

**ENGLISH****This section contains 22 questions.**

The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

*Sentence Completions* (Questions 1-8)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. In Mexico, the East Pacific green turtle is valued not only for its meat \_\_\_\_\_ its medicinal properties.

- (1) because of
- (2) except for
- (3) in addition to
- (4) but also for

2. Scientists can only \_\_\_\_\_ as to how life first began.

- (1) integrate
- (2) speculate
- (3) eliminate
- (4) rotate

3. The CN Tower in Toronto is \_\_\_\_\_ that is visible for miles.

- (1) an exterior
- (2) an inventory
- (3) a substance
- (4) a landmark

4. In ancient Rome, a desultor was a circus entertainer who would \_\_\_\_\_ from one galloping horse to another.

- (1) leap
- (2) flare
- (3) gloat
- (4) pose

5. During World War I, mystery novelist Agatha Christie worked as a nurse, \_\_\_\_\_ the ill and injured.

- (1) preferring
- (2) declaring
- (3) admitting
- (4) tending

6. The angora goat is \_\_\_\_\_ mainly for its long, silky wool.

- (1) bred
- (2) swept
- (3) bound
- (4) shrunk

7. Sightings of the once-\_\_\_\_\_ great white shark have increased in recent years.

- (1) indignant
- (2) elusive
- (3) lucrative
- (4) subordinate

8. Large diamond \_\_\_\_\_ have been found in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of southwest Africa.

- (1) hurdles
- (2) feuds
- (3) equations
- (4) deposits

*Restatements* (Questions 9-12)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.**

9. Humans cannot live without salt.

- (1) Wherever people live, there is salt.
- (2) People need salt to survive.
- (3) People should not eat too much salt.
- (4) Some people like salt more than others.

10. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. (Margaret Wolfe Hungerford)

- (1) There are many different kinds of beauty.
- (2) Beauty is a matter of personal opinion.
- (3) True beauty is a joy to behold.
- (4) One should try to see the beauty in every person.

11. The kingdoms of England and Scotland were united in 1707 under the name Great Britain.

- (1) England and Scotland were conquered by Great Britain in 1707.
- (2) In 1707, Great Britain recognized England and Scotland.
- (3) In 1707, England and Scotland joined to form Great Britain.
- (4) Until 1707, England and Scotland were part of Great Britain.

12. With an effectiveness that pacifists only dreamed of, geopolitical events have conspired to erode the economic appeal of the arms industry.

- (1) The pacifists who hoped that the arms industry would suffer economic collapse have been disappointed by recent geopolitical events.
- (2) Geopolitical events have made the arms industry less economically attractive, to an extent that pacifists never thought possible.
- (3) The economic appeal of the arms industry is based on several geopolitical factors which pacifists, to their regret, cannot influence.
- (4) Geopolitical factors commonly affect the arms industry but, despite the hopes of pacifists, this has not caused the industry to suffer economic losses.

*Reading Comprehension*

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

*Text I (Questions 13-17)*

- (1) When chasing a bird or mouse, a cat invariably faces a number of challenges that may prevent the catch. It may have to jump over obstacles in its path, squeeze through narrow spaces and, when closing in on its prey, judge just how far away it is. The key to success lies in the cat's whiskers – of which it has quite an array. The cat usually has
- (5) eight to twelve long whiskers jutting out from the sides of its upper lip, along with short whiskers above its eyes, on its chin, and just above each of its front paws.

- At the tips of all the cat's whiskers are sensory organs called proprioceptors. These tiny receptors, which are very sensitive to pressure, allow a cat to gauge the distance and size of objects. The whiskers on a cat's face, for example, help it find its way in
- (10) restricted spaces or in darkness. Just as a person might rely on outstretched hands to grope around a pitch-black room, a cat navigates through the dark with its whiskers leading the way. Animal behaviorist John Wright explains: "Because facial whiskers generally extend outward to about the width of its body, a cat can use its whiskers to help it assess whether it's going to be able to fit into a tight space. With its whiskers
- (15) fully fanned out, the cat can measure the width of the opening." Facial whiskers play another important role. Whenever they come into contact with an object, they cause the cat to blink, thus protecting its eyes from injury.

- Whiskers are also a means of communicating with other cats and with people. When a cat is feeling angry or threatened, it pulls its whiskers back against its face;
- (20) when it is happy or calm, it pushes them forward. Cats do not appreciate people playing with – or even touching – their whiskers; it is both uncomfortable and annoying. Certainly, one should never cut a cat's whiskers – it needs them to make its way in the world.

*Questions*

**13.** An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Whiskers: How Cats Communicate  
 (2) Cat Whiskers: A Recent Study  
 (3) The Sensory Receptors on Cat Whiskers  
 (4) Why Cats Need Their Whiskers

14. Which of the following is not mentioned in the first paragraph as a place where cats have whiskers?

- (1) on their chin
- (2) on all four paws
- (3) near their upper lip
- (4) above the eyes

15. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) introduce John Wright's research on cat behavior
- (2) explain how cats use their whiskers
- (3) compare how cats and humans navigate in the dark
- (4) discuss the proprioceptors of cats

16. Which of the following words from the second paragraph is different in meaning from the others?

- (1) gauge
- (2) extend
- (3) assess
- (4) measure

17. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that a cat's whiskers would probably be pulled back against its face if it were -

- (1) climbing a tree
- (2) being chased
- (3) sleeping
- (4) eating

*Text II* (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Google is one of the world's most successful companies. Fifty percent of all Internet searches are conducted using the Google search engine, with user hours totaling nearly 13 million per month. People can conduct searches in 36 languages, retrieving information from an index of over four billion Internet pages – the largest in existence.
- (5) It is no exaggeration to call Google the beating heart of the digital age.

- Like most companies, Google has a logo – a graphic symbol that is easily identifiable to the public. It consists simply of the company name in brightly colored letters. Since 1998, however, the logo on the Google home page has periodically been replaced with decorative images, known as doodles. Each doodle relates to the date on which it appears, be it an historic occasion, the birthday of a famous person, or some current event. Some doodles are nothing more than decorated versions of the company's name. Others are more elaborate, and the user must look carefully to find the word "Google" hidden within the image. There are also animated doodles, in which a click of the cursor produces a set reaction, and interactive doodles, which enable users to play a game or produce music. Doodles are never used to express a religious or political viewpoint or to sell a product.
- (10)
- (15)

- When the first Google doodle appeared on August 30, 1998, some Google employees opposed the idea, claiming that a company's logo should be a fixed entity. Internet users, however, responded so enthusiastically that Google decided to continue doodling. Ideas come both from Google staff and from the public, with hundreds of suggestions arriving by email every day. The company also holds contests, encouraging school children, among others, to design doodles related to a particular theme. Dennis Hwang, a graphic artist who draws many of the doodles, says, "Every time you do one of these, you learn something."
- (20)

*Questions*

**18.** The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) introduce the term "digital age"
- (2) explain how to conduct a Google search
- (3) introduce the Google search engine
- (4) present the history of a leading company

**19.** It can be inferred from the text that the word "doodle" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) picture
- (2) idea
- (3) text
- (4) event

20. According to the second paragraph, which of the following would not feature in a Google doodle?

- (1) an important scientist
- (2) an advertisement for a product
- (3) election day
- (4) a sporting event

21. Which of the following is true, according to the second paragraph?

- (1) The name "Google" is never included in doodles.
- (2) Some doodles are shown for a week at a time.
- (3) Doodles appear on Google's home page.
- (4) The colors of Google's logo change every day.

22. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that Dennis Hwang -

- (1) is a school child
- (2) is a member of the Google staff
- (3) designed the first doodle
- (4) won a Google contest