

READING COMPREHENSION

VERSION: 2016A ANSWER SHEET

NAME:

Date:

SUBJECT COMBINATION:

Instructions:

For each question, choose **the best** answer: A, B, C or D. You must take one choice only for each number.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet. You must mark the answer you have chosen with a cross (X), as in the example.

Example:	A	B	C	D
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1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D

Final number of points:

Marker and double marker signatures:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

VERSION: 2016A

ANSWER SHEET

NAME:	Date:
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SUBJECT COMBINATION:

Instructions:

You will hear the text only once. For each question, choose the best answer: A, B, C or D. You must take one choice only for each number. Mark your answers on the answer sheet. You must mark the answer you have chosen with a cross (X), as in the example.

Example:	A	B	C	D
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1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D

Final number of points:

Marker and double marker signatures:

USE OF ENGLISH

VERSION: 2016 A

ANSWER SHEET

NAME:	Date:
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Example:	A	B	C	D
----------	---	---	---	---

1.	A Sensitive	B Sensible	C Sensational	D Sentential
2.	A has	B has been	C have been	D were
3.	A helping	B supporting	C providing	D enabling
4.	A even less	B many more	C just as many	D many less
5.	A in	B through	C within	D under
6.	A Before now	B For now	C Until now	D As of now
7.	A ruinous	B spurious	C laborious	D odorous
8.	A in	B for	C with	D at
9.	A promises	B is promising	C has promised	D promised
10.	A holding	B hiding	C harbouring	D hosting
11.	A must	B will	C can	D might
12.	A previously	B particularly	C preliminarily	D precisely
13.	A which	B who	C whose	D those
14.	A prevents	B avoids	C intends	D causes
15.	A are consulting	B consult	C have consulted	D are consulted
16.	A fast food	B biotech	C techbio	D chemtech
17.	A caused	B developed	C experimented	D matched
18.	A However	B Whoever	C Whatever	D Whichever
19.	A points out	B picks up	C peeks in	D plays up
20.	A repent	B invent	C prevent	D pretend

Final number of points:

Marker and double marker signatures:

READING COMPREHENSION

VERSION: 2016A

TEXT SHEET

Are You Successful? If So, You've Already Won the Lottery, Economic View

By ROBERT H. FRANK, MAY 20, 2016 (According to NY Times, /2016/05/22/)

Chance events play a much larger role in life than many people once imagined.

Most of us have no difficulty recognizing luck when it's on conspicuous display, as when someone wins the lottery. But randomness often plays out in subtle ways, and it's easy to construct narratives that portray success as having been inevitable. Those stories are almost invariably misleading, however, a simple fact that has surprising implications for public policy.

Consider the history of the Mona Lisa, perhaps the most famous painting in the world. After having languished in obscurity for most of its early existence, Leonardo da Vinci's work was pushed into the spotlight in 1911 when it was stolen from the Louvre. The widely publicized theft remained unsolved for two years until Vincenzo Peruggia was apprehended after trying to sell the painting to the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, Italy. His arrest provoked a second wave of publicity, with images of the Mona Lisa splashed around the world. In the years since, the painting has come to represent Western culture itself. Yet had it never been stolen, most of us would know no more about it than we do of the two obscure Leonardo da Vinci canvases from the same period that hang in an adjacent gallery at the Louvre.

As in the art world, so too in the world of work. Almost every career trajectory entails a complex sequence of steps, each of which depends on those preceding it. If any of those earlier steps had been different, the entire trajectory would almost surely have been different, too. Inevitably, some of those initial steps will have been influenced by seemingly trivial random events. So it is reasonable to conclude that virtually all successful careers entail at least a modicum of luck.

To acknowledge the importance of random events is not to suggest that success is independent of talent and effort. Those who do well are almost always extremely talented and hardworking. As Charlie Munger, the vice chairman of Warren E. Buffett's holding company, Berkshire Hathaway, has said, "The safest way to get what you want is to try and deserve what you want."

But talent and effort are not enough. Luck also matters. Even the most able, industrious people in South Sudan have little chance at success. Success is not guaranteed for deserving people in wealthy countries with highly developed legal and educational institutions and other infrastructure, but it's substantially more likely.

Being born in a good environment is one of the few dimensions of luck we can control — that is, at least we can decide how lucky our children will be. But as a nation, we've been doing a bad job of it for at least a generation. The luckiest are getting luckier even as their numbers shrink. The unlucky population is growing, and its luck is getting worse.

The human tendency to underestimate luck's role has contributed to this troubling state of affairs by reducing the electorate's willingness to support the public investments that make economic success possible. But the taxes people want to avoid need not be personally painful.

Happily, there is a simple remedy: Merely prompting people to reflect on their good fortune tends to make them more willing to contribute to the common good, according to a 2010 study published in the journal *Emotion*. So try to engage your successful friends in discussions about their experiences with luck. In the process, you may increase their willingness to support the kinds of public investments that will enhance the next generation's odds of success. And you will almost surely hear some interesting stories.

READING COMPREHENSION
VERSION: 2016A
Question sheet

- 1. According to Robert H. Frank, randomness**
 - A. is recognizable by all people only when obvious
 - B. is a significant but often overlooked factor of success
 - C. is a significant but misleading factor of success
 - D. is too subtle to be recognized as a significant factor in success

- 2. Stories of success**
 - A. are usually portrayed as narratives of unavoidable triumph
 - B. influence the process of policy making
 - C. do not vary in the way they are formed
 - D. imply that success is always surprising

- 3. Mona Lisa**
 - A. is more famous but not as valuable as the other two canvases placed nearby
 - B. became famous only after it was sold by Vincenzo Peruggia
 - C. would not probably ever have become famous without the publicity the theft created
 - D. had been kept in obscurity until 1911

- 4. Successful careers depend on**
 - A. carefully taken steps, each step leading to another
 - B. luck and chance entirely, especially at the initial stages
 - C. successive and mutually dependent steps, sensitive to any changes
 - D. a combination of consecutive steps initiated by a set of accidental events
 - E.

- 5. Favorable economic conditions in a given country**
 - A. cannot be considered to determine one's success
 - B. increase the odds of being successful
 - C. ensure successful careers of the inhabitants
 - D. help to develop its infrastructure and institutions but do not influence one's luck

- 6. Charlie Munger's statement could be paraphrased as**
 - A. only by working and trying hard can you get what you want
 - B. if you do not try, you do not deserve success
 - C. you can only get what you deserve
 - D. it is not safe not to know what you know

- 7. According to the article, the socio-economic differences between people in America**
 - A. are getting bigger, decreasing the chances to get lucky for wealthy people
 - B. will be bigger in the next generation, making it impossible for unwealthy people to get lucky
 - C. have been growing for the past few decades, favoring the wealthy
 - D. result in only wealthy people getting lucky

- 8. The population should not be against investing in public projects because**
 - A. the wealthier the country is, the luckier people can get
 - B. investment reduces taxes
 - C. public investment is an underestimated factor of economic success
 - D. avoiding it increases taxes

9. According to the study in the journal Emotion,

- A. reflecting on one's luck makes people happier
- B. thinking of being lucky increases the chances of being lucky
- C. people's solidarity grows when thinking of one's luck in life
- D. people need to be nudged to think of their own luck

10. The simplicity of the remedy is that

- A. everyone wants to get lucky so everyone should contribute to investment
- B. it can be triggered by speaking to friends only
- C. people's willingness to contribute is generally high
- D. all the successful people are willing to contribute to public investment

USE OF ENGLISH

VERSION: 2016A

TEXT SHEET

(adapted from: *New Scientist*)

Tests improve results in frog disease fight

(1)..... tests for the frog-killing *chytrid* disease (2)..... developed as part of the global campaign to save threatened frog populations.

The *chytrid* disease has swept the world since the 1940s, (3)..... drive at least nine species to extinction and threatening (4)..... It kills by either producing toxins or preventing frogs breathing (5)..... their skin. (6)....., ecologists only knew a frog population was under attack once frogs started to sicken or die and (7)..... analyzing of sections of their skin revealed the presence of the disease.

Now a test developed by Bruce Waldman, an ecologist (8)..... the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand, (9)..... to spot infections before it is too late. To check for the disease, skin cells from a frog suspected of (10)..... an infection are analysed for traces of DNA from the disease.

The test, which (11)..... detect minute traces of the disease, will be (12)..... useful in New Zealand, home to four frog species of the ancient genus *Leiopelma*, at least one of (13)..... is severely threatened by the disease. The traditional technique (14)..... difficulty there, because researchers have to cut off one of the frog's toes to get a large enough sample to test - a practise much frowned upon by the Maori, who (15)..... before native animals are studied.

Pisces Molecular, a (16)..... company in Boulder, Colorado has (17)..... a similar test to Waldman's. (18)....., Alex Hyatt of the Australian Animal Health Laboratory has a test that (19)..... proteins on the skin surface. By making surveillance easier, says Hyatt, the tests might help (20)..... the demise of more frog species.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

VERSION: 2016A

Question sheet

1.

- A The narrator lived abroad some years ago and is back for a family reunion.
- B The narrator has lived abroad for some years already and is back just for a family reunion.
- C The narrator is temporarily living abroad and is back just for a family reunion.
- D The narrator plans to live in France after the family reunion.

2.

- A His relatives laugh at his suit.
- B His relatives think his English is great.
- C His relatives laugh at his haircut.
- D His relatives laugh at his English.

3.

- A His relatives mistake his wife's nationality.
- B His relatives mistake his wife's first name.
- C His relatives mistake his wife's home town.
- D His relatives mistake his wife's age.

4.

- A His cousin Chad is a beauty.
- B His cousin Chad is an ambitious mother of five.
- C His cousin Chad is a fat mother of five.
- D His cousin Chad is a fat old man.

5.

- A The cousin's husband blames his wife for dating an illegal lawn mower.
- B The cousin's husband blames the illegals for taking his job.
- C The cousin's husband blames the American people for mowing their lawns themselves.
- D The cousin's husband blames the illegals for stealing his lawn mower.

6.

- A Uncle Gene was a preacher and rejects living in a foreign country.
- B Uncle Gene wanted to be a missionary and wishes he had lived in a foreign country.
- C Uncle Gene was a local politician and despises the pull of living in a foreign country.
- D Uncle Gene was a hippie and he can understand the pull of living in a foreign country.

7.

- A Uncle Gary was freed up by religion, the narrator by moving to Europe.
- B Uncle Gary was freed up by drug abuse, the narrator by moving to Africa.
- C Uncle Gary was freed up by vegetarianism, the narrator by abandoning a sinful life.
- D Uncle Gary was freed up by yoga, the narrator by preaching in the street.

8.

- A The narrator claims he was raised as a deeply religious person rejecting Darwin's theory.
- B The narrator is used to religious disputes as well as discussions on Darwin's theory.
- C The narrator was raised as a materialist believing in Darwin's theory and believing in natural selection.
- D The narrator was raised as a materialist who gradually rejected Darwin's theory and dinosaurs.

9

- A The narrator's mother is proud of him and his charity mission in Europe.
- B The narrator's mother ridicules him for living in Europe teaching at middle school.
- C The narrator's mother ridicules him for living in Europe on her expenses.
- D The narrator's mother is proud of him for teaching at middle school in Europe.

10

- A His mother said: "Stay here and do something with your life".
 - B His mother said: "Go back to Europe and quit your lousy job".
 - C His mother said: "Go back to Europe if that's what you want".
 - D His mother said: "Go back to Europe and let others help you for a change".
-

11.

- A. The interviewee was afraid of clowns when he was a kid.
- B. The interviewee became a clown when his brother was born.
- C. The interviewee was born to become a clown.
- D. The interviewee's mother wanted him to become a clown.

12.

- A. As a kid, he used to go the circus from time to time.
- B. The first time he went to a circus was when his mom drove him there.
- C. He couldn't stop staring at the clown's big red nose when he met him for the first time.
- D. When he was a kid, his family couldn't afford to take him to the circus.

13.

- A. As a kid, he didn't have a good relationship with his father.
- B. He doesn't remember his father at all.
- C. His father was killed by a bull at the rodeo.
- D. He remembers his father taking him to the rodeo.

14.

- A. He decided to track the (poster) clown down because he reminded him of his father.
- B. He felt like the (poster) clown was a compensation for his missing father.
- B. He was disappointed when he found the (poster) clown he had been looking for.
- C. He never really wanted to find the (poster) clown.

15.

- A. With his clown skills, the best circuses contracted him and he worked for the best circuses.
- B. He could never perform as a clown anywhere outside his hometown.
- C. He was still developing his clown art when he started working in the country circus.
- D. When he was working at the circus, he always asked the people whether they enjoyed his clown art.

16.

- A. He met an old timer who knew the old ring master.
- B. He met an old timer who knew who had made that poster.
- C. He met an old timer who helped him find the old ring master.
- D. He met an old timer who helped him find his father.

17.

- A. In the end, he is not disappointed that his search for the (poster) clown failed.
- B. Sadly, he couldn't find the clown from the poster because he was not alive any longer.
- C. He is not sorry that he did not meet his father because he was a drunk.
- D. He is glad to at least have a perfect copy of the original poster.

18.

- A. The people in the clown community are very artistic.
- B. Some of the clowns cannot be funny anymore without drinking.
- C. Most people think that being a clown is a hard life.
- D. A lot of clowns drink because they feel miserable and lonely.

19.

- A. Not many people are interested in a relationship with a clown.
- B. Clowns generally don't want to date people outside the circus community.
- C. Everyone wants to date a clown.
- D. People from the circus community are jealous when clowns date with outsiders.

20.

- A. When he retires, he wants to move back to Japan.
- B. Working in Japan helped him save some money, partially retire and work less now.
- C. He enjoyed working on Japanese TV for two years as a rock star.
- D. He quit working as a clown after returning from Japan.