

READING 2 _ REVIEW

QUESTIONS 1-10

Choose the best word A-O from the box to complete each sentence. Write the correct letter A-O on the answer sheet. (2.0)

1. No one lives with Rosa in her apartment. She lives
2. Tom's family has 3 children, Amy's family has 3 children, Reina's family has 2 children, and Ben's family has 2 children. The number of children in these families is 2.5.
3. When teachers speak too softly and rapidly, it is for their students to understand them.
4. In many cultures, women do most of the For example, they clean the floors and wash the clothes for their families.
5. Mr. Lee's restaurant is successful because he always waits on his politely and serves them wonderful meals.
6. In a basketball game, two teams against each other to score points by throwing a ball into a basket.
7. In this country doctors usually have high, or position in the society.
8. Many companies in the computer industry were started by very young people. For example, Bill Gates was only twenty years old when he and Paul Allen the Microsoft Corporation in 1975.
9. up to 20% is customary in U.S. restaurants. Some places even add 15% to the bill for all parties of six or more.
10. I wouldn't go to the new mall just yet. If you can another week or two, until the Grand Opening is over, the crowds will be much more manageable.

A. customers	F. hold up	K. Eating
B. homework	G. average	L. compete
C. Tipping	H. lonely	M. hold out
D. alone	I. difficult	N. housework
E. status	J. consumers	O. founded

1. D	2. G	3. I	4. N	5. A	6. L	7. E	8. O	9. C	10. M
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

QUESTIONS 11-20

Read each item and then answer the vocabulary question below it. Write the correct letter A-D on the answer sheet. (2.0)

11. The brain is divided into many parts. Each part serves specific and important functions. The cerebrum is the largest and most complex *area* of the brain. It controls thought, learning, and many other activities.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *area* as it is used above?
A. the size of a surface, calculated by multiplying the length by the width

- B. a particular subject or group of related subjects
 - C. a particular part or section
 - D. a part of an activity or a thought
12. By studying the pyramids of Egypt, researchers have learned a great deal about ancient Egyptian *culture*. They have discovered, for example, that different social classes existed even in the earliest cities.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *culture* as it is used above?
- A. activities that are related to art, music, and literature
 - B. a society that existed at a particular time in history
 - C. a scientific experiment of people from a particular country
 - D. education of people in a certain social group
13. Timothy is going to ride his bike around the world. In order to see all the countries and sights he wants to, before he begins his adventure, he will *map* his route.
Which of the following is the closest in meaning to *map* as used above?
- A. to pack bags for a trip
 - B. to plan the path of a trip
 - C. to prepare a bicycle for a trip
 - D. to talk about something
14. With today's computer networks, the *transmission* of data from one place in the world to another can happen instantly.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *transmission* as it is used above?
- A. the process of working together on the same computer network
 - B. a job that involves traveling from one place to another
 - C. the set of parts of a vehicle that take power from the engine to the wheels
 - D. the process of sending information using electronic equipment
15. Roger has some annoying tendencies. For one thing, he's *inclined* to talk about himself and his achievements.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *inclined* as it is used above?
- A. bending forward to say something
 - B. likely to do something or behave in a particular way
 - C. holding a particular opinion
 - D. talking a lot about the same thing
16. At medical centers throughout the United States, researchers are *conducting* investigations into the causes of heart disease.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *conducting* as it is used above?
- A. carrying out an activity or process in order to get information or prove facts
 - B. directing the playing of an orchestra, band, etc.
 - C. carrying something like electricity or heat to cure heart disease
 - D. guiding or leading someone somewhere
17. In recent years, it seems that headlines and articles about war and violence have *occupied* the front pages of newspapers everywhere.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *occupied* as it is used above?
- A. taken up time
 - B. lived in a place
 - C. controlled a place by military force
 - D. filled a particular amount of space
18. Studies in public schools have shown that *exposure* to art and music has many benefits for children. It improves their literacy, critical thinking, and math skills.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to *exposure* as it is used above?
- A. a situation in which someone is not protected from risk or danger
 - B. attention that someone gets from newspapers, television, etc.
 - C. the chance to experience something
 - D. the act of showing something that is usually hidden
19. Ronald and James are roommates in a university dormitory. They have frequent arguments because Ronald prefers to go to sleep early and James always stays up late. Also, Ronald likes

quiet while he studies, but James insists that loud music helps him concentrate. How can James and Ronald *resolve* these conflicts?

Which of the following is closest in meaning to *resolve* as it is used above?

- A. make a definite decision to do something
- B. solve again using new techniques
- C. gradually change into something else
- D. find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty

20. It is important that students learn to read and write before they go to college. In particular, they need to practice reading on their own and learn how to write a *succinct* and logical argument.

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to *succinct* as used above?

- A. taking a long time to explain
- B. correct
- C. original
- D. clearly and concisely expressed

11. C	12. B	13. B	14. D	15. B	16. A	17. D	18. C	19. D	20. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

QUESTIONS 21-28

Read the passage and answer the questions below it. Write the correct letter A-D on the answer sheer. (1.6)

- A. In recent years, the game of golf and golf tourism have grown in popularity in many places in the world. Golf, which traces its roots back to 15th century Scotland, is often viewed as a pleasant and harmless way to relax in a natural setting. But golf courses are not natural developments. They are artificial constructions that have a big environmental impact. As a result, there is often controversy about the building of golf courses.
- B. Opponents of the use of land for golf courses bring up a number of environmental concerns. One is that a golf course covers a great deal of land, typically up to 200 acres, and in the process of developing this land into a golf course, it is common for fragile native ecosystems such as wetlands, rainforests, or coastal dunes to be destroyed. Indigenous grasses, shrubs, and trees are removed and replaced by foreign vegetation. The construction process causes soil erosion and results in the loss of biodiversity and habitat for wildlife. Another concern is the amount of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers used to maintain the grass on a golf course once it is established. These chemicals can result in toxic contamination of the air, the soil, the surface water, and the underground water, and this in turn leads to health problems for people who live near the course or downstream from it, for people who work at the course, and even for the golfers. Yet another concern is that golf courses require an enormous amount of water every day. Their water consumption can lead to depletion of scarce fresh water resources. These and other concerns about golf courses have provoked protests, most recently in east and southeast Asia, against planned golf projects.
- C. Designers, developers, and operators of golf courses have become increasingly aware of the environmental issues and of the protests. Consequently, they have sponsored research into more environmentally sensitive ways of constructing and maintaining courses. They believe that it is possible to build golf courses which protect and preserve the natural features of the landscape and natural habitats for wildlife. Their suggested practices include using native trees and shrubs, planting types of grass that require less water and are best adapted to the local climate, and using reclaimed water. Proponents of golf courses believe that these “green” golf courses can actually provide environmental benefits to their sites.
- D. However, even a “green” golf course is likely to result in some environmental degradation and loss of habitat. Therefore, many biologists and wildlife ecologists, such as Lawrence Woolbright, a professor at Siena College in Albany, New York, contend that the best places to construct new golf courses are places that are already degraded, such as former landfills (garbage dumps) and old industrial sites, rather than on undeveloped land. A golf course that

transforms a degraded site into a scenic landscape with wetlands and woodlands and habitat for wildlife could actually be a benefit to the environment.

21. Which of the following is the best statement of the main idea of the reading passage?
 - A. Golf courses are artificial constructions, and are often built with no regard for the environment.
 - B. Controversies about golf courses affect the tourist trade.
 - C. Golf courses have significant effects on the environment, and these effects lead to controversy.
 - D. Golf and golf tourism are growing in popularity internationally, leading to a more negative effect on the environment.
22. What word is opposite in meaning to the word *indigenous*?
 - A. native
 - B. foreign
 - C. natural
 - D. vegetation
23. Which of the following is *not* mentioned in the passage as a negative environmental impact of a golf course?
 - A. the destruction of fragile native ecosystems
 - B. soil erosion caused by cutting down trees
 - C. pollution caused by traffic and maintenance equipment
 - D. depletion of scarce fresh water resources
24. Which of the following best summarizes the environmental concerns of opponents of the use of land for golf courses?
 - A. They are concerned about the amount of land that a golf course covers.
 - B. They are concerned about the impact of the process of constructing new golf courses.
 - C. They are concerned about the impact of the maintenance of established golf courses.
 - D. All of the above.
25. Based on Paragraphs C and D, we can infer that a “green” golf course is one that
 - A. consumes a great deal of water
 - B. is environmentally sensitive
 - C. is new and not degraded
 - D. has grass, shrubs, and trees
26. Based on the information in Paragraph C, we can conclude that
 - A. it is certain that “green” golf courses have already been built
 - B. it is certain that “green” golf courses will be built in the future
 - C. it is not certain that any “green” golf courses have already been built or will be built in the future
 - D. opponents of golf courses accept the idea that “green” golf courses can actually provide environmental benefits to their sites
27. Based on Paragraph D, we can infer that the author of the passage
 - A. agrees with Lawrence Woolbright
 - B. disagrees with Lawrence Woolbright
 - C. is willing to accept some environmental degradation and loss of habitat
 - D. is opposed to all golf courses
28. What would be an appropriate title for this reading passage?
 - A. A Brief History of Golf
 - B. Golf’s Dirty Side
 - C. Why Make Golf Green?
 - D. The Beauty of Golf

21. C	22. B	23. C	24. D	25. B	26. C	27. A	28. C
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

QUESTIONS 29-40

Read the passage and complete the questions below it. Write the correct answers on the answer sheet. (2.4)

WHITE MOUNTAIN, GREEN TOURISM

The French Alpine town of Chamonix has been a magnet for tourists since the 18th century. But today, tourism and climate change are putting pressure on the surrounding environment. Marc Grainger reports.

- A. The town of Chamonix-Mont-Blanc sits in a valley at 1,035 metres above sea level in the Haute-Savoie department in south-eastern France. To the northwest are the red peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges *massif*; to the south-east are the permanently white peaks of Mont Blanc, which at 4,810 metres is the highest mountain in the Alps. It's a typical Alpine environment, but one that is under increasing strain from the hustle and bustle of human activity.
- B. Tourism is Chamonix's lifeblood. Visitors have been encouraged to visit the valley ever since it was discovered by explorers in 1741. Over 40 years later, in 1786, Mont Blanc's summit was finally reached by a French doctor and his guide, and this gave birth to the sport of alpinism, with Chamonix at its centre. In 1924, it hosted the first Winter Olympics, and the cable cars and lifts that were built in the years that followed gave everyone access to the ski slopes.
- C. Today, Chamonix is a modern town, connected to the outside world via the Mont Blanc Road Tunnel and a busy highway network. It receives up to 60,000 visitors at a time during the ski season, and climbers, hikers and extreme-sports enthusiasts swarm there in the summer in even greater numbers, swelling the town's population to 100,000. It is the third most visited natural site in the world, according to Chamonix's Tourism Office and, last year, it had 5.2 million visitor bed nights - all this in a town with fewer than 10,000 permanent inhabitants.
- D. This influx of tourists has put the local environment under severe pressure, and the authorities in the valley have decided to take action. Educating visitors is vital. Tourists are warned not to drop rubbish, and there are now recycling points dotted all around the valley, from the town centre to halfway up the mountains. An internet blog reports environmental news in the town, and the 'green' message is delivered with all the tourist office's activities.
- E. Low-carbon initiatives are also important for the region. France is committed to reducing its carbon emissions by a factor of four by 2050. Central to achieving this aim is a strategy that encourages communities to identify their carbon emissions on a local level and make plans to reduce them. Studies have identified that accommodation accounts for half of all carbon emissions in the Chamonix valley. Hotels are known to be inefficient operations, but those around Chamonix are now cleaning up their act. Some are using low-energy lighting, restricting water use and making recycling bins available for guests; others have invested in huge projects such as furnishing and decorating using locally sourced materials, using geothermal energy for heating and installing solar panels.
- F. Chamonix's council is encouraging the use of renewable energy in private properties too, by making funds available for green renovations and new constructions. At the same time, public-sector buildings have also undergone improvements to make them more energy efficient and less wasteful. For example, the local ice rink has reduced its annual water consumption from 140,000 cubic metres to 10,000 cubic metres in the space of three years.
- G. Improving public transport is another feature of the new policy, as 80 percent of carbon emissions from transport used to come from private vehicles. While the Mont Blanc Express is an ideal way to travel within the valley - and see some incredible scenery along the route - it is much more difficult to arrive in Chamonix from outside by rail. There is no direct line from the closest airport in Geneva, so tourists arriving by air normally transfer by car or bus. However, at a cost of 3.3 million euros a year, Chamonix has introduced a free shuttle service in order to get people out of their cars and into buses fitted with particle filters.
- H. If the valley's visitors and residents want to know why they need to reduce their environmental impact, they just have to look up; the effects of climate change are there for everyone to see in the melting glaciers that cling to the mountains. The fragility of the Alpine environment has long been a concern among local people. Today, 70 percent of the 805

square kilometres that comprise Chamonix-Mont-Blanc is protected in some way. But now, the impact of tourism has led the authorities to recognise that more must be done if the valley is to remain prosperous: that they must not only protect the natural environment better, but also manage the numbers of visitors better, so that its residents can happily remain there.

Questions 29-32

This passage has eight paragraphs A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once. Write the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet. (0.8)

- 29. a list of the type of people who enjoy going to Chamonix
- 30. reference to a system that is changing the way visitors reach Chamonix
- 31. the geographical location of Chamonix
- 32. mention of the need to control the large tourist population in Chamonix

Questions 33-34

Which TWO of the following ways are mentioned as the authorities aim to educate tourists in Chamonix? Choose TWO letters A-E. Write each correct letter on the answer sheet. (0.4)

- A. giving instruction about litter
- B. imposing fines on people who drop litter
- C. handing out leaflets in the town
- D. operating a web-based information service
- E. having a paper-free tourist office

Questions 35-36

Which TWO of the following ways are mentioned as hotels are reducing their carbon emissions? Choose TWO letters A-E. Write each correct letter on the answer sheet. (0.4)

- A. using natural cleaning materials
- B. recycling water
- C. limiting guest numbers
- D. providing places for rubbish
- E. harnessing energy from the sun

Questions 37-40

Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write the correct answer on the answer sheet. (0.8)

- 37. The first people to discover the Chamonix valley were
- 38. Chamonix's busiest tourist season is the
- 39. Public areas, such as the in Chamonix, are using fewer resources.
- 40. The on the mountains around Chamonix provide visual evidence of global warming.

29. C	30. G	31. A	32. H	33. A	34. D	35. D	36. E
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(33 & 34; 35 & 36 can be alternated with each other)

37. explorers	38. summer (season)	39. ice rink	40. (melting) glaciers
---------------	---------------------	--------------	------------------------