

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE THE ANSWERS TO ALL OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM IN THE ATTACHED ANSWER GRID. PUT A CROSS IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX. CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

PART ONE – LINGUISTIC PART

1. Choose a pair which represents a more general and a more specific meaning than the noun *CUPBOARD*, in the given order (more general : more specific) [1 point]

A/ furnishings : carpet

B/ board : wardrobe

C/ equipment : tool

D/ furniture : cabinet

2. Choose a pair of *ANTONYMS* and *SYNONYMS*, in this order (antonyms : synonyms) [1 point]:

A/ conceal : hide wild : tame

B/ mean : stingy watch : see

C/ lead : follow rare : uncommon

D/ cautious : reckless tiny : giant

3. Which word does not contain the reduced vowel /ə/ [1 point]:

A/ conference **B/ cooking** C/ success D/ magician

4. Which word does not rhyme with the others? [1 point]:

A/ might B/ tight C/ kite **D/ wait**

5. Which word is stressed on the 2nd syllable? [1 point]:

A/ around B/ youngster C/ satisfaction D/ president

6. Choose the best paraphrase for the sentence [1 point]:

Without her encouragement, we would have given up.

A/ Even though we had her backing, we did not withdraw.

B/ But for her reassurance, we would not quit.

C/ If it had not been for her encouragement, we would have quitted.

D/ If she would not encourage us, we would have given up.

7. Choose the word or phrase which best fits in the gap [1 point]:

He gave me information I needed.

- A/ all the B/ each of the C/ every D/ none

8. Choose the linking word or phrase which best fits in the gap [1 point]:

..... the rain had finally stopped, the sky was black and the air had turned much colder.

- A/ Although B/ Despite C/ In spite of D/ Unless

9. Choose the correct passive pattern. [1 point]

A/ The children enjoy to be taken to the zoo.

B/ The children enjoy being taking to the zoo.

C/ The children enjoy being taken to the zoo.

D/ The children enjoy taking to the zoo.

10. In the sentence *I am seeing him this afternoon*, the word this is [1 point]

A/ an indefinite pronoun

B/ a personal pronoun

C/ a possessive pronoun

D/ a demonstrative pronoun

PART TWO – GRAMMAR

Choose the answer which best fits the sentence.

11. It sounds ___ the situation is unlikely to improve.

A. how

B. as if

C. as

D. so that

12. ___ you hurry, you won't catch the bus.

A. As

B. Although

C. Except

D. Unless

13. He couldn't make the radio ___ .

A. to work

B. working

C. work

D. worked

14. I'm ___ worried about Jane; she always seems to be tired.

A. as

B. so

C. such

D. too

15. I ___ be delighted to show you round the factory.

A. would

B. ought to

C. might

D. intend to

16. They promised to write ___ we never heard from them again.

A. but

B. except

C. although

D. because

17. We are moving out soon because our house is going to be knocked ___ when the new road is built.

- A. off B. out **C. down** D. away

18. Her husband won't ___ her drive his big car.

- A. allow **B. let** C. leave D. permit

19. If you ___ to London tomorrow, you should not forget to inform Dr Martin.

- A. were going **B. are going** C. will go D. had been going

20. It's time we ___ away with our old-fashioned prisons.

- A. did** B. do C. have done D. shall do

21. You can't miss my house: it's ___ the fire station.

- A. against **B. opposite** C. across D. aside

22. I'm going to ___ my dress dry-cleaned.

- A. make **B. have** C. send D. take

23. I ___ do that, if I were you.

- A. won't **B. wouldn't** C. shan't D. don't

24. He went to bed ___ very ill.

- A. felt **B. feeling** C. feels D. having felt

25. 'You can't have this football back ___ you promise not to kick it at my cat again,' the old lady said firmly.

- A. until** B. when C. while D. though

PART THREE – READING COMPREHENSION

You are going to read a magazine article about sand. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. For the gaps 1-7 choose the sentence A, B, C or D which fits best.

Sentences appear in the options more than once. Each correct option can be used just ONCE. Among the options offered, there is ONE sentence that is NOT used.

Sands of time

Sand: as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our eyes on a windy beach, and praise when it is made into sand castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of sea life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.

Sand covers not just seashores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. (26) _____ And it is a major element in manufactured products too – concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.

(27) _____ Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. In fact, according to the most generally accepted scheme of measurement, grains can be called sand if their diameter is greater than 0.06 of a millimetre and less than 0.6 of a millimetre.

Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny stones or porous grains through which water can pass. (28) _____ They have come from the breaking down of rocks, or from the dead bodies of sea creatures, which collect on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.

(29) _____ If it is a dazzling white, its grains may come from nearby coral, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum, like the white sand of New Mexico. On Pacific Islands, jet black sands form from volcanic minerals. Other black beaches are magnetic and are mined for iron ore.

(30) _____ It washes rock into streams and rivers and down to the sea, leaving behind softer materials. By the time it reaches the sea, the hardest rocks remain but everything else has been broken into tiny particles of 0.02 millimetre diameter or less. The largest pieces fall to the bottom quickly, while smaller particles float and settle only slowly in deeper water, which is why the sandy beach on the shoreline so often turns to mud further out.

(31) _____ If the individual fragments still have sharp edges, you can be sure they were formed fairly recently. This is the case on the island of Kamoama in Hawaii, where a beach was created after a volcanic eruption in 1990. Molten lava spilled into the sea and exploded into glassy droplets.

It seems that when the poet William Blake saw infinity in a grain of sand he was not far wrong. Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient which has many uses.

(32) _____ Sand cushions our land from the force of the sea, and geologists say it often does a better job protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.

- (26) A What exactly is sand?
B **It is one of the most common substances on earth.**
C In addition, it has one vital function which you might never even notice.
D Colour is another clue to the origins of sand.
- (27) A **What exactly is sand?**
B It can be difficult to date the sand on a beach accurately but it is possible to get a general idea of whether or not the sand is 'young' or 'old'.
C These may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges rough or smooth.
D In addition, it has one vital function which you might never even notice.
- (28) A Rain is an important force in the creation of beaches.
B **These may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges rough or smooth.**
C In the great slow cycle of the earth, sand that was once rock can turn to rock again.
D It is one of the most common substances on earth
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You are going to read an article about a photographer. For questions 8 – 15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

BIOLOGICALLY CORRECT

MY LOVE OF NATURE goes right back to my childhood, to the times when I stayed on my grandparents’ farm in Suffolk. My father was in the armed forces, so we were always moving and didn’t have a home base for any length of time, but I loved going there. I think it was my grandmother who encouraged me more than anyone: she taught me the names of wildflowers and got me interested in looking at the countryside, so it seemed obvious to go on to do Zoology at university.

I didn’t get my first camera until after I’d graduated, when I was due to go diving in Norway and needed a method of recording the sea creatures I would find there. My father didn’t know anything about photography, but he bought me an Exakta, which was really quite a good camera for the time, and I went off to take my first pictures of sea anemones and starfish. I became keen very quickly, and learned how to develop and print; obviously I didn’t have much money in those days, so I did more black-and-white photography than colour, but it was all still using the camera very much as a tool to record what I found both by diving and on the shore. I had no ambition at all to be a photographer then, or even for some years afterwards.

Unlike many of the wildlife photographers of the time, I trained as a scientist and therefore my way of expressing myself is very different. I’ve tried from the beginning to produce pictures which are always biologically correct. There are people who will alter things deliberately: you don’t pick up sea creatures from the middle of the shore and take them down to attractive pools at the bottom of the shore without knowing you’re doing it. In so doing you’re actually falsifying the sort of seaweeds they live on and so on, which may seem unimportant **but it is actually changing the natural surroundings to make them prettier.** Unfortunately, many of the people who select pictures are looking for attractive images and at the end of the day, whether it’s truthful or not doesn’t really matter to them.

It’s important to think about the animal first, and there are many occasions when I’ve not taken a picture because it would have been too disturbing. Nothing is so important that you have to get that shot; of course, there are cases when it would be very sad if you didn’t, but it’s not the end of the world. There can be a lot of ignorance in people’s behaviour towards

wild animals and it's a problem that more and more people are going to wild places: while some animals may get used to cars, they won't get used to people suddenly rushing up to them. The sheer pressure of people coupled with the fact that there are increasingly few places where no-one else has photographed, means that over the years, life has become much more difficult for the professional wildlife photographer.

Nevertheless, wildlife photographs play a very important part in educating people about what is out there and what needs conserving. Although photography can be an enjoyable pastime, as it is to many people, it is also something that plays a very important part in educating young and old alike. Of the qualities it takes to make a good wildlife photographer, patience is perhaps the most obvious – you just have to be prepared to sit it out. I'm actually more patient now because I write more than ever before, and as long as I've got a bit of paper and a pencil, I don't feel I'm wasting my time. And because I photograph such a wide range of things, even if the main target doesn't appear I can probably find something else to concentrate on instead.

33 Heather Angel decided to go to university and study Zoology because

- A She wanted to improve her life in the countryside.
- B She was persuaded to do so by her grandmother.
- C She was keen on the natural world.**
- D She wanted to stop moving around all the time.

34 Why did she get her first camera?

- A She needed to be able to look back at what she had seen.**
- B She wanted to find out if she enjoyed photography.
- C Her father thought it was a good idea for her to have one.
- D She wanted to learn how to use one and develop her own prints.

35 How is she different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?

- A She tries to make her photographs as attractive as possible.
- B She takes photographs which record accurate natural conditions.**
- C She likes to photograph plants as well as wildlife.
- D She knows the best places to find wildlife

36 What does 'them' refer to in the sentence *but it is actually changing the natural surroundings to make them prettier?*

- A sea creatures
- B attractive pools
- C seaweeds
- D natural surroundings**

37 Heather Angel now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because

- A there are fewer of them.
- B they have become more nervous of people.
- C it is harder to find suitable places.**
- D they have become frightened of cars.

38 Wildlife photography is important because it can make people realise that

- A photography is an enjoyable hobby.
- B we learn little about wildlife at school.
- C it is worthwhile visiting the countryside.
- D it is important to look after wild animals.**

39 Why is she more patient now?

A She does other things while waiting.

B She has got used to waiting.

C She can concentrate better than she used to.

D She knows the result will be worth it

40 Which of the following describes Heather Angel?

A proud

B sensitive

C aggressive

D disappointed