

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. Most cake recipes call for butter or a suitable _____ such as margarine or oil.

- (1) impulse
- (2) authority
- (3) substitute
- (4) possession

2. A mole can _____ a tunnel 100 meters long in a single night.

- (1) grab
- (2) lend
- (3) dig
- (4) set

3. Kenya's dramatic _____ is dominated by the Great Rift Valley, which cuts through the country from north to south.

- (1) hallmark
- (2) fallout
- (3) shortcoming
- (4) landscape

4. Once home to 150 people, the village of Monowi, Nebraska, had only one remaining _____ in 2011.

- (1) candidate
- (2) inhabitant
- (3) spectator
- (4) companion

5. In 1960, Britain granted independence to Cyprus, _____ sovereignty only over its military bases.

- (1) dispersing
- (2) modifying
- (3) retaining
- (4) captivating

6. The city of Delhi, India, is _____ with rhesus monkeys, which often invade gardens, homes and even the parliament building.

- (1) overpaid
- (2) overjoyed
- (3) overturned
- (4) overrun

7. Because both countries had much to gain, the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 was negotiated in an _____ atmosphere.

- (1) inherent
- (2) obsolete
- (3) eternal
- (4) amicable

8. During World War II, much of the city of Rotterdam in the Netherlands was _____ to ash and rubble by German bombardments.

- (1) convinced
- (2) extended
- (3) reduced
- (4) adjusted

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. The sands of the western Sahara desert have traveled far to reach their destination, migrating from Egypt and Sudan.

- (1) The sand of the western Sahara comes all the way from Egypt and Sudan.
- (2) Sand from Egypt and Sudan is sometimes found as far west as the Sahara desert.
- (3) The sands of Egypt and Sudan come from the western Sahara.
- (4) The sand of the western Sahara is remarkably similar to that found in Egypt and Sudan.

10. Socrates was charged with undermining Athenian democracy.

- (1) Socrates was responsible for instituting democracy in Athens.
- (2) Socrates was opposed to Athenian democracy.
- (3) Socrates was criticized by Athenian democrats.
- (4) Socrates was accused of trying to weaken democracy in Athens.

11. In the 1840s, women constituted the bulk of the labor force in New England's textile mills.

- (1) In the 1840s, women were not permitted to work in New England's textile mills.
- (2) In the 1840s, most of the women seeking work in New England found jobs in textile mills.
- (3) In the 1840s, most of New England's textile mill workers were women.
- (4) In the 1840s, New England's textile mills expanded their operations and began hiring women.

12. The chief extant work of ancient Greek mathematician Euclid is his *Elements*.

- (1) Of Euclid's surviving works, the *Elements* is the most significant.
- (2) Euclid's *Elements* was his first notable contribution to ancient Greek mathematics.
- (3) Euclid's *Elements* is one of the few ancient Greek mathematical works that is still studied.
- (4) Euclid considered his *Elements* his greatest masterpiece.

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) In 2008, award-winning American artist and sculptor Sam Van Aken decided to create a unique and beautiful work of art that would make people stop in wonder. The result was Van Aken's "Tree of 40 Fruit" – a tree that can produce 40 different kinds of fruit, including peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, and nectarines. The tree seems ordinary enough until spring arrives, when it blooms into a spectacular collage of white, pink, red, and purple blossoms. Come summer, these blossoms turn into an array of different fruits. Van Aken has created more than a hundred of these trees since launching his project and believes they change the way the viewer perceives nature.

- (10) Van Aken's trees are not the product of genetic engineering but rather of an age-old agricultural practice called grafting. Traditionally, this involves taking a section from one tree and inserting it into the trunk of a second tree, known as the host. Adhesive tape is used to hold the new section in place. If all goes well, the graft becomes part of the host tree within a few months. Van Aken's grafting process is much more complex. He begins by fixing about twenty grafts of different fruit varieties onto the host tree and gradually adds other varieties over the next few years. Van Aken carefully plans out his work, taking into account when each type of tree blooms and bears fruit. And yet, a Tree of 40 Fruit, like any other living organism, is subject to the unpredictability of natural phenomena. "You can't really control which graft is going to grow more successfully than others," says Van Aken.

- (20) While creating his first tree, Van Aken had difficulty locating the dozens of different fruit trees he needed. He discovered that many varieties that had once flourished in the US were disappearing; farmers were no longer cultivating them because their fruit was no longer commercially viable. Van Aken began to envision his project as an opportunity to preserve them. He decided to visit farmers across the country so that he could graft these increasingly rare varieties onto his trees. "In a way," he says, "the Tree of 40 Fruit is an archive of the agricultural history of our country."

Questions

13. The main purpose of the text is to discuss Van Aken's -

- (1) unusual creations
- (2) perception of art
- (3) career as a sculptor
- (4) views on genetic engineering

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

- (1) describe how grafting was done long ago
- (2) describe the creation of a Tree of 40 Fruit
- (3) discuss how grafting has changed over time
- (4) discuss genetic engineering

15. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that Van Aken's trees -

- (1) are designed to produce unusually large fruit
- (2) do not always grow according to plan
- (3) are completed within a few months
- (4) do not have more than twenty grafts

16. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -

- (1) discuss changes in fruit production in the US
- (2) explain why many varieties of fruit are not commercially viable
- (3) introduce an additional goal of Van Aken's project
- (4) describe Van Aken's work with farmers in the US

17. Which of the following statements about Van Aken's trees is not made in the text?

- (1) Their flowers bloom in many different colors.
- (2) They produce fruits that are not very common.
- (3) They live longer than genetically engineered trees.
- (4) They bear more than one type of fruit.

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) For almost two centuries, poker was an illicit game played in the smoke-filled back rooms of saloons and private clubs. For many years, Nevada, California, and Montana were the only places in the United States where the game was legal. But today, with sanctioned casinos in most states, special poker sites on the Internet, and hundreds of televised tournaments, poker has become legitimate. The recent World Championship of Poker in Atlantic City, New Jersey, attracted a colorful cast of characters, including veteran professionals, a young mathematician hoping to implement a sophisticated strategy, and a group of grandmothers from California representing a weekly poker game for retirees. The participants were vying for a cash prize of over four million dollars.

- (5) Developed in the United States in the late 1700s, poker is a hybrid of the betting games "as nas", "poque", "brag", and "Poch", from Persia, France, England, and Germany, respectively. The game spread rapidly, in part because it was fast-paced and easy to learn. But its greatest attraction was the fact that players willing to gamble could make an enormous amount of money in a short amount of time. The potential for quick financial rewards made the game a magnet for criminal elements. Moral condemnation by religious leaders followed and, eventually, prohibition by the government.

- (15) Poker's current return to respectability is part of a larger trend in the United States. Legalized casinos – which offer poker among other gambling games – are opening across the country. Casting aside previous concerns about the potential moral and criminal consequences of gambling, many states have found that casinos generate huge tax revenues and boost tourism.

- (20) For the current generation of poker players, the allure of the game is, as it always was, excitement and the promise of easy money. However, players should not be surprised to find themselves losers in both respects. Nancy Shute, a first-time participant in the Atlantic City tournament, says that despite her expectations, she found the experience "as exciting as watching yogurt". Shute adds that she vows never to play poker again. She lost all her money in the second round.

Questions

- 18.** The first paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) the early history of poker
- (2) typical poker players today
- (3) the World Championship of Poker
- (4) changes in the status of poker

19. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that poker -

- (1) was played in Persia, France, England, and Germany before it was introduced in the United States
- (2) spread from the United States to Persia, France, England, and Germany
- (3) is unlike games played in Persia, France, England, and Germany because it involves betting
- (4) is related to games that were played in Persia, France, England, and Germany

20. The third paragraph explains why casinos -

- (1) have opened in many parts of the United States
- (2) are not considered respectable
- (3) have not been legalized everywhere
- (4) are still concerned about gambling

21. In line 26, "losers in both respects" could be replaced by -

- (1) inexperienced and nervous
- (2) poor and unlucky
- (3) lost and confused
- (4) bored and losing money

22. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) Betting on Poker: Casinos Try to Get Rich
- (2) Gambling: No More Moral Condemnation
- (3) From Saloons to Televised Tournaments: Poker Becomes Respectable
- (4) Excitement in Atlantic City: The World Championship of Poker