

**SECTION I: LISTENING**

**PART 1:** You are going to hear a new student, Stefan, talking to an assistant, Anna, at the Student Union about his membership. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 10.

**Question 1:** Stefan's degree programme is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a course for international students                      B. a short course  
C. undergraduate    D. postgraduate

**Question 2:** He is studying \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Marine Construction    B. Natural Science  
C. Road Construction    D. Advanced Engineering

**Question 3:** One of his leisure activities is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. playing football    B. watching films                      C. joining a club                      D. playing computer games

**Question 4:** Stefan's native language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Italian                      B. Spanish    C. French    D. German

**Question 5:** At present, he is living in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a flat                      B. a house    C. Hall    D. a bed-sit

**Question 6:** The students who want to contact Stephan can call him through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his own phone number    B. his Department's phone number  
C. the Union's phone number    D. his Hall's phone number

**Question 7:** According to Anna, students can use the photocopier \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the afternoon    B. after 1 pm    C. in the evening    D. before 1 pm

**Question 8:** Events are usually organised \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the Round Theatre    B. in the hall  
C. in the Conference Centre    D. in the Union building

**Question 9:** The Union officer who is responsible for van hire is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Transport Security    B. the Transport Student

C. the Transport Secretary

D. the Transport Chairman

**Question 10:** Union members will be able to get a discount on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. newspapers

B. clothes

C. books

D. music

**PART 2:** *You will hear part of an interview with a student called Ben Broadley, who is talking about his idea for creating more open spaces for people to use in cities. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 11 to 16.*

**Question 11:** Ben's research project on local parks focused on\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who makes use of them nowadays

B. how much they have changed

C. how they have developed

D. why they were created

**Question 12:** What does Ben tell us about UK city parks in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

A. houses were often built on them

B. they grew very fast

C. no new ones were created

D. there was less need for them

**Question 13:** Ben was surprised to discover that in the UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> century\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only richer people can afford to have gardens

B. fewer homes with gardens are being built

C. people prefer to live in apartment blocks

D. More and more people use the underground railway to work

**Question 14:** The aim of Ben's 'garden-sharing' scheme is to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ensure younger families have the biggest gardens

B. help younger families financially so that they can have gardens

C. force owners of large gardens to let other people use them

D. make better use of private gardens

**Question 15:** In order to use a garden in Ben's scheme, families have to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. help the owners to look after it

B. pay the owners for time spent in it

C. buy some equipment to use in it

D. rent someone to tidy the gardens

**Question 16:** What has surprised Ben about the scheme?

A. how many garden owners wanted to take part

B. how little damage there has been done to gardens

C. how many people in other areas have taken up the idea

D. how few problems there have been overall

## SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 32.*

**Question 17:** The soldiers walked cautiously through the \_\_\_\_\_ deserted streets.

- A. apparently                      B. obviously                      C. probably                      D. hopefully

**Question 18:** Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. getting up                      B. getting on                      C. getting in                      D. getting at

**Question 19:** \_\_\_\_\_ that we went swimming.

- A. Being a hot day                      B. Due to a hot day  
C. It was a hot day                      D. So hot was the day

**Question 20:** Less moderate members of Congress are insisting that changes in the social security system \_\_\_\_\_ made.

- A. will be                      B. be                      C. must be                      D. are

**Question 21:** There are very large rooms with \_\_\_\_\_ in this house.

- A. beautiful decorated walls                      B. beautifully decorated walls  
C. beautiful wall decorating                      D. beautiful decorating walls.

**Question 22:** \_\_\_\_\_ warfare duties primarily to males was imperative when combat was hand-to-hand.

- A. Assigning                      B. Assigned  
C. They who assigned                      D. That they were assigning

**Question 23:** I believe that judges should be independent \_\_\_\_\_ the government.

- A. to                      B. with                      C. from                      D. on

**Question 24:** General Custer was confident of victory despite being vastly \_\_\_\_\_ by the enemy.

- A. outnumbered                      B. outclassed                      C. overcome                      D. overtaken

**Question 25:** The minister refused to \_\_\_\_\_ the figures to the press.

- A. leak                      B. release                      C. show                      D. add

**Question 26:** They changed their plan at the last moment. Otherwise, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the plane crash.

- A. would be killed                      B. had been killed  
C. were                      D. would have been killed

**Question 27:** Only because she had to support her family \_\_\_\_\_ to leave school.

- A. that Alice decides                      B. did Alice decide

C. does Alice decide

D. Alice decided

**Question 28:** All but two of the injured were \_\_\_\_\_ from hospital within twenty- four hours.

A. discharged

B. released

C. sent

D. allowed

**Question 29:** He was awarded a medal in \_\_\_\_\_ of his services to the Queen.

A. view

B. recognition

C. regard

D. light

**Question 30:** It's amazing how Jenny acts as though she and Darren \_\_\_\_\_ serious problems at the moment.

A. are not having

B. hadn't had

C. haven't had

D. weren't having

**Question 31:** Steve \_\_\_\_\_ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.

A. threw away

B. threw off

C. threw out

D. threw in

**Question 32:** Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the \_\_\_\_\_ that the matter was confidential.

A. reasons

B. excuses

C. grounds

D. foundations

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from 33 to 34.**

**Question 33:** John offers to give Mary a lift and they are talking on the street.

**John:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "

**Mary:** "OK, John. Thank you for giving me a ride home."

A. Would you like to drive home, Mary?

B. Hey Mary, throw your stuff in the back and ride up front with me.

C. Okay, let's take me home Mary.

D. Safe trip home, Mary! Catch you later.

**Question 34:** Ralph is seeing Anna off at the airport.

**Ralph:** "I hope you'll have an enjoyable trip. Make sure to bundle up. It's freezing there."

**Anna:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Thank you for talking down on me!

B. Thank you, Ralph. I'll sure do it!

C. It's too cold to wait. Thank you anyway.

D. It sounds like a great idea. I like snow.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 35 to 36.**

**Question 35:** He provides the committee with the record of his work and clears himself of the charge of **plagiarizing** from Plautus and Nevus.

- A. stealing                      B. searching                      C. copying                      D. creating

**Question 36:** When her boss broke his leg, Julie had to represent the company at the congress, and she rose to the occasion extremely well.

- A. made a bad job of it                      B. made it a success  
C. showed sympathy                      D. got up the chance

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 37 to 38.**

**Question 37:** If I say something odd, it's because I didn't sleep at all last night. When I get extremely tired, I can sometimes get a bit weird.

- A. unable to participate                      B. setting strangely or unusually  
C. being too clever                      D. unable to concentrate

**Question 38:** The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King fought to put an end to racial segregation in the United States.

- A. integration                      B. education                      C. torture                      D. separation

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions 39 to 40.**

**Question 39:** The principles used in air-conditioning are basically the same as those used by

- A    B    C

the human body to cool himself.

- D

**Question 40:** Until the invention of the telephone, skyscrapers were not considered very

- A    B    C

practically.

- D

### SECTION III: READING

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 48.**

#### CAN GIFTS BUY LOVE?

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force—both online and on foot—searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby

showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender **ambivalent** feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as “the deadweight loss of Christmas”). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only \$80 to buy themselves. This “deadweight loss” suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives—their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this overspending problem—that is, that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift-recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (that is, more expensive) gifts **convey** stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to signal their positive attitudes toward the intended recipient and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a “stronger signal” to their intended recipient. As for gift-recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

*(Source: The SAT® Copyright 2015 by the College Board)*

**Question 41.** What is the main idea discussed in the passage?

- A. Gift-giving, despite its uneconomical downsides, cultivates a positive social process.
- B. Gift-recipients are widely acknowledged as considerably experienced in gift-giving.
- C. Gifts can serve as implicit signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.
- D. Gift-giving may have certain drawbacks alongside its positive qualities.

**Question 42.** The authors most likely use the examples of gift-giving occasions in paragraph 1 to highlight the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regularity with which people shop for gifts
- B. recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts
- C. anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers
- D. number of special occasions involving gift-giving

**Question 43.** In paragraph 1, the word “*ambivalent*” most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unrealistic      B. conflicted      C. apprehensive      D. supportive

**Question 44.** The author indicates that people value gift-giving because they feel it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. functions as a form of self-expression      B. is an inexpensive way to show appreciation
- C. requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate      D. can serve to strengthen a relationship

**Question 45.** In paragraph 3, the author indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. insincere      B. unreasonable      C. incorrect      D. substantiated

**Question 46.** The word “*convey*” in paragraph 4 most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. transport      B. counteract      C. exchange      D. communicate

**Question 47.** In paragraph 4, the author refers to work by Camerer and others in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. offer an explanation      B. introduce an argument
- C. question a motive      D. support a conclusion

**Question 48.** Which of the following best characterizes the tone of the author?

- A. authoritative      B. pessimistic      C. ironic      D. informative

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 49 to 56.*

### WARWICKSHIRE – SHAKESPEARE’S ENGLAND

From Romeo and Juliet to Hamlet and Macbeth, the world-renowned Royal Shakespeare Company performs all year (49) \_\_\_\_\_ in Stratford-upon-Avon, the birthplace of our most famous literary

figure. With its rolling hills, meandering rivers and canals, picturesque Warwickshire-Shakespeare's England is the ideal place for a country escape.

The Tudor house where the great playwright grew up is a shrine for Shakespeare fans all over the world. You can wander around the rooms and (50) \_\_\_\_\_ a glimpse of the world that shaped the man. Other preserved Shakespeare family houses in Stratford-upon-Avon open to the public (51) \_\_\_\_\_ the homes of his wife, Anne Hathaway, and his mother. A stroll through the pretty town will take you to the River Avon, where you can take a relaxing boat cruise and let your mind (52) \_\_\_\_\_ the past.

Nearby, the magnificent Warwick Castle is one of the country's (53) \_\_\_\_\_ medieval fortresses. A lavish interior of state rooms and a great hall is complemented by beautifully landscaped gardens. You can climb to the top of towers and ramparts to see breathtaking views and watch birds (54) \_\_\_\_\_, jousting tournaments and fireball launching.

The market town of Warwick offers a mixture of old and new, with antique sellers, tea shops, fine dining, and literary and folk festivals. After a day's sightseeing, you could unwind (55) \_\_\_\_\_ style at the Ardencote Manor Hotel and Spa or Wroxall Abbey Hotel and Estate, once (56) \_\_\_\_\_ to Sir Christopher Wren.

- Question 49.** A. up                      B. about                      C. round                      D. down
- Question 50.** A. give                      B. put                      C. make                      D. get
- Question 51.** A. inclusive                      B. include                      C. including                      D. included
- Question 52.** A. grow into                      B. drift into                      C. grow on                      D. drift on
- Question 53.** A. better-kept                      B. best-kept                      C. better-keeping                      D. best-keeping
- Question 54.** A. of prey                      B. of predator                      C. on prey                      D. on predator
- Question 55.** A. on                      B. at                      C. for                      D. in
- Question 56.** A. house                      B. homage                      C. home                      D. housing

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 57 to 64.***

### **THE IRISH LANGUAGE TODAY**

Until about the seventeenth century, Irish was the normal everyday language of Ireland. At that time, though, the English who had colonised the country began to impose their own language and the Irish people gradually accepted this, mostly for economic reasons. All official business was conducted in English and the British economy dominated the country. This practical motivation to use English grew even stronger when people began to leave Ireland in vast numbers in the nineteenth century.



Families thought that it would be difficult to move to an English - speaking country such as America, Australia or England if they knew nothing but Irish.

Nowadays it is estimated that little more than one per cent of the population of the country use Irish as their daily first language. Even in the areas of the country which are supposed to be Irish speaking, the use of the language is decreasing. These areas, known officially as the 'Gaeltacht', are mainly in the remote far west of the country and have a total population of 83,000, of whom nearly all can speak Irish, although only about 30,000 use it as their normal language of communication. All children in Ireland have to learn Irish. Until 1973 pupils had to gain a pass in Irish if they were to be awarded their school leaving certificate. This rule was very unpopular and was dropped. Pupils still have to take Irish for these examinations but it no longer seems to matter very much if they fail.

Most children in primary schools seem to enjoy their Irish lessons but in secondary schools the situation is often different. As examination pressure mounts, pupils often find Irish to be boring and irrelevant, as compared with French or German, which can at least be useful for getting a job. The most surprising development of recent years has been the rapid rise in the number of state schools in towns that do all their main teaching in Irish. This is not a scheme imposed by the state but one that has grown up in response to the demands of parents. Some parents send their children to these schools for patriotic reasons, believing them to be a defense against the country being swamped with American and English culture. Many other parents choose these schools simply because they see them as being better than the English-language schools. They tend to be newer and to have smaller classes and better motivated teachers. One criticism made of these schools is that they could be distracting pupils from learning 'more useful' modern languages. In fact, in modern languages, as in most subjects, these schools have results which are better than the national average.

Only time will tell whether the new rise in Irish in the towns will compensate for its decline in the Irish-speaking areas of the rural west.

( Source: *How to pass FCE* by Brian Orpet)

**Question 57.** What do we learn in this passage about Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century?

- A. Many people left for America, Australia and England.
- B. English had always been the language used in business.
- C. The British began to invade the country.
- D. People spoke Irish as their everyday language.

**Question 58.** People who left Ireland thought\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they needed nothing more than Irish. B. they would find life easy in an English-speaking country.
- C. they ought to know some English. D. they should pretend not to be Irish.

**Question 59.** In the 'Gaeltacht'\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 83,000 people use Irish as their normal language of communication.
- B. almost everybody uses Irish as their first language.
- C. 30,000 people do not understand Irish.
- D. there is a fall in the number of people using Irish as their first language.

**Question 60.** Since 1973 pupils in Irish schools\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have not needed to pass Irish in order to gain their school leaving certificate.
- B. have had to drop Irish.
- C. have needed to pass Irish in order to gain their school leaving certificate.
- D. have not had to study Irish.

**Question 61.** Why are French and German often more popular than Irish in secondary schools?

- A. They ensure that pupils can find a job. B. They are not boring.
- C. They can help pupils find work. D. They ease examination pressure.

**Question 62.** The government introduced schools where teaching was done in Irish because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have better results. B. parents wanted them.
- C. pupils in towns do not learn Irish. D. the teachers are more committed

**Question 63.** Some people have criticized these Irish language schools because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they prevent pupils from learning modern languages.
- B. they have classes which are too small. C. their results are only a little better than average.
- D. they do not teach any useful subjects.

**Question 64.** Which of the following would make a suitable title for this passage?

- A. Irish - End in Sight. B. Irish - Signs of Hope in the Towns.
- C. Irish - A Dead Language. D. Irish - Increasingly Important in the Villages.

#### SECTION IV: WRITING

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions from 65 to 72.*

**Question 65.** Our computers crashed. This caused all the trouble.

- A. Our computers crashing was really annoying.

- B. That our computers crashed resulted from all the trouble.
- C. Owing to all the trouble, our computers crashed.
- D. The trouble all stemmed from our computers crashing.

**Question 66.** The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts. They were to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

- A. The committee of financial experts set up by the Prime Minister was aimed at helping him discuss and formulate new policies.
- B. A committee consisting of financial experts who were helped by the Prime Minister discussed and formulated new policies.
- C. The Prime Minister set up a committee so that he could help financial experts with new policies.
- D. The Prime Minister, who is a financial expert, set up a committee to discuss and formulate new policies.

**Question 67.** His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

- A. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.
- B. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.
- C. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution resulted in his poor academic record at high school.
- D. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution on account of his poor academic record at high school.

**Question 68.** You don't obey the regulations. You may be disqualified.

- A. As you are disqualified, you may disobey.
- B. Unless you obey the regulations, you may not be disqualified.
- C. Failure to obey the regularions may result in disqualifications.
- D. Disqualifications may lead to your disobedience of the regulations.

**Question 69.** Anna is Ken's boss. His criticism of her may have a bad effect on him

- A. Ken's criticism of Anna may be rooted in the fact that she is his boss.
- B. Ken's criticism of Anna may be put into effect because she's his boss.
- C. Ken's criticism of Anna may be a matter of concern to her now that she's his boss.
- D. Ken's criticism of Anna may rebound on him now that she's his boss.

**Question 70.** Mike was offered the job. He was unqualified to do it.

- A. Mike was offered the job regardless of his incompetence.

- B. If Mike had been offered the job, he would have been qualified to do it.
- C. Mike was offered the job by reason of being unqualified to do it.
- D. That Mike was offered the job was a compensation for his unqualified to do it.

**Question 71.** I'm sick of that programme. I've watched it too often.

- A. I'm not taken aback at that programme because I've watched it too often.
- B. I'm thrown off balance by the programme although I've watched it too often.
- C. That programme is out of bounds although I've watched it too often.
- D. I've gone off that programme because I've watched it too often.

**Question 72.** The prospects of them surviving are slim. I have my doubts.

- A. Fears are growing as to their chances of survival.
- B. There is no doubt about their survival.
- C. If they were still alive, I wouldn't think about it.
- D. I'm sure they are likely to survive.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions from 73 to 80.**

**Question 73.** I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

- A. It's my only alternative to travel by bus.
- B. Travelling by bus is my only alternative.
- C. I resort to travel by bus only when I have no alternative.
- D. I travel by bus as a last resort.

**Question 74.** Steve came across some high school friends while he was waiting outside the ice cream shop.

- A. He met some of his friends by chance while he was waiting outside the ice cream shop.
- B. While he was waiting outside the ice cream shop, some of his friends went past.
- C. He passed some of his friends while waiting outside the ice cream shop.
- D. He met some of his friends while they were outside the ice cream shop.

**Question 75.** Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.

- A. The new cinema was more expensive than we had expected.
- B. The new cinema impressed us because it was rather expensive.
- C. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it was rather expensive.
- D. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but we found it rather expensive.

**Question 76.** I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.

- A. It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.
- B. Harry's having failed his driving test is not my surprise.
- C. By having failed his driving test, Harry made no surprise.
- D. If Harry hadn't failed his driving test, I wouldn't have been surprised.

**Question 77.** It was your assistance that enabled us to get achievements.

- A. If you had assisted us, we could have got achievements.
- B. We could get achievements with a view to having your assistance.
- C. Your assistance discouraged us from getting achievements.
- D. But for your assistance, we could not have got achievements.

**Question 78.** Twenty years ago, this region produced twice as much coal as it does now.

- A. Coal production in this region has doubled in the last twenty years.
- B. More coal is produced now in this region than twenty years ago.
- C. This region has produced more coal than twenty years ago.
- D. Coal production in this region has been halved in the last twenty years.

**Question 79.** Martin missed his flight because he had not been informed of the change in flight schedule.

- A. Not having missed his flight, Martin was informed of the change in flight schedule.
- B. Martin had been informed of his flight delay, which was due to the change in flight schedule.
- C. Martin missed his flight, though he had been informed of the change in flight schedule.
- D. Not having been informed of the change in flight schedule, Martin missed his flight.

**Question 80.** Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

- A. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.
- B. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.
- C. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.
- D. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.

***THE END***