

Part III – In this part, you will hear three short segments from a radio program. The program is called 'Learning from the Experts'. You will hear what two different radio guests have to say about three different topics. Each talk lasts about two minutes. As you listen, you may want to take some notes to help you remember information given in the talk. **WRITE YOUR NOTES IN THE TEST BOOKLET.** After each talk you will be asked some questions about what was said. From the three answer choices given, you should choose the one which best answers the question according to the information you heard.

Remember, no problems can be repeated. For problems 36 through 50, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do you have any questions?

SEGMENT 1 - WRITE NOTES HERE:

MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.

- 36.** What is in the first stage of sleep?
- the dreaming type
 - the non-dreaming type
 - the flickering eye type
- 37.** What does the passage claim happens as we sleep?
- The hands grow warmer.
 - The feet grow colder.
 - The body functions slow down.
- 38.** Why do experts suggest we sleep?
- Because the brain has the opportunity to store the day's information.
 - Because dreaming sleep rejuvenates the body.
 - Because dreaming is healthy and it relaxes the brain.
- 39.** What according to the passage are researchers not clear about?
- the number of hours of sleep we need
 - why we have two types of sleep
 - why we need sleep
- 40.** When does the passage say a person starts to dream?
- when the eyes start to flicker
 - all through the night
 - just as soon as we fall asleep

65. "You really shouldn't push yourself so hard."
"_____ takes great effort to keep this pace, but I want to lose 5 kilos."
a. Although
b. It
c. There
d. That
66. "I tried _____ single trick I knew, to get her to leave him."
"It's not your fault she's marrying him."
a. each
b. the very
c. any
d. every
67. "I saw some good sales downtown yesterday."
"I know. I saw a shirt I really liked, but I can't remember _____."
a. where did I see it
b. where I saw it
c. where I did see it
d. where have I seen it
68. "John is so timid around women."
"Never _____ a grown man act like that before."
a. I've seen
b. did I see
c. I saw
d. have I seen
69. "Was he happy with the results of the test?"
"No, he didn't get _____ he had expected."
a. that
b. as much
c. what
d. quite
70. "Has your driver's license expired?"
"No, it's good for _____."
a. a 5 year period
b. the period of 5 years
c. a 5 years period
d. 5 years period
71. "Have all the experiments been recorded?"
Yes. Even though it was late, _____ them all."
a. so I recorded
b. that I recorded
c. but I recorded
d. I recorded
72. "Isn't the sky very bright tonight?"
"Yes, never have I seen _____ moon."
a. a such bright
b. so bright
c. such bright a
d. so bright a
73. "Egypt has a large tourist trade."
"Yes, it's very famous _____ its pyramids and ancient temples."
a. from
b. about
c. by
d. for
74. "Are there sports at your school?"
"Yes, but I _____ part in sports."
a. have never been taken
b. have never been taking
c. did never take
d. have never taken
75. "We are talking about going to Colorado next month."
"I'm sure that _____ the Grand Canyon for the first time, will be a great experience for you."
a. to see
b. having seen
c. seeing
d. the seeing
76. "Hasn't he called you up at all?"
"I don't even know _____ he's in town."
a. unless
b. if or not
c. though
d. whether
77. "Will you finish in time to go on your vacation?"
"Probably not, despite _____."
a. of my hope to finish
b. my hope of finishing
c. I hoped to finish
d. my hoping of finishing
78. "Did you hear about Wilma's crash?"
"No. _____, we would have rushed right over."
a. If we have heard
b. Had we heard
c. Did we hear
d. If we heard

This passage is about speech.

Expiration is an essential element in the production of voice. Air exhaled from the lungs sets the vocal cords vibrating and this in turn produces resonance in the column of air in the larynx. The vocal cords are _91_ into position and their length and cross-section changed by several paired _92_ of small muscles inside the larynx (intrinsic muscles). When modified in particular ways, voice becomes speech or song. Speech is a means of communication between individuals and sets the human _93_ from other members of the animal kingdom. Modification of the _94_ made by air leaving the lungs through the larynx (the basic sound termed phonation) depends on a delicate co-ordination of the _95_ of the larynx with the muscles of the pharynx, soft palate, tongue and lips. The various factors _96_ changes in length of the _97_ in the resonating cavities (pharynx and mouth) and in the position of the tongue and lips are very complicated. It is the _98_ of the vocal cords that determines the fundamental pitch of the voice. At puberty, boys' vocal cords _99_ double their original length with the result that the average man's voice is about an octave deeper _100_ pitch than the average woman's.

91. a. often
b. now
c. brought
d. found
92. a. ones
b. sets
c. amounts
d. cords
93. a. far
b. away
c. apart
d. separate
94. a. speech
b. voice
c. communication
d. sound
95. a. muscles
b. sound
c. expiration
d. sets
96. a. are
b. have
c. whose
d. involving
97. a. tongue
b. cords
c. air
d. position
98. a. factor
b. speech
c. voice
d. length
99. a. they
b. pitch
c. approximately
d. never
100. a. in
b. than
c. length
d. whose

This passage is about water transportation.

The application of steam power to water transportation occurred at the most rapid rate on the Mississippi river system. Prior to the river steamboat, produce was rafted _101_ the river to New Orleans where the rafts _102_ broken up for lumber while the crews returned north overland. With steam, upriver traffic was _103_ even with large loads. The combination of upstream and downstream trade served to _104_ costs, enabling New Orleans to hold much of the mid-continental trade. However, the growth of the railroad routes to serve the river ports effectively _105_ an end to passenger traffic and all but the heaviest freight traffic by water. By the mid-20th century _106_ all inland water freight, _107_ on the Great Lakes, was carried in barges. Tow boats are lashed to groups of barges in such a manner _108_ to make each unit virtually a single ship. River channel depths _109_ maintained by dredging, construction of jetties, and similar devices. The day of the shallow-draft river boats is gone, and it is difficult to imagine _110_ steamboat service at one time reached more than halfway across Montana.

101. a. towards
b. down
c. by
d. where
102. a. had
b. then
c. were
d. often
103. a. possible
b. made
c. carried
d. impossible
104. a. the
b. have
c. more
d. lower
105. a. had
b. with
c. was
d. put
106. a. when
b. virtually
c. however
d. now
107. a. was
b. but
c. except
d. which
108. a. as
b. had
c. that
d. tried
109. a. not
b. are
c. being
d. often
110. a. it
b. the
c. although
d. that

125. I am _____ from the cold.
- irrigated
 - beckoning
 - trembling
 - infected
126. A man's home is his _____.
- harness
 - constraint
 - domain
 - remark
127. He has a large ranch and _____ cattle which he sells to supermarkets.
- trades
 - authorizes
 - consumes
 - breeds
128. The detective _____ the victim everywhere he went.
- lauded
 - compensated
 - trailed
 - interrogated
129. I asked him to _____, but, he still wouldn't stop teasing me.
- cut it out
 - divide it up
 - turn it in
 - pull it off
130. He told me he wouldn't _____ if I lied because he hates liars.
- leave me broke
 - back me up
 - impose on me
 - be charged with blame
131. His good looks and dynamic personality make him a(n) _____ figure.
- cheated
 - imposing
 - rewarding
 - scattered
132. Even though we have got a divorce, we still _____ by phone.
- feel sympathetic
 - do good deeds
 - are touched
 - keep in touch
133. The _____ of his argument was that we over consume.
- zeal
 - fault
 - kernel
 - endeavor
134. Mr. Jones is my very well qualified language _____.
- tutor
 - assistant
 - mate
 - fiancé
135. I bet against very high _____ and lost all my money.
- percentages
 - stakes
 - ratios
 - risks
136. She is _____ and must lose some weight.
- naughty
 - mischievous
 - spoilt
 - plump
137. Our school is _____ to a playground, and a football field.
- adjacent
 - leased
 - near
 - disjointed
138. She acted _____, of her own choice.
- hands down
 - willfully
 - superficial
 - non-conventional

This passage is about changing life patterns.

Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognize inventions and to turn them into community property. Evidently the Ice Ages worked a profound change in the way man could live. They forced him to depend less on plants and more on animals. The rigors of hunting on the edge of the ice also changed the strategy of hunting. It became less attractive to stalk single animals, however large. The better alternative was to follow herds and not to lose them, to learn to anticipate and in the end to adopt their habits, including their wandering migrations. This is a peculiar adaptation - the transhumance mode of life on the move. It has some of the earlier qualities of hunting, because it is a pursuit; the place and the pace are set by the food animal. And it has some of the later qualities of herding, because the animal is tended and, as it were, stored as a mobile reservoir of food.

The transhumance way of life is itself a cultural fossil now, and has barely survived. The only people that still live this way are the Lapps in the extreme north of Scandinavia, who follow the reindeer as they did during the Ice Age. The ancestors of the Lapps may have come north from the Franco-Cantabrian cave area of the Pyrenees in the wake of the reindeer as the last icecaps retreated from southern Europe twelve thousand years ago.

- 156.** The Ice Age forced man to ...
- become a better hunter.
 - change his eating habits.
 - become more inventive.
 - become community property.
- 157.** The ancestors of the Lapps ...
- were of French decent.
 - left southern Europe twelve thousand years ago.
 - hunted in herds.
 - followed their food animals around.
- 158.** In order to survive the Ice Age man ...
- became a wanderer.
 - hunted only large animals.
 - formed communities
 - had to move fast to keep ahead of the ice.
- 159.** Which statement is true according to the reading?
- Before the Ice Age men were vegetarians.
 - Hunting at the edge of the ice was dangerous.
 - The transhumance way of life is a fossil.
 - Man had to be less rigid in order to adapt.
- 160.** What dominant changes did this period bring?
- Hunting was developed to an art.
 - It may have started the practice of herding.
 - Reindeer became the chief source of food.
 - Man became more independent.

Homework

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	MEANING/ SYNONYM
		admonish		rebuke, scold
adversary				opponent, competitor
convict				criminal, charge
	cheerful			happy
	conceivable			imaginable, devised
		exert		try, force, put pressure
eruption				explosion
		bolt		dash off, lock
consummation				finish, make whole
		convey		express, carry
	consistent			constant, steadfast
	deplorable			appalling, dreadful
		dismantle		take down, take apart
		dart		do something or move quickly
deacon				minister, priest
deluge				flood
	famished			hungry
		forgo		put off
grudge				resentment, bad feeling
		inhibit		limit, control
		interrogate		question
		laud		commend, praise
		lapse		pass, go by
monarch				ruler
turner				something or someone who turns a certain machine
	notorious			infamous
orator				good speaker
protest				criticism, complaint
peers				people of same standing
periodical				magazine
peddler				vendor, seller
restitution				compensation
		refund		give money back
		recuperate		get well again
		route out		find
sect				religious group
	timid			shy

Glossary

a leg to stand on	= <i>idiom</i>	= be able to prove something	= βάση, να αποδείξω κάτι
abandoned	= <i>adjective</i>	= left forever	= εγκαταλελειμμένος
abscond	= <i>verb</i>	= escape, flee	= διαφεύγω
absolve	= <i>verb</i>	= pardon, forgive	= συγχωρώ
accumulation	= <i>noun</i>	= buildup	= συσσώρευση
admonished	= <i>verb</i>	= cautioned, reprimanded	= προειδοποιώ
adversaries	= <i>noun</i>	= opponents	= αντίπαλοι
advocate	= <i>noun</i>	= supporter	= συνήγορος
allocate	= <i>verb</i>	= assign, allot	= κατανέμω, τοποθετώ
allot	= <i>verb</i>	= designate, allow	= κατανέμω
amplify	= <i>verb</i>	= intensify, increase	= ενισχύω
ascend	= <i>verb</i>	= rise, climb	= ανεβαίνω
assertion	= <i>noun</i>	= proclamation, statement	= ισχυρισμός
back up	= <i>phrasal verb</i>	= support	= υποστηρίζω
be in over your head	= <i>idiom</i>	= out of depth in smth you are involved in	= σε βαθιά νερά, δυσκολεύομαι να ανταποκριθώ
beckoned	= <i>verb</i>	= signaled, signed	= νεύω, γνέφω
bleak	= <i>adjective</i>	= unwelcoming, austere	= ζοφερός
blundering	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= clumsy	= αδέξιος
bolted	= <i>verb</i>	= fastened, secured	= ασφαλίζω, βιδώνω, αμπαρώνω
bothersomely	= <i>adverb</i>	= troublesomely, inconveniently	= ενοχλητικά
bribe	= <i>noun</i>	= payoff, buy off	= δωροδοκία, δωροδοκώ
cavity	= <i>noun</i>	= hollow, void	= κοιλότητα
cease	= <i>verb</i>	= stop	= παύω
cheerful	= <i>adjective</i>	= happy	= χαρούμενος
collaboration	= <i>noun</i>	= teamwork, partnership	= συνεργασία
come to nothing	= <i>idiom</i>	= fail completely, without result	= άκαρπος, αποτυχία πλήρης
commendable	= <i>adjective</i>	= praiseworthy, laudable	= αξιέπαινος
compensate	= <i>verb</i>	= reward	= ανταμείβω, αντισταθμίζω
conceivable	= <i>adjective</i>	= imaginable, plausible	= νοητός
consistent	= <i>adjective</i>	= reliable, steady	= συνεπής
consolation	= <i>noun</i>	= comfort, solace	= παρηγοριά
console	= <i>noun</i>	= soothe, relieve	= παρηγορώ
constraints	= <i>noun</i>	= restraints, limitations	= περιορισμός
consummation	= <i>noun</i>	= completion, realization, fulfillment	= τελειοποίηση, ολοκλήρωση, συμπλήρωση
contemporaries	= <i>adjective</i>	= age group	= σύγχρονοι
contentions	= <i>adjective</i>	= arguments, allegations	= ισχυρισμοί
contingent	= <i>adjective</i>	= depending, conditional, possible	= εξαρτώμενος, ενδεχόμενος
convert	= <i>verb</i>	= change, adapt	= μετατρέπω
conveyor	= <i>noun</i>	= messenger	= αγγελιοφόρος
convict	= <i>verb</i>	= criminal, offender	= κατάρδικος
coworker	= <i>noun</i>	= colleague, associate	= συνεργάτης
dart	= <i>verb</i>	= flee, dash, plunge	= φεύγω γρήγορα
deacon	= <i>noun</i>	= cleric	= διάκονος
deluge	= <i>noun</i>	= flood, cascade	= κατακλυσμός
demeanor	= <i>noun</i>	= manner, conduct	= συμπεριφορά
denominations	= <i>noun</i>	= values, quantities, congregation	= αίρεση, μονάδα
deplorable	= <i>adjective</i>	= disgraceful, terrible	= αξιοθρήνητος
depressing	= <i>adjective</i>	= sad, miserable	= καταθλιπτικός
diligence	= <i>noun</i>	= meticulousness, thoroughness	= επιμέλεια
dismantle	= <i>verb</i>	= pull to pieces	= αποσυναρμολογώ
dispatch	= <i>verb</i>	= send on a specific business, complete	= αποστέλλω, ολοκληρώνω
diverted	= <i>verb</i>	= unfocussed, abstracted	= αφηρημένος, εκτρέπω την προσοχή αλλού
domineering	= <i>adjective</i>	= bossy, forceful	= τυραννικός
drenched	= <i>adjective</i>	= soaked, wet	= βρεγμένος
drought	= <i>noun</i>	= dryness, aridity	= ξηρασία
dwindle	= <i>verb</i>	= decrease, decline, diminish	= μειώνω, φθίνω
endeavors	= <i>verb</i>	= activities, deeds, undertakings	= προσπάθειες
enforcement	= <i>noun</i>	= implementation	= επιβολή
eruption	= <i>noun</i>	= explosion	= έκρηξη
exchange	= <i>noun</i>	= give and take	= ανταλλάσσω
exert	= <i>verb</i>	= use, apply, employ	= ασκώ
exposition	= <i>noun</i>	= show, fair	= έκθεση
extravagant	= <i>adjective</i>	= overgenerous, excessive	= υπερβολικός
fall back on	= <i>phrasal verb</i>	= turn to for help	= στρέφομαι κάπου για βοήθεια
famine	= <i>noun</i>	= starvation	= λοιμός
famished	= <i>adjective</i>	= starving, underfed	= πεινασμένος
fatigued	= <i>adjective</i>	= tired, exhausted	= κουρασμένος
feeble	= <i>adjective</i>	= frail	= αδύναμος, ασθενικός
fizzle out	= <i>phrasal verb</i>	= fade out	= ξεθωριάω
flattered	= <i>verb</i>	= complemented, praised	= κολακεύω
flaw	= <i>noun</i>	= fault, defect	= ελάττωμα
forgo	= <i>verb</i>	= give up, do without	= παραιτούμαι
forlorn	= <i>adjective</i>	= forsaken, deprived, pitiful	= ελεεινός
freed from blame	= <i>phrasal verb</i>	= exonerated	= απαλλαγμένος

Topic 2

You and your schoolmates have collected a sum of money that you want to contribute to a worthy cause. Below are 4 possible options, 2 for each candidate to think about and choose from.
The two candidates then decide which cause should be supported. **Read the options.**

Candidate 1 Information sheet

Adopt a child from Africa

\$600 per year
must be done every year
large responsibility
will sponsor a child from age 4 to 18- till finishes school
literally saves one human being

Drug Addiction Center

helps people of all ages
partly government subsidized
helps pay for professionals
teaches these people a skill
finds outside jobs for the patients
learn to live without drugs

Candidate 2 Information sheet

Paralympics

helps the disabled to train
gives hope to many people
may bring glory to the country
partly government subsidized
gives the disabled a chance to do something

Home for battered women

helps women of all ages
may save a life
women do all the housework
teaches them to stand on their feet
teaches them a skill
helps them to find a job
helps them learn independence
can support their children