

**NEW
GENERATION
Practice Tests**



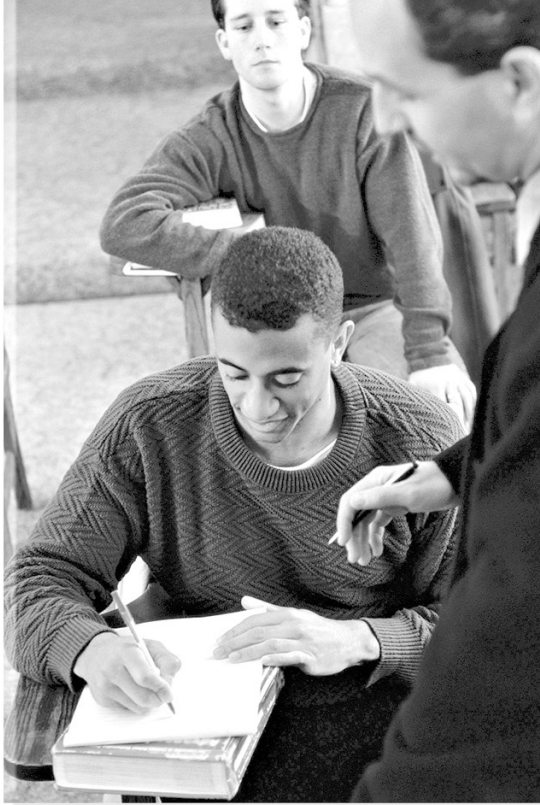
C. N. Grivas

MICHIGAN

ECPE

NEW FORMAT

Preparation & Practice Tests



MICHIGAN

ECPE

Preparation & Practice Tests

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INTRODUCTION

The Examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in English (ECPE) is an advanced-level English examination, developed and scored by the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan (ELI-UM).

The **ECPE** tests the four skill areas of **listening**, **reading**, **writing** and **speaking**. Examinees must pass all four sections to be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency. The table below provides an outline of how results are determined.

Section	Honors	Pass	Fail
Oral Interaction	4	3-2	1
Listening	over 90%	over 60-65%	under 60-65%
GCVR	over 90%	over 60-65%	under 60-65%
Writing	A	B - C	D

The content and difficulty of the **ECPE** reflect the English language skills required at university level.

The four sections of the **Michigan ECPE** are:

➔ **Speaking Test – 30 minutes**

See pages 348-350 for a detailed analysis of the Speaking Test.

➔ **Listening – 50 minutes**

This section tests examinees' ability to understand spoken English. It is in three parts and has a total of fifty items. Part 1 and Part 2 are **heard only once** whereas Part 3 is **heard twice**.

In **Part 1**, examinees hear a short conversation. After the conversation, they must answer a question on it.

In **Part 2**, examinees hear a short talk. After the talk, they must answer six questions on it.

In **Part 3**, examinees hear a segment from a radio program. Each segment is played twice. After each segment, they must answer six questions on it.

➔ **GCVR (Grammar, Cloze, Vocabulary, Reading) – 55 minutes**

This section comprises 70 four-option multiple-choice items.

■ **Grammar (16 items)**

This tests examinees' knowledge of advanced grammar. Examinees choose the word or phrase that completes each sentence so that it is grammatically correct. Each question will be in the form of a short dialog or a sentence.

■ **Cloze (20 items)**

This tests examinees' understanding of the organizational features of a text, as well as grammatical and lexical knowledge. Examinees read two texts. Ten words have been removed from each text; for each question, examinees must choose the word that best fits each blank in both meaning and grammar.

■ **Vocabulary (16 items)**

This tests examinees' knowledge of advanced vocabulary. Examinees choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

■ **Reading (18 items)**

This comprises *three reading passages*. Each passage is followed by six multiple-choice comprehension questions which test examinees' understanding of inference, unfamiliar vocabulary, complex sentences and global meaning as well as their comprehension of the writer's opinion, purpose and attitude.

➔ **Writing – 45 minutes**

Examinees must choose from a choice of two options – an article/proposal or an essay. From the article/proposal, a situation and a purpose is briefly described, followed by instructions on what to write. For the essay, a topic is briefly set up, followed by instructions on what to write. Whichever option they choose, three sources in the form of simple charts, graphs, figures, and quotations are provided, at least one of which should be incorporated into the examinees' response.

The writing section tests examinees' ability to both develop a topic in an organized way and communicate their ideas clearly and accurately. Examinees are expected to use a variety of syntactic structures and vocabulary appropriate to the level.

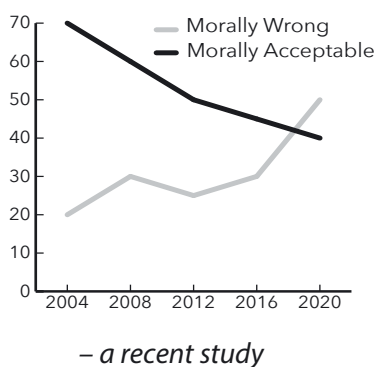
PRACTICE TEST 1

WRITING

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS (45-minute time limit)

- Choose either Task 1 (Article / Proposal) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Article / Proposal" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 45 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about two pages.
- Do not write your answer in this booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided, but it will not count toward your score.

Opinions on Animal Testing



New medicines, legally and ethically, must be tested on a suitable animal model before clinical trials on humans can take place. In China this also applies to cosmetics.

– Animal Research Info.

"New cruelty-free and vegan cosmetics show a 175% increase from July 2015 to 2020."

– Global New Products Database

Instructions: Choose ONE of the two tasks below.

Task 1: Article

A well-known cosmetics company has just announced that it will be going back on its decision to adopt a cruelty-free stance so it can sell its products in China. Many people are concerned about this idea. Write an **article** for a local news website explaining the impact of the cosmetics company's decision and what you think about it. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

Task 2: Essay

Many people believe animal testing is necessary to develop new medicines and advance scientific knowledge. Others feel that animal testing is unethical and should be outlawed. What positive and negative effects might this have? Write an **essay** addressing this topic and explain your opinion about it. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

USEFUL TIPS

- Before attempting the Writing task read both of the tasks through carefully and decide whether your general knowledge is sufficient to write two pages on your chosen task.
- Once you have decided, note down 5-6 important points you are going to cover. Then put them in a logical order. In this way, you will be able to develop and organize your thoughts more easily and write within the word limit.
- While keeping your language at an advanced level, it is advisable to only use structures, prepositions, etc. which you feel confident with. Otherwise, you might end up writing long-winded sentences which are difficult to understand. Try to write what is correct in English and not let yourself be influenced by the way some of the words and structures are used in your own language.

Contrasting Arguments

Although it is often argued that ... , it is also true that ...

While it could be said that ... , we should not forget that ...

Despite the fact that , it is also important to bear in mind that ...

Giving Examples

For instance / example, ...

... such as / like ...

... particularly / in particular / especially ...

Listing Points On The Same Topic

Furthermore, ...

Besides (this), ...

Moreover, ...

What is more, ...

Task 1

Fill in **on (x3), by, under, to or beyond**.

- 1 Today many people live their means. This is because they spend too much money unnecessary things like beauty products.
- 2 Cosmetics often appeal our desire to make an impression others.
- 3 One particular cosmetics company was boycotted its customers for testing their products animals.
- 4 Although the company knew they would come fire, they still went ahead with their decision.

Task 2

1 Join the sentences using the words / phrases given.

- 1 Dogs can prove to be very loyal. They teach children a sense of responsibility too. (*not only*)
.....
- 2 The use of animals to test household products continues. There is no U.S. law that requires it. (*even though*)
.....
- 3 Alternative treatments are effective. They have few side effects too. (*apart from*)
.....
- 4 Some claim that animal testing is vital to improve human health. It improves the welfare of other animals too. (*not to mention*)
.....

2a Fill in the correct prefix: **il-, im-, in- or un-**.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 forgivable | 3 legal | 5 civilized |
| 2 excusable | 4 valuable | 6 moral |

b Now fill in the positive or negative form of the appropriate adjective from above.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Cruelty to animals can never be justified. It is simply | 3 Medical research is a(n) tool in the effort to prolong human life. |
| 2 The group wants to make the public aware of the issues arising from animal testing. | 4 In today's world, testing should be made |

3 Fill in the noun form of the word given.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Our is dependent upon finding cures for diseases such as cancer and AIDS.
SURVIVE | 3 The which many animals suffer in the name of science is unspeakable. CRUEL |
| 2 Many people do not know of the that these animals endure during testing. SUFFER | 4 Is it not possible to carry out research without the of unnecessary pain on animals? INFLECT |

Listening Section Instructions

This section of the test has three parts. **Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.** Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 20 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark **A, B, C, or D.**

Do you have any questions?

- 1 Why didn't the man open a window?
 - A The air conditioning is reliable.
 - B He didn't want to break it.
 - C He didn't feel too warm.
 - D He didn't think of it.
- 2 What does the woman say about the bill?
 - A The man has until Monday to pay it.
 - B The man forgot to pay it.
 - C The man didn't have time to pay it.
 - D The man must email the phone company.
- 3 What did the woman do earlier?
 - A She called the man on his cell phone.
 - B She ignored the callers.
 - C She wrote down two messages.
 - D She told Mr. Smith to call back.
- 4 What do the speakers decide?
 - A They enjoy their work.
 - B They'll go out after the man finishes his report.
 - C They'll go out some other time.
 - D They won't go out because it's raining.
- 5 What are the speakers discussing?
 - A the woman's trip to Rome
 - B Lucy's accident
 - C the woman's alternate destination
 - D the woman's next vacation
- 6 What will probably happen next?
 - A The man will try to help the woman.
 - B The woman will try to fix the computer.
 - C Bob will find somebody to help the woman.
 - D The woman will get someone else to fix the computer.
- 7 What is true according to the speakers?
 - A Martha is in her office.
 - B Martha hasn't arrived yet.
 - C Martha always arrives after 9:00.
 - D Martha forgot to meet a client.
- 8 Why is the man surprised?
 - A The rent is reasonable.
 - B The apartment needs cleaning.
 - C The woman pays a lot in rent.
 - D The apartment has no view.
- 9 What are the speakers discussing?
 - A the issue of lateness
 - B the reason why Beth likes Mr. Chang
 - C Beth's irresponsibility
 - D Mr. Chang's short temper
- 10 What is true about the car keys?
 - A They are in the drawer.
 - B The speakers don't know where they are.
 - C The woman had put them in the drawer.
 - D They are in the man's pocket.

- 11** Why was the woman surprised?
- A** The man was fired from his job.
 - B** The man seemed to work well under pressure.
 - C** The man earns as much money as he used to.
 - D** The man left his previous job.
- 12** What does the man say?
- A** He dislikes his current apartment.
 - B** He doesn't like the apartment around the corner.
 - C** The apartment around the corner is too expensive.
 - D** Cheap accommodations are rarely found online.
- 13** What will the boy probably do next?
- A** go out with his friends
 - B** do his homework
 - C** phone a friend
 - D** help a friend with an essay
- 14** What can be understood from the conversation?
- A** The man wants to fix the table.
 - B** The speakers will get a new table.
 - C** She doesn't like the table.
 - D** The woman believes the man will do a good job.
- 15** What do the speakers agree on?
- A** They don't like the food.
 - B** The prices are reasonable.
 - C** The chef is not very famous.
 - D** The food is good but expensive.
- 16** Why are the speakers talking about Susan?
- A** She has been fired.
 - B** She got the man fired.
 - C** Her car broke down.
 - D** She can't find her résumé.
- 17** What will probably happen next?
- A** The man will give the woman two tasks.
 - B** The woman will go home.
 - C** The man and woman will finish the work in a couple of hours.
 - D** The woman will take a short break.
- 18** Why does the woman change her mind about the museum?
- A** She will be able to learn about robots.
 - B** It is not likely to be boring.
 - C** There are free drinks available.
 - D** She will not have to pay to get in.
- 19** What does the man decide to do?
- A** finish the history paper tonight
 - B** tell the professor the truth
 - C** make up a story
 - D** email the history paper at the end of the week
- 20** Why does the man prefer to travel by sea?
- A** He is afraid of flying.
 - B** It is less expensive.
 - C** He considers it relaxing.
 - D** There are special offers.

In this part, you will hear three short talks. After each talk, you will hear six questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk and the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher talking to her students.

- 21** How heavy does the speaker say an adult male giraffe is on average?
- A** a few hundred pounds lighter than the female
 - B** about 3000 pounds on average
 - C** approximately 1700 pounds
 - D** over 4000 pounds
- 22** According to the speaker, what happens to male giraffes as they age?
- A** They become lighter in weight.
 - B** They develop more lines.
 - C** They may become darker.
 - D** Their color fades.
- 23** What does the speaker say about the giraffe's eating habits?
- A** They eat sixteen times per day.
 - B** Their diet consists only of leaves.
 - C** They eat 140 species of plant.
 - D** They spend most of the day eating.
- 24** What false impression about giraffes does the speaker address?
- A** That they never lie down.
 - B** That they sleep a lot.
 - C** That they are unable to keep track of their predators.
 - D** That they are extremely slow animals.
- 25** How long does the speaker say that giraffes sleep for?
- A** 20 hours a day
 - B** approximately 35 minutes at a time
 - C** extremely short periods
 - D** up to twenty minutes an hour
- 26** What should the students do next?
- A** look for information
 - B** send an email
 - C** write a plan
 - D** donate some money

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Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a speaker at a training course.

- 27** What can be understood about the members of the audience?
- A** They have been flying for a week only.
 - B** They are former employees of the airline.
 - C** They have completed a one-year training program.
 - D** They have yet to make their first flight as cabin crew members.
- 28** What does the speaker say about passengers who break the law on a plane?
- A** They will be arrested on reaching their destination.
 - B** They will be guarded by police officers during the flight.
 - C** They will be banned from flying by the airline.
 - D** They will pay a fine.
- 29** What advice does the speaker give about combating the effects of air pressure?
- A** breathe at a slower rate
 - B** drink water before take-off
 - C** breathe out while holding the nose
 - D** hold the ears and breathe through the nose
- 30** What issue regarding excess baggage does the speaker mention?
- A** Cabin crew are not careful enough with passengers' belongings.
 - B** Passengers have not been paying the extra cost.
 - C** It is often not stored in the designated lockers.
 - D** The rules are not always strictly enforced.
- 31** What does the speaker say is left to the cabin crew member's judgment?
- A** whether to consume alcohol during the flight
 - B** whether a passenger has spent too much money on alcohol
 - C** whether to refuse to serve alcoholic drinks to passengers
 - D** whether to confiscate any snacks purchased before the flight
- 32** What is probably true about the speaker?
- A** He used to work as a cabin crew member.
 - B** He currently works as a cabin crew member.
 - C** He is an airline security officer.
 - D** He used to be a pilot.

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Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a speaker at a cultural event.

- 33** What does the speaker say about palm reading?
- A** It is no longer practiced.
 - B** It has a set method.
 - C** It relies on reading minds.
 - D** It requires years to master.
- 34** According to the speaker, what affects the way lines develop?
- A** a person's recent history
 - B** a person's emotions
 - C** a person's life
 - D** a person's state of health
- 35** What does the speaker advise when reading a person's palm?
- A** Be honest only if a tragedy can be prevented.
 - B** Refer to past rather than future events.
 - C** Focus on health issues.
 - D** Concentrate on positive aspects.
- 36** What is probably true about those with an "elementary hand"?
- A** They are unique.
 - B** They are aggressive.
 - C** They are practical.
 - D** They are highly respected.
- 37** What does the speaker say about hands of those involved in the arts?
- A** They have square hands.
 - B** They have fingers with bony fingertips.
 - C** They have pointed or mixed-shaped hands.
 - D** They have philosophic or conic hands.
- 38** What does the speaker mean when she says: ◀
- A** someone who is easy to get along with
 - B** someone who does not like it when people are not serious
 - C** someone who does not give many chances
 - D** someone who is impatient with people they think are stupid

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In this part, you will hear two segments from a radio program. After each segment, you will hear six questions about it. Before each segment begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each segment twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. **Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet**, not in the test booklet. You should mark **A, B or C**.

Do you have any questions?

Look at the questions.

Then listen to the first segment.

- 39** What does Eddie Davis say about the carnival celebration in Nice?
- A** The figure of a man is burned.
 - B** Women wear masks.
 - C** Musicians throw ticker tape.
- 40** What does Eddie Davis say about the Venice Carnival?
- A** People do not celebrate until late.
 - B** There is no street parade.
 - C** People do not wear fancy dress.
- 41** What does Susan James say about the carnival in Quebec?
- A** The Snow Queen makes an ice sculpture.
 - B** People celebrate in the snow.
 - C** Children ride on floats.
- 42** Which carnival is basically a competition?
- A** New Orleans
 - B** Quebec
 - C** Rio de Janeiro
- 43** According to Susan James what might a spectator at Mardi Gras receive?
- A** a fake necklace
 - B** money
 - C** some flowers
- 44** What is the main purpose of this report?
- A** to explain the origins of the carnival celebration
 - B** to determine the most exciting carnival event globally
 - C** to compare various carnival celebrations

SEGMENT 1 - WRITE NOTES HERE

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.....

.....

Look at the questions.

Then listen to the second segment.

- 45** Which industry was aided by the first patent issued to a woman?
- A** the defense industry
 - B** the radio industry
 - C** the hat industry
- 46** What does Leo Frazer say about Sarah Mather?
- A** She invented a communications system.
 - B** She patented her inventions before 1845.
 - C** Her inventions were useful for ships.
- 47** What did Hedy Lamarr invent?
- A** a system for transmitting and receiving codes
 - B** musical compositions
 - C** new radio frequencies
- 48** What does Leo Frazer say about Margaret Knight's safety invention?
- A** It was her first invention.
 - B** It was useful.
 - C** It was patented when she was 26.
- 49** According to Janine Carlson, how did Ann Moore get the idea for her invention?
- A** by watching mothers in Africa
 - B** from discussions with her own mother
 - C** by carrying her own baby
- 50** What is the main purpose of the report?
- A** to highlight the contributions of female inventors
 - B** to change misconceptions about inventors
 - C** to argue for the recognition of female inventors

SEGMENT 2 - WRITE NOTES HERE

.....

.....

.....

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 51 "I'm afraid the meeting has been canceled."
"Well, there's no point in staying here, then. I go home."
A would prefer
B had better to
C may as well
D might well as
- 52 He was dismissed for embezzling company funds, which came surprise to me.
A not a
B not as a
C as not any
D as no
- 53 "It's eight o'clock; the movie starts in half an hour."
"Right. we leave then?"
A Would
B Shall
C Won't
D Needn't
- 54 "Do you think Sheila has a chance of getting that promotion?"
"If she get it, I'll be very surprised."
A will
B would
C did
D does
- 55 Chicken isn't as tasty as lamb.
A almost near
B anywhere near
C nowhere near
D as near
- 56 "It looks like we're stuck in this elevator."
"..... we had taken the stairs!"
A If only
B Supposing
C I'd rather
D Providing
- 57 Out of the whole class, Margaret was the person to pass the exam.
A alone
B only
C lonely
D lonesome
- 58 Only after I left the house that I'd left the kitchen light on.
A I remembered
B was I remembering
C did I remember
D I had remembered

- 59 "Your house is fabulous!"
"..... for the money I inherited,
I wouldn't be living here."
A Except
B But
C Even
D Weren't it
- 60 "How long will it take us to get to the Carltons' house?"
"It's at least drive."
A a two-hour
B a two hour's
C two hours of
D a two-hours
- 61 "When is the deadline for submitting the application forms?"
"All forms by May 15th."
A are to hand in
B are handing in
C have been handed in
D are to be handed in
- 62 The manager requested straight to his office the minute you arrive.
A you to go
B that you go
C that you would go
D you going
- 63 My things are all out of place. Somebody's been going through my drawers,?
A has he
B hasn't he
C don't they
D haven't they
- 64 "I don't want to talk about it!"
"I can't help you you tell me what's wrong."
A unless
B except
C as long as
D if only
- 65 "Why is her husband a suspect?"
"Because he was the last person before she disappeared."
A seeing her
B to see her
C he saw
D who had seen
- 66 I couldn't help that you were having some difficulty with the calculations. Would you like me to help you?
A to notice
B from noticing
C but notice
D it to notice

READING: CLOZE

This passage is about phobias.

Anyone who has ever suffered from a phobia will know that even the thought of the feared item or situation can be overwhelming and cause feelings of anxiety and panic. Most phobics will usually admit that their fear is (67), but sometimes it can be so strong that physical symptoms including dizziness and nausea (68) be experienced. Sufferers quite often manage to (69) their phobias hidden from family and friends.

Phobias focusing on a particular object or situation are classified as "specific phobias", (70) a fear of being embarrassed in any setting would be referred to as a "social phobia". Objects or situations most commonly involved in specific phobias are small animals, blood, snakes, (71) spaces or air travel. Social phobias (72) the sufferer in situations such as meeting new people, giving a speech or having a meeting with superiors at work. (73) most people experience some fear in these situations, with varying degrees of (74), it is neither as strong (75) as persistent as it is in an individual afflicted by a phobia. In addition, their fear can interfere with working or social relationships to (76) an extent that it disrupts their life. Most phobias can be treated effectively.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 67 | A insane | C addictive |
| | B irrational | D fake |
| 68 | A to | C should |
| | B won't | D may |
| 69 | A keep | C shield |
| | B hold | D save |
| 70 | A when | C whereas |
| | B despite | D likewise |
| 71 | A limited | C closed |
| | B confined | D restrained |
| 72 | A affect | C affected |
| | B affecting | D effects |
| 73 | A So | C The |
| | B Now | D Although |
| 74 | A energy | C intensity |
| | B preparation | D satisfaction |
| 75 | A not | C and |
| | B nor | D or |
| 76 | A much | C such |
| | B far | D so |

This passage is about Bakelite.

When Dr Leo Hendrick Baekeland invented Bakelite in 1907, he could never have imagined the extent of its success. (77), he came across the compound for this revolutionary material quite by accident (78) experimenting with synthetic resins. By his own (79), he was actually looking (80) an invention that would enable him to live in the lap of luxury. It was just hard to believe that he would be able to achieve his goal (81) two substances such as phenol and formaldehyde. The result? Bakelite.

A scientist by (82), this was not Baekeland's first invention. His name is also linked to a type of photographic paper called Velox, which is (83) used in the newspaper printing industry today. It was unique in that it could actually be produced under artificial light. Having sold the rights to this product to Eastman Kodak for a substantial amount, Baekeland was able to (84) his working life conducting experiments, which was what he desired. Prior to this, he had been an independent consultant for a New York photographic supply house.

The uses that Bakelite could be put to were countless. This non-flammable, early plastic could not only be molded or extruded into any shape imaginable, (85) with the addition of a(n) (86) pigment, it could also be colored. It can still be found in various guises in homes throughout America.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 77 | A Soon | C Apparently |
| | B Visibly | D Plainly |
| 78 | A with | C some |
| | B whenever | D while |
| 79 | A admission | C idea |
| | B saying | D truth |
| 80 | A at | C after |
| | B for | D up |
| 81 | A by combining | C to combining |
| | B combining | D having combined |
| 82 | A job | C expert |
| | B experience | D profession |
| 83 | A yet | C daily |
| | B almost | D still |
| 84 | A spend the remainder of | C temporarily postpone |
| | B retire for the rest of | D start off |
| 85 | A but | C therefore |
| | B except | D not |
| 86 | A few | C little |
| | B enough | D large |

USEFUL TIP

Since the multiple-choice words used in the Cloze section are of both a grammatical and lexical nature, you should first quickly read through the entire passage to gain an overall understanding. This will help you with the context so that you can more easily choose the correct answers.

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 87** We'll need a copy of your driver's license and your birth
- A** diploma
 - B** certificate
 - C** degree
 - D** qualification
- 88** He spent most of his life doing manual labor.
- A** urgent
 - B** daunting
 - C** defective
 - D** grueling
- 89** The table was filthy, and the ashtray was full of cigarette
- A** butts
 - B** tips
 - C** parts
 - D** smoke
- 90** By the time I got up from the chair, my leg was
- A** insensible
 - B** firm
 - C** numb
 - D** paralyzed
- 91** There are many to get over before you can even think about starting a family.
- A** walls
 - B** predicaments
 - C** bumps
 - D** hurdles
- 92** I'm having serious about this plan. I'm worried that everything will go wrong.
- A** exceptions
 - B** misgivings
 - C** certainties
 - D** disturbances
- 93** Many of the tiles had fallen off as they were not properly to the wall.
- A** adhered
 - B** coincided
 - C** assembled
 - D** clung
- 94** She lived on a diet of bread and pasta.
- A** petty
 - B** remote
 - C** minor
 - D** meager

- 95** green peppers give me terrible indigestion.
- A** Unprocessed
 - B** Crude
 - C** Raw
 - D** Rare
- 96** The recent recession was severe; many companies failed to
- A** run like the wind
 - B** beat around the bush
 - C** sit on the fence
 - D** weather the storm
- 97** Her paintings everyday country life in the 19th century.
- A** depict
 - B** manifest
 - C** dispose
 - D** narrate
- 98** The interview went , and I think I stand a good chance of getting the job.
- A** exactly
 - B** smoothly
 - C** harmoniously
 - D** precisely
- 99** Video games can be ; once you start playing, you never want to stop.
- A** calculable
 - B** compulsory
 - C** addictive
 - D** compulsive
- 100** After writing for an hour, he tore up the pages and started
- A** afresh
 - B** initially
 - C** originally
 - D** newly
- 101** Despite government to the contrary, inflation rose.
- A** acknowledgements
 - B** warranties
 - C** confirmations
 - D** assurances
- 102** His eyesight was seriously in a factory explosion.
- A** lessened
 - B** crippled
 - C** impaired
 - D** disabled

USEFUL TIPS

- The type of words used in the Vocabulary section sometimes fall into one of the following four groups. Those that:
 - a) are lexically related.
 - b) are syntactically similar.
 - c) are synonymous.
 - d) look or sound alike.

However, in the actual examination there is a tendency to group words which bear no relation to each other, making it difficult to find the correct answer. Answer as many as you can, as quickly as you can. You can come back to those you are not sure of later. It is better to use your time to focus on the Cloze and Reading passages.

This passage is about Parkinson's Disease.

Passage 1

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a neurological disease affecting the body's motor system and is idiopathic, meaning that there is no medical explanation for it. PD afflicts a million people worldwide, regardless of race, religion and profession, although research has shown that it mainly affects those over 50, and is more prevalent in men than women. Although not fatal, PD is neither preventable nor curable; technological advances in medicine have allowed it to be effectively managed, provided that it is detected in the early stages.

Scientists have established that the symptoms of PD occur due to a lack of dopamine, a neurotransmitter which acts as a messenger between the brain and nerve cells. For unknown reasons, nerve cells in the substantia nigra (the part of the brain affected) become damaged and degenerate, reducing dopamine levels. As a result of this deficit, the nerve cells cease to function normally and the muscles of the body are unable to receive the messages sent to them. As PD progresses, the brain eventually fails to effectively control muscle movement; hence the tremors associated with the disease.

These tremors are one of the first symptoms of PD and begin on one side of the body. They gradually progress to the other side over time. The tremors are more apparent when the sufferer is at rest, but tend to disappear when the patient is in motion. Other symptoms of PD include limb stiffness, slowness of movement, loss of balance and tiredness.

Diagnosis of PD is very difficult because many of its symptoms can be attributed to the problems associated with old age. Regrettably, there is no reliable testing tool for PD, so an accurate diagnosis relies on the experience and skill of the physician.

- 103** Which of the following does the author say is true about PD?
- A** It affects muscle movement.
 - B** It can be cured if detected early enough.
 - C** Age and sex are not factors in the disease.
 - D** It eventually leads to death.
- 104** In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does **it** refer to?
- A** race
 - B** research
 - C** PD
 - D** religion
- 105** According to the second paragraph, what is PD caused by?
- A** brain damage
 - B** degenerated dopamine cells
 - C** a dopamine deficit
 - D** injury to the substantia nigra
- 106** According to the author, what is dopamine produced by?
- A** brain neurotransmitters
 - B** nerve cells
 - C** the muscles
 - D** the substantia nigra
- 107** What does the author mention as a common symptom of PD?
- A** early aging
 - B** quicker movements
 - C** losing balance
 - D** insomnia
- 108** In the last paragraph, what does the author imply?
- A** PD symptoms are no longer mistaken for aging.
 - B** There is a need for an alternative diagnostic method.
 - C** Doctors are not adequately skilled in recognizing PD.
 - D** Many experts refuse to deal with PD diagnosis.

USEFUL TIPS

- The best way to approach the Reading section is to first read through the text so as to get an idea of what it is about. Do not worry if you do not understand everything.
- Then read each question and the four possible answer choices and refer back to the text to find the correct answer.
- Should you have difficulty with one of the questions, leave it till last. Never leave any questions unanswered; it is better to guess rather than leave a blank.

This passage is about gambling.

Passage 2

The specter of compulsive gambling is affecting increasing numbers of Americans, and thus society at large. According to a recent study by the American Psychiatric Association, between 2 and 3% of the U.S. adult population is affected seriously enough to fall into this category. However, there is little public awareness of the severity of the issue.

Although most compulsive gamblers are adults, their first experience will typically be during adolescence, as is also the case for smokers and alcoholics. But compulsive or pathological gambling is marked by the progression from a casual flutter to a habitual state based on the urge to gamble. The feeling within the individual of needing to gamble results in an ever-increasing tension that can only be relieved by more gambling. There may be some easily discernible warning signs associated with the condition, such as a dramatic rise in time spent gambling, and a blind continuation of betting whether on a winning or losing streak. It is of grave concern that large debts can be accumulated, or criminal activity engaged in, with a view to supporting the habit. Stark parallels with substance abusers are often made to emphasize the severity of the addiction.

The availability of treatment options means there is light at the end of the tunnel for compulsive gamblers. Options include individual and group psychotherapy, or a self-help support group like Gamblers Anonymous, which is structured in the form of a 12-step program and is similar to the more renowned Alcoholics Anonymous. The treatment methods used in combating compulsive gambling traditionally center on abstinence principles, as with drug and alcohol withdrawal programs. Furthermore, recent medical developments, particularly in the field of anti-depressants, have yielded positive results in combination with psychotherapy.

- 109 What does the author imply in the first paragraph?
- A The majority of Americans will become compulsive gamblers.
 - B The public is not aware of gambling.
 - C Current research has underestimated the issue.
 - D People should be informed of how serious the problem is.
- 110 According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A Smokers and alcoholics don't gamble.
 - B Most American adolescents are compulsive gamblers.
 - C Compulsive gambling affects only adults.
 - D Compulsive gambling is a pathological condition.
- 111 What point does the author make about compulsive gamblers?
- A They will always abuse substances.
 - B They might spend increasingly more time gambling.
 - C They might feel worried about gambling.
 - D They often ask for help from debt collectors.
- 112 What can be inferred about treatment?
- A There is disagreement on the best method.
 - B Different forms are effective.
 - C Only individual treatment is effective.
 - D It involves twelve other sufferers.
- 113 What does the author say conventional treatment methods focus on?
- A refraining from gambling
 - B taking anti-depressants
 - C a 12-step program
 - D medical developments
- 114 In the last sentence of paragraph 3, which word could best replace **yielded**?
- A investigated
 - B convinced
 - C produced
 - D imagined

This passage is about senescence.

Passage 3

Senescence is derived from the Latin word "senex" meaning old age. Cellular senescence is the process of aging and lifespan determination at cell level. A cell, in order to divide and reproduce, must initially double its chromosomes so that the new, reproduced cell will have its full complement of genes. However, during the replication process, compound structures found at the end of the chromosome, called telomeres, are lost. When the telomeres are critically shortened (after about 40-60 doublings in young cells), the cell cannot duplicate its chromosomes and therefore has no further capacity to divide. These cells are known as senescent cells. Dr. Leonard Hayflick, who undertook the research, noted that cells taken from older tissue replicated fewer times than their younger counterparts.

As normal cells approach their senescent level, they undergo biological changes affecting all their activities, a similar process to that witnessed in aging humans. The study of cellular senescence therefore gives us vital clues to the human aging process. For example, scientists know that the cells which produce collagen during their younger years, produce an enzyme called collagenase which destroys collagen in their senescent years. This has been determined as the cause for the thinning and wrinkling of skin in humans as they age.

Scientists also believe (though evidence only exists so far in animal models) that the gradual loss of functions during the cells' path to senescence increases vulnerability to disease and pathological conditions in the cell that are common in old age. Ten patients with heart disease were compared to twenty healthy patients and it was found that the length of the telomeres in those with heart disease were significantly shorter than those without the disease.

- 115** What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A** to analyze how cells act as they age
 - B** to call for further treatment for senescent cells
 - C** to present new research on repairing cells
 - D** to explain how aging can be slowed down.
- 116** According to the first paragraph, how does a cell reproduce?
- A** It divides and then produces new chromosomes.
 - B** It divides and then loses its telomeres.
 - C** It doubles its chromosomes and then divides.
 - D** It divides at least 60 times and then stops.
- 117** When does the author say that a cell is considered senescent?
- A** when it doubles its chromosomes
 - B** when it can no longer reproduce
 - C** after 40-60 years
 - D** when a full complement of genes has been produced
- 118** In the first sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **undergo**?
- A** attempt
 - B** intend
 - C** explore
 - D** experience
- 119** According to the passage, why is cellular senescence of interest to scientists?
- A** The biological changes that occur affect human activity.
 - B** Changes occurring to the skin are still a mystery.
 - C** It gives important information about collagen production.
 - D** It is useful in understanding human aging.
- 120** What does the author suggest about studies on animal subjects?
- A** Cell senescence is related to medical conditions common among the elderly.
 - B** Heart disease causes cell senescence.
 - C** Ten out of every twenty patients have shorter telomeres.
 - D** Animals suffer function loss as they age.

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