

## Section **READING**

- Read each passage carefully and answer the questions according to the passage.

### TEXT 1 **WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived between 1756 and 1791. He is one of the most famous composers ever to have lived. You can hear his music almost everywhere today – in TV commercials, movies, mobile phone ring tones, and of course concert halls. He composed over 600 works ranging from symphonies, piano concertos and operas to choral music. Many musicians and music experts say he was a musical genius.

Mozart was born into a musical family in Salzburg, Austria. His father worked for the local orchestra, taught the violin and was a composer. Mozart started learning the keyboard when he was three and composed his first pieces of music at age five. His father soon became unable to keep up with his son's outstanding talents.

Between the ages of six and seventeen, Mozart went on tours of Europe with his family. He performed in front of royalty and met many great musicians. He also studied the works of the great composers, including Johann Bach, who he met in London in 1764 and 1765. By his mid-teens, Mozart had established himself throughout Europe as an up-and-coming composer.

Mozart moved to Vienna and started composing some of his finest works, including the opera "The Marriage of Figaro". He married, had two children and lived quite a lavish lifestyle. He worked non-stop producing music that is studied by students all over the world today. He continues to be one of the greatest influences on classical music.

- 1. What is the main topic of the passage?**
  - a. Mozart's life
  - b. symphonies, piano concertos and operas
  - c. famous classical music composers
  - d. kinds of music
- 2. How long did Mozart live?**
  - a. 17 years
  - b. 27 years
  - c. 35 years
  - d. 48 years
- 3. When did Wolfgang start his tours of Europe?**
  - a. 1756
  - b. 1762
  - c. 1775
  - d. 1791

- 4. When did Mozart make his first pieces of music?**
  - a. When he was three.
  - b. When he was five.
  - c. When he was seven.
  - d. When he was nine.
- 5. Which is true about Mozart?**
  - a. He did not write symphonies.
  - b. He composed "The Marriage of Figaro".
  - c. He did not have children.
  - d. He did not like working.

## TEXT 2 HEREDITY

Evolution in organisms occurs through changes in heritable traits – particular characteristics of an organism. In humans, for example, eye color is an inherited characteristic and an individual might inherit the “brown-eye trait” from one of **their** parents. Inherited traits are controlled by genes and the complete set of genes within an organism’s genome is called its genotype.

The complete set of observable traits that make up the structure and behavior of an organism is called its phenotype. **14A** These traits come from the interaction of its genotype with the environment. **14B** For example, suntanned skin comes from the interaction between a person’s genotype and sunlight; thus, suntans are not passed on to people’s children. **14C** However, some people tan more easily than others, due to differences in their genotype; a **striking** example are people with the inherited trait of albinism, who do not tan at all and are very sensitive to sunburn. **14D**

Heritable traits are passed from one generation to the next via DNA, a molecule that encodes genetic information. DNA is a long polymer composed of four types of bases. The sequence of bases along a particular DNA molecule specify the genetic information, in a manner similar to a sequence of letters spelling out a **sentence**. Before a cell divides, the DNA is copied, so that each of the resulting two cells will inherit the DNA sequence.

Portions of a DNA molecule that specify a single functional unit are called genes; different genes have different sequences of bases. Within cells, the long strands of DNA form condensed structures called chromosomes. The specific location of a DNA sequence within a chromosome is known as a locus. If the DNA sequence at a locus varies between individuals, the different forms of this sequence are called alleles. DNA sequences can change through mutations, producing new alleles. If a mutation occurs within a gene, the new allele may affect the trait that the gene controls, altering the phenotype of the organism.

However, while this simple correspondence between an allele and a trait works in some cases, most traits are more complex and are controlled by multiple interacting genes. The study of such complex traits is a major area of current genetic research. Another unsolved question in genetics is whether or not epigenetics is important in evolution. Epigenetics is when a trait is inherited without there being any change in gene sequences

6. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the correspondence between a gene and a trait?
- Alleles are not as complex as traits.
  - Various genes lead the majority of traits.
  - Epigenetics is certainly important for evolution.
  - Genes are under the influence of traits.
7. The word “sentence” in the passage refers to:
- the sequence of bases
  - a particular DNA molecule
  - genetic information
  - a long polymer
8. The phenotype of an organism is influenced by all of the following EXCEPT:
- DNA
  - environment
  - allele
  - abstract traits
9. In paragraph 2, why does the author give the example of suntanned skin?
- To elaborate the role of phenotype in evolution.
  - To help the reader understand the role of environment in phenotype.
  - To support that genotype is the most important factor in evolution.
  - To show how organisms influence genes.
10. The word “their” in the passage refers to:
- organisms
  - humans
  - an individual
  - genes
11. In paragraph 4, the author explains that
- The phenotype of an organism is changed via mutation.
  - Locus is very important for chromosomes.
  - Traits have some influence on genes.
  - Locuses form chromosomes.
12. According to the passage, a person tans due to the following factors EXCEPT:
- illnesses
  - genotype
  - environment
  - albinism
13. What is the role of a DNA molecule?
- It copies the cell after the cell is divided.
  - It triggers mutation.
  - It aims to form new alleles.
  - It comprises the genetic information.
14. Look at the four squares ( **14A** – **14D** ) that indicate where the following sentence could be added in paragraph 2.

As a result, many aspects of an organism’s phenotype are not inherited.

Where would the sentence above best fit? Choose the square to add the sentence above to the passage.

- 14A**
- 14B**
- 14C**
- 14D**

## Section **LISTENING**

In this part of the exam, you will hear some listening passages and do a number of listening tasks according to the listening passage they refer to.

---

### PASSAGE 1 **BUSINESS ENGLISH**

**20. What is the subject of this report?**

- a. Business English speakers understanding each other very well
- b. Business English speakers speaking different languages
- c. Business English being difficult
- d. Business English not being understood by everyone

**21. Which are the first and second most popular fields to study?**

- a. Teaching is first and business is second.
- b. Computer science is first and business is second.
- c. Business is first and medicine is second.
- d. Business is first and engineering is second.

**22. What is true about some graduate students at the University of Richmond?**

- a. They teach business students to write reports that non-native English speakers can understand.
- b. They teach business students to write reports that only native English speakers can understand.
- c. They teach business students to write reports that are very short.
- d. They teach business students to write reports that cannot be understood by anyone.

**23. According to the speaker the word 'jargon' in this report means:**

- a. difficult words that many people know
- b. words used within a profession that others may not understand
- c. easy words that everyone knows
- d. other languages

**24. According to the speaker, in business, two forms of communication are very important:**

- a. Speaking English well and playing golf.
- b. Speaking English well and understanding other cultures.
- c. Speaking English well and cooking well.
- d. Speaking English well and reading well.

**25. What does Kay Westerfield from University of Oregon indicate about language awareness?**

- a. It is necessary to have language awareness or the skills.
- b. One can have language awareness or the skills without culture.
- c. One can have knowledge of the culture and their language awareness and skills are not so important.
- d. It is necessary to have language awareness, skills and culture.

## PASSAGE 3 NOT A CLEAN KIND OF BUSINESS

**26. What is the topic of the listening passage?**

- Major corporations moving to reduce their paper usage
- Companies known as Shell Companies
- Major corporations who have been involved in scandals over the past 10 years
- Companies known for their business deals with Shell Petroleum.

**27. What is the name of the home the audio passage is referring to?**

- Wyoming Services LLC
- Wyoming Insurance
- Wyoming Corporate Services
- Wyoming Medical Research

**28. What exactly are “shell” companies?**

- Companies dealing and trading only with Shell Petroleum
- Companies that have no transparency
- Companies that deal with the Gulf oil spill
- Companies that exist only on paper

**29. What is one main point of the talk?**

- The company in Wyoming helps create members run the “paper” businesses
- The company allows ex-convicts to work for them
- The company is illegal
- The company is entirely made up

**30. What does the phrase “money-laundering” mean in this context?**

- To clean money
- To take money from a company’s assets illegally
- To clean a company’s bank account
- To take out of a company legally

**31. How much money is being laundered through shelf companies in the United States by Eastern Europeans?**

- \$26 million
- \$40 billion
- \$18 billion
- \$36 billion

## Section **GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY**

- 36.** I \_\_\_\_\_ come to your party tonight if I finish my work on time.  
a) am going  
b) will  
c) would  
d) shouldn't  
e) hadn't
- 
- 37.** Talk to your teacher about your problem. She might \_\_\_\_\_ help you.  
a) be able to  
b) for  
c) is able to  
d) can  
e) could
- 
- 38.** — How long have you been studying English?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) I studied English last year  
b) I have studied English before  
c) I have been study English for three months  
d) I have been studying English for two years  
e) I have studied English for last year.
- 
- 39.** I'm a vegetarian, so I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) food  
b) meats  
c) meet  
d) animal  
e) meat
- 
- 40.** John \_\_\_\_\_ to all of his music CDs; so now he is buying some new ones.  
a) had listened  
b) will listen  
c) has listened  
d) is listening  
e) listened
- 
- 41.** Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me tomorrow?  
a) call  
b) to call  
c) if you call  
d) calling  
e) if you called
- 
- 42.** We'd driven my father's old car for ages, but it \_\_\_\_\_ to fall apart. We had to alter its engine.  
a) had started  
b) was starting  
c) would have started  
d) would start  
e) used to start
- 
- 43.** — Would you shut the door please?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Certainly  
b) No I can't  
c) Yes I could  
d) Yes I would  
e) Yes you can
- 
- 44.** — Who \_\_\_\_\_ at the party?  
— I saw Stefan.  
a) saw you  
b) did you see  
c) you saw  
d) you see  
e) was seeing you
- 
- 45.** That's my friend \_\_\_\_\_ lives in London.  
a) which  
b) who  
c) whom  
d) where  
e) in which
- 
- 46.** Tell me about the city \_\_\_\_\_ you grew up.  
a) where  
b) that  
c) which  
d) in  
e) *None of the options above*
- 
- 47.** Something \_\_\_\_\_ good. Is this fresh bread in the oven?  
a) smells  
b) is smelling  
c) smell  
d) smelling  
e) was smelt
- 
- 48.** Marie, \_\_\_\_\_ I met at the party, called me last night.  
a) that  
b) who  
c) which  
d) whose  
e) where
- 
- 49.** Jane prefers working at home \_\_\_\_\_ working in an office.  
a) more  
b) than  
c) that  
d) to  
e) rather
- 
- 50.** I had hoped to visit the art gallery before I left the country; but, it \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.  
a) was closed  
b) has been closed  
c) is closed  
d) will be closed  
e) did close
- 
- 51.** He will get \_\_\_\_\_ money when his father passes away.  
a) a good few  
b) a good number of  
c) a significant number of  
d) a substantial amount of  
e) fair many
- 
- 52.** During the last week, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every evening.  
a) have been  
b) had been gone  
c) being gone  
d) been gone  
e) went
- 
- 53.** Could you talk \_\_\_\_\_? I am trying to write an article on reptiles.  
a) quietly too  
b) more quieter  
c) quiet  
d) more quietly  
e) quieter than

## Section **WRITING**

TASK 1 Write a paragraph on the following topic:

Every generation of people is different in important ways. In your opinion, what is the greatest difference between your generation and your parents' generation?

*Write your paragraph in the space provided below:*



TASK 2 Read the following topic:

Some people believe that the best place to live is a house in countryside while others believe that living in a flat in the city center is the best way of leading an enjoyable life.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both types of living.

Write your response in the form of a well-organized essay. Use 250-350 words.

*Write your essay in the space provided below:*



A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the student to write their response to the prompt.