

ISET International School of Economics at TSU

Entrance Exam, May 11, 2013

Test No 3, English

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 point of Phobia Awareness Week is to highlight the difficulties that many people (1) _____ in everyday situations. It is important to (2) _____ between a fear and a phobia. It's (3) _____ usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to (4) _____ you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to (5) _____ treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most (6) _____ phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word derives from Greek and (7) _____ means 'fear of the marketplace' but we apply it today to describe a distressing (8) _____ in which people (9) _____ going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient (10) _____ behavioural therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear. Drugs may be (11) _____ to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to (12) _____ with their fear and conquer it.

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (5) | (9) |
| a) face | a) explore | a) dodge |
| b) confront | b) hunt | b) avoid |
| c) meet | c) search | c) miss |
| d) join | d) seek | d) slip |
| (2) | (6) | (10) |
| a) choose | a) standard | a) undergoing |
| b) distinguish | b) average | b) taking |
| c) select | c) normal | c) experiencing |
| d) pick | d) common | d) doing |
| (3) | (7) | (11) |
| a) very | a) precisely | a) released |
| b) absolutely | b) specifically | b) issued |
| c) quite | c) literally | c) certified |
| d) truly | d) exactly | d) prescribed |
| (4) | (8) | (12) |
| a) cause | a) illness | a) acceptance |
| b) make | b) condition | b) terms |
| c) create | c) disease | c) realisation |
| d) give | d) injury | d) comfort |

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.

The classical composer Ernst Hoffsberger, who passed away earlier this week, truly (13)_____ the world of contemporary classical music and was a great (14)_____ of inspiration to a whole generation of budding young artists in various fields. In many ways his three symphonies completely (15)_____ the achievements of all other composers of the late twentieth century and by (16)_____ the classical genre with jazz, rock and latterly hip-hop, his work at times bore little (17)_____ to what is commonly considered to be a classical sound.

Born in California just after the Second World War, Hoffsberger had a strict religious (18)_____ during which he was taught classical piano by his father. He first found work as a freelance journalist, playing and composing music in his free time. During the late sixties, he worked together in (19)_____ with a number of other amateur musicians before finally (20)_____ professional with the first public performance of his inspirational Tenor Sax Concerto in 1971.

From then on, throughout the seventies and eighties, each new work seemed to (21)_____ the limits of the orchestral medium and also helped to bring classical music to a wider audience. What many people consider Hoffsberger's defining quality that kept his music fresh and original was that he never lost the human (22)_____ which gave him the ability to sit down and jam with musicians and artists from all walks of life.

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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (13) | (17) | (21) |
| a) revolutionised | a) similarity | a) overpass |
| b) restored | b) familiarity | b) bypass |
| c) renovated | c) resemblance | c) surpass |
| d) refurbished | d) identification | d) encompass |
| (14) | (18) | (22) |
| a) form | a) family | a) touch |
| b) kind | b) background | b) feeling |
| c) source | c) childhood | c) contact |
| d) outlet | d) upbringing | d) aspect |
| (15) | (19) | |
| a) overcame | a) collaboration | |
| b) overshadowed | b) combination | |
| c) overturned | c) coordination | |
| d) overwhelmed | d) contribution | |
| (16) | (20) | |
| a) adjoining | a) taking | |
| b) attaching | b) getting | |
| c) co-joining | c) making | |
| d) fusing | d) turning | |

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.

Ambient divers do not go underwater in submersible vehicles, such as a diving bell, a bathysphere, or in a pressure-resistant suit. They are divers who are exposed to the pressure and temperature of the surrounding (*ambient*) water. Of all types of diving, the oldest and simplest is free diving. Some free divers may use no equipment at all, but many use a face mask, foot fins, and a snorkel. Under the surface, free divers must hold their breath. Most free divers can only descend 30 feet (10 meters) beneath the surface, but some expert divers can go as deep as 100 feet (33.3 meters).

SCUBA diving provides greater range than free diving. The word SCUBA stands for Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. SCUBA divers wear metal tanks with compressed air or other breathing gases. When using open-circuit equipment, a SCUBA diver simply breathes air from the tank through a hose and releases the exhaled air into the water. A closed-circuit breathing device, called a rebreather, filters out carbon dioxide and other harmful gases and automatically adds oxygen. This enables the diver to breathe the same air over and over. SCUBA divers usually use foot fins to help them swim underwater. They may wear only swimsuits (skin diving), or they may wear rubber wetsuits to help protect them from cold water.

SCUBA diving has been practiced since the nineteenth century, but it was not until 1942 that SCUBA diving became simple and safe. That was the year that Jacques-Yves Cousteau, a French naval officer, and Emile Gagnan, an engineer for a natural gas company, redesigned the regulator from an automobile engine so that it could be used to automatically regulate the flow of air to a diver. Cousteau and Gagnan attached the new regulator to hoses, a mouthpiece, and a pair of compressed air tanks and called this equipment the Aqualung. Aqualungs were soon being sold in dive shops around the world, and SCUBA diving became a popular sport.

In surface-supplied diving, divers wear helmets and waterproof canvas suits. Today, sophisticated plastic helmets have replaced the heavy copper ones used in the past. Surface-supplied divers get their air from a hose connected to air compressors on a pier or on a boat. Surface-supplied divers can go deeper and stay submerged longer than any other type of ambient diver. Unlike scuba divers, many of whom are sports divers, almost all surface-supplied divers work on tasks such as underwater construction and salvage operations.

Questions for Reading Passage III

- (23) Ambient divers are ones who
- can descend to great depths
 - wear pressure-resistant suits
 - use no equipment
 - are exposed to the surrounding water
- (24) According to the passage, a free diver may use any of the following EXCEPT
- a rebreather
 - a snorkel
 - foot fins
 - a mask
- (25) According to the passage, the maximum depth for expert free divers is
- 10 feet (3.3 meters)
 - 30 feet (10 meters)
 - 100 feet (33.3 meters)
 - 300 feet (100 meters)
- (26) In paragraph 2, what distinction does the author make between open-circuit SCUBA divers and closed-circuit SCUBA divers?
- Closed-circuit divers use air from a tank, but open-circuit divers do not.
 - Closed-circuit divers breathe the same air again and again, but open-circuit divers do not.
 - Closed-circuit divers wear wetsuits, but open-circuit divers wear only swimsuits.
 - Closed-circuit divers use compressed air, but open-circuit divers use other breathing gases.
- (27) In paragraph 3, the author discusses how Cousteau and Gagnan
- developed safer and simpler SCUBA equipment
 - designed a new regulator for automobile engines
 - adapted equipment from the natural gas industry for use by divers
 - invented new tactics for military divers
- (28) Today, surface-supplied divers' helmets are made from
- copper
 - canvas
 - plastic
 - glass
- (29) Which of the following statements about surface-supplied divers is NOT true?
- They can dive deeper than all ambient divers.
 - They can dive only from boats.
 - They can stay underwater the longest of all ambient divers.
 - They generally dive for work, not for recreation.

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.

The American Civil War created feverish manufacturing activity to supply critical material, especially in the Northern states. When the fighting was over, the stage was set for dramatic economic growth. Wartime taxes on production had vanished, and the few taxes that remained leaned heavily on real estate, not on business. The population flow from farm to city increased, and the labor force that it provided was buttressed by millions of recent immigrants. These newcomers were willing to work for low wages in the mills of the North and on the railroads of the Midwest and West.

The federal government's position towards economic expansion was nothing if not accommodating. The government established tariff barriers, provided loans and grants to build a transcontinental railroad, and assumed a studied position of nonintervention in private enterprise. The Social Darwinism of British philosopher Herbert Spencer and American economist William Graham Sumner prevailed. The theory was that business, if left to its own devices, would eliminate the weak and nurture the strong. As business expanded, the rivalry heated up. In the 1880's, five railroads operating between New York and Chicago vied for passengers and freight traffic, and two more were under construction. As a result of the rivalry, the fare between the cities decreased at one point to one dollar. Petroleum companies likewise competed savagely with each other, and many of them failed.

Questions for Reading Passage IV

- (30) The word "feverish" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- sickly and slow
 - extremely rapid
 - very dangerous
 - unexpected
- (31) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "critical" in the passage?
- industrial
 - serious
 - crucial
 - impressive
- (32) The phrase "the stage was set" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- The game was over.
 - The progress continued.
 - The foundation was laid.
 - The direction was clear.
- (33) The phrase "real estate" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- tools and machines
 - personal income
 - new enterprises
 - land and buildings

- (34) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “buttressed” in the passage?
- a) supplemented
 - b) concerned
 - c) restructured
 - d) enlightened
- (35) The word closest in meaning to “accommodating” in the passage is
- a) persistent
 - b) indifferent
 - c) balanced
 - d) helpful
- (36) The word “prevailed” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) developed
 - b) flourished
 - c) premiered
 - d) evolved
- (37) The phrase “left to its own devices” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) forced to do additional work
 - b) allowed to do as it pleased
 - c) made to change its plans
 - d) encouraged to produce more
- (38) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “nurture” in the passage?
- a) take care of
 - b) pay attention to
 - c) feel sorry for
 - d) watch out for
- (39) The phrase “vied for” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- a) competed for
 - b) gained
 - c) searched for
 - d) restricted
- (40) Which of the following could best be substituted for the word “savagely” in the passage?
- a) fiercely
 - b) suddenly
 - c) surprisingly
 - d) genuinely

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.

Pigeons have been taught to recognize human facial expressions, upsetting long-held beliefs that only humans have evolved the sophisticated nervous systems needed to perform such a feat. In recent experiments at the University of Iowa, eight trained pigeons were shown photographs of people displaying emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust. The birds learned to distinguish between these expressions. Not only that, but they were able to correctly identify the same expressions on photographs of unfamiliar faces. Their achievement does not suggest, of course, that the pigeons had any idea what the human expressions meant.

Some psychologists had theorized that, because facial expression is vital to human communication, humans have developed special nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle differences between expressions. Now the pigeons have cast doubt on that idea.

In fact, the ability to recognize facial expressions of emotion is not necessarily innate even in human babies, but may have to be learned in much the same way that pigeons learn. In experiments conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa, it was found that pigeons organize images of things into many of the same logical categories that humans do.

None of these results would come as any surprise to Charles Darwin, who long ago wrote about the continuity of mental development from animals to humans.

Questions for Reading Passage V

- (41) From the information in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that pigeons
- show more emotions than people thought they could
 - can understand the human emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust
 - can identify only the expressions of people that they are familiar with
 - have more sophisticated nervous systems than was once thought
- (42) The author probably believes that the psychologists mentioned in paragraph 2
- will need to revise their theory
 - no longer believe that expressions are important in human communication
 - have conducted their own experiments with pigeons
 - no longer think that the pigeons have cast doubt on their theories
- (43) In paragraph 3, the author suggests that, at birth, human babies
- have nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle expressions
 - can learn from pigeons
 - are not able to recognize familiar faces
 - may not be able to identify basic emotions through facial expressions
- (44) What can be inferred about the experiments that were conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa?
- They were completely contradicted by more recent experiments.
 - They supported the idea that pigeons and humans share certain mental abilities.
 - They were conducted by scientists on human babies.
 - They proved that animals other than pigeons could recognize human expressions.
- (45) If Charles Darwin could have seen the results of this experiment, his most probable reaction would have been one of
- rejection
 - surprise
 - agreement
 - concern

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.

Design is the arrangement of materials to produce artistic or functional effects. Design plays a role in visual arts as well as in the creation of commercial products. Designers are concerned with the direction of lines, the size of shapes, and the shading of colors. They arrange these patterns in ways that are satisfying to viewers. Various elements are involved in creating a pleasing design.

Harmony, or *balance*, can be obtained in a number of ways. It may be either symmetrical (in balance) or asymmetrical (out of balance, but still pleasing to the eye). Or a small area may balance a large area if it has an importance to the eye (because of bright color, for example) which equals that of the larger area.

Contrast is the opposite of harmony. The colors red and orange harmonize, since orange contains red. A circle and an oval harmonize because both are made up of curved lines. But a short line does not harmonize with a long line. It is in contrast.

Unity occurs when all the elements in a design combine to form a consistent whole. Unity resembles balance. A design has balance if its masses are balanced, or if its tones and colors harmonize. But unity differs from balance because it implies that balanced elements work together to form harmony in the design as a whole.

Questions for Reading Passage VI

- (46) The word “They” in the passage refers to
- a) lines, shapes, and colors
 - b) commercial products
 - c) designers
 - d) visual arts
- (47) The word “that” in the passage refers to
- a) a color
 - b) an area
 - c) importance
 - d) balance
- (48) The word “both” in the passage is a reference to
- a) contrast and harmony
 - b) orange and red
 - c) a curved line and a straight line
 - d) an oval and a circle
- (49) The word “It” in paragraph 3 refers to
- a) a short line
 - b) the color red
 - c) a long line
 - d) contrast
- (50) The word “it” in paragraph 4 refers to
- a) balance
 - b) unity
 - c) a design
 - d) a consistent whole