

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

Question 2: He is studying _____.

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

Question 3: One of his leisure activities is _____.

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

Question 4: Stefan's native language is _____.

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

Question 5: At present, he is living in _____.

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

Question 6: The students who want to contact Stephan can call him through _____.

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

Question 7: According to Anna, students can use the photocopier _____.

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

Question 8: Events are usually organised _____.

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

Question 9: The Union officer who is responsible for van hire is _____.

- A. the Transport Security
B. the Transport Secretary
C. the Transport Chairman
D. the Transport Student

Question 10: Union members will be able to get a discount on _____.

- A. clothes B. books C. newspapers 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. how much they have changed B. why they were created
C. how they have developed D. who makes use of them nowadays

Question 12: What does Ben tell us about UK city parks in the 20th century?

- A. there was less need for them B. houses were often built on them
C. no new ones were created D. they grew very fast

Question 13: Ben was surprised to discover that in the UK in the 21st century _____.

- A. fewer homes with gardens are being built
B. people prefer to live in apartment blocks
C. only richer people can afford to have gardens
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. make better use of private gardens
C. help younger families financially so that they can have gardens
D. force owners of large gardens to let other people use them

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

- A. pay the owners for time spent in it B. buy some equipment to use in it
C. help the owners to look after it D. rent someone to tidy the gardens

Question 16: What has surprised Ben about the scheme?

- A. how few problems there have been overall
B. how many garden owners wanted to take part
C. how little damage there has been done to gardens
D. how many people in other areas have taken up the idea

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: Steve _____ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.

- A. threw out B. threw off C. threw in D. threw away

Question 18: Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the _____ that the matter was confidential.

- A. grounds B. excuses C. reasons D. foundations

Question 19: The soldiers walked cautiously through the _____ deserted streets.

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

Question 20: Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was _____.

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

Question 21: There are very large rooms with _____ in this house.

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

Question 22: All but two of the injured were _____ from hospital within twenty- four hours.

- A. sent B. released C. discharged D. allowed

Question 23: He was awarded a medal in _____ of his services to the Queen.

- A. view B. light C. regard D. recognition

Question 24: 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 25: _____ 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 26: Less moderate members of Congress are insisting that changes in the social security system _____ made.

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

Question 27: 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

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 sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from 39 to 40.

Question 39: 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 40: 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

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.

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 41. 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 42. 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 43. 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 44. 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 45. 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 46. 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 47. 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 48. 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.

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.

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 57. 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 58. 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 59. In paragraph 1, the word “*ambivalent*” most nearly means _____.

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

Question 60. 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 61. In paragraph 3, the author indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers may be _____.

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

Question 62. The word “*convey*” in paragraph 4 most nearly means _____.

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

Question 63. 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 64. Which of the following best characterizes the tone of the author?

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

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. 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've gone off that programme because I've watched it too often.
- C. I'm thrown off balance by the programme although I've watched it too often.
- D. That programme is out of bounds although I've watched it too often.

Question 66. The prospects of them surviving are slim. I have my doubts.

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

Question 67. Anna is Ken's boss. His criticism of her may have a bad effect on him

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

Question 68. Mike was offered the job. He was unqualified to do it.

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

Question 69. His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

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

Question 70. You don't obey the regulations. You may be disqualified.

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

Question 71. Our computers crashed. This caused all the trouble.

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

Question 72. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts. They were to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

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

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

Question 74. Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

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

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

- A. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but we found it rather expensive.
- B. The new cinema was more expensive than we had expected.
- C. The new cinema impressed us because it was rather expensive.

D. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it was rather expensive.

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

A. Harry's having failed his driving test is not my surprise.

B. By having failed his driving test, Harry made no surprise.

C. It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.

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. But for your assistance, we could not have got achievements.

C. We could get achievements with a view to having your assistance.

D. Your assistance discouraged us from getting achievements.

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

A. Coal production in this region has been halved in the last twenty years.

B. Coal production in this region has doubled in the last twenty years.

C. More coal is produced now in this region than twenty years ago.

D. This region has produced more coal than twenty years ago.

Question 79. I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

A. It's my only alternative to travel by bus.

B. I travel by bus as a last resort.

C. Travelling by bus is my only alternative.

D. I resort to travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

Question 80. Steve came across some high school friends while he was waiting outside the ice cream shop.

A. While he was waiting outside the ice cream shop, some of his friends went past.

B. He passed some of his friends while waiting outside the ice cream shop.

C. He met some of his friends while they were outside the ice cream shop.

D. He met some of his friends by chance while he was waiting outside the ice cream shop.

THE END