following is a conversation between two students:**

Why does the woman admire Dr. Taylor?

- A Because he makes learning interesting.**
- B She doesn't admire him, but she finds his lectures interesting.
- C Because he speaks loudly so no one can fall asleep.

**16 The following is a conversation between two friends:**

Why doesn't the man like his new job?

- A Because he doesn't like helping people.
- B Because he was bored and the customers were rude.**
- C Because there were too many customers.

**17 The following is a conversation between two colleagues:**

What does the woman think about Tim?

- A She thinks he is always trying to look good at the expense of others.
- B She doesn't trust him.
- C She thinks he is helpful and genuine.**

**18 The following is a conversation between two friends:**

How does the man react?

- A He makes a joke out of the situation.**
- B He is disappointed and sad.
- C He insists that she change jobs.

**19 The following is a conversation between two classmates:**

What topic has the man chosen?

- A He hasn't decided what topic to write about.**
- B He will write about Emily Dickinson.
- C He will write about Thomas Hardy.

**20 The following is a conversation between two friends:**

How does the man feel about the color orange?

- A He does not like it at all and is being forced to wear it.
- B Orange is his favorite color.
- C It is not his favorite color, but he knows it looks good on him.**

## PART 3

In this part of the listening test (items 21-30) you will hear a discussion about one perspective on the costs and benefits of Genetic Engineering. The conversation is broken up into five parts. Each part is followed by two multiple-choice questions, which are also written in your book. For each question there are three answer choices A, B or C. Choose the one that fits best. Now listen to an example:

EXAMPLE

**What is this series of talks about?**

- A. Perspectives on Genetic Engineering
- B. Benefits of new GE Crops
- C. How GE is effecting Organic Farming

The **correct answer** to the question is **A**.

Are there any questions before we begin? Now let's continue. Listen carefully to the conversation.

**21 In what does the woman have an interest?**

- A** Ecologically sustainable agriculture.
- B Creating new genetic combinations in crops.
- C Decision making.

**22 What is true of genetic engineering?**

- A The results of genetic engineering would occur naturally in time.
- B It occurs only within species, and never between genera or kingdoms of life.
- C** It transfers genetic information across barriers that are not normally crossable.

**23 What is NOT a reason the speaker is concerned about extensive GE research?**

- A It is for private commercial interests, not those of the society and environment.
- B It is occurring instead of other more varied research.
- C** It is occurring despite warnings about health hazards.

**24 What does the speaker feel will be a result of exclusive focus on GE research?**

- A There will be an increase in interest in other kinds of research.
- B** There will be no alternatives when the costs of GE agriculture becomes too high.
- C There will be large and rapid advances in the subject of genetic engineering.

**25 What does the speaker say is the second area of danger?**

- A Even greater dependence on pesticides, and the resulting pollution.
- B Uncontrollable weed problems reducing yields in agriculture.
- C** People are mistrusting scientists.

**26 Why has society come to doubt scientists?**

- A** Because of their willingness to serve the private interests of industry.
- B Because GE is doing so well at solving agricultural problems.
- C Because they are no longer conducting research that is financially profitable.

**27 What does the speaker believe about food safety and GE?**

- A The risk is much greater than for conventionally bred crops.
- B Testing for safety is expensive and unnecessary.
- C** It seems possible that side effects could occur in food safety traits.

**28 What is NOT a risk of GE?**

- A** The creation of plants with animal characteristics
- B Escape of GE genes into natural populations.
- C Side effects in food safety traits.

**29 What is true of organic farming?**

- A Negative publicity is hurting organic farming.
- B Yields are always much lower than conventional agriculture.
- C** GE sees it as a threat.

**30 What does the author find shocking about closeness between organic and conventional yields?**

- A** It exists in spite of a vacuum of research on organic farming.
- B She does not believe in organic farming, and is surprised it can work.
- C All the publicity the success of organic farming has received.



## PART 4

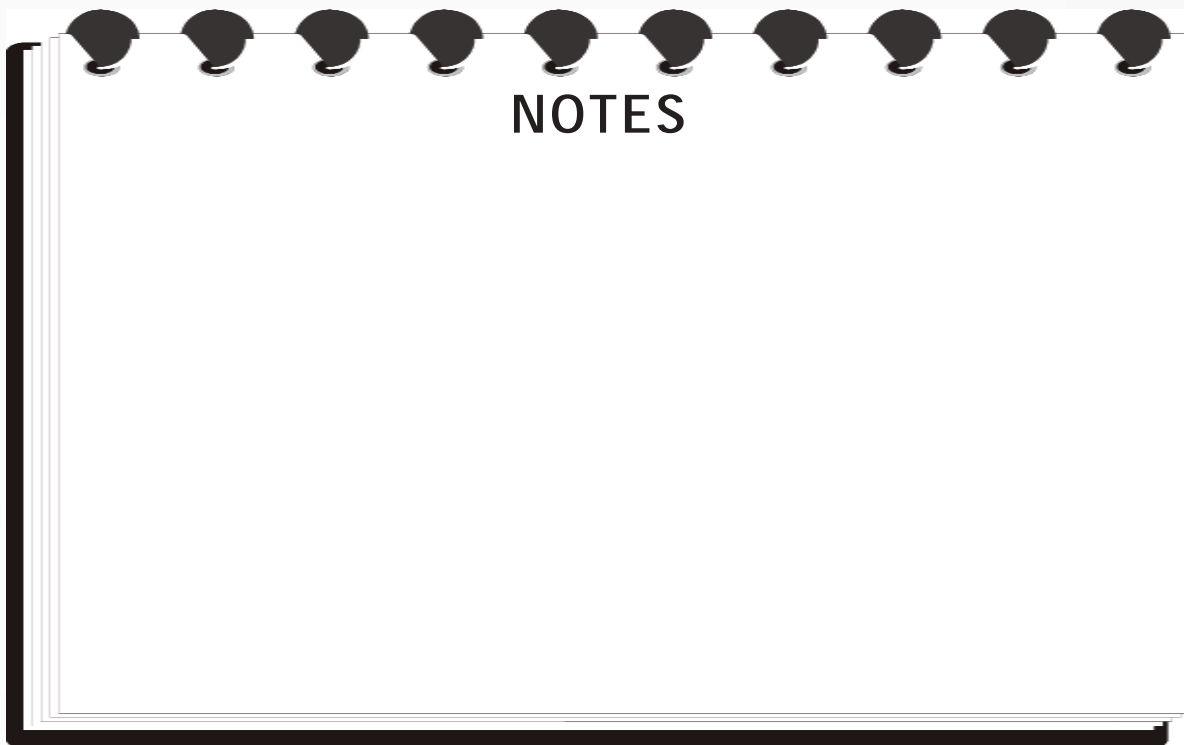
In this part of the listening test (items 31-40) you will hear two parts of a lecture on synesthesia and the evolution of language. Each part will be followed by five questions. The questions are not written in your book. You will now hear an example.

EXAMPLE

- A. language and human society
- B. stories from the 19th century
- C. synesthesia

The correct answer to the question is C.

Now we will continue. Are there any questions before we begin?  
Now let's continue. Listen carefully to the talk. You may take notes.



31 **A** A mingling of senses in some people that causes them to see a color when they see a number or hear a tone.

- B Damage caused to the brain by injury.
- C A disabling genetic condition.

32 **A** It is very rare.

- B It causes people to speak Martian.
- C Everyone has it to some extent.

33 **A** The word has a sharp sound and inflection.

- B It is an amoeboid shape
- C It was found under a rock on Mars.

34 **A** Most people.

**B** People with synesthesia.

**C** People with damage in a certain area of their brains.

35 **A** People with synesthesia cannot function well in society.

**B** Synesthesia is a phenomenon that has implications for everyone.

**C** Synesthesia is not worth studying.

## NOTES

36 **A** Humans

**B** Monkeys

**C** Lower mammals

37 **A** To help us express ourselves through language.

**B** To help our ancestors have a better perception of where objects are in space.

**C** For no purpose, just by chance.

38 **A** There is no controversy surrounding the evolution of language.

**B** Language is an extraordinarily sophisticated mechanism.

**C** It is easy to test theories concerning language.

39 **A** Chomsky

**B** The speaker

**C** Alfred Russell Wallace

40 **A** It did not evolve, but was created.

**B** By a new law of physics.

**C** Through abstractions between sounds and shapes, related to synesthesia.

# Grammar



Choose the word (or phrase) that best completes the sentence from A, B, C or D.

- 41 I have a bag of nuts and two chocolate bars in my bag. This should be enough to see us ..... the afternoon.  
**A. through**  
B. past  
C. eat  
D. in
- 42 The six mile hike was not difficult for Anna because she is accustomed ..... every day.  
A. to walk  
**B. to walking**  
C. walking  
D. with walking
- 43 The tourists thought that the island would be warm in October, but when they arrived they found that it .....  
A. weren't  
B. wouldn't  
C. didn't  
**D. wasn't**
- 44 The high prices in the restaurant contribute to its ..... atmosphere.  
A. excluding  
B. exclusively  
**C. exclusive**  
D. excluded
- 45 If the drought continues, water prices ..... to discourage high consumption.  
A. are increased  
**B. will be increased**  
C. have been increased  
D. were increased
- 46 ..... nervous about the presentation for days, Eric was relieved when it went smoothly.  
A. Being  
B. To be  
**C. Having been**  
D. To have been
- 47 If you ..... me about the traffic, I would have driven instead of taking the train, and would have been stuck for hours.  
A. did warn  
**B. hadn't warned**  
C. wouldn't have warned  
D. were not warning
- 48 The exams are very difficult; ....., Sara is confident that she will do well.  
**A. however**  
B. therefore  
C. thus  
D. moreover
- 49 The movie ..... when he started coughing and had to leave.  
A. is just beginning  
B. just began  
C. will be just beginning  
**D. had just begun**
- 50 Although she hadn't seen him for years, she recognized him instantly because he had .....  
A. changed not at all  
B. not at all changed  
C. changed at all  
**D. not changed at all**

- 51 His mother always insists ..... two portions of vegetables.  
A. he is eating  
B. he will eat  
C. that he eat  
D. on eating him
- 52 Lisa hates washing dishes and always leaves them ..... her housemates to do.  
A. that  
B. so  
C. for  
D. until
- 53 Her cheerful attitude has a big effect ..... the atmosphere in the office.  
A. on  
B. for  
C. with  
D. in
- 54 "Does your sister want to come to the beach this weekend?" "Yes, she ..... to come".  
A. said she wanted  
B. says she had wanted  
C. said she didn't want  
D. says she will want
- 55 What ..... when you bought two bottles of milk? We will never use it all before it goes off.  
A. did you think  
B. have you thought  
C. were you thinking  
D. thoughts you have
- 56 The report, ..... by Friday, will outline the company's goals for the coming year.  
A. to be completed  
B. has been completed  
C. will be completed  
D. completing
- 57 People who are afraid of heights can find ..... to look over a cliff.  
A. them frightened  
B. frightening  
C. it frightens  
D. it frightening
- 58 This is a photograph ..... the city that was taken fifty years ago, before there were so many buildings.  
A. from  
B. about  
C. before  
D. of
- 59 If the sea level rises many cities could be flooded, causing a great deal of .....  
A. destructive  
B. destruction  
C. destructing  
D. destroy
- 60 This bag, that I'm taking with me, is the one ..... can hold the most books.  
A. which  
B. it  
C. where  
D. whose

# Grammar



- 61 You should be ..... when driving at night because visibility is low.  
A. less careful  
B. more careless  
C. more careful  
D. more carefully
- 62 Fingers and toes are ..... many small bones.  
A. made up of  
B. made by  
C. making up  
D. made
- 63 The ocean ..... as much life as the forest.  
A. is being contained  
B. is containing  
C. contains  
D. is contained
- 64 It is so cold! I wish it ..... snowing.  
A. was stopping  
B. will stop  
C. would stop  
D. stops
- 65 Maria ..... a busy day, so don't ask her to help with things you can do yourself.  
A. is having  
B. didn't have  
C. would have  
D. was having
- 66 She feels lucky to be living in ..... because she is an extremely light sleeper.  
A. so quiet neighborhood  
B. a neighborhood so quiet  
C. a so quiet neighborhood  
D. so quiet a neighborhood
- 67 Mark is never troubled by ..... opinions because he listens to everyone and then makes up his own mind.  
A. conflict  
B. conflicting  
C. confliction of  
D. conflicted
- 68 Andy, ..... all these bags upstairs.  
A. help me carrying  
B. help me carry  
C. helped me carry  
D. to help me carry
- 69 You will work ..... if you take a lunch break.  
A. more better and quicker  
B. more well and quicker  
C. better and quickly  
D. better and more quickly
- 70 He ..... with people who are inconsiderate to others.  
A. has not patience  
B. has little patience  
C. has patience little  
D. is little patient

- 71 The dodo bird, ..... in 1681, was hunted to extinction by sailors.  
**A.** last seen  
B. been seen last  
C. was last seen  
D. seen last
- 72 His self confidence ..... since he received the promotion.  
A. increases  
**B.** has increased  
C. was been increased  
D. is being increased
- 73 In a job interview, you should expect ..... asked about your future goals.  
A. on being  
B. that you are  
C. that will be  
**D.** to be
- 74 Some people have trouble ..... the short days in winter in northern countries.  
**A.** adjusting to  
B. to adjust to  
C. adjusting with  
D. with adjusting
- 75 When she heard that her contract ....., she celebrated by taking her friends out for dinner.  
A. is extending  
B. to be extended  
**C.** was being extended  
D. will extend
- 76 Because the twins always dress the same, it is impossible to tell .....  
A. each from the other.  
B. the other from the one.  
C. them from each other  
**D.** one from the other.
- 77 When it rains in the desert, the ground ..... in flowers for a short time.  
A. is covering  
B. has covered  
C. covers  
**D.** is covered
- 78 As a child, Jill had wanted to study the cello but her parents ..... her study the piano instead.  
A. were making  
B. had been making  
**C.** made  
D. to make
- 79 She sang ..... that some people in the audience cried.  
**A.** so beautifully  
B. so beautiful  
C. beautifully  
D. with so beauty
- 80 When traveling by airplane, it is important ..... enough water.  
A. to have drank  
B. drinking  
**C.** to drink  
D. to be drunk

# Vocabulary



Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes the statement.

- 81 The city of Mumbai in India is one of the most densely ..... cities in the world.  
A. popular                      B. populated  
C. polluted                      D. positioned
- 82 When he is late for work, his boss always reminds him that the early bird gets the .....  
A. reward                      B. food  
C. worm                      D. grub
- 83 The ..... between the brightness of the sun outside and the darkness of the room blinded her for a moment.  
A. contest                      B. contradiction  
C. contrast                      D. clash
- 84 Ever since I dropped and broke my coffee cup, I had the ..... that the day would not go well.  
A. feeling                      B. concept  
C. idea                      D. intuition
- 85 He had to stop the car and wait for the ..... of sheep to cross the road.  
A. pack                      B. crowd  
C. parade                      D. flock
- 86 The violinist had a bad case of ..... before the performance started.  
A. nerves                      B. fingers  
C. strings                      D. fears
- 87 Mary felt ..... in her evening dress when everyone else turned up in jeans.  
A. self-conscious                      B. self-obsessed  
C. self-contradictory                      D. self-confident
- 88 When he locked himself out of his house, he borrowed a ladder from the neighbors and ..... in.  
A. snuck                      B. broke  
C. blasted                      D. forced
- 89 Oranges ..... in the winter.  
A. quicken                      B. flourish  
C. richen                      D. ripen
- 90 She was so tired on the last part of the hike that she was ..... her feet.  
A. pulling                      B. limping  
C. dragging                      D. dumping
- 91 George was ..... that he would do a good presentation at the conference.  
A. competent                      B. confident  
C. content                      D. comfortable
- 92 Cost was not a (n) ..... in their decision to buy the property.  
A. determiner                      B. matter  
C. factor                      D. object
- 93 When Jane complained about having to listen to her neighbor practice the violin, her friends said she was making a mountain out of a ..... hill.  
A. mole                      B. rabbit  
C. little                      D. pebble
- 94 The child threw a ..... in the supermarket because he could not have candy.  
A. crying                      B. temper  
C. ball                      D. tantrum
- 95 He doesn't ..... a chance of winning the race since he has only trained for a week.  
A. risk                      B. stand  
C. hold                      D. run
- 96 Aren't you ashamed of yourself, ..... around all day doing nothing?  
A. hugging                      B. running  
C. lounging                      D. bounding
- 97 The common cold can be ..... through the air.  
A. transferred                      B. transported  
C. transmitted                      D. transplanted
- 98 The ..... of tiny fish was visible through the clear water.  
A. flock                      B. swarm  
C. class                      D. school
- 99 Because Janet could not ..... on the presentation, she had no questions for the speaker afterwards.  
A. focus                      B. understand  
C. hear                      D. follow
- 100 Although his colleagues say he is not sensible, he always seems to me to have both feet .....  
A. in the air                      B. on the pavement  
C. in his shoes                      D. on the ground

- 101 Ask Richard to look at it. He has a ..... for fixing things.  
 A. trick B. streak  
 C. **knack** D. star
- 102 She did not like the cold, and could ..... wait for the winter to end.  
 A. rather B. **hardly**  
 C. nearly D. hopefully
- 103 They quit their jobs and moved to the country because they were tired of the ..... race.  
 A. horse B. **rat**  
 C. road D. track
- 104 He could not see well in the dark, so he ..... driving at night.  
 A. **avoided** B. evaded  
 C. escaped D. prevented
- 105 She looks back on her childhood with ..... memories.  
 A. kind B. long  
 C. strong D. **fond**
- 106 The thief ..... the guard dog by feeding him hamburgers.  
 A. presented B. rewarded  
 C. **pacified** D. paced
- 107 It is the perfect day to go for a ..... in the park.  
 A. droll B. stretch  
 C. wander D. **stroll**
- 108 Why are you so quiet all of a sudden? Has the ..... got your tongue?  
 A. rat B. **cat**  
 C. tortoise D. chicken
- 109 I have exams next week; ....., I would definitely come out dancing.  
 A. **otherwise** B. instead  
 C. secondly D. therefore
- 110 She couldn't ..... the thought of selling the house where she had grown up.  
 A. bare B. believe  
 C. **bear** D. bring
- 111 As the fire died down the ..... glowed orange.  
 A. ashes B. sparks  
 C. coal D. **embers**
- 112 After years of not speaking, the brothers finally made .....  
 A. animosity B. a deal  
 C. friends D. **amends**
- 113 If you can't decide between going to the mountains or the sea, why don't you ..... a coin?  
 A. **flip** B. spin  
 C. turn D. throw
- 114 The arrival of the new employee was like a ..... of fresh air at the office.  
 A. burst B. breeze  
 C. gasp D. **breath**
- 115 The clap of ..... shook the whole house.  
 A. tornado B. **thunder**  
 C. storm D. hands
- 116 They knew that the shimmering water in the distance was a .....  
 A. trick B. **mirage**  
 C. midge D. image
- 117 When you first meet him, his ..... manner can seem impolite.  
 A. **abrupt** B. jovial  
 C. bright D. intense
- 118 Have you ..... any plans for the weekend yet?  
 A. set B. done  
 C. **made** D. arranged
- 119 Stop beating ..... and tell me what it is that you're worried about.  
 A. the drum B. **around the bush**  
 C. on the ground D. the bushes
- 120 After having the same discussion with her colleague every day, Martha felt she was just spinning .....  
 A. around B. her cogs  
 C. **her wheels** D. a yarn

# Reading Comprehension



## PART 1

For questions 121-126, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

Burrowing through the records of Renaissance churches a few years ago, a scholar came upon a striking fact: in the year 1516, the Brancacci Chapel in Florence burned half a barrel of oil every day, just to keep its votive lamps flickering. The oil of course produced soot, which floated upwards and coated the art on the walls. Multiply that half-barrel by the days of the year, multiply again by the number of years this practice was followed (say, 400), then factor in the wax from candles lit by individual worshippers.

When you think of it that way, there's no reason to wonder why Renaissance art looks pretty gloomy in its original settings. The miracle is that we can see it at all. This also helps explain why fine-art restoration is a major profession in Italy. Art scholars are explorers who travel deep into the encrusted artistic past, their way charted by "infrared telethermos-reflectographic examination." All going well, they come back with a painting transformed, looking as it did when new. Restorers are slowly creating a new and more vivid Renaissance.

An English scholar, John Pope-Hennessy, wrote once that "great art is immutable." Pope-Hennessy was brilliant, but wrong. Far from being immutable, great art constantly changes. First, we alter it by the way we endlessly rearrange the past, moving artists up or down the quality scale. Vermeer provides the perfect example: we find it impossible to believe he was ignored for two centuries, but he was. And art objects themselves never stop changing - flaking, drying up, cracking, or eroding under the everyday chemicals in modern air. Art moves all the time, just like the continents.

The restoration of Michelangelo's paintings in the Sistine Chapel in Rome, often called the restoration of the century, caused the suggestion that every book on Michelangelo would now have to be



rewritten because the Sistine Chapel results revealed that he was a brilliant **colorist**. Certainly the color is a great surprise, even if you've studied the reproductions: the yellows are **higher**, the greens brighter, the pinks softer and more nuanced. The colors now have a modern tone: some of the blues wouldn't be out of place in a Matisse and there are greens that would suit a Gianni Versace dress. The messages in the Sistine Chapel seem familiar and emotionally understandable to a modern sensibility, in a way that they didn't before. More remarkably, the restoration shows Michelangelo clearly trying to give pleasure through color. There's a powerful strain of hedonism at work here, a thought that might not have occurred to someone studying the old, grime-encrusted Sistine.

The restorers did everything they could to surround their work with an air of academic legitimacy. They discussed every detail of the project in public, and in mid-restoration they stopped for an international conference on whether they should continue. They were so scrupulous that the restoration job took 13 years, more than twice as long as Michelangelo spent making the paintings. Still, there are those who aren't sure it was a good idea to make such a radical revision to the Michelangelo we all used to know. And there are scholars still who insist that we are no closer to the "real" Michelangelo than we were 20 years ago.

121 What does the author find miraculous?

- A. That Renaissance art looks dark and gloomy.
- B. That Renaissance paintings are still visible at all.
- C. That so much oil was burned in churches.
- D. That art restoration is a major profession in Italy.

122 Who believes that "great art is immutable?"

- A. John Pope-Hennessy
- B. Vermeer
- C. the author
- D. all of the above

123 Why is the restoration of Michelangelo's paintings in the Sistine Chapel called "the restoration of the century"?

- A. Because it took so long to be completed.
- B. Because it had a very large impact.
- C. Because they were colorful.
- D. Because it was the only restoration that took place during the century.

124 What is the meaning of "colorist" in paragraph 4?

- A. someone who is colorful
- B. someone who is a painter
- C. someone who deals with colors
- D. someone with modern sensibilities

125 What is the meaning of "higher" in paragraph 4?

- A. more excitable
- B. at the peak of the ceiling
- C. above average
- D. richer and more intense

126 What did the restorers NOT do to assure their academic legitimacy?

- A. work slowly and scrupulously
- B. wait 13 years before beginning the project
- C. discuss the project with the public
- D. hold a conference to determine if they should continue

# Reading Comprehension



## PART 2

For questions 127-132, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

Opportunities to see Florida panthers are uncommon, even for the researchers who track them. These large, tawny cats are actually a subspecies of mountain lion, an animal that once had the broadest distribution of any terrestrial mammal in the Western Hemisphere. After two centuries of intensive hunting and habitat loss the only known population east of the Mississippi River now makes its **last stand** in south Florida, although mountain lions are still found in many western states.

The panther needs large wilderness areas for its survival. Federally listed as endangered since 1967, the Florida panther population has dropped to 30 to 50 individuals. These few animals are threatened by further habitat loss, collisions with cars, the ill effects of inbreeding, and high levels of mercury in their prey.

Many of the remaining panthers live in or near Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park. The National Park Service is cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, and other organizations to try to bring about recovery of the Florida panther. Efforts are centered on research, captive breeding, and public education. Radio-collaring of several panthers has shown what areas and habitat types they use. Other studies have identified their principal prey: white-tailed deer. Publicity has made the public more aware of the panther's plight and alerted people to watch out for them on the highway. But with the numbers so low and suitable habitat in south Florida so restricted, captive breeding and reestablishment in other areas will be crucial for turning the population decline around.



In 1995, in an effort to decrease the ill effects of inbreeding, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service took eight female panthers from Texas and released them in southern Florida. Researchers found that 118 purebred kittens (offspring of two native Florida panther parents) and 54 hybrid kittens were born, however only 13 purebred and 20 hybrid kittens survived to adulthood. Using radio collars to track the cats, the researchers found more than three times as many hybrid kittens reached adulthood than purebreds. According to scientists, native Florida panthers suffer from an array of genetic abnormalities due to inbreeding, including kinked tails, low sperm counts, and heart defects. It turns out that purebred kittens don't survive very well, and once you get new genetic material introduced into the area those defects are greatly reduced in the population.

Other government initiatives to help the panthers include the use of fences and underpasses to give panthers safe access across major highways, the management of deer and hog populations on public lands, vaccination programs and a captive breeding program. Re-introduction is another management strategy, but these efforts have been **hampered** by complaints from locals and re-introduced cats have been recaptured.

- 127** What is the meaning of the term "last stand" in paragraph one?
- A. using the last of their ability to tolerate people
  - B. to live in the last stand of trees
  - C. a final attempt to survive
  - D. the last battle in the war against cars
- 128** What is NOT a threat to the survival of Florida panthers?
- A. collisions with cars
  - B. hunting
  - C. inbreeding
  - D. habitat loss
- 129** What has been the effect of publicity on the Florida Panther?
- A. It made people watch out for panthers when building roads.
  - B. It made the panthers even more shy and reclusive.
  - C. It increased the number of panther road deaths as people traveled to see them.
  - D. It increased peoples' awareness of the panther's plight.
- 130** Why do many panthers have kinked tails?
- A. because of collisions with cars
  - B. because of malnutrition
  - C. because of inbreeding
  - D. because of mercury poisoning
- 131** What is true of the hybrid Florida panther kittens?
- A. More of them survived to reach adulthood.
  - B. They do not resemble purebred Florida panther kittens.
  - C. Many had heart defects.
  - D. They were hit by cars.
- 132** What is the meaning of the word 'hampered' in paragraph 5?
- A. to make less successful
  - B. to place in a large basket
  - C. to intensify
  - D. to ignore completely

# Reading Comprehension



## PART 3

From questions 133-140, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

It was a long way up for the **humble** zipper, the mechanical device that has kept so much in our lives 'together.' On its way up the zipper has passed through the hands of several inventors, but none convinced the general public to accept the zipper as part of everyday costume. In the end it was the magazine and fashion industry that made the zipper a popular item nearly eighty years after its first appearance.

Elias Howe, who invented the sewing machine, received a patent in 1851 for an 'Automatic Continuous Clothing Closure.' However Howe never marketed his clothing closure, perhaps due to the success of the sewing machine.

Forty-four years later Whitcomb Judson, who also invented the 'Pneumatic Street Railway', marketed a device called the 'Clasp Locker' which was similar to the 1851 Howe patent. The device was a complicated hook-and-eye shoe fastener. Together with businessman Colonel Lewis Walker, Whitcomb launched the Universal Fastener Company to manufacture the new device. The Clasp Locker had its public debut at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, but had little commercial success.

The electrical engineer and Swedish-born immigrant to Canada, Gideon Sundback, was hired to work for the Universal Fastener Company. Good design skills and a marriage to the plant-manager's daughter Elvira Aronson led Sundback to the position of head designer at Universal. When Sundback's wife died in 1911,



the grieving husband busied himself at the design table and by December of 1913, he had designed the modern zipper. Sundback increased the number of fastening **elements** from four to ten per inch, had two facing-rows of teeth that pulled into a single piece by the slider, and increased the opening for the teeth guided by the slider. The patent for this device, called the 'Separable Fastener', was issued in 1917. Sundback also created the manufacturing machine for the new zipper. The 'S-L' or Scrapless machine took a special Y-shaped wire and cut scoops from it, then punched the scoop dimple and nib, and clamped each scoop on a cloth tape to produce a continuous zipper chain. Within the first year of operation, Sundback's zipper-making machinery was producing a few hundred feet of fastener per day.

The term 'zipper' came later from the B. F. Goodrich Company, when they decided to use Gideon's fastener on a new type of rubber boots. Boots and tobacco pouches with a zippered closure were the two chief uses of the zipper during its early years. It took twenty more years before the fashion industry decided to seriously promote the novel closure on garments.

In the 1930's, a sales campaign began for children's clothing featuring zippers. The campaign praised zippers for promoting self-reliance in children by making it possible for them to dress themselves. By 1937 French fashion designers were raving over zippers in men's trousers. Esquire magazine declared the zipper the "Newest Tailoring Idea for Men". The next big boost for the zipper came when

zippers were made which could open on both ends, for use in jackets. Today the zipper is everywhere, in clothing, luggage and leather goods and countless other objects. Thousands of zipper miles are produced daily, to meet the needs of consumers, and the device is so widespread that we hardly think about its presence.

- 133** In paragraph 1, what is the meaning of the word "humble"?
- A. not arrogant or proud
  - B. not useful
  - C. not costly or luxurious, commonplace
  - D. quiet and shy
- 134** When was a zipper like device first invented?
- A. 1851
  - B. 1893
  - C. 1917
  - D. 1937
- 135** What did Whitcomb Judson invent?
- A. the sewing machine and the 'Automatic Continuous Clothing Closure.'
  - B. the 'Pneumatic Street Railway' and the 'Clasp Locker'
  - C. the 'zipper'
  - D. the 'Separable Fastener'
- 136** What is the meaning of the word "elements" in paragraph 4?
- A. things made of metal
  - B. the four substances, air, fire, water and earth
  - C. a part of something that makes up a whole
  - D. a fundamental substance consisting of only one kind of atom
- 137** What is true about Gideon Sundback?
- A. He was born in 1893.
  - B. He immigrated to Canada from Poland.
  - C. He married Whitcomb Judson's daughter.
  - D. He held the position of head designer at Universal.
- 138** What action did the Scrapless machine not perform?
- A. It punched the dimple and nib.
  - B. It bent a Y-shaped wire.
  - C. It cut scoops from a Y-shaped wire.
  - D. It clamped each scoop on a cloth tape to produce a continuous zipper chain.
- 139** Who started using the term "zipper"?
- A. Gideon Sundback
  - B. The B. F. Goodrich Company
  - C. Esquire magazine
  - D. Elias Howe
- 140** According to the article, in what order were zippers adopted for the following products?
- A. First boots, then men's clothing, then children's clothing.
  - B. First children's clothing, then men's clothing, then boots.
  - C. First children's clothing, then men's clothing, then women's clothing.
  - D. First boots, then children's clothing, then men's clothing.

# Writing



(30 minute time limit)

Choose **ONE** of the two writing tasks below. You should write around 200-250 words. You have 30 minutes for this task. Your writing will be assessed on its range of language, accuracy, cohesion and coherence, and topic development.

## TASK A: ESSAY

Watching television has become a very popular pass time. Most people watch T.V. several hours a day and in some houses the television is on constantly. Do you believe that watching television is a valuable source of entertainment, or do you believe it fills time that people would otherwise use for other more constructive activities? Support your ideas using specific examples. You may wish to consider the following points:

### ADVANTAGES OF WATCHING TELEVISION:

- ✓ It provides people with enjoyment.
- ✓ It can help people relax
- ✓ Programs can be educational.
- ✓ It can provide news and information about the world.

### DISADVANTAGES OF WATCHING TELEVISION:

- ✓ It can replace activities like socializing or reading.
- ✓ Programs can be of poor quality.
- ✓ It can become quite addictive.
- ✓ It is a vehicle for advertizing.

## TASK B: REPORT

You are writing for the dining section of a travel guide, which has a list of requirements that restaurants should meet in order to be recommended. You have just visited a new restaurant to assess it for the travel guide, and taken some notes. Write a report on whether or not you recommend the restaurant, taking the guidelines into consideration.

### World Wide Travel Guides

Guidelines for restaurant recommendations:

- ⇒ Must have satisfactory cleanliness
- ⇒ Product must fit description on menu
- ⇒ Service must be timely
- ⇒ Price must be appropriate for product

### NOTES:

#### Restaurant -The Palm Diner.

- waited 10 min to order*
- waited 30 min for food*
- food average*
- cleanliness was good*
- no peppers or olives in salad, though included on menu*
- waited 15 minutes for the bill*
- price was on the high side*

## TASK A

# Key Points

**Introduction**

Introduce your topic in the first lines.  
Make a comment on how important T.V. has become in our society.

**Main Body**

Write about the pros and cons of watching T.V.  
State your own opinion on the issue.  
Support your ideas with examples, if possible.

**Conclusion**

Summarize and reach a conclusion on whether T.V. has a positive or a negative effect on our lives.

## TASK B

**Introduction**

Make a general remark on the restaurant that you have visited.  
Include the name of the restaurant along with comments on the area in which it is situated.

**Main Body**

Explain the guidelines that restaurants should follow.  
Based on your personal notes explain what the problems in the specific restaurant are.

**Conclusion**

The final paragraph should include your decision on whether or not you would recommend the restaurant to be included in the travel guide.



## TASK 1 (1 minute)

I would like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

Tell me about your family/work/studies.

What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?

### Useful Vocabulary Family

grand parents, siblings, childhood, relations, affairs, contact, interaction, relationship, kin, relatives.

## TASK 2 (2 1/2 minutes)

In this part of the speaking test you will be presented with a picture and a short text related to it, followed by a question. Your response should last 1 minute and will be based on prompts.



*In many places, stray animals are a common sight. They have the freedom to come and go as they please, but their lives are not easy. Sometimes people feed them, or they scavenge what we throw away. Often the strays are sick, or injured. Stray dogs can form packs, and sometimes become dangerous.*

What should we do about stray animals? Should we do anything at all?

Consider the following points.

- ❖ If they are sick or injured they suffer.
- ❖ They can be a nuisance to people, or even dangerous.
- ❖ Often they don't have enough to eat.
- ❖ They have more freedom and autonomy than pets.

**TASK 3 (4 minutes)**

In this part of the speaking test you will be asked to respond to questions about the issue of strays. Your response will be based on prompts.

1. Do you think animals should be spayed/neutered?
  - ◆ they miss out on a natural part of life
  - ◆ it is expensive
  - ◆ if not, many suffer and die
2. Why are there so many strays?
  - ◆ people abandon them
  - ◆ they are not neutered or spayed
  - ◆ they are able to survive
3. Do you believe stray animals have good lives?
  - ◆ they are free to do what they like
  - ◆ some people are kind to them
  - ◆ they are sometimes sick and injured
4. Do you think stray animals cause people problems?
  - ◆ noisy
  - ◆ packs of dogs can be intimidating
  - ◆ generally they are harmless
5. What should city councils or governments do about strays?
  - ◆ remove them
  - ◆ set up shelters
  - ◆ vaccination programs

**Useful Vocabulary**  
**Stray Animals**

lost, abandoned, homeless, roaming, vagrant, sick, unwell, diseased, indisposed, injured, hurt, disabled, weakened, wounded, freedom, liberty, independence, opportunity, free rein, license, eat scraps, bits, crumbs, waste, junk, off cuts, leftovers, bits, leavings, remains, scavenge, starved, unhealthy, dangerous, hazardous, insecure, unsafe, unpredictable, erratic, vulnerable, nuisance, annoyance, bother, irritation, inconvenience, pain in the neck, pest, trouble, autonomy, neuter, castrate, spayed, abandon, deserted, forsaken, hard, stranded, survival instinct, streetwise, shelters, kill, arduous, demanding, formidable, laborious, onerous, strenuous, uphill, natural, way of life, habitat

**TASK 4 (3 1/2 minutes)****ROLE PLAY**

In this part of the speaking test you will be tested on your ability to use language effectively in order to argue convincingly about an issue of public interest.

First, you will read both sides of a controversial issue. In order to argue your case you must use the prompts that support your point of view in the boxes below and elaborate on them.

**Issue:**

Some people believe that stray dogs and cats have difficult uncomfortable lives, and feel that they need human care and help. Other people feel that these animals are living an autonomous and free life that may be difficult but is more natural, and does not necessarily need human intervention.

**STRAY ANIMALS ARE SUFFERING:**

- ◆ hungry
- ◆ often sick and injured
- ◆ not vaccinated
- ◆ mistreated

**STRAY ANIMALS ARE FREE:**

- ◆ come and go as they please
- ◆ people feed them
- ◆ have their own social structures
- ◆ natural conditions