

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. In general, birds sing _____ to attract other birds or to scare them away.
 - (1) almost
 - (2) either
 - (3) otherwise
 - (4) unless

2. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes detective stories, was a physician by _____.
 - (1) provision
 - (2) procession
 - (3) promotion
 - (4) profession

3. The term "heart failure" does not mean that the heart has stopped working completely, but rather that its ability to function has _____.
 - (1) assimilated
 - (2) subscribed
 - (3) diminished
 - (4) proclaimed

4. The burial places of Egyptian pharaohs range from _____ tombs to elaborate pyramids.
 - (1) previous
 - (2) hesitant
 - (3) modest
 - (4) capable

5. French Impressionist painter Claude Monet sometimes used the small, dot-like brushstrokes later _____ the pointillist school of painting.

- (1) surrounded by
- (2) associated with
- (3) occupied by
- (4) dependent on

6. The Akkadian language had twenty consonants and eight _____.

- (1) margins
- (2) vowels
- (3) formats
- (4) scales

7. Poaching by Chinese fishermen in Japanese territorial waters has become a source of _____ between Beijing and Tokyo.

- (1) eminence
- (2) friction
- (3) heresy
- (4) coherence

8. Seeking to expose the grim conditions at Blackwell's Island asylum, journalist Nellie Bly _____ insanity in order to gain entry to the institution.

- (1) redeemed
- (2) trampled
- (3) pruned
- (4) feigned

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. Tact is the knack of making a point without making an enemy. (Isaac Newton)

- (1) Those who speak in anger are likely to make enemies.
- (2) The best way to counter an opponent is through logic, not anger.
- (3) Tact is the art of avoiding the truth without seeming to do so.
- (4) Speaking diplomatically allows one to state an opinion without offending others.

10. Condemnation by the Church notwithstanding, Donatism – a Christian sect – flourished during the fourth and fifth centuries.

- (1) The Donatists, Christians who had broken away from the Church, were active primarily during the fourth and fifth centuries.
- (2) Donatism is a Christian sect that thrived during the fourth and fifth centuries, despite being denounced by the Church.
- (3) Donatism, an influential sect in the fourth and fifth centuries, was subsequently rejected by the Church.
- (4) The fourth and fifth centuries were a time of uncertainty for the Donatist sect, which was persecuted by the Church.

11. The popularity of paintings by Grandma Moses, an American artist who began to paint at the age of 77, may be attributed to a combination of factors: her advanced age, her enchanting evocations of rural life, and a national fascination with folk art.

- (1) The fact that she was so old, the delightful way she portrayed life in the country, and the strong interest of Americans in folk art all made Grandma Moses's paintings very popular.
- (2) Although Grandma Moses painted charming scenes of rural life for many years, her work became popular only after the American public learned to appreciate folk art.
- (3) Grandma Moses's advanced age and enchanting evocations of rural life made her paintings popular among many Americans, but she was never considered a great artist.
- (4) The declining popularity of Grandma Moses's paintings may be attributed to a combination of factors: her age, her emphasis on rural life, and decreasing national interest in folk art.

12. The poems of Phillis Wheatley are characterized by emotional restraint.

- (1) Most people are moved by Phillis Wheatley's poems.
- (2) Human emotions are the central theme of Phillis Wheatley's poetry.
- (3) Open expression of feeling is not evident in Phillis Wheatley's poetry.
- (4) Phillis Wheatley's poems describe her personal experiences.

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) One of the most important battles of World War II was fought not on the battlefield, but at a place called Bletchley Park in the quiet English countryside. There, cryptologists worked around the clock to break the secret codes used by the German army. The Germans believed that these codes, produced by a complex code-making device called the Enigma machine, were impossible to decrypt. In this, they were gravely mistaken: Britain managed to crack the first of these codes in the early stages of the war.

- (10) Still, knowing how to do something is no guarantee of being able to do it under pressure. Because the Enigma's code was reset every twenty-four hours, the Bletchley team found itself in a desperate race against time every single night. Sometimes it took all night and most of the following day to crack the code, leaving only a few hours in which to gather information before the code was changed again.

- (15) Almost ten thousand people worked together at Bletchley. In addition to outstanding mathematicians and expert cryptologists, the British military recruited a host of linguists, chess masters, artists, and crossword puzzle whizzes, training them in the mysteries of coding and decoding. These men and women, who spent hours at a time deciphering pages of seemingly meaningless signs and symbols, were vital to the war effort. Some historians maintain that they shortened the war by as much as two years.

Questions

13. The main purpose of this text is to -

- (1) discuss some of World War II's most famous battles
- (2) explain the role of the Enigma in World War II
- (3) present an important part of the British war effort
- (4) describe how military information is gathered

14. According to the first paragraph, what grave mistake did the Germans make?

- (1) They thought Britain would not fight against them.
- (2) They thought their codes could not be cracked.
- (3) They did not gather enough information about Britain.
- (4) They used a code-making machine that was too complex.

15. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) describe how the Enigma codes were created
- (2) explain how to crack a code
- (3) discuss the importance of the Bletchley team
- (4) present the main challenge faced by the code breakers

16. According to the second paragraph, the cryptologists were in a race against time because -

- (1) they did not know how to crack the code
- (2) they expected the Germans to attack at any moment
- (3) the code was being changed on a regular basis
- (4) they did not know how to reset the Enigma machine

17. According to the last paragraph, historians think that the code breakers at Bletchley Park -

- (1) were outstanding mathematicians
- (2) developed strategies for the British army
- (3) designed a new method for decrypting codes
- (4) helped to end World War II sooner

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Today's travelers have access to a wide variety of navigational aids, from magnetic compasses to GPS devices. A thousand years ago, the Norse people of southern Scandinavia, commonly known as the Vikings, had none of these tools at their disposal. Yet they sailed thousands of kilometers from their homeland all the way to Greenland.
- (5) While other sailors of the time steered their ships by noting the position of the sun and the stars, such direct observations would have been impossible for the Vikings during the stormy weather typical of the regions through which they sailed. How then did the Vikings achieve their formidable navigational feats?

- (10) The answer is alluded to in the collection of legends known as the Icelandic Sagas, our principal source of information about Viking society. A few of these sagas mention a *sólarsteinn*, or sunstone, that was used by navigators to ascertain the position of the sun when it was not visible. The Hrafn Saga, for example, in describing a voyage made by King Olaf, relates: "The weather was thick and stormy. . . . The king looked about and saw no blue sky. . . . then the king took the sunstone and held it up, and he
- (15) saw where [the sun] beamed from the stone."

- (20) In the second half of the twentieth century, researchers suggested that the sunstones described in the sagas might have been natural crystals like Iceland spar, which would have been readily available to the Vikings. These crystals have a property called birefringence: when a ray of light passes through them, it is split into two separate rays, one brighter than the other. As a person rotates the crystal, changing the angle at which the light hits it, the relative brightness of the two beams changes. When the beams are equally bright, it means that the crystal is directly aligned with the sun. Researchers surmise that the Vikings used sunstones in this way to navigate.

- (25) While this hypothesis has been well received by the scientific community and has sparked the imagination of the general public, archaeologists have yet to find Iceland spar or similar crystals among Viking shipwrecks. Therefore, the theory remains merely that: a description not of what the Vikings did, but of what they might have done.

Questions

18. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Sunstones: The Key to Viking Navigation?
 (2) Viking Voyages: From Scandinavia to Greenland
 (3) The Icelandic Sagas: A Record of Viking Voyages
 (4) Iceland Spar: The Vikings' Greatest Discovery

19. Which of the following statements about the Vikings is not made in the first paragraph?

- (1) They sailed very long distances.
- (2) They often sailed during bad weather.
- (3) They did not know how to navigate by the sun and the stars.
- (4) They did not have access to magnetic compasses.

20. Which of the following statements about Iceland spar is not made in the third paragraph?

- (1) A ray of light that passes through it is split into two.
- (2) The Vikings had access to it.
- (3) It is one type of natural crystal.
- (4) It was discovered in the second half of the twentieth century.

21. Based on the information in the third paragraph, which of the following describes how a Viking sailor might have used a sunstone?

- (1) The sailor looked through a sunstone → the sailor saw two beams of light → the sailor rotated the sunstone until the two beams became one
- (2) The sailor looked through a sunstone → the sailor rotated the sunstone until he saw a ray of light → the sailor waited until the light became brighter
- (3) The sailor held up a sunstone → the sailor saw two beams of light → the sailor turned the sunstone until one beam was as bright as the other
- (4) The sailor held up a sunstone → the sailor turned the sunstone until he saw two beams of light → the sailor continued to turn the sunstone until the two beams disappeared

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

- (1) describe what archaeologists have found in Viking shipwrecks
- (2) discuss the research sparked by the sunstone theory
- (3) claim that there is no proof that Iceland spar was the sunstone used by the Vikings
- (4) suggest that the Vikings might have had other navigational tools at their disposal