

## INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

NAME:

SCORE: ...../62

**1. Read an article about zoos. For questions 1 – 8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

For most people, a visit to the zoo means going to see wild animals in their cages. For others though, especially in India, zoos provide open spaces where people can find the sort of peace which crowded cities lack. However, India has its share of animal rights activists who claim that zoos are terrible animal prisons. What they don't realise is that for some animals the doors of the prison are always wide open, and for them the zoo is a refuge.

Delhi Zoo is an example of such a place. The zoo's 85 hectares provide shelter to a large number of wild waterfowl. The zoo has three large ponds which are splendid winter habitats for a great number of migratory ducks. Several types of breeding waterfowl build their nests in large trees that grow on islands in the ponds. Since 1960, Delhi Zoo has been an important breeding ground for the painted stork - a large, handsome bird with a big, yellow bill, black and white feathers and a tuft of pink on its tail. Throughout the summer, these birds live in the countryside around Delhi. By August though, they move to the breeding habitat offered by the zoo. They rely on the zoo's trees for safe nesting but to feed their chicks they must fly beyond the zoo to the nearby wetlands of the river Yamuna to catch fish. Several other wild waterfowl like herons and cormorants also nest in the zoo's ponds, but at different times of the year. Like the storks, they too must leave the safety of the zoo to feed.

Apart from the Keoladeo Ghana National Park at Bharatpur, Delhi Zoo is the biggest and most important breeding ground for waterfowl in Northwestern India. Many of the birds which travel to the zoo are on the endangered list in India. Across the country, their nesting colonies are threatened by human intrusions such as tree cutting for the timber industry and individual use, and land reclamation schemes destroying their habitat. Thus, the Delhi Zoo gives ornithologists the perfect opportunity to study the birds closely and to learn more about them.

The number of storks in the zoo begins to rise at the start of the breeding season in late August. Their numbers decline after September though. **They** pick up again in January and peak at about 550 birds in February. Few storks remain at the zoo after May.

Unfortunately, the zoo authorities tend to ignore the wild birds that come to breed on their land. They try to discourage the nesting because of the muck that the birds create and the strong smell which envelops the nesting colonies. The zoo could play a significant role in researching and conserving wetland birds, therefore it is vital that the zoo authorities change their view.

The data gathered by zoo ornithologists observing the birds would be very useful to ecologists, as the success and health of the bird population reflect the well-being of the wetlands around the zoos. Conservationists and animal rights activists must begin to appreciate the visiting wildfowl because there is much to be gained from studying and protecting them.

### **1 The animal rights activists who are opposed to zoos don't realise that some animals**

- A need peace.
- B are free to come and go from some zoos as they please.
- C belong in cages.
- D need shelter.

### **2 Delhi Zoo is an important breeding ground for the painted stork because**

- A they aren't allowed to breed in the countryside.
- B the birds can only breed at the zoo.
- C the zoo's trees offer a safe place to build a nest.
- D the zoo's wetlands offer an unlimited food supply.

**3 Many of the birds are endangered species as**

- A their natural habitat is polluted.
- B humans are destroying their natural habitat.
- C people are hunting them.
- D the zoos don't want to look after them.

**4 What does "they" refer to?**

- A the storks
- B endangered waterfowl
- C zoos
- D storks' breeding seasons

**5 The zoo is home to the largest number of waterfowl**

- A in August.
- B in September.
- C during springtime.
- D in February.

**6 Zoo authorities do not welcome the wild birds because**

- A it is difficult to study the birds as they keep moving around.
- B the zoos are already crowded with animals.
- C they tend to create too much mess which also has an unpleasant odour.
- D they take over the nesting colonies and push other animals out.

**7 It would be helpful to ecologists if zoo authorities could**

- A study wetland birds to collect information.
- B provide shelter for wetland birds.
- C conserve wetlands for the birds.
- D take care of the birds' health.

**8 Information about the bird population can help ecologists understand more about**

- A the success of the zoo.
- B the condition of the wetlands.
- C the conservation process.
- D nesting colonies.

.../8

**2. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. Write your answers in the gaps provided.**

### Time for Tea

If you tried to visualise a Paris cafe you would probably imagine plates of golden croissants and cups of steaming hot coffee. Whatever you picture, a teapot is **(1)**... to be part of the scene. Although the **(2)** ... of taking afternoon tea is in many **(3)** ... an English custom, its popularity is now **(4)** ... through Paris.

Tea salons have been fashionable in Paris **(5)** ... early this century. One of the oldest tearooms in Paris, "Angelina", was **(6)** ... in 1903. The atmosphere has a charming turn-of-the-century feel and the menu includes a mouth-watering **(7)** ... of cream cakes, meringues and almond macaroons.

Tearooms in Paris are unfortunately often overlooked by tourists snared by the bright lights, bistros and patisseries. But for those in the know, tea drinking in salons like "Angelina" is serious **(8)**.... Menus often give you **(9)** ... descriptions of the teas' **(10)** ..., or even what time of the day is **(11)** ... for drinking a certain tea. For serious connoisseurs there is only one tearoom **(12)**... visiting — "Mariage Freres". In this sunny tearoom you'll be surrounded by towering green plants and **(13)** ... by white-suited waiters. In the adjoining shop, enormous chests of China tea are displayed **(14)** ... old canisters containing 350 **(15)** ... of tea from more than 30 countries. And for the total tea scholar, there is a museum of rare tea paraphernalia upstairs.

- |           |                       |                     |                      |                     |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>A</b> rarely       | <b>B</b> not        | <b>C</b> unlikely    | <b>D</b> hardly     |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>A</b> means        | <b>B</b> fact       | <b>C</b> view        | <b>D</b> habit      |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>A</b> ideas        | <b>B</b> ways       | <b>C</b> types       | <b>D</b> forms      |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>A</b> spreading    | <b>B</b> moving     | <b>C</b> going       | <b>D</b> swelling   |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>A</b> for          | <b>B</b> until      | <b>C</b> since       | <b>D</b> before     |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>A</b> founded      | <b>B</b> set        | <b>C</b> run         | <b>D</b> found      |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>A</b> mass         | <b>B</b> selection  | <b>C</b> mixture     | <b>D</b> collection |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>A</b> affair       | <b>B</b> trade      | <b>C</b> business    | <b>D</b> commerce   |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>A</b> tiny         | <b>B</b> particular | <b>C</b> special     | <b>D</b> detailed   |
| <b>10</b> | <b>A</b> origins      | <b>B</b> births     | <b>C</b> sources     | <b>D</b> beginnings |
| <b>11</b> | <b>A</b> conventional | <b>B</b> relevant   | <b>C</b> appropriate | <b>D</b> reliable   |
| <b>12</b> | <b>A</b> right        | <b>B</b> worth      | <b>C</b> deserving   | <b>D</b> worthy     |
| <b>13</b> | <b>A</b> shown        | <b>B</b> ordered    | <b>C</b> served      | <b>D</b> brought    |
| <b>14</b> | <b>A</b> alongside    | <b>B</b> together   | <b>C</b> before      | <b>D</b> next       |
| <b>15</b> | <b>A</b> makes        | <b>B</b> variations | <b>C</b> types       | <b>D</b> breeds     |

.../15

### 3. Read the sentences below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each blank.

1. The bank ..... the customer a fee of £100.

- A** paid      **B** borrowed      **C** charged      **D** rented

2. Prices were ..... by 20% in the sale.

- A** disposed    **B** declined      **C** lessened      **D** reduced

3. She always..... to the discussions by giving her opinion.

- A** gives      **B** demands      **C** produces      **D** contributes

4. Even though the colour ..... her, she never wears it.

- A** joins      **B** agrees      **C** suits      **D** fits

5. The secretary told me to ..... on before she connected me to the manager.

- A** keep      **B** call      **C** hold      **D** pass

6. He agreed to ..... the job provided accommodation was included.

- A** get off    **B** take on      **C** make out      **D** set about

7. Catherine always wanted to visit her ..... country.

- A** original    **B** native      **C** birth      **D** local

8. They decided to..... the deadline.

- A** proceed    **B** travel      **C** extend      **D** continue

9. John was so ..... to his job that he often worked all through the night.  
**A** willing      **B** devoted      **C** promising      **D** eager
10. For ten minutes the student.....in disbelief at the exam paper in front of him.  
**A** peered      **B** peeped      **C** stared      **D** gazed
11. "I'm afraid I have to .....your kind offer of dinner on Saturday", Jan told Chris.  
**A** miss      **B** turn down      **C** deny      **D** object
12. Just as the tennis players walked onto the .....it started to rain.  
**A** pitch      **B** ring      **C** course      **D** court
13. The most valuable diamonds have always been cut and polished by.....craftsmen.  
**A** trained      **B** skilled      **C** qualified      **D** educated
14. Police are investigating the theft of a(n) ..... painting from the museum yesterday.  
**A** invaluable      **B** priceless      **C** worthless      **D** valueless
15. At the moment the supermarket has a special ..... on all its fresh fish products.  
**A** gain      **B** profit      **C** bargain      **D** offer
- .../15**

#### **4. Translate into English:**

- a) Przykro mi, ale nie jestem przyzwyczajona do jedzenia mięsa. Wolę gotowane warzywa.
- b) Gdybyś wczoraj zrobiła zakupy, nie musiałabyś teraz stać w kolejce.
- c) Matt powiedział, że jutro o tej porze będzie pływał w jeziorze i opalał się na jachcie.
- d) Kiedy wróciłem do domu, Betty właśnie robiła obiad, a Jack malował ogrodzenie. W zasadzie to malował to ogrodzenie od 3 godzin.
- e) Tom wygląda na zmęczonego. Pewnie pracował ciężko w zeszłym tygodniu.
- f) Szkoda (I wish), że nie kupiliśmy tego domku nad morzem. Teraz moglibyśmy urządzić tam przyjęcie.
- g) Tom zatrzymał się, żeby zrobić zdjęcie. Odkąd przestał występować w teatrze, interesuje się fotografią.
- h) Reperowano nam kuchenkę, kiedy zadzwonił telefon.
- i) Do końca tego roku Robert napisze 3 książki, które zostaną wydane przez Adams & Co.
- j) Dzieciom nie wolno kapać się w tej rzece. Łowienie ryb też jest zabronione.
- k) Najwyższy czas, żeby Jenny poszła spać. Ogląda telewizję od obiadu.
- l) Niepotrzebnie przyszedłeś tak wcześnie. Przyjęcie zacznie się za 2 godziny.

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