

KEY**PART 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (33 points)****Section 1**

- 1) B 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) D

Section 2

- 6) C 7) B 8) C 9) A

Section 3

- 10) waterproof
11) transport industry
12) linings and bearings
13) resilience and strength
14) blending process
15) oil price
16) spaced widely

Section 4

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 17) B | 22) C |
| 18) G | 23) H |
| 19) C | 24) F |
| 20) A | 25) D |
| 21) E | 26) B |

PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION (62 points)**I. Comprehension ANSWER SUGGESTIONS**

1. Those birds can fly for seven days without sleeping. The activity of their brains is studied in order to find out how humans could in similar ways improve their productivity. The US Defense Department is trying to control and limit human sleep and to make soldiers go for at least seven days without sleep.
2. This experiment based on the sparrows is designed to allow soldiers to stay awake while preserving high standards of physical and mental performance. Previous sleeplessness techniques always resulted in diminished alertness and reduced performance.
3. The metaphorical reference to a bottleneck suggests that human beings are the weakest element in the chain.
4. As soon as there are soldiers who don't need sleep anymore, employers will try to create sleepless workers, and shops / stores will have to cater to consumers who never sleep. Pills and techniques which allow people to stay awake for long periods will first make sleeplessness fashionable and then a necessary feature of life.
5. It does not serve its purpose, because a confession which is forced by means of torture is of little value.
6. According to the author, globalization and the capitalist system are to blame for the fact that sleep is increasingly threatened in the modern world. This fundamental element of human life is regarded as a cumbersome nuisance people need to be cured of.

II. Asking questions (6 pts)

1. What is the central purpose of the Defense Department's experiments?
2. What do (numerous) polls show about a majority of Americans?
3. When did the agricultural universe begin to vanish?
4. How did artists and poets after 1815/in the early nineteenth century understand sleep?
5. Why is sleep today a huge problem?/Why do we want to avoid sleeping?
6. What happens if humans are deprived from sleep?

III. Paraphrasing (7 pts)

1. improved/heightened/increased understanding/awareness/artificial intelligence – that will -
increase, deepen, further, improve
2. At the same time, the military is also financing / support financially
3. death squads who do not need sleep and do not know fear
4. one will plead guilty/admit or invent/make up/produce arguments
5. considering/because of the huge amount of money that can be gained/won or lost/what it costs
/ that is at risk
6. sleep is available everywhere but it is an invisible/hidden/unacknowledged reminder
7. sleeper lives in/experiences / enters a different world.

IV. Synonyms (4 pts)

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| fall (3) | <i>autumn</i> | advanced (26) | <i>sophisticated, modern, complex</i> |
| type (5) | <i>kind, sort, species</i> | diminish (27) | <i>decrease, disappear, vanish, lessen, minimize, reduce, shrink</i> |
| trials (14) | <i>attempts, experiments, tests</i> | eventually (39) | <i>finally</i> |
| recently (20) | <i>lately</i> | seem (72) | <i>appear</i> |

V. Antonyms (4 pts)

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| often (43) | <i>rarely, seldom, infrequently</i> | explicit (53) | <i>implicit</i> |
| loud (44) | <i>soft, quiet</i> | provisional (58) | <i>definite, definitive, set, steady, solid, permanent, fix</i> |
| reject (50) | <i>accept, support</i> | contemporary (65) | <i>old, ancient, historical</i> |
| abandon (71) | <i>resist, remove, (inhabit)</i> | private (72) | <i>public</i> |

VI. Word Families (8 pts)

| VERB | ABSTRACT NOUN | ADJECTIVE (not -ed/-ing) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>vary</i> | <i>variety, variation</i> | various (2) |
| <i>apply</i> | <i>application</i> | applicable (11) |
| <i>create</i> | <i>creation (12)</i> | <i>creative</i> |
| <i>conduct (14)</i> | <i>conduct</i> | <i>conductive</i> |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| lengthen | <i>length</i> | long (16) |
| heighten | <i>height</i> | high (17) |
| mind | <i>mind, mentality</i> | mental (17) |
| reduce (21) | <i>reduction</i> | <i>Reductive, reducible</i> |
| include (32) | <i>inclusion</i> | <i>inclusive</i> |
| need (34) | <i>necessity, need</i> | <i>necessary, needy</i> |
| opt | option (39) | <i>optional</i> |
| expand (59) | <i>expansion</i> | <i>expansive, expandable</i> |
| justify | justice (61) | <i>just, justifiable</i> |
| lose | loss (62) | <i>lost, loose</i> |
| produce | production (62) | <i>productive</i> |
| differ, differentiate | <i>difference</i> | different (80) |

PART 3: USE OF ENGLISH (55 points)

I. Word Formation

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|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. equipped | 10. proceed | 19. ability |
| 2. extended | 11. Reasoning | 20. basic |
| 3. initial | 12. electric / electrical | 21. continuously, continually |
| 4. provide | 13. Scientists | 22. use |
| 5. natural | 14. disrupt | 23. loss |
| 6. exploitation | 15. including | 24. consumption |
| 7. geographical | 16. humanitarian | |
| 8. long | 17. argue(d) | |
| 9. allowing | 18. access | |

II. Open Cloze

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. the | 8. been | 13. at |
| 2. has | 9. many/major/main/ big/best | 14. an |
| 3. than | 10. with | |
| 4. from, against | 11. However/But/Never theless | |
| 5. of | 12. an/yet/our | |
| 6. of | | |
| 7. It/This/That | | |

III. Tenses

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. was walking | 9. I wish(ed) | 16. was trying / tried to / had tried to |
| 2. ran into | 10. hadn't joined | 17. was shot |
| 3. used to live | 11. giving/he had guv | 18. hasn't yet been found |
| 4. hadn't seen | 12. disappeared | 19. went on to give/went on giving |
| 5. I've been expecting | 13. was having | 20. is going to be / will be |
| 6. looking | 14. was listening | |
| 7. I've just booked | 15. has been an incident | |
| 8. was going to | | |

IV. Phrasal Verbs

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|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. to give in | 6. run out of / were (running) out of / had run out of | 9. hasn't turned / shown up |
| 2. got away with it | 7. cut down on | 10. was brought up |
| 3. allowed for | 8. (has) made up | 11. were called off |
| 4. looking after | | |
| 5. mixing up | | |

V. Key Word Transformation

1. Is not as good as / is less good than
2. in spite of
3. wish I hadn't taken
4. are being interviewed
5. had better take
6. had/got my car repaired
7. if / whether she had been
8. must have been
9. insisted on seeing
10. wouldn't be poor
11. was looking forward / looked forward to
12. not to leave him on his
13. needn't have worried
14. 'd rather you didn't
15. unless you read them unless you have read them.