

Reading Passage I

Directions: For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choices given below. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal (1) _____ against people suspected of (2) _____ music files on the internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) (3) _____ 2,100 alleged uploaders (4) _____ peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations (5) _____ the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign (6) _____. In the US, civil lawsuits have been (7) _____ against more than 15,597 people (8) _____ September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements.

'This is a significant (9) _____ of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing copyrighted music on P2P networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people – mostly internet-savvy men in their 20s or 30s – have learnt to their (10) _____ the legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.'

The UK record industry has so far brought 97 cases, with a (11) _____ 65 covered by the latest action. More than 140,000 in compensation has been paid to the British Phonographic Industry by 71 individuals. Those who (12) _____ to resolve cases face civil court action.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (5) | (9) |
| a) action | a) such | a) increasing |
| b) activity | b) with | b) feature |
| c) acting | c) including | c) impact |
| d) acts | d) throughout | d) escalation |
| (2) | (6) | (10) |
| a) stealing | a) begin | a) benefit |
| b) sharing | b) begun | b) charge |
| c) using | c) began | c) cost |
| d) downloading | d) begins | d) fortune |
| (3) | (7) | (11) |
| a) aimed | a) carried | a) newly |
| b) targeted | b) instigate | b) addition |
| c) directed | c) brought | c) further |
| d) pointed | d) active | d) another |
| (4) | (8) | (12) |
| a) with | a) until | a) intend |
| b) having | b) throughout | b) wish |
| c) who | c) since | c) fail |
| d) using | d) in | d) don't |

Reading Passage II

Directions: For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choices given below. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Inequality between men and women results in poorer health for children and greater (13) _____ for the family, (14) _____ to a new study. The UN agency UNICEF found that in places where women are (15) _____ from family decisions, children are more likely to suffer from (16) _____. There would be 13 million (17) _____ malnourished children in South Asia if women had an equal say in the family, UNICEF said.

UNICEF (18) _____ family decision making in 30 countries. Their chief finding is that equality between men and women is vital to (19) _____ poverty and improving health, especially that of children, in developing countries. The conclusions are (20) _____ in the agency's latest report. This report (21) _____ to a greater lack of opportunities for girls and women in education and work which contributes to disempowerment and poverty. Where men control the household, less money is spent on health care and food for the family, which (22) _____ in poorer health for the children. Furthermore, an increase in (23) _____ and income-earning opportunities for women would increase their household power.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (13)
a) poor
b) poorness
c) poverty
d) impoverished | (17)
a) more
b) few
c) fewer
d) least | (21)
a) points
b) indicates
c) shows
d) suggests |
| (14)
a) resulting
b) according
c) regarding
d) with regard | (18)
a) survey
b) surveying
c) surveyors
d) surveyed | (22)
a) leads
b) has
c) means
d) results |
| (15)
a) excluded
b) exclude
c) exclusion
d) excludes | (19)
a) increase
b) reduce
c) increasing
d) reducing | (23)
a) employ
b) employment
c) employee
d) employed |
| (16)
a) ill-nourished
b) malnourish
c) malnutrition
d) hungry | (20)
a) contained
b) pertained
c) retained
d) comprised | |

Reading Passage III

Directions: Read the text below. Then answer the questions for Reading Passage III. Choose the best answer for each question. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. The Chinese people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period – when ramparts of pounded earth were used – to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for “city” in Chinese (ch’eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads. Especially three of these states: the Ch’in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanzi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch’in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall.

Before the use of bricks, the Great Wall was mainly built from rammed earth, stones, and wood. During the Ming dynasty, however, bricks were heavily used in many areas of the wall, as were materials such as tiles, lime, and stone. The size and weight of the bricks made them easier to work with than earth and stone, so construction quickened. Additionally, bricks could bear more weight and endure better than rammed earth. Stone can hold under its own weight better than brick, but is more difficult to use.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country’s trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia – the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

Questions for Reading Passage III

- (24) Chinese cities resembled a maze
- a) because they were walled.
 - b) because the houses had no external windows.
 - c) because the name for cities means 'wall'.
 - d) because walls have always been important there.
- (25) Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country
- a) honoured the god of walls and mounts.
 - b) was an absurdly laborious task.
 - c) may have made sense within Chinese culture.
 - d) made the country look like a huge maze.
- (26) The Great Wall of China
- a) was built in a single dynasty.
 - b) was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC.
 - c) used existing foundations.
 - d) was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen.
- (27) According to the passage, what was rarely used in constructing the Great Wall before the Ming dynasty?
- a) earth
 - b) stones
 - c) bricks
 - d) wood
- (28) What advantages did bricks have over stones when used for construction?
- a) Bricks made construction faster.
 - b) Bricks can hold their own weight better.
 - c) Bricks can be used with tiles and lime.
 - d) Bricks were widely available.
- (29) Crops were planted
- a) on wasteland.
 - b) to reclaim wasteland.
 - c) on reclaimed wasteland.
 - d) along the canals.
- (30) The Great Wall
- a) helped build trade only inside China.
 - b) helped build trade in China and abroad.
 - c) helped build trade only abroad.
 - d) helped build trade only to remote areas.

Reading Passage IV

Directions: Read the text below. Then answer the questions for Reading Passage IV. Choose the best answer for each question. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Georgian architecture is the name given in most English-speaking countries to the **set** of architectural styles current between 1714 and 1830. The style became **fashionable** once more in the late 19th century in the United States as Colonial Revival architecture and in the early 20th century in Britain as Neo-Georgian architecture; in both cases it is also called Georgian Revival architecture. In America, the **term** ‘Georgian’ is generally used to describe all buildings from the period, **irrespective** of style; in Britain it is generally **restricted** to buildings that are ‘architectural in intention’, and have stylistic characteristics that are **typical** of the period, though that covers a wide range.

The style of Georgian buildings is very **variable**, but marked by a taste for symmetry and proportion based on the classical architecture of Greece and Rome, as revived in Renaissance architecture. Ornament is also normally in the classical tradition, but typically rather **restrained**, and sometimes almost completely **absent** on the exterior.

Questions for Reading Passage IV

- (31) The word “set” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) individual
 - b) collection
 - c) old
 - d) specific
- (32) The word “fashionable” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) popular
 - b) modern
 - c) necessary
 - d) purposeful
- (33) The word “term” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) period
 - b) expression
 - c) meaning
 - d) idea
- (34) The word “irrespective” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) regardless
 - b) irregardless
 - c) despite
 - d) because
- (35) The word “restricted” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) referred
 - b) applied
 - c) limited
 - d) named

- (36) The word “typical” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) desirable
 - b) quintessential
 - c) unusual
 - d) rare
- (37) The word “variable” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) modifiable
 - b) consistent
 - c) flexible
 - d) mixed
- (38) The word “restrained” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) subdued
 - b) quiet
 - c) obvious
 - d) artistic
- (39) The word “absent” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) prevalent
 - b) visible
 - c) missing
 - d) subtle

Reading Passage V

Directions: Read the text below. Then answer the questions for Reading Passage V. Choose the best answer for each question. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Before the grass has thickened on the roadside verges and leaves have started growing on the trees is a perfect time to look around and see just how dirty Britain has become. The pavements are stained with chewing gum that has been spat out and the gutters are full of discarded fast food cartons. Years ago I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?

The problem is that the rubbish created by our increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years; a semi-permanent reminder of what a tatty little country we have now.

Firstly, it is estimated that 10 billion plastic bags have been given to shoppers. These will take anything from 100 to 1,000 years to rot. However, it is not as if there is no solution to this. A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to introduce a similar arrangement in Britain. The plastics industry protested, of course. However, they need not have bothered; the idea was killed before it could draw breath, leaving supermarkets free to give away plastic bags.

What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective, before it is too late. The alternative is to continue sliding downhill until we have a country that looks like a vast municipal rubbish tip. We may well be at the tipping point. Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily. If they are surrounded by squalor, they behave squalidly. Now, much of Britain looks pretty squalid. What will it look like in five years?

Questions for Reading Passage V

- (40) The writer says that it is a good time to see Britain before the trees have leaves because
- a) Britain looks perfect.
 - b) you can see Britain at its dirtiest.
 - c) you can see how dirty Britain is now.
 - d) the grass has thickened on the verges.
- (41) According to the writer, things used to be
- a) worse abroad.
 - b) the same abroad.
 - c) better abroad.
 - d) worse, but now things are better abroad.

- (42) For the writer, the problem is that
- a) rubbish is not cleared up.
 - b) rubbish lasts longer than it used to.
 - c) our society is increasingly mobile.
 - d) Britain is a tatty country.
- (43) Michael Meacher
- a) followed the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.
 - b) tried to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.
 - c) made no attempt to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.
 - d) had problems with the plastics industry who weren't bothered about the tax.
- (44) The writer thinks
- a) it is too late to do anything.
 - b) we are at the tipping point.
 - c) there is no alternative.
 - d) we need to work together to solve the problem.
- (45) The writer thinks that
- a) people are squalid.
 - b) people behave according to what they see around them.
 - c) people are clean and tidy.
 - d) people are like a vast municipal rubbish tip.

Reading Passage VI

Directions: Read the text below. Then answer the questions for Reading Passage VI. Choose the best answer for each question. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Some people associate migration mainly with birds. Birds do travel vast distances, but mammals also migrate. An example is the caribou, reindeer that graze on the grassy slopes of northern Canada. When the weather turns cold, they travel south until spring. Their tracks are so well-worn that they are clearly visible from the air. Another migrating mammal is the Alaska fur seal. These seals breed only in the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. The young are born in June and by September are strong enough to go with their mothers on a journey of over 3,000 miles. Together they swim down the Pacific Coast of North America. The females and young travel as far as southern California. The males do not journey so far. They swim only to the Gulf of Alaska. In the spring, males and females all return to the islands, and there the cycle begins again. Whales are among the greatest migrators of all. The humpback, fin, and blue whales migrate thousands of miles each year from the polar seas to the tropics. Whales eat huge quantities of tiny plants and animals (called plankton). These are most abundant in cold polar waters. In winter, the whales move to warm waters to breed and give birth to their young.

Questions for Reading Passage VI

- (46) The highlighted phrase "An example" in the passage refers to an example of a
- a) migratory mammal
 - b) place where animals migrate
 - c) bird
 - d) person who associates migration with birds
- (47) The highlighted word "Their" in the passage is a reference to the
- a) caribou's
 - b) grassy slopes'
 - c) birds'
 - d) mammals'
- (48) To what does the highlighted word "They" in the passage refer?
- a) seals
 - b) young seals
 - c) the islands
 - d) male seals
- (49) The highlighted word "there" in the passage refers to
- a) the Gulf of Alaska
 - b) the Pribilof Islands
 - c) southern California
 - d) the Pacific Coast of North America
- (50) The highlighted word "These" in the passage refers to
- a) three types of whales
 - b) tiny plants and animals
 - c) polar seas
 - d) warm waters