

READING PAPER (60 minutes, 25 points)

PART 1 (5 points). You are going to read a text '*The Magic of Paper*'. For questions 1- 5, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) and circle it.

Ever since the prehistoric people began painting bison and mammoths on the walls of caves, humans have been searching for the ideal surface on which to record ideas. The ancient Chinese carved pictographs in bone. Greeks scribbled on parchment made from animal skin. The Maya painted hieroglyphs on beaten mulberry bark. The ancient Egyptians made papyrus, the writing material that one day would lend paper its name, by pressing together wet layers of the Nile sedge. But real paper proved cheaper than parchment to make and could be produced in great quantities. And paper was better than papyrus or tree bark for printing.

The first papermaker, according to the legend, was Ts'ai Lun, who created paper from hemp, tree bark, rags and fishnets in A.D. 105, perhaps to fulfill Chinese calligraphists' desire for a more practical writing material than silk or bamboo strips. The Chinese have loved paper ever since. Centuries before Gutenberg, they invented a movable type. They were the first to make paper money, toilet paper and paper books. It was forbidden even to step on a piece of paper while writing on it.

'Lovely and precious is this material,' wrote Fu Hsien, a scholar in the third century. 'Luxury but at a small price. Truly it pleases men of letters.'

When papermaking reached Europe in the 12th century, it set the stage for the first information revolution, which began three centuries later with Gutenberg's printing press. 'It was mass printing that was responsible for the big spreading of ideas,' says Peter Tschudin, president of the International Association of Paper Historians.

In the Gutenberg era, printers used paper made of hemp and linen rags. The purity and strength of this paper ensured the survival of great works for hundreds of years. Jesse Munn, a paper conservator at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., treated me to such a work, Saint Augustine's *City of God*, printed in 1473. It looked as handsome today as it did when it was new.

Jumping ahead a few hundred years, we then examined a cantata in the hand of Johann Sebastian Bach: 'Feast of the Visitation'. Slashing sixteen notes, sometimes excess drips of ink, rushed along the page.

But while I marveled at Bach's energy, Munn only nodded at the cheap, dull paper Bach bought, apparently, because he couldn't afford anything better. 'He really used poor papers,' she said, shaking her head. At least one of his compositions appears to have been committed to a sheet he got from the fishmonger.

Yet even the maestro's paper was in better shape than the yellowing pages of books I bought 20 years ago. Why are some of my books slowly turning to dust?

The problem stems from the increased demand for paper during the 19th century, when papermakers turned to fiber from trees for their raw material because it was cheaper and more abundant than rags.

In the U.S. today the majority of the books published are printed on non-acidic paper to better preserve them, but what about most of the books published

since 1900? Conservators rescue some damaged pages by bathing them in solutions that neutralize the acids. But the Library of Congress, which houses some 20 million volumes, has only a handful of conservators to save its treasures. It is also attempting to store its collection on microfilm or in computerized form, but with the books decaying at an alarming rate, it expects to record only a fraction.

- 1** Why do you think the text is titled “The Magic of Paper”?
 - A. Ideas written on paper can survive for centuries.
 - B. Paper is much more plentiful than papyrus or bark.
 - C. Paper doesn’t look anything like the materials out of which it is made.
 - D. Some kinds of paper last for centuries while others crumble after only a few years.

- 2** What main idea does the writer support by mentioning pictographs and hieroglyphs?
 - A. Life was difficult before the invention of paper.
 - B. Paper fills a need humans have had since prehistoric times.
 - C. Compared to using a computer, writing on paper is like drawing hieroglyphs.
 - D. The quality of paper has improved over time.

- 3** Why do you think the writer notes that in ancient China people were forbidden to step on a piece of paper while writing on it?
 - A. He wants readers to know how precious paper was.
 - B. He wants readers to handle paper with care.
 - C. He is explaining why Chinese paper lasted so long.
 - D. All of the above.

- 4** Why do you think the writer tells an anecdote about seeing an original musical work by Johann Sebastian Bach?
 - A. He wants to prove that he used original sources in his research.
 - B. He wants to show that Bach’s work would be even better preserved if the composer had used better paper.
 - C. He wants to show that without good quality paper, treasures like the original Bach’s work would be lost.
 - D. He wants to point out how poor Bach was.

- 5** How does the writer change his tone in paragraph 8?
 - A. His attitude towards books changes from respectful to contemptuous.
 - B. He stops quoting experts and expresses his own opinion.
 - C. He stops comparing and contrasting types of papers.
 - D. He stops speaking neutrally and expresses concern and puzzlement.

POINTS

--	--

PART 2 (9 points). You are going to read an extract from the story. 9 sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences **A- K** the one which fits each gap **(1- 9)**. There are **two extra** sentences which do not fit any of the gaps.

After school started, I didn't see too much of my friend Kurt. He took a different bus and different classes. He also started hanging out with a bunch of guys who were always getting in trouble for fighting and cutting classes.

1

Then, near the end of the school year, Kurt got kicked out for slashing a tire on the vice principal's car in the parking lot. They transferred him to another junior high.

I only saw Kurt twice after that. Once, about a year later, two friends and I were out hiking in the hills. Off a washed-out dirt road, we found an old, abandoned farm house and started to look around.

2

You know, shoving us around and calling us punks. We tried to leave, but they were looking for a fight, especially this one big guy they called 'Wimby'. He grabbed my friend Bill's canteen and wouldn't give it back. Just then out of the corner of my eye I noticed Kurt. He was standing off to the side with another guy. I looked at him and he looked back, but he acted like he didn't know me. Instead, he told Wimby to knock it off and give us back our stuff. Wimby looked around and started to say something, but then thought better of it.

3

We did. When we got a safe distance away, I looked back over my shoulder, but Kurt was nowhere to be seen. The others were busy beating on the side of the house with sticks and throwing rocks through what was left of the windows.

The other time I was in high school, but Kurt had already dropped out. My friend Kent had just gotten a 10-year-old VW Bug, and we were at the drive-in so that he could impress a waitress. He had been after her for about three months, but she wasn't on duty that night. As we were leaving, we noticed a commotion in the back parking lot.

4

Bathed in the orange glow of the drive-in's neon sign, I saw Kurt, his blue eyes narrowed and focused, an open bottle of beer in his hand. I told Kent to pull over, but he just stopped and idled the car. Just then we saw Kurt reach into his pocket and pull out a set of car keys. He turned on his heels and went to the trunk of the car. Somebody yelled, 'Chicken', but Kurt just smiled.

5

Kent had had enough. He popped it into first and floored the accelerator. I never saw Kurt again.

I completed high school, went on to college and finally the State University.

6

You didn't need to fight to prove yourself. In fact, fighting just wasn't cool anymore.

Every once in a while I'd get a word about Kurt and it often wasn't good. Kurt got busted for drugs, he got fired from an auto parts store for stealing, he did time for

assault with a deadly weapon. People who saw him said that when he got back he settled down a bit and got a job. He was married for a while, but it didn't work out.

Then once, when I was home on a break, I heard the news. Kurt was dead. He and his new girlfriend were at a bar when a couple of guys started hassling her.

7

Later when Kurt and his girlfriend were walking to their car, someone emptied a revolver at him. He died on the way to the hospital.

Kurt's been dead for nearly 30 years now, but I still think about him.

8

Now it is just a restaurant. I was sitting in a booth next to a family. Two little boys, about the same age as Kurt and me when we first met, were horsing around poking and pushing one another. They were arguing about something. One of them turned to his father and tugged on his sleeve, 'Daddy', he asked, 'who would win a fight between the Morphin Power Rangers and the Ninja Turtles?' I didn't hear his father's answer, but one came to my own mind. Nobody wins, I thought.

9

I think Kurt might have agreed with me.

- A** What matters is how we start out, how we end up, and the choices we make in between.
- B** Opening the trunk, he pulled out two baseball bats and tossed one to his friend.
- C** Kurt had it tougher than most of the kids we knew.
- D** Kurt punched one of them and the owner threw the guys out.
- E** They made me nervous, so after a while we just lost touch.
- F** Two cars squealed rubber, headlights flashed, car doors swung open and soon two groups of guys stood facing and cursing one another on the asphalt pavement.
- G** Suddenly a group of five or six guys showed up and started hassling us.
- H** The other night I was in the same drive-in we used to go as teenagers.
- I** Then one night a police car showed up in front of their house; there was some gossip in the neighborhood, but no one knew exactly what it was all about.
- J** He shoved the canteen at Bill and said, 'Hit the road, punk'.
- K** My world changed.

POINTS

PART 3 (4 points). Read the article. From sentences 1-7 choose 4 statements which reflect the content of the article and circle them.

- 1 The slave owners decided to educate slaves in order to make all people equal.
- 2 Thomas Jefferson had controversial ideas about slavery.
- 3 Freed slaves lived in a self-supporting and self-sufficient community.
- 4 Jefferson's plan to educate slave children failed.
- 5 The right to equality still was neglected after the Civil War.
- 6 The Declaration of Independence is considered one of the most important documents in the history of the U.S.
- 7 The Bill of Rights reflects the ideals of the U.S.

On 4 July, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was issued. Drafted by Thomas Jefferson and revised by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams it rejected the British rule and became the foundation of the U.S. Constitution. The declaration demonstrated the American belief that a government should be based on the right to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness".

Since 1776, no words in the Declaration of Independence have received more attention than Jefferson's phrase, "**All men are created equal.**" But how could Jefferson and the other signers of the declaration believe this when slavery existed in the colonies? Some slave owners argued that slaves would become equal and worthy of natural rights only when they became civilized.

At an early age, Jefferson concluded that slavery was wrong. To his credit, he attempted to denounce slavery, or at least the slave trade, in the Declaration of Independence. But, how does this explain that Jefferson kept most of his slaves throughout his lifetime?

It appears that while Jefferson opposed slavery in principle, he saw no obvious way to end it once it became established. If the slaves were freed all at once, Jefferson feared that white prejudice and black bitterness would result in a war of extermination that the whites would win. He fretted that if slaves were individually emancipated they would have nowhere to go and no means to survive on their own. Of course, Jefferson along with most other Southern plantation owners was also economically dependent on slave labor.

The best Jefferson could come up with was a plan to take slave children from their parents and put them in schools to be educated and taught a trade at public expense. Upon becoming adults, they would be transported to a colony somewhere and given tools and work animals to start a new life as "free and independent people."

Nothing ever came of Jefferson's fanciful plan. Slavery in the new United States of America would last another 89 years until the end of the Civil War. But even then, the equality promised in the Declaration of Independence was denied not only to African Americans, but also to other minorities and women.

Declaration of Independence has no legal authority. It is not a part of the basic law of the United States like the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. But its words have resonated as the ideals of the United States. Abolitionists in the 19th century asked Americans to live up to the ideal of equality and eliminate slavery. The civil rights movement of the 20th century pressured America to honor the commitment made in the declaration. The document still speaks to us today about the rights of Americans, as it did in 1776.

POINTS

--	--

PART 4 (7 points). The paragraphs of the following text are given in a **jumbled order**. Rearrange the paragraphs to make a complete text. Write the letters of the paragraphs in the correct order in the table below.

A Compared to all other types of crime, the overall number of hate crimes is small. However, some experts claim that many hate crimes have not been reported. They also point out that most crimes in the United States target property, but most hate crimes are against people.

B On October 12, 1998 a twenty-one-year old gay college student Matthew Shepard from Wyoming was brutally beaten and left to die tied to a fence. His murderers chose their victim because of his sexual orientation.

C Crimes against persons, such as assaults or threats and intimidation, have made up about 70 per cent of the reports. Making threats or intimidating people has been the most common hate-crime report and accounted for about 40 per cent of all hate crimes.

D On January 7, 2007 Channon Christian and Christopher Newsom were carjacked, kidnapped and murdered by four black men. Two young people from Tennessee, the victims were chosen because they were white.

E Currently the federal government and most states have hate-crime laws. Some of these laws define a hate crime as any crime committed against a person or a person's property motivated because of the person's race, religion, nationality or ethnicity. Others also prosecute crimes motivated by bias against gender, sexual orientation and disability as hate crimes.

F Each of these brutal crimes had one thing in common: they were motivated by hate. These incidents and others around the country have drawn increased attention to the problem of crimes motivated by prejudice, or so-called hate crimes.

G On October 9, 2009 23-year-old Bruce Vroman grabbed 18-year-old Derek George and threw him into the bonfire. Derek suffered second and third degree burns on his leg, back and half of his face just because he was black.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

POINTS

--	--

READING TOTAL

--	--

USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (Time 30 min, Points 50:2=25)

PART 1 (30 points). For questions 1-15, first read the text below. Then fill each blank with a suitable form of the word from the word bank. You cannot use the same word twice. There is an example at the beginning (0).

spectacle	ecology	mate	commerce	touch	environmental	
exclude	apparent	vary	increase	research	danger	habit
breath	tribe	<i>globalise</i>				

As **(0)...****globalisation**..... continues and the earth's natural processes transform local problems into international issues, few societies are being left **1**.....by major environmental problems. Recently **2** have been concerned about the **3** American wood stork which is disappearing from its natural **4**

The delicate **5** balance in southern Florida's wildlife sanctuaries, which are known for their **6** scenery and **7** views, is changing. **8** have found that the storks have been migrating north during their **9** season. **10** development of swamplands, changes in weather conditions and **11** water levels have all contributed to the storks' migration.

The Department of Environmental Protection has been asked to tackle the **12** worrying problem. 'We are planning to create an **13** zone for the bird species which are in danger of extinction. The Federal State, **14** governments, conservation organizations, the business community as well as concerned citizens need to promote programs for recovery of these species. **15** , this means that more investment is now needed', states the Department's spokesperson.

POINTS

--	--

PART 2 (5 points). For questions 1- 5, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

0 Under British ...**rule**....., for a time, the economy flourished.
As a **rule**, I finish work at 5.30.
I can't see the point of this ... **rule**which says we can't cycle to school.

1 Radioactive is generally transported worldwide by specialised transport.

Life on the river gave Mark Twain for several of his books, including The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Life on the Mississippi.

Tanned leather is the most commonly used for making shoes.

2 Finding and hiring the person is a difficult and expensive task for employers.

When is it ever the time to start a business?

The 11-year-old fifth grader Marcelas Owens stood at President Obama's hand as he signed health care reform legislation into law.

3 'Never a person until you have walked a mile in their shoes.'

Law students criminals all by themselves at mock trials.

Celebrity guests will the winner in Jerry Seinfeld's reality shows 'The Marriage Ref'.

4 The Australian government is about to set up a national representative for Aborigines to help close the gap between black and white Australians.

..... language includes our facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, posture and even the tone of our voice.

In the paragraphs you need to tell the readers the story in the most persuasive way.

5 Fall is! I will give up music career and move forward in my life.

While people you don't know be polite but direct and ask them a lot of personal questions.

Do not make a left turn if an emergency vehicle is from behind you.

POINTS	
---------------	--

PART 3 (15 points). Read the text about diving carefully. In questions 1-15, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct and circle it. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Australia is the largest island in the World, with an estimated population of just over 22 millions people.
A B C D

1 The brilliantly colorful coral reefs, make the Australian seascapes among the most enchanting in the world, are the nature's treasure house.
A B C D

2 They provide opportunities to experience the unique and beautiful underwater sceneries which is a realm of a great many fish, corals and other marine denizens.
A B C D

3 The years of experience of diving centers have guaranteed high standards in the selection of resort islands as well the quality of equipment used and the expertise of the diving instructors.
A B C D

4 A wide variety of diving programs are on offer and guided dives under the supervision of diving instructors are for novices and those who still haven't gained the necessary confidence.
A B C D

5 It is the diving instructor who decides as to how confident and experienced a learner is in their diving skills.
A B C D

6 Though diving is considered to be one of the far easiest water sports, carelessness can prove to be dangerous.
A B C D

7 The beginner, being presumptuous, not only tends to overestimate himself, but underestimates the dangers of the ocean not understanding it's ways carefully.

8 Like a rule, an inexperienced diver must always remember that he is diving at his own risk and never dive alone despite numerous shallow diving sites.

9 Diving below the deep of 100 feet is strictly prohibited.

10 One must also get acquainted with the special features, such as locating of the reef's edge, the strength and direction of currents, the position of the sun.

11 Special care must have taken during current diving as one must make sure of not venturing far away from the boat.

12 Further, one must also dive against the current for in case of emergency the current brought one back to the boat.

13 Thus, trained with qualified staff coupled with one's enthusiasm and a little bit of cautious approach takes one to the fascinating world of corals.

14 The deeply mysteries of the ocean attract one and all .

15 Diving provides thrilled opportunities to unravel the magic of the underwater world.

POINTS

--	--

USE OF ENGLISH TOTAL

--	--