

NAME:

SCORE:/ 50 points

ENTRANCE TEST

READING COMPREHENSION [16 points]

Read the following text and do the exercises on page 2.

SAVE THE ALBATROSS

At least 300,000 seabirds, including albatrosses, are killed every year on the high seas. This is caused not by pollution, but by fishing lines, up to 130 kilometres long and bristling with deadly, baited hooks. Birds swoop to snatch the bait, become caught on the hooks and drown when they are pulled under the water. As a result, 17 species of albatross are threatened with extinction.

Bird conservationists say that, if the killing is to be stopped, albatrosses and other seabirds must be prevented from swallowing baited hooks before the hooks sink below the waves. Many simple measures have been devised, some of which are cheap and easy to introduce. These include: towing plastic streamers behind fishing vessels to scare the birds; using a tube to lay fishing lines beneath the waves, beyond the birds' reach; attaching weights to lines so they sink faster; and setting long-lines at night (most albatrosses feed during the day).

Of particular concern are the fleets of illegal fishing vessels, which do not care how many seabirds they kill. Unlike fish, albatrosses generally have very small populations and reproduce slowly. In fact, some only start breeding at the age of ten and lay just one egg every second year.

It makes economic sense to stop the birds from taking long- line baits, for many of these are successfully snatched before they sink. Some of the Grey-headed Albatrosses killed in South African fishing operations had up to 15 baits in their stomachs. We cannot expect all of the world's vast oceans to be policed. We must do everything we can to make fishermen want to share in solving the problem for themselves.

Exercise 1. Based on the information in the text, match the first part of the sentence with the appropriate ending on the right. Put the right letter in the box.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1. The long lines ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. will be saved from extinction. |
| | | B. are a good way of scaring birds off. |
| 2. Because of fishing, several kinds of albatross ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. have many hooks that can kill birds. |
| | | D. is one way to protect albatrosses. |
| 3. Towing plastic streamers behind fishing boats ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | E. could disappear completely. |
| | | F. makes the baits sink faster. |
| | | G. help to save some albatrosses. |
| 4. Tying heavy weights to the lines ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | H. lay only one egg each year. |
| | | I. makes the birds sink faster. |
| 5. Albatrosses ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | J. don't have many chicks. |

Exercise 2. The statements below are **either true or false**. Put T next to true statements and F next to false one.

1. Albatrosses are poisoned when they eat the baits.
2. Albatrosses are the only birds large enough to swallow the baits.
3. Preventing albatrosses from eating baits is not expensive.
4. Once the baits are under the water, they are not a danger to birds.
5. Illegal fishermen cause the most serious problems for the protection of albatrosses.
6. An albatross will usually die after swallowing just one bait.
7. To stop the killing of seabirds, governments must police the world's oceans.

Exercise 3. Match each of the following words from the text with the word on the right which is closest in meaning. The words have been underlined in the text. Put the right letter in the box.

NOTE: there are more options than you need.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. including | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. deep |
| 2. swoop | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. stormy |
| 3. devised | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. counting |
| 4. vast | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. huge |
| | | E. detected |
| | | F. invented |
| | | G. swim |
| | | H. rejected |
| | | I. dive |

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY [34 points]

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the right tense form. [20x0.5=10 points]

1. That night Sheila (study) when she (hear) a loud noise in the kitchen.
2. Tom (write) books. At the moment he (write) a book about American Indians. He (write) this book for two years but he can't finish it.
3. "..... (you/ever/try) to lose weight?" "Yes, I (go) on a diet last summer but I (not/be) successful."
4. Mary (earn) much more since she (change) her job.
5. By next Friday she (pass) all her exams.
6. I wish we (stay) at a better hotel now.
7. They (get) to the station only to learn that the train (leave).
8. We (walk) for twenty minutes when we (realize) that we (leave) the map at the hotel.
9. If I (have) more money, I (buy) this car.
10. This time next week we (fly) over the Atlantic.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct option. [16x0.5=8 points]

1. Look there is car stopping outside our house. Two tall men are getting out of car.

a. a, a	b. the, the
c. a, the	d. the, a
2. Very people know him really well.

a. little	b. few
c. a little	d. a few
3. He is student in our class.

a. worse	b. the worst
c. worst	d. the worse
4. Finally after the tiring journey they arrived London late at night.

a. to	b. on
c. in	d. at
5. My talk to him and force him to apologise to her.

a. advices are	b. advice are
c. advices is	d. advice is

6. You wash the dishes. I've already done it.
a. mustn't b. don't have to
c. can't d. shouldn't
7. Our car at the moment.
a. is repaired b. is being repaired
c. is repairing d. has repaired
8. I'd rather you here.
a. didn't smoke b. don't smoke
c. not smoke d. shouldn't smoke
9. Mrs Brown, son is a famous actor, lives in our town.
a. who b. that
c. whose d. which
10. He doesn't want to a sandwich for me.
a. make b. do
c. making d. doing
11. World War II broke in 1939.
a. up b. out
c. on d. off
12. You me the truth yesterday. Then I wouldn't have offended him.
a. should have told b. should tell
c. ought to tell d. ought have told
13. Let's go to the cinema,?
a. don't we b. shall we
c. will we d. can we
14. She prefers driving a car to
a. driving b. drive
c. being driven d. be driven
15. Finally she got used to every day.
a. eat out b. eating out
c. ate out d. having eaten out
16. When I was a child, we to the seaside every summer.
a. used to going b. used go
c. would go d. would be going

Exercise 3. Express the meaning of the first sentence, starting with a given phrase. [16x1point=16 points]

1. You are not allowed to take photographs here.

MUST You photographs here.

2. They do not grow coffee in Europe.

GROWN Coffee in Europe.

3. "Don't phone him now," she said to me.

TOLD She phone him then.

4. I am sure you didn't meet Tom yesterday. He is in Paris.

CAN'T You Tom yesterday. He is in Paris.

5. Paul made his wife move out.

WAS Paul's wife move out.

6. They believe that Maria inherited a lot of money.

BELIEVED Maria is a lot of money.

7. She didn't see Tom, so she didn't talk to him.

HAVE If she to him.

8. "Did you see the accident happen?" the policeman asked her.

WHETHER The policeman asked the accident happen.

9. They have brought these books here.

BEEN These books here.

10. If he doesn't accept our offer, he won't sell the house.

ACCEPTS Unless, he won't sell the house.

11. "You have eaten all the chocolate!" Maria told her brother.

ACCUSED Maria all the chocolate.

12. The match had to be postponed due to bad weather.

PUT The match had to be due to bad weather.

13. Despite the rain, she went out.

RAINING Although she went out.

14. I can't decide what to do at the weekend.

MIND I can't what to do at the weekend.

15. He was supposed to be for breakfast but didn't come until noon.

TURN He was supposed to be for breakfast but noon.

16. She doesn't love him, so she didn't visit him in hospital.

LOVED If she him in hospital.