Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

76- When you go to university or college you may be surprised by the amount ---------- to do.
1) to read and expect it 2) of reading you are expected
3) you expect to read it and 4) in reading when you expect

77- In the past two decades, libraries ---------- the difficult task of making faithful digital copies of the books, images and recordings that keep the intellectual effort of humankind.
1) began 2) would begin 3) were begun 4) have begun

78- Dolphins lack vocal cords but they have a large, oil-filled organ called the "melon", ---------- they can produce a variety of sounds.
1) that 2) which 3) with which 4) that by it

79- Modern motorcycles are lighter, faster, ---------- than motorcycles of thirty years ago.
1) more efficient 2) or as efficient 3) and efficient 4) and more efficient

80- If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ---------- how to prevent it happening again.
1) keep on 2) figure out 3) care for 4) take part in

81- ---------- a topic you are reading about in a second language makes it easier to guess the meaning of new vocabulary.
1) Ability of 2) Diversity in
3) Familiarity with 4) Uncertainty about

82- It is unbelievable that we human beings do not seem to attach as much importance as we should to the ---------- effect our activities have on the ozone layer.
1) natural 2) invisible 3) unique 4) harmful

83- Parent Network believes that parenting can be learned, and that improved communication can do ---------- for family happiness.
1) gifts 2) wonders 3) treasures 4) functions

84- I am happy to be in an international conference among a group of ---------- professors in my field from all over the world.
1) distinguished 2) reflected 3) identified 4) magnified

85- We sometimes wrongly ---------- brief people as less capable than those who talk a lot.
1) remind 2) respect 3) regard 4) compare

86- Studies have shown that people who include ---------- amounts of fruits and vegetables in their daily diets have lower rates of cancers.
1) available 2) different 3) generous 4) intermediate

87- Science advances by ---------- old theories with new ones that make better predictions.
1) replacing 2) informing 3) recommending 4) surrounding

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Ecology is the science of how living creatures and plants (88) ---------- together and depend on each other and (89) ---------- the local environment. Where an environment is untouched, the ecology of an area is in balance, but if a creature (a plant or animal)

is destroyed or a non-native species (90) ----------, then the ecology of the area will be (91) ---------- —in other words, the balance of nature will be disturbed. Man is a part of the environment and has done more to upset the ecology during his short span on earth (92) ----------. He has done this by his ignorance, his greed, his thoughtlessness and his wanton wastefulness.

88- 1) add 2) exist 3) compile 4) influence
89- 1) in 2) for 3) into 4) on
90- 1) risen 2) joined 3) left 4) introduced
91- 1) upset 2) lain 3) held 4) fought
92- 1) lives any creature 2) than any other living creature
3) and any other creature living 4) as any other creature that lives does

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

We hear about stress all the time. It's on the news, in the newspapers, people talk about it and often when we ask someone how they are, their answer is, 'Oh, I'm just so stressed!' We see it manifesting in people and ourselves in many different ways. Some people get nervous and lose their sense of humor, some withdraw or become irritable, others feel tired and helpless.

Stress is the body's response to what is happening in our lives and can take many forms. Some stressful situations in our lives are sudden and difficult, others life changing, but most are just part of our everyday life. With everyday stress, we deal with it along the way and it doesn't necessarily negatively affect our wellbeing. But it is when the demands or pressures of our days exceed our ability to cope that we find ourselves out of balance. That's why we need to take this seriously; if we realize that the pressures of our lives are greater than our capacity to cope, then we need to take responsibility to make the changes in our lives to protect our wellbeing.

93- What is the purpose of the last sentence in paragraph 1?
1) To correct a wrong belief
2) To support an earlier statement
3) To show what causes people to get stressed out
4) To emphasize that stress does not have one definition only

94- The word "others" in paragraph 2 refers to ----------.
1) lives 2) forms 3) people 4) situations

95- The word "exceed" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ----------.
1) go beyond 2) develop 3) fill in 4) force

96- The passage implies that people who suffer from stress ----------.
1) are to be avoided 2) should see a doctor
3) can take positive steps to control it 4) are socially irresponsible people

PASSAGE 2:

With age come changes in the structure and quality of our sleep. After about age 60, we have less deep (slow-wave) sleep and more rapid sleep cycles; we awaken more often, and we sleep an average of two hours less at night than we did as young adults. It was once thought that older people didn't need as much sleep as younger ones, but experts now agree that's not the case. Regardless of age, we typically need seven-and-a-half to eight hours of sleep to function at our best. So if you're not getting enough sleep at night, what about daytime naps? Or does napping disrupt the sleep cycle, ultimately yielding less sleep and more daytime drowsiness?

These questions were addressed by researchers in a study conducted in 2011. The authors concluded that napping not only increases older individuals' total sleep time—without producing daytime drowsiness—but also provides measurable cognitive benefits. This small but well-designed study involved 22 healthy women and men ages 50 to 83 who agreed to be evaluated in a sleep laboratory. During a one- or two-week preliminary period, participants kept sleep logs at home and wore monitors to track their nighttime movements. They were then brought into the sleep laboratory for three nights and two days and given a thorough sleep evaluation (using polysomnography and other techniques) and a battery of cognitive tests. After this initial laboratory session, participants started a month-long daily napping routine at home: half took short (45-minute) naps, and half took longer (two-hour) naps. After the second and fourth weeks, all returned to the lab for repeat assessments.

97- The study mentioned in paragraph 2 was primarily carried out to determine ----------.

1) the effect of napping on people's overall sleep pattern
2) the difference in men's and women's need for daily naps
3) if age had any effect on people's need for afternoon naps
4) young and old people's general attitude towards daily naps

98- Which of the following statements about the time length people need to sleep every day is supported by the passage?

1) It is disturbed by the amount of time people nap during the day.
2) It varies from person to person, depending on their health.
3) It is longer in young people than in old ones.
4) It is independent of people's age.

99- The people who took part in the study reported --------.

1) included more men than women
2) knew that they were part of the study
3) were used to napping on a daily basis
4) had problems with thinking and concentration

100- There is enough information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

1) What made the 22 participants decide to be part of the study?
2) Why do people experience changes in the structure and quality of their sleep as they age?
3) Why is it argued that people in general need seven-and-a-half to eight hours of sleep per day?
4) What are some of the cognitive benefits old people get if they manage to take naps during the day?