

SUCCESS



CEFR MOCK TEST

LEVEL B2

The test booklet consists of 4 papers.

Paper 1: Listening (Questions 1-30)

Paper 2: Reading (Questions 1-30)

Paper 3: Lexical and Grammar Competence (Questions 1-30)

Paper 4: Writing (Questions 1-2)

Total time allowed: **3 hours 15 minutes**

YOU MUST COPY ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

SUB-TEST: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **FOUR** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-6

Part 2: Questions 7-14

Part 3: Questions 15-22

Part 4: Questions 23-30

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

*You will hear each recording **twice**.*

*Total listening time: **40 minutes**.*

PART 1

You will hear people talking in six different situations.

For questions 1-6, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q1. You hear a man talking on a train. What is the man's job?

- A. photographer
- B. musician
- C. teacher

Q2. You hear part of a news report on the radio. What is it about?

- A. strong winds
- B. forest fires
- C. flooding

Q3. You hear a woman in a cafe talking to her friend. What has she bought?

- A. a pair of ear rings
- B. a pendant!
- C. a bottle of perfume

Q4. You hear a teenager talking about something that happened to him. How did he feel?

- A. embarrassed
- B. amused
- C. annoyed

Q5. You hear an extract from a radio programme. What kind of programme is it?

- A. a cookery programme
- B. a fashion programme
- C. a medical programme

Q6. You hear an extract from a radio play. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. boss and employee
- B. father and daughter
- C. brother and sister

PART 2

You will hear a conversation between some people.

For questions 7-14, choose the best answer, A, B, or C

Q7. Peter is concerned about ...

- A) problems with the hospital.
- B) crime reports in the newspaper.
- C) homeless people in the community.

Q8. To help solve the problem, Peter and John decide to organize ...

- A) a public protest.
- B) a fundraising event.
- C) a meeting with the local council.

Q9. Peter suggests informing the people about the activity ...

- A) by e-mail.
- B) by phone.
- C) by post.

Q10. They choose the village hall for the initial meeting because ...

- A) it is heated well.
- B) it can hold many people.
- C) people will feel more relaxed there.

Q11. They agree to ...

- A) organize the event at the weekend.
- B) invite the people on a weekday.
- C) let the people choose the day.

Q12. They want to invite the vicar because he can ...

- A) help them gather the people.
- B) describe the financial situation.
- C) get the support of the Parliament.

Q13. They need volunteers to ...

- A) print leaflets and posters.
- B) display leaflets around.
- C) write the text for leaflets.

Q14. Mr Gates can provide them with ...

- A) the place.
- B) the money.
- C) the food.

PART 3

You will hear someone giving a talk.

For questions 15-22, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q15. Tom Brisley talks about Vancouver in connection with ...

- A) his presentation about Canada.
- B) his recent trip there.
- C) the history of the city.

Q16. The present building of the museum dates from ...

- A) the beginning of the 20th century.
- B) the middle of the 20th century.
- C) the second half of the 20th century.

Q17. Guidebooks and souvenirs can be purchased at ...

- A) the entrance lobby.
- B) the information desk.
- C) the sloping ramp.

Q18. The great Hall displays ...

- A) objects of glassware.
- B) articles of ceramics.
- C) totem poles.

Q19. The visitors can ...

- A) see the process of restoration of historical items.
- B) take lessons on wood carving and clay work.
- C) view the complete collection the museum holds.

Q20. The museum is located ...

- A) in downtown Vancouver city.
- B) inside the university area.
- C) halfway the end of Number 4 bus route.

Q21. The museum keeps late opening hours on Tuesdays ...

- A) throughout the year.
- B) in winters only.
- C) in summers only.

Q22. The park is special because ...

- A) it has more than 30 species of animals.
- B) it was created by the students themselves.
- C) its pool is used for swimming classes

PART 4

You will hear part of a lecture.

For questions 23-30, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q23. The accident at the Fukushima power plant in Japan

- A) happened accidentally that time
- B) caused for concern about the future of the nuclear power.
- C) was the only accident happened in Japan

Q24. According to the lecturer, nuclear power

- A) is a solution to climate change.
- B) is protected against climate change.
- C) can be susceptible to climate change.

Q25. Nuclear power plants are usually located

- A) in the mountains.
- B) near rivers, seas or oceans.
- C) in the deserts.

Q26. Nuclear power plants face the greatest danger from

- A) hurricanes.
- B) rising water temperatures.
- C) flooding.

Q27. During hurricanes,

- A) preventive measures are always taken.
- B) all doors in a nuclear plant should be left open.
- C) safety equipment must be protected from flying debris.

Q28. In the future, floods are going to become

- A) quite rare.
- B) rather infrequent.
- C) more common.

Q29. During the 2003 heat wave, the French government relaxed the environmental regulations

- A) to keep up the supply of energy.
- B) to increase the amount of electricity.
- C) to reduce their power output.

Q30. New nuclear reactors are likely

- A) to be less vulnerable to climate change.
- B) to be too expensive.
- C) to have higher water requirements.

SUB-TEST: READING

The Reading Paper consists of **THREE** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-10

Part 2: Questions 11-20

Part 3: Questions 21-30

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

*You are advised to spend no more than **1 hour** on this paper.*

PART 1

Questions 1-10 are based on the following text.

The small Texas school that I attended carried out a tradition every year during the eighth grade graduation; a beautiful gold and green jacket, the school colors, was awarded to the class valedictorian, the student who had maintained the highest grades for eight years. The scholarship jacket had a big gold S on the left front side and the winner's name was written in gold letters on the pocket. My oldest sister Rosie had won the jacket a few years back and I fully expected to win also. I was fourteen and in the eighth grade. I had been a straight A student since the first grade, and the last year I had looked forward to owning that jacket. My father was a farm laborer who couldn't earn enough money to feed eight children, so when I was six I was given to my grandparents to raise. We couldn't participate in sports at school because there were registration fees, uniform costs, and trips out of town; so even though we were quite agile and athletic, there would never be a sports school jacket for us. This one, the scholarship jacket, was our only chance. In May, close to graduation, spring fever struck, and no one paid any attention in class; instead we stared out the windows and at each other, wanting to speed up the last few weeks of school. I despaired every time I looked in the mirror. Pencil thin, not a curve anywhere, I was called "Beanpole" and "String Bean" and I knew that's what I looked like. A flat chest, no hips, and a brain, that's what I had. That really isn't much for a fourteen-year-old to work with, I thought, as I absentmindedly wandered from my history class to the gym. Another hour of sweating in basketball and displaying my toothpick legs was coming up. Then I remembered my P.E. shorts were still in a bag under my desk where I'd forgotten them. I had to walk all the way back and get them. Coach Thompson was a real bear if anyone wasn't dressed for P.E. She had said I was a good forward and once she even tried to talk Grandma into letting me join the team. Grandma, of course, said no.

I was almost back at my classroom's door when I heard angry voices and arguing. I stopped. I didn't mean to eavesdrop; I just hesitated, not knowing what to do. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't want to interrupt an argument between my teachers. I recognized the voices: Mr. Schmidt, my history teacher, and Mr. Boone, my math teacher. They seemed to be arguing about me. I couldn't believe it. I still remember the shock that rooted me flat against the wall as if I were trying to blend in with the graffiti written there. "I refuse to do it! I don't care who her father is, her grades don't even begin to compare to Martha's. I won't lie or falsify records. Martha has a straight A plus average and you know it." That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded calm and quiet. "Look, Joann's father is not only on the Board, he owns the only store in town; we could say it was a close tie and " The pounding in my ears drowned out the rest of the words, only a word here and there filtered through. ". . . Martha is Mexican. . . . resign. . . . won't do it. . . ." Mr. Schmidt came rushing out, and luckily for me went down the opposite way toward the auditorium, so he didn't see me. Shaking, I waited a few minutes and then went in and grabbed my bag and fled from the room. Mr. Boone looked up when I came in but didn't say anything. To this day I don't remember if I got in trouble in P.E. for being late or how I made it through the rest of the afternoon. I went home very sad and cried into my pillow that night so grandmother wouldn't hear me. It seemed a cruel coincidence that I had overheard that conversation. The next day when the principal called me into his office, I knew what it would be about. He looked uncomfortable and unhappy. I decided I wasn't going to make it any easier for him so I looked him straight in the eye. He looked away and **fidged** with the papers on his desk. "Martha," he said, "there's been a change in policy this year regarding the scholarship jacket. As you know, it has always been free." He cleared his throat and continued. "This year the Board decided to charge fifteen dollars — which still won't cover the complete cost of the jacket." I stared at him in shock and a small sound of dismay escaped my throat. I hadn't expected this. He still avoided looking in my eyes. "So if you are unable to pay the fifteen dollars for the jacket, it will be given to the next one in line."

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Questions 1-10. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Q1. The school had a tradition of ...

- A) recognising the brightest student.
- B) choosing school colors.
- C) appointing a valedictorian.
- D) discussing new school jacket design.

Q2. Martha believed that she would be given the scholarship jacket because ...

- A) her sister was helping her to get it.
- B) she was top of the class.
- C) she was a promising athlete.
- D) the school wanted to support her family.

Q3. Martha got her nickname due to her ...

- A) hobbies. B) character.
- C) taste. D) build.

Q4. Which of the following best describes Martha's attitude towards herself?

- A) She was critical of herself.
- B) She was pleased with her life.
- C) She thought she was too forgetful.
- D) She was sure of her physical abilities.

Q5. What does Martha mean when she says "Coach Thompson was a real bear"?

- A) Coach Thompson was bulky and strong.
- B) Coach Thompson was bad-tempered.
- C) Coach Thompson wore a fur coat.
- D) Coach Thompson was a clumsy person.

Q6. Why did Martha feel stunned when she overheard the conversation?

- A) It was her teachers who were arguing.
- B) The teachers' voices sounded angry.
- C) She herself was the topic of the argument.
- D) The teachers were discussing her father.

Q7. What did Mr Boone want to do?

- A) To promote another student for scholarship.
- B) To assist Martha in getting straight As.
- C) To become a member of the Board.
- D) To purchase the only store in town.

Q8. What type of man was Mr. Schmidt?

- A) flattering B) virtuous
- C) cowardly D) unemotional

Q9. What does the word 'fidget' (in bold) mean?

- A) put away B) fill in
- C) keep moving D) tear up

Q10. Why did Martha NOT stand a chance of getting the jacket?

- A) The principal didn't favour her.
- B) The Board demanded covering the complete cost of the jacket.
- C) The administration changed the policy regarding straight A's.
- D) The administration found her sore spot.

PART 2

Questions 11-20 are based on the following text.

Apple is facing a “Nike moment”, which hit the shoe company in the 1990s when its use of cheap labour in the Far East was revealed, one of the inspectors of Apple’s Chinese suppliers has said. Speaking to ABC News’ Nightline programme, Ines Kaempfer of the US Fair Labor Association (FLA), which is inspecting the Foxconn assembly plants used by Apple in China, said: “There was a moment for Nike in the ‘90s when they got a lot of publicity, negative publicity. And they weren’t the worst. It’s probably like Apple. They’re not necessarily the worst, it’s just that the publicity is starting to build up. We call it the ‘Nike moment’ in the industry.” Foxconn, which is one of Apple’s main contractors, said on Monday it had raised wages by up to 25% after a spate of suicides in 2011 and reports of long hours for the hundreds of thousands of staff. It is the second significant salary increase in less than two years at the world’s largest electronics contract manufacturer, where workers’ conditions have **come under** intense **scrutiny**. The FLA inspection came at the prompting of Apple, the first technology company to join it. The FLA aims to end sweatshop conditions in factories. The continuing reports of deaths and distress at Foxconn have created a PR problem for Apple, which is seen as the principal user of the company’s facilities. So far Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft and Dell, which also use Foxconn for assembly work, have not commented on their use of **its** factories. None is presently a member of the FLA, whose membership is principally made up of clothing companies with suppliers in the Far East.

Tim Cook, Apple’s Chief Executive, says that the company takes working conditions very seriously and that every worker has the right to a fair and safe work environment. Foxconn, which has its headquarters in Taiwan, employs about 1.2 million workers at a handful of plants in China, which are run with almost military discipline. Staff work for six or seven days a week and for up to 14 hours a day. The workers assemble iPhones and iPads for Apple, Xbox 360 video game consoles for Microsoft, and computers for Dell and Hewlett-Packard. Foxconn is one of China’s largest single private employers. Foxconn’s staff now receive 1,800-2,500 yuan (\$285-395) a month after the pay rises that became effective from 1 February, the company said. “This is the way capitalism is supposed to work,” David Autor, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told The New York Times. “As nations develop, wages rise and life theoretically gets better for everyone. “But in China, for that change to be permanent, consumers have to be willing to bear the consequences. When people read about bad Chinese factories in the paper, they might have a moment of outrage. But then they go to Amazon and are as ruthless as ever about paying the lowest prices.”

Nike faced an outcry in the 1990s when independent reports revealed sweatshop conditions at a number of its suppliers – and which the company initially tried to disown, saying conditions were the companies’ responsibility. Continued protests changed its mind. In 2010, a spate of suicides at an enormous Foxconn complex in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen drew attention to the stress many young workers were under. The company denied allegations that it ran excessively fast assembly lines and demanded too much overtime, but it soon announced two pay rises that more than doubled basic salaries to up to 2,000 yuan a month. In February, dozens of workers assembling video game consoles climbed to a Foxconn factory dormitory roof in the central Chinese city of Wuhan and some threatened to jump to their deaths amid a dispute over job transfers. The New York Times reported that workers welcomed the pay rises and overtime limits, though some were unsure they would cause much real change. “When I was in Foxconn, there were rumours about pay raises every now and then, but I’ve never seen that day happen until I left,” said Gan Lunqun, 23, a former Foxconn worker. “This time it sounds more credible.” Foxconn has also announced plans to invest millions in robots and to automate aspects of production.

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Questions 11-15. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Q11. The text is about ...

- A) the FLA's campaign against Nike.
- B) problems related to sweated labour.
- C) assembly of iPhones and iPads for Apple.
- D) rivalry between Apple and Microsoft in China.

Q12. "Nike moment" refers to ...

- A) a company's efforts to gain publicity.
- B) a company's earning a bad reputation.
- C) the monitoring of a company by the FLA.
- D) media coverage of a company's success.

Q13. The phrase "come under scrutiny" in Paragraph 3 (in bold) is closest in the meaning to being ...

- A) examined.
- B) improved.
- C) downgraded.
- D) reconsidered.

Q14. The word "its" in Paragraph 4 (in bold) refers to ...factories.

- A) Dell's
- B) Microsoft's
- C) Foxconn's
- D) Hewlett-Packard's

Q15. Apple's management invited the FLA inspection ...

- A) to stop Foxconn's operations in China.
- B) to restore the company's positive image.
- C) to comment on Foxconn's use of technology.
- D) to facilitate Foxconn's membership in the FLA.

For questions 16-20, complete the sentences. Match a sentence ending (A-F) to the beginning of the sentence. Note: There is one extra ending which you do not need to use.

Q16. Tim Cook is concerned about the situation in Foxconn because ...

Q17. David Autor is skeptical about positive changes in people's lives in developing countries because ...

Q18. There were public protests against Nike because ...

Q19. The employees in Wuhan were determined to commit suicide because ...

Q20. Gan Lunqun has doubts about increases in wages because ...

Sentence endings:

- A) they were given a month's notice.
- B) he never witnesses a case like this.
- C) he thinks that customers are unwilling to bear the cost.
- D) they did not want to be moved to another place of work.
- E) its partners made their employees work hard in bad conditions.
- F) his company claims to recognise social responsibility to its employees.

PART 3

Questions 21-30 are based on the following text.

The Borneo Hills diet

Instead of catching insects, a few carnivorous plants have resorted to hunting a rather more unusual prey.

HIGH in the misty mountains of Borneo, death awaits the unsuspecting wanderer. This is the lair of the most awesome of the pitcher plants, with fearsome traps and a reputation to match. The pitcher plants of south-east Asia are famed for their carnivorous habits. These merciless killers lure insects to the top of their traps with sweet nectar, where many lose their grip on the ultra-slippery rim and fall into the fluid-filled trap. As the victims desperately try to climb out, they discover too late that this is no ordinary fluid – it is filled with invisible stretchy fibres, and the more an insect struggles, the more entangled it becomes.

Sooner or later the trapped animals drown, and digestive enzymes in the fluid accelerate the breakdown of their rotting corpses. Only then does the plant get its reward: nitrogen, a key nutrient that is in short supply in the places where these killers lurk. Small insects, particularly ants, are the usual prey of the 120 or so species of *Nepenthes* plants. But the island of Borneo is home to several spectacular species with unusually shaped giant pitchers. The largest, *Nepenthes rajah*, has jug-like pitchers so big they can hold several litres of fluid, and its appetite is legendary. In the century-and-a-half since its discovery, there have been sporadic reports of it catching rats. So has the “king” of carnivorous plants really evolved to catch small mammals?

After staking out the giant pitchers and mounting 24-hour surveillance, ecologists have discovered that the truth is even stranger than this. It turns out that *N. rajah* and at least three other pitcher plants in Borneo have indeed evolved to lure small mammals into their traps – but not to kill them...

One of the first to suspect that some pitcher plants do things differently was Charles Clarke of Monash University Malaysia. During an expedition to Mount Pagon in north-west Borneo in the 1990s, he took a close look at one of the weird giant pitcher plants, called *N. lowii*. He noticed that its pitchers lack the slippery rim and smooth inner walls that help trap insects.

N. lowii is odd in other ways too: the rim is unusually narrow and the mouth unusually broad, while the leafy lid that normally keeps out rain is angled up and away from the opening. And while other pitchers secrete nectar from glands around the rim, this plant oozed much larger quantities of thicker, buttery nectar from the underside of its lid. Finally, the whole structure – both the pitcher and the tendril it dangles from – is reinforced with woody lignin.

All this suggests that this plant has evolved to attract something larger and heavier than insects to its pitchers. “Growing pitchers is costly for a plant, so if the pitcher is much bigger than required you have to ask why,” says Jonathan Moran of Royal Roads University in Canada.

Could its prey be a nectar-sipping bird? Or a sweet-toothed mammal? In 2008, Clarke, Moran and colleagues found the answer in the cloud forest of Gunung Mulu in another part of Borneo. Keeping watch on *N. lowii* pitchers they found only one vertebrate visited them: the mountain tree shrew, *Tupaia montana*.

Intrigued, Ulrike Bauer, a member of the team from the University of Cambridge, set up cameras. Her footage revealed how tree shrews leap onto the pitcher’s narrow rim and grip it with their hind feet before stretching up, across the yawning chasm to reach the nectar oozing from the lid. With a few wipes of a muscular tongue, the lids are clean and the tree shrews scamper off unharmed. It is all over in seconds.

So *N. lowii* does not prey on shrews. But it does not go unrewarded: the footage revealed that the tree shrews sometimes pooped in the pitcher. Clarke had noted on his earlier expedition that the pitchers contained few

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insects but a lot of droppings. The video evidence suggested that this is no accident: *N. lowii* not only looks like a toilet – it is a toilet for tree shrews.

“The orientation of the lid forces the tree shrew to position its rear end over the pitcher’s mouth while feeding,” says Moran. “That increases the chances of faeces being captured if the animal defecates while it’s on the pitcher.” It also means that any droppings left sticking to the walls of the pitcher are flushed to the bottom when it rains. With tree shrews weighing around 150 grams, this also explains why the pitchers are more robust than those of insect catchers. “If they weren’t reinforced they’d probably snap off,” says Moran.

To the ecologists it seemed they had discovered an unusual and mutually beneficial relationship between a plant and a vertebrate. The pitcher plants provide tree shrews with a meal rich in carbohydrates in exchange for the occasional nitrogen-rich dropping. The clinching evidence came from an analysis of the source of the nitrogen in the plants. It showed that between 60 and 100 per cent of it came from shrew droppings.

Questions 21-25. Do the following statements agree with the information in the text? Choose:

- A) T (True)** **if the statement agrees with the information in the text.**
B) F (False) **if the statement contradicts the information in the text.**
C) NI (No Information) **if there is no information on this.**

Q21. Pitcher plants contain liquid which helps them trap their victims.

- A) True** **B) False** **C) No Information**

Q22. *Nepenthes rajah* is unusual because it preys only on mammals.

- A) True** **B) False** **C) No Information**

Q23. The function of the leafy lid in *N. lowii* is to produce sticky substance.

- A) True** **B) False** **C) No Information**

Q24. Clarke, Moran and their colleagues discovered that Gunung Mulu is the only habitat of *Tupaia montana*.

- A) True** **B) False** **C) No Information**

Q25. Shrew excrements serve as the major source of nitrogen for pitcher plants.

- A) True** **B) False** **C) No Information**

Questions 26-30. Match the following statements (26-30) with the names of the scientists (A-C).

Note: you can use any name more than once.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Charles Clarke | B) Jonathan Moran | C) Ulrike Bauer |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|

Q26. This scientist clarified why some pitchers are steadier and more powerful than others.

Q27. This scientist hypothesized that there should be purpose for developing large pitchers.

Q28. This scientist used modern technology to find out the truth about the strange pitcher plants.

Q29. This scientist was the first to find out that the structure of *N. lowii* was dissimilar to other pitcher plants.

Q30. This scientist’s previous research helped to explain the origin of some pitchers’ content.

SUB-TEST: LEXICAL & GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

The Lexical & Grammar Competence Paper consists of **THREE** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-10

Part 2: Questions 11-20

Part 3: Questions 21-30

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

*You are advised to spend no more than **45 minutes** on this paper.*

PART 1

For Questions 1-10, read the text below and choose which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

(Q1) the Middle Ages the (Q2) majority of European cities had walls around them. They (Q3) to defend the city, but they also kept out undesirable people, like those with contagious (Q4) Most of London's gates had been (Q5) by the end of the eighteenth century. However, by a (Q6) of luck, the last of them was preserved. This gate is, in (Q7) fact, not called a gate at all; its name is Temple Bar, and it marked the (Q8) between the old City of London and Westminster. However, as the (Q9) of traffic through London increased. Temple Bar became an obstacle to its free flow. In 1878 it was decided to take it down, so its stones were numbered, dismantled and put in (Q10). In the 1970s the Temple Bar Trust was set up with the intention of returning the gate to the City of London. Today, Temple Bar stands next to St Paul's Cathedral.

Q1.	A)	Since	B)	In	C)	At	D)	On
Q2.	A)	huge	B)	vast	C)	large	D)	immense
Q3.	A)	supposed	B)	served	C)	expected	D)	meant
Q4.	A)	injuries	B)	symptoms	C)	wounds	D)	diseases
Q5.	A)	devoted	B)	demolished	C)	deleted	D)	decreased
Q6.	A)	stroke	B)	wave	C)	hit	D)	blow
Q7.	A)	real	B)	current	C)	actual	D)	definite
Q8.	A)	division	B)	part	C)	line	D)	boundary
Q9.	A)	bulk	B)	quantity	C)	amount	D)	number
Q10.	A)	storage	B)	store	C)	storeroom	D)	stock

PART 2

In the following text, each sentence (11-20) has three underlined words or phrases marked A, B, or C. Find the word or the phrase which has a mistake and must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If there is no mistake in the sentence, choose D (no mistake).

E.g: A	According to <u>me</u> (A), she <u>mustn't</u> (B) leave <u>the</u> (C) company.	D – no mistake
Q11.	The computer is <u>basic</u> (A) a device for ingesting, judging, <u>and</u> (B) otherwise processing or usefully <u>modifying</u> (C) knowledge.	D – no mistake
Q12.	It enlarges brainpower in <u>the</u> (A) same way that <u>another</u> (B) man-made machines <u>enlarge</u> (C) muscle power.	D – no mistake
Q13.	<u>Like</u> (A) man, the computer expresses knowledge <u>in</u> (B) terms of symbols; man's symbols are letters and numbers and <u>such</u> (C) on.	D – no mistake
Q14.	<u>Although</u> (A) man must usually instruct or program the machine minutely, its chief present advantage is <u>that</u> (B) it can manipulate symbols a million <u>times</u> (C) faster than a man with pencil and paper.	D – no mistake
Q15.	An expert has remarked that <u>the</u> (A) difference between doing a calculation <u>by</u> (B) hand and by computer is the <u>different</u> (C) between having one dollar and having a million.	D – no mistake
Q16.	Sometimes the <u>difference</u> (A) is infinite; only a computer can calculate <u>swiftly</u> (B) enough to analyze the data <u>from</u> (C) a satellite.	D – no mistake
Q17.	<u>Since</u> (A) several years, man has been working <u>on</u> (B) computers in order <u>to increase</u> (C) their storage capacity.	D – no mistake
Q18.	Computers may give rise <u>to</u> (A) wars between nations <u>by</u> enabling them <u>controlling</u> (C) the flight of a missile from a distance.	D – no mistake
Q19.	<u>The</u> (A) way the computer <u>expresses</u> (B) knowledge is similar <u>to</u> (C) man's.	D – no mistake
Q20.	Whereas <u>some</u> (A) capacities of the computer <u>is</u> (B) comparable with man's there are certain situations <u>which</u> (C) only a computer can handle.	D – no mistake

PART 3

In the following text, fill in the gaps (21-30) with an appropriate word from the list (A-L).

Note: there are two extra words that you do not need to use.

List of words:

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| A) made | B) imagine | C) perform | D) dreamt |
| E) the | F) list | G) artificial | H) but |
| I) an | J) from | K) soften | L) so |

Over 200 years ago, ... (Q21) ... British chemist Joseph Priestley received an intriguing bouncy ball ... (Q22) ... an American friend. It was ... (Q23) ... of a material he had not seen before. Priestley noticed that it could rub away pencil marks, and ... (Q24) ... he named the material rubber. Not only has the name stuck, ... (Q25) ... since then rubber has become so important to modern society that it is hard to ... (Q26) ... life without it. The flexibility, elasticity, and durability of natural and synthetic rubbers have made them the choice materials for products that cushion shocks, ... (Q27) ... blows, dampen vibrations, transmit power, and ... (Q28) ... in many other ways. Tires, automotive components, electrical insulation, conveyor belts, theatre seats, building materials, footwear, elastic bands, tennis balls, surgical gloves, ... (Q29) ... hearts, and refrigerator linings - these are only a sampling of the huge and growing ... (Q30) ... of products that are completely or partly made of rubber.

SUB-TEST: WRITING

The Writing Paper consists of **TWO** questions:

Question 1 carries **TEN** marks.

Question 2 carries **TWENTY** marks.

*You are advised to spend no more than **1 hour** on this paper.*

PART 1

You work for an international company. You have seen an advertisement for a training course which will be useful for your job.

Write a letter to your manager. In your letter

- describe the training course you want to do
- explain what the company could do to help you
- say how the course will be useful for your job

DO NOT write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear Sir or Madam,

Write your letter in an appropriate style in **130-150** words on your answer sheet

You can use this page for any rough work.

PART 2

Some people say that it is possible to tell a lot about a person's culture and character from their choice of clothes.

Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write your essay in an appropriate style in **230-250** words on your answer sheet

You can use this page for any rough work.

KEYS

LISTENING	READING	LEXICAL & GRAMMAR COMPETENCE
Q1. C	Q1. A	Q1. B
Q2. B	Q2. B	Q2. B
Q3. B	Q3. D	Q3. B
Q4. A	Q4. A	Q4. D
Q5. C	Q5. B	Q5. B
Q6. B	Q6. C	Q6. A
Q7. A	Q7. A	Q7. C
Q8. B	Q8. B	Q8. D
Q9. B	Q9. C	Q9. C
Q10. A	Q10. D	Q10. A
Q11. C	Q11. B	Q11. A
Q12. A	Q12. B	Q12. B
Q13. B	Q13. A	Q13. C
Q14. A	Q14. C	Q14. D
Q15. B	Q15. B	Q15. C
Q16. C	Q16. F	Q16. D
Q17. A	Q17. C	Q17. A
Q18. C	Q18. E	Q18. C
Q19. C	Q19. D	Q19. D
Q20. B	Q20. B	Q20. B
Q21. A	Q21. A	Q21. E
Q22. B	Q22. B	Q22. J
Q23. B	Q23. B	Q23. A
Q24. C	Q24. C	Q24. L
Q25. B	Q25. A	Q25. H
Q26. A	Q26. B	Q26. B
Q27. C	Q27. B	Q27. K
Q28. C	Q28. C	Q28. C
Q29. A	Q29. A	Q29. G
Q30. B	Q30. A	Q30. F