

LISTENING (10 POINTS)

LISTENING

Listen to a lecture about an education system and answer the questions 1 – 10. You will listen the audio twice and have 30 seconds to read the questions before listening.

1. The topic of the lecture is _____.
 - a. internationalization in school education.
 - b. globalization.
 - c. internationalization in higher education.
 - d. higher education in the United States.

2. A drawback of studying abroad is _____.
 - a. having to learn in a foreign language.
 - b. having cultural difficulties.
 - c. the cost and emotional challenge.
 - d. not having enough international programs available.

3. A satellite campus is _____.
 - a. an additional campus in the UK.
 - b. a branch campus abroad.
 - c. the biggest campus in Malaysia.
 - d. located at the University of Southampton.

4. A benefit of the satellite campus which is NOT mentioned in the lecture is
 - a. it raises the profile of the university.
 - b. its international links.
 - c. it can increase the recruitment of students.
 - d. students can get an international relations degree.

5. The most obvious risk of investing in a branch campus is financial because of _____.
 - a. the fluctuations in exchange rates.
 - b. the country's income.
 - c. the country's economy.
 - d. the large number of students.

6. It is difficult to find qualified academics because of _____.
- high costs.
 - difficulties with visas.
 - cultural adaptation.
 - all of the above.
7. If the university employs local staff, _____.
- students feel like they are studying at a local university
 - it will reduce intercultural clashes
 - it may lead to a breakdown in communication between staff
 - students feel like they are studying at a foreign institution
8. A saturated market means
- an area that doesn't have enough places available for students
 - expensive prices in the market
 - a lot of different institutes present in one area
 - a market working with a neighboring country
9. The language spoken at the satellite campus should be _____.
- English
 - the local language
 - several languages
 - the language of the home university
10. Universities set up campuses in foreign countries because they _____.
- don't want foreign students studying at their home campuses
 - want people to be more aware of their institute and brand
 - have less financial risks than home campuses
 - want to take an intercultural risk

USE OF ENGLISH (30 POINTS)

There are 30 questions in this section. For the questions 11 - 30, fill in the blanks with the correct words / phrases or sentences.

For the questions 11 - 15, choose the correct words to fill in the blanks in the passage.

Romanticism began in the early 19th century and radically changed the way people perceived themselves and the state of nature around them. Unlike Classicism, which stood for order and established the (11) _____ for architecture, literature, painting and music, Romanticism allowed people to get away from the constricted, (12) _____ views of and concentrate on an emotional and sentimental side of humanity. This not only influenced political doctrines and ideology, but was also a sharp (13) _____ from ideas and harmony featured during the Enlightenment. The Romantic era grew alongside the Enlightenment, but concentrated on human (14) _____ and looking at life in a new way. It was the combination of modern Science and Classicism that gave birth to Romanticism and introduced a new outlook on life that embraced emotion before (15) _____.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11) | a. assistance | b. charity | c. progress | d. foundation | e. beginning |
| 12) | a. discontent | b. amusing | c. contented | d. rational | e. illogical |
| 13) | a. investigation | b. feature | c. comparative | d. assortment | e. contrast |
| 14) | a. diversity | b. alterations | c. handling | d. mixtures | e. uniformity |
| 15) | a. rations | b. logics | c. willingness | d. rationality | e. logical |

For the questions 16-20, choose the correct words to fill in the blanks in the passage

Riau is Indonesia's largest oil producing area and a (16) _____ site of Singaporean investment, yet it is one of Indonesia's poorest regions, with 40 percent of its four million people living in poverty. The familiar combination of cultural (17) _____ and the feeling that local wealth does not benefit local people is incubating an angry nationalism in Riau. The (18) _____ of secession spreading to Riau are enormous-and not just for Indonesia. (19) _____ in Riau has already led to a sharp reduction in oil production by Caltex Pacifica Indonesia, owned by Chevron and Texaco. Furthermore, Riau covers a large swath of Sumatra's littoral that (20) _____ the Malacca Strait, the world's most important shipping channel, which is made narrower by thousands of Riau's islands that clutter its southern end.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 16) | a. respective | b. quantitative | c. generous | d. fulfilling | e. major |
| 17) | a. personality | b. eccentricity | c. matchlessness | d. sameness | e. distinctiveness |
| 18) | a. allusion | b. proposition | c. implications | d. association | e. union |
| 19) | a. Unrest | b. Disruption | c. Decision | d. Displeasure | e. Turmoil |
| 20) | a. overlooks | b. neglects | c. deals with | d. ignores | e. scrutinizes |

For the questions 21 - 25, choose the best word or expression to fill the blanks in the passage.

When we are anxious, we naturally seek comfort and control (21) _____ the situation. Some social psychologists believe that the state of our feelings provides a useful source of information for making decisions. (22) _____, someone who's sad may use retail therapy as a way of repairing their mood. When we are anxious, on the other hand, this is a signal that our environment is uncertain and out-of-control. When making purchase decisions in this state, we gravitate towards choices that are safe and reliable as a way (23) _____ the risk and uncertainty we are experiencing in our lives. In one research study, anxious participants expressed a greater preference for a car that was loaded with safety (24) _____ like an anti-skid system compared to a luxury car. Under conditions of sudden and extreme anxiety, this emphasis on seeking security and asserting control (25) _____ harmful behaviors like panic buying and hoarding.

- 21) a. in b. under c. over d. through e. with
 22) a. That is b. However c. Rather d. For instance e. Therefore
 23) a. reduce b. reduced c. reducing d. to reduce e. to be reduced
 24) a. features b. attitudes c. aptitudes d. compliments e. processes
 25) a. must lead to b. should lead to c. have to lead to d. would lead to e. can lead to

For the questions 26 - 30, choose the best word or expression to fill the blanks in the passage.

Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is a chronic condition (26) _____ a person demonstrates an excessive focus on details, order and rules, and the need to achieve a perfect outcome, often in a way that interferes with daily life. They can be stubborn, insisting that things (27) _____ their way. The desire for order, perfection, productivity, and control can impede their ability to finish tasks, to collaborate with other people, and to treat social activities or hobbies as purely recreational. (28) _____ demanding that others follow certain rules or meet high standards, people with OCPD can be severely self-critical. OCPD is one of the most common personality disorders, according to the DSM-5; prevalence estimates range (29) _____ 2.1 to 7.9 percent. OCPD is classified as a "Cluster C" personality disorder, as are avoidant personality disorder and dependent personality disorder. Anxiety and fear are the features shared by (30) _____ of these disorders.

- 26) a. by which b. on which c. at which d. in which e. over which
 27) a. can be done b. may be done c. must be done d. used to be done e. would be done
 28) a. Because of b. In addition to c. Despite d. In case of e. But for
 29) a. to b. with c. of d. from e. by
 30) a. all b. none c. each d. some e. most

For the questions 31 - 40, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

31. Many professions, such as law, rely almost exclusively on the written and oral word. Although engineers also must write and speak well, this alone is insufficient to convey complex engineering information. For this, graphical or visual communication is required. _____. In addition, it can provide readers with insight they can obtain through no other means.

- a) On the contrary, tables are useful for presenting technical information
- b) As a matter of fact, graphs are prepared from tabulated data
- c) **A well-prepared graph can accurately communicate a great deal of information in just a few seconds**
- d) However, a wide variety of graphs are available to help visualize data
- e) Nevertheless, graphs should have a descriptive title

32. Epilepsy, one of the most common neurological disorders in the world, is caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain. _____. Most forms of epilepsy have been assumed to stem from brain tissue “scars” acquired through trauma, so that molecular approaches to understanding and treating the disease would be fruitless.

- a) It is true that, in developed countries, a principal focus of epilepsy research has been on the causes of the disease
- b) **The symptoms of this disease range in severity from mild sensory disruption to recurring seizures and unconsciousness**
- c) In addition, not all cases of epilepsy have been fully studied
- d) Moreover, proteins as large as insulin have been proposed as neurotransmitters
- e) On the contrary, a pairing of proteins in neurons may be relevant to the pathogenesis of human epilepsy

33. Autonomous underwater vehicles are small, pilotless submarines that can be equipped with sensors of various kinds and programmed to carry out observations within the ocean. _____. For example, the current quest to identify deep-sea hydrothermal vents within the Arctic Ocean cannot be carried out by a piloted deep-sea vehicle because of the dangers involved.

- a) One such will prospect for hydrothermal sites by crisscrossing the ocean above them
- b) They are being used everywhere to carry out work that is dull or dirty
- c) It is not at all easy to maneuver heavy equipment towed from a ship at the end of a lengthy cable
- d) More traditional oceanographic tools have also certain advantages
- e) **In some instances, they provide the only reasonable means to obtain the desired information**

34. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who was to become Victorian England's most famous woman poet in the nineteenth century, received an unusual education for a woman of her time. Availing herself of her brother's tutor, she studied Latin and Greek. _____. But as her intellectual and literary powers matured, her personal life became increasingly undermined by ill health. Although, by the age of thirty-nine, she was a prominent woman of letters, she continued to live in semi seclusion as an invalid in her father's house, where she occasionally received visitors.

- a) In her later poems, in which she took up the cause of Italian nationalism, she was mostly concerned with the political issues of her time.
- b) Once in Italy, she regained much health and strength, bearing and raising a son, to whom she was ardently devoted.
- c) Hence, in her early work, she tended to use the visionary modes of Romantic narrative poetry.
- d) **Moreover, she read voraciously in history, philosophy and literature and began to write poetry from an early age.**
- e) However, her work fell into disrepute with the modernist reaction against the didacticism and rhetorical excess of Victorian poetry.

35. In recent years, the amount of aid for developing countries has increased, and the price of many drugs has fallen. So why does one third of the world's population still lack access to proper healthcare? _____. Many charge high tariffs on lifesaving medicines and equipment, sometimes even taxing products that are donated for free.

- a) If these tariffs were lowered, it would dramatically increase access to pharmaceuticals
- b) Thus, even in places where tariffs are waived, other barriers remain
- c) **To a large extent, the fault lies with the poor countries themselves**
- d) Naturally, it is the right of any nation to raise income as it sees fit
- e) These regulatory constraints are imposed on a wide variety of medical equipment as well as drugs

36. Proposals to ban the pesticide DDT by 2007 have been dropped as it seemed likely that this would have an adverse effect on efforts to fight malaria. _____. Before that can happen, however, the poor countries must be helped to find and adopt suitable alternatives. Otherwise, the spread of malaria will continue uncontrolled.

- a) In some quarters, it is believed that DDT is actually not as harmful as it was once believed
- b) **It is still agreed, however, that DDT must, eventually, be banned**
- c) The various countries negotiating to limit persistent organic pollutants were all agreed on this
- d) Obviously, there are many safer insecticides
- e) The draining of mosquito breeding areas has also been effective in the control of malaria

37. Satellite tracking of sharks has at last put an end to a 50-year-old assumption about their habits. _____. Instead, they travel vast distances all year round in search of zooplankton, their favorite food.

- a) Our knowledge concerning the habits of sharks has increased immensely during this period
- b) Some assumptions never do get tested
- c) In this respect sharks are quite unlike whales
- d) **It has now been finally established that they do not hibernate**
- e) Such an assumption was easy enough to discredit

38. A recent survey carried out by the UK lecturers' union shows that almost a quarter of respondents rate their academic freedom as limited, poor or non-existent. _____. In 30% of cases, that had come from the organization paying for the research.

- a) Researchers in every sector know that they must get positive results into journals
- b) Most worrying is the results of this loss of integrity on medical research
- c) **Some researchers said they had been pressurized to alter results, delay their publication or even bury them**
- d) The public loss of confidence in science has reached serious proportions and must be faced squarely
- e) Those with access to the truth are too often those with most to gain from avoiding it

39. For many of the world's crucial arable lands, the availability of water is the single greatest threat to yields. _____. One way to ensure this is drip irrigation which delivers water direct to the plants' roots. It is unfortunately, far more expensive than flood irrigation.

- a) Actually, certain minor changes could greatly improve the efficiency of many of the world's largest irrigation systems
- b) Moreover, the monitoring of soil moisture can also be useful
- c) Agricultural researchers are working to develop strains of rice that require less water
- d) In certain areas the food eaten by livestock comes from irrigated fields
- e) **It is therefore essential that less water is wasted**

40. Art forgery is an interesting occurrence. _____. For the imitation to succeed in fooling us, it must resemble one or more things that we have been led to believe are originals. Without something to mimic, the fake could not exist.

- a) Moreover, notions of what constitutes value in a work of art are notably subjective
- b) **Since it relies on camouflage and deception it is an act that is both daring and self-denying**
- c) Similarly, no one can direct a forger's actions
- d) Indeed, the first recorded case of art forgery involved Albrecht Dürer and an Italian artist of his time
- e) Two and a half centuries of classical-art scholarship have given experts an array of reliable tools with which to assess forgery

READING (15 POINTS)

There are 5 passages in this section and each question is 1 points.

For questions 41 – 55, choose the best option according to the following texts.

Answer the questions 41 - 43 according to the passage below.

Mumbai is at the heart of India's growing economic power. But it is also the place where many of paradoxes can be found. Billionaires, Bollywood stars and slum dwellers are all part of India. Mumbai well-deserves its nickname, Maximum City. It is as avant-garde, trendy and hungry for superlatives as its Chinese counterpart Shanghai. The city is home to India's oldest stock exchange, and its most feared gangsters. It provides more than one third of all taxes the government collects, as well as hoarding vast amounts of illegal earnings. Forty per cent of international flights to India land in this city. Rents in the city's most exclusive districts are higher than in New York or London. World-class restaurants serve up uniquely Indian interpretations of haute cuisine, including such dishes as lobster. However, Mumbai also holds the dubious distinction of being home to Asia's largest slums where there are 17 public toilets for every million people.

41. Which of the following can be said about Mumbai?

- a) It is the oldest city in India where many of the Bollywood films are shot.
- b) **It is a city of contradictions.**
- c) It is famous for traditional Indian dishes such as lobster and some other seafood.
- d) It has been converted into a very modern city in every aspect.
- e) It is the only place in India where there is an international airport.

42. It can be inferred from the passage that as far as the tax payment is concerned _____.

- a) most of the money is spent on Mumbai in order to provide health services
- b) **Mumbai highly contributes to Indian economy**
- c) Indian government makes illegal groups pay some amount too
- d) rebuilding slums consumes a high amount of the revenues
- e) Shanghai is far behind as it can't get tax as much as Mumbai

43. We can conclude from the passage that _____.

- a) Mumbai will be a host for many tourists through international flights to the city
- b) the stock exchange in Mumbai is under the control of illegal groups
- c) affording to be a tenant in Mumbai is not as hard as in New York or London
- d) Shanghai and Mumbai are the two main spots tourists are highly interested in
- e) **living conditions are too bad in some regions of Mumbai**

Answer the questions 44 - 46 according to the passage below.

The engines of gasoline- and diesel-powered cars make lots of noise. However, that is not the case with the engines of electric and hybrid vehicles. Electric vehicles often have rather quiet engines that only become more hushed at lower speeds. These practically silent engines are a threat to ignorant pedestrians, who are often unaware an electric vehicle is coming their way. Research by the European Union indicates that pedestrians are 40 percent more likely to be struck by an electric vehicle than one with a gas engine. This is why the European Union mandated in 2019 that makers of electric and hybrid cars add fake engine noises, referred to as an Acoustic Vehicle Alert System (AVAS), to their vehicles. An AVAS generates fake engine sounds that come up when the car is traveling at speeds below 19 kilometers per hour. The EU allows carmakers decide on the specifics of the sound they want, though the noises are required to sound like those made by regular engines. Electric and hybrid carmakers are required to add the sound to every new car rolling off their assembly lines.

44. According to the passage, the engines of gasoline- and diesel-powered cars _____.
- is generally designed to make a lot of noise because we need to be more careful on the road
 - prevents the ignorant pedestrians from being involved in an accident by making a lot of noise
 - can be compared to electric cars in respect to the noise both types make
 - naturally produce sounds which the electric cars don't so they don't need AVAS
 - have been mandated by the European Union to include an AVAS system before they hit the road
45. It is pointed out in the passage that the Acoustic Vehicle Alert System mentioned in the passage _____.
- is designed to be used as a precaution to warn the pedestrians who are used to being around cars that make sound
 - has been added to the electric cars since the first electric car got on the street because ignorant pedestrians wouldn't realize them
 - is supposed to create a similar sound to that of gasoline-and diesel-powered car's engine at speeds higher than 19 km
 - is strictly prohibited by the European Union because it creates the sound it is supposed to create only when it is slower than 19 km
 - can only be used in electric cars because no extra sound is needed for other types of cars even though they don't make any sound
46. According to the passage, the electric and hybrid carmakers _____.
- will have an obligation to call back all their previous cars to add the AVAS system
 - can add any sound effect to their cars unless it resembles that of more familiar cars
 - are required to make sure that the sound they add to their cars resembles that of a regular car
 - will only have to add the AVAS system to the cars they produce outside the European Union
 - are asked to find an efficient way to make sure that people aren't struck with their cars anymore

Answer the questions 47 - 49 according to the passage below.

What makes for a long-lasting memory? Research has shown that emotional or important events become deeply rooted, whereas neutral ones create weak impressions that easily fade. But what about an experience that initially seemed forgettable but was later shown to be important? Animal research suggested that these types of older memories could be strengthened, but until now scientists had not been able to replicate these findings in humans. New evidence suggests that our initially weak memories are maintained by the brain for a set period of time, during which they can be enhanced. In a recent study, psychologists at New York University showed 119 participants a set of images of tools and animals. A few minutes later the subjects saw a new set of images, with an electric shock paired with either tools or animals to increase the salience of one category. The participants' memories for both sets of images were then tested either six hours later, or the next day. Participants remembered images from the first series better if they belonged to the same category that was later paired with a shock. The findings suggest that even if an event does not seem meaningful when it occurs, a later cue signaling that the experience was important can enhance the old memory.

47. It is pointed out in the passage that weak memories _____.

- a) can be strengthened but they cannot be as permanent as initially strong ones
- b) remain in the brain only if they are replicated on a daily basis
- c) can be better remembered if they are connected to initially strong ones
- d) are bound to disappear eventually, even if they are repeated
- e) **are kept in the brain for some time before they are forgotten**

48. Which of the following is true about the study done by New York University psychologists?

- a) **Accompanying an image in the second set with an electric shock facilitated recollection of the ones in the same category in the first set.**
- b) The participants remembered as many images from the second series as from the first one when asked on the same day or the next day.
- c) The memory experiment tested humans' neural reactions to a set of images of animals and tools.
- d) The study provided evidence for how memories can be manipulated to alter reality.
- e) The researchers accompanied the images of tools with an electric shock to make the tool category distinct.

49. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- a) **How new experiences boost initially weak memories**
- b) How humans react psychologically to different images
- c) When a memory is susceptible to weakening
- d) What types of feedback can strengthen memories
- e) Whether positive outcomes improve long-term memory

Answer the questions 50 - 52 according to the passage below.

During the past few decades four East Asian economies - South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong - have achieved the fastest rates of economic growth the world has ever seen. In 1962 Taiwan stood between Zaire and the Congo on the global ranking of income per head: by 1986 its neighbors were Greece and Malta. In 1962 South Korea was poorer than Sudan: by 1986 it was richer than Argentina. Today the four “dragons” account for 10 per cent of manufactured exports worldwide, not far short of America’s 12 per cent. Understanding this miracle is the most urgent task in development economics. But most economists are content to cite the dragons as proof of their favorite theories - whatever those theories may be. Free marketers point to the dragons’ reliance on private enterprise, markets and relatively undistorted trade regimes. Interventionists point with equal assurance to clever bureaucracies, non-market allocation of resources and highly distorted trade regimes.

50. It is pointed out in the passage that South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong _____.

- a) export more to the US than to any other country in the world
- b) have been in fierce competition with each other in the export of manufactured goods
- c) have developed their economies in accordance with the theory of development economics
- d) admit openly that they have made use of various distorted trade regimes
- e) **export almost as many manufactured goods as does the US**

51. According to the passage, there is no unanimous agreement among economists as to _____.

- a) how far distorted trade regimes contributed to the economic success of the four “dragons”
- b) why Taiwan and Hong Kong got a head of Singapore and South Korea in economic efficiency
- c) whether the growth rate of the four dragons will continue steadily
- d) when the four East Asian “dragons” will catch up with the US regarding manufactured exports
- e) **how the four East Asian “dragons” achieved their miraculous growth rate**

52. It is clear from the passage that the factors leading to the amazing economic growth of the East Asian “dragons” _____.

- a) **have not yet been determined by economists**
- b) are closely related to distorted trade regimes
- c) are in line with the theories of development economics
- d) should have contributed to the rise of Sudan
- e) have confirmed the importance of political stability

Answer the questions 53 - 55 according to the passage below.

The Sahara Desert takes up most of Egypt's land, so overcrowding is a huge problem. Sixty-two million people live squeezed together into the six million fertile acres along the Nile delta and narrow river valley - just five per cent of the total area of Egypt. Between 12 and 15 million live in Cairo alone. Until recently, it was impractical and dangerous to even consider moving into the southern desert, where temperatures regularly rise above 50 °C and water is scarce and can only be reached using carefully placed irrigation wells. But in the last 20 years a "New Valley" has slowly been taking shape. Towns with industrial centers, tourist areas and spacious apartment blocks are being constructed, factories are springing up. The main development making this possible is the construction of the vast Sheikh Zayed canal, also known as the Toshka canal. Named for Sheikh Zayed al Nahya, president of the United Arab Emirates, which is financially backing the Project, the canal is part of the irrigation scheme dreamed up by the Egyptian government to make it possible for people to move away from the traffic, pollution and bustle of Cairo, if a "second Nile" cuts through the desert and water is distributed to surrounding land, people and crops can thrive there as they do around the existing Nile. The area is becoming known as the New Valley.

53. We understand from the passage that the canal under construction _____.

- a) is designed to meet the water needs of Cairo and other cities
- b) **constitutes just a portion of a massive irrigation project**
- c) will bring fertility to the whole of the Sahara
- d) will irrigate only 5 % of the total area of Egypt
- e) passes through an overcrowded part of the country

54. We can conclude from the passage that the New Valley project, which has been underway for roughly two decades, _____.

- a) was originally proposed by Sheikh Zayed al Nahya of the United Arab Emirates
- b) **has already started up to transform the economic potential of Egypt**
- c) is primarily an agricultural one, and industrial activity is not provided for
- d) is very near to completion and large numbers of people have already moved in
- e) is proving far more problematic than was originally foreseen

55. It is pointed out in the passage that the irrigation project for the New Valley _____.

- a) has received a mixed reaction from the general public
- b) is going to cost the Egyptian government vast sums of money
- c) **has primarily been designed to ease the overcrowding in Cairo**
- d) will enable Egypt to recover from its chronic economic recession
- e) will make the inhospitable desert far more easily accessible