

ENGLISH**This section contains 22 questions.**

The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-8)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The brown pelican, a seabird found in North and South America, catches fish below the _____ of the water.

- (1) vision
- (2) surface
- (3) index
- (4) ordeal

2. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin after _____ that a mold growing in his laboratory could kill bacteria.

- (1) opposing
- (2) offending
- (3) observing
- (4) organizing

3. The 1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty _____ the dispute regarding the position of the Maine-New Brunswick border.

- (1) resolved
- (2) devised
- (3) articulated
- (4) inflicted

4. In some states in India, the consumption of alcoholic beverages _____.

- (1) were prohibiting
- (2) are prohibitive
- (3) is prohibited
- (4) has prohibited

5. Bushido, the samurai code of _____, demands self-discipline, respectful and ethical behavior, and absolute loyalty.

- (1) impulse
- (2) design
- (3) conduct
- (4) regret

6. St. Patrick's Day, which _____ the patron saint of Ireland, is celebrated in many countries.

- (1) enumerates
- (2) punctuates
- (3) investigates
- (4) commemorates

7. A period film is one that attempts to _____ depict a specific time in history.

- (1) luckily
- (2) faithfully
- (3) swiftly
- (4) morally

8. At the end of the 19th century in the United States, huge crowds attended competitive walking races, the most popular _____ sport in the country.

- (1) spectator
- (2) passenger
- (3) companion
- (4) graduate

Restatements (Questions 9-12)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.**

9. For centuries, bars of salt – called *amole* – served as currency throughout Ethiopia.

- (1) Centuries ago, salt was a valuable commodity in Ethiopia.
- (2) *Amole* has been the currency of Ethiopia since ancient times.
- (3) Ethiopian salt was once prized all over the world.
- (4) *Amole* was an accepted means of payment in Ethiopia for centuries.

10. Despite never having collaborated, Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz share the credit for pioneering the branch of mathematics known as calculus.

- (1) Newton and Leibniz were the first mathematicians to recognize calculus as a separate branch of mathematics.
- (2) The invention of calculus is attributed to both Newton and Leibniz, each of whom developed it independently.
- (3) Had they not shared their ideas about mathematics, neither Newton nor Leibniz would have discovered calculus.
- (4) To their credit, both Newton and Leibniz acknowledged each other's contribution to the field of calculus.

11. Horticulturists at England's East Malling Institute are utilizing conventional breeding techniques rather than genetic engineering to produce giant strawberries.

- (1) By using genetic engineering instead of conventional breeding techniques, horticulturists at England's East Malling Institute could grow larger strawberries.
- (2) At the East Malling Institute in England, horticulturists are growing very large strawberries using conventional breeding methods, not genetic engineering.
- (3) According to horticulturists at England's East Malling Institute, giant strawberries can be produced using either conventional breeding techniques or genetic engineering.
- (4) Horticulturists at England's East Malling Institute have found that they can produce giant strawberries by using both genetic engineering and conventional breeding techniques.

12. The roots of opera can be traced to the Camerata, a group of Italian composers enamored of antiquity, who in the 16th century wrote music that emulated the tragic chorus in ancient Greek drama.

- (1) The Camerata, whose members were fascinated by the ancient world and whose works were modeled on the tragic Greek chorus, are considered the founders of opera.
- (2) The tragic Greek chorus, which was the inspiration for opera, was incorporated into the works of the Camerata, a group of Italian composers.
- (3) The operas composed by the Camerata in the 16th century were the first to abandon the rigid structure of the Greek chorus.
- (4) The enduring appeal of the operas written by the Camerata is a testimony to the impact of the ancient Greek chorus.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 13-17)

- (1) When someone describes a kind person as "having a heart of gold", they are quoting from William Shakespeare's play *Henry V*. Encouraging someone to "break the ice" in an awkward social situation is borrowing from *The Taming of the Shrew*. The English language as we know it owes a great debt to the preeminent playwright, who introduced hundreds of previously unknown words and phrases into its lexicon.

- (10) Shakespeare greatly enhanced the English language by altering existing words to create new ones. One type of manipulation involved combining two words to create a new term, for example, the word "watchdog" in reference to a person who tries to prevent wrong or illegal activity. Another strategy Shakespeare employed was using nouns as verbs. He was the first person to use "friend" as a verb, predating Facebook by almost 400 years. Shakespeare also anglicized words from foreign languages: for example the word "critic", which he derived from the Greek *kritikos*, meaning to judge or decide. He was also fond of adding prefixes and suffixes to existing words.
- (15) According to James Shapiro of Columbia University, Shakespeare invented the words unaware, uncomfortable, uneducated, fashionable, and worthless, all of which are now deeply engrained in modern vernacular.

- (20) Esteemed Shakespearean scholar David Crystal asserts that "Shakespeare teaches us to dare to be creative, to push the rules a little bit. If the word isn't there, make one up." And indeed, the English language continues to evolve. In 2013, "selfie" was named the word of the year by the editors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, a choice Shakespeare would undoubtedly have approved of.

Questions

13. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) From Shakespeare to Facebook: The History of the English Language
- (2) The Plays of William Shakespeare: Language Perfected
- (3) Evidence of Greatness: Shakespeare's Language Reinterpreted
- (4) Lessons from Shakespeare: Helping the English Language to Evolve

14. Which of the following strategies for creating new words is not mentioned in the second paragraph?

- (1) creating English versions of words from other languages
- (2) replacing prefixes with suffixes
- (3) connecting two words that already exist
- (4) using words in new ways

15. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that Shakespeare used suffixes -

- (1) to alter the meaning of existing words
- (2) more extensively than other methods of inventing new words
- (3) instead of prefixes whenever possible
- (4) to anglicize words

16. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -

- (1) introduce a new English word
- (2) describe a Shakespearean scholar's work
- (3) present David Crystal's criticism of the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- (4) show that today's English speakers continue to follow Shakespeare's example

17. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that David Crystal -

- (1) is one of the editors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- (2) believes that breaking the rules of language is irresponsible
- (3) thinks Shakespeare invented too many words
- (4) approves of the word "selfie"

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) The sensation we refer to as pain is the result of a series of chemical reactions. When cells in the body are damaged, they release prostaglandins, chemicals that attach themselves to the nerve endings. The nerves then transmit a message to the brain, specifying the location and severity of the damage. As soon as our brain receives this message, we feel pain.
- (5)

- At this point, we may reach for a pain reliever. Though pain relievers cannot cure disease or heal an injury, they do alleviate pain by disrupting the transmission of pain signals to the brain. There are two main kinds of medication for pain: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen and aspirin, and narcotics, such as morphine and codeine.
- (10)

- NSAIDs are used to relieve the aches and pains caused by short-term ailments such as earache and muscle sprains, or chronic illnesses like arthritis. They inhibit damaged cells from producing prostaglandins and thus limit the number of pain signals that reach the brain. The relief lasts as long as the NSAIDs remain active in the body. Narcotics act in a different way. They attach to pain receptors in the brain and spinal cord, thereby blocking the pain signals. Narcotics are generally prescribed for patients suffering from long-term or extreme pain that does not respond to NSAIDs. In some cases, however, a combination of an NSAID and a narcotic relieves pain better than either kind of medication on its own.
- (15)

Questions

18. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Pain Relievers: Advantages and Disadvantages
- (2) Feeling Pain and Dealing With It
- (3) The Nature of Chronic Pain
- (4) Pain: A Complex Chemical Reaction

19. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) describe different kinds of pain
- (2) explain what causes the sensation of pain
- (3) describe the role of prostaglandins in the body
- (4) explain how the brain responds to pain

20. According to the second paragraph, pain relievers -

- (1) should not be taken too often
- (2) are more effective against disease than injury
- (3) send healing signals to the brain
- (4) do not remove the source of the pain

21. "They" (line 15) refers, among other things, to -

- (1) codeine
- (2) anti-inflammatory drugs
- (3) aspirin
- (4) damaged cells

22. It can be inferred from the text that ibuprofen -

- (1) reduces the production of prostaglandins
- (2) remains in the body long after it is taken
- (3) is the best pain reliever
- (4) should not be used together with morphine