

ALCE

Format & Contents

SECTION	TIME	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF ITEMS
LISTENING	Approximately 40 minutes		
PART 1		Five extracts from radio broadcasts, each followed by two questions with three answer choices. The questions are printed in the test booklet. The extracts are heard once.	10
PART 2		Ten short dialogues, each followed by a question with three answer choices that is printed in the test booklet. The dialogues are heard once.	10
PART 3		A recorded radio interview, broken into five segments. Two questions with three answer choices follow each segment. The questions are printed in the test booklet. Each segment is heard twice, followed by the questions.	10
PART 4		A long recorded talk, broken into two segments, each followed by five questions with three answer choices that are printed in the test booklet. Each segment is heard once.	10
G, V, R	80 minutes		
Grammar		Candidates complete each sentence by choosing from four possible answer choices. Only one choice is grammatically correct.	40
Vocabulary		Candidates complete each sentence by choosing from four possible answer choices. Only one choice is semantically correct.	40
Reading		<p>Part 1 An in-depth review followed by seven questions with four answer choices.</p> <p>Part 2 A text on a scientific/academic topic, followed by seven questions with four answer choices.</p> <p>Part 3 A text examining a social issue, followed by six questions with four answer choices.</p>	20
WRITING	30 minutes		
		Candidates choose one from a choice of two possible tasks. Both tasks comprise an argumentative essay, in which the candidate argues a case based on at least two of the prompts provided. The candidates should write approximately 250 words.	1 task
SPEAKING	11-13 minutes		
		<p>Task 1 Warm Up: Candidates answer non-sensitive personal questions.</p> <p>Task 2 Introduction to Topic: Candidates are presented with one question, helped by prompts to which they give an extended answer.</p> <p>Task 3 Topic Questions: Candidates answer two to three questions on the topic, supported by prompts for each question.</p> <p>Task 4 Arguing a Case: Candidates are given the context for a controversial issue, as well as points for each side. They are expected to choose one side and argue their case effectively.</p>	4 tasks

Practice Test 1: Listening - Part 1

In this part of the listening test (items 1-10), you will hear 5 extracts from radio programs. There are 2 questions for each extract. After you hear each extract, you will hear its corresponding questions. For each question there are three answer choices. Choose the answer choice which best answers each question and darken the appropriate circle on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

How does the man view computers?

- a. with admiration
- b. with criticism
- c. with contempt

The correct answer to the question is A.

Are there any questions before we begin? Now we will start Part 1 of the Listening Test.

TALK 1

- 1. What point does the woman stress?
 - a. Government estimates may be wrong.
 - b. Further aid is needed.
 - c. The diseases are incurable.
- 2. How does the woman feel about the government's crisis management?
 - a. wary
 - b. relieved
 - c. positive

TALK 2

- 3. Where is the snake?
 - a. in the Everglades
 - b. in the sewer system
 - c. in a resident's home
- 4. What will happen to the reptile?
 - a. It will be anesthetized.
 - b. It will be released into its natural habitat.
 - c. It will be returned to its owner.

TALK 3

- 5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 - a. They are presidential candidates.
 - b. They are poll workers.
 - c. They are political adversaries.
- 6. How does the woman feel about the president's approval rating?
 - a. surprised
 - b. dismissive
 - c. apologetic

TALK 4

- 7. What does the woman suggest about peanut butter?
 - a. It has little nutritional value.
 - b. It is safe for people with high cholesterol.
 - c. It provides athletes with an energy boost.
- 8. Which of the following is true about the woman?
 - a. She is a medical doctor.
 - b. She has high blood pressure.
 - c. She is an author.

TALK 5

- 9. What is the most likely topic of the show?
 - a. Professional Medical Ethics
 - b. Controversial Medical Treatments
 - c. Laboratory Research Concerns
- 10. Why did the host cut the caller off?
 - a. He was going to reveal a trade secret.
 - b. He was out of time.
 - c. He wasn't telling the truth.

Practice Test 1: Listening - Part 2

In this part of the listening test (items 11-20) you will hear 10 conversations between a man and a woman. After each conversation, you will hear a question about what was stated or implied in each conversation. The questions are written in your book. For each question there are three answer choices A, B, C. On the separate answer sheet, darken the appropriate circle.

Now listen to an example.

Example: *A conversation between a husband and his wife in a supermarket.*

What does the man tell the woman not to do?

- a. not to carry all the shopping herself
- b. not to be over-enthusiastic when shopping
- c. not to run in the supermarket

The correct answer to the question is B.

Are there any questions before we begin? Now, let's continue. Listen carefully.

11. *A conversation between two acquaintances.*

Q: Why was the woman indignant?

- a. The man's question touched on a private matter.
- b. The man wanted to take over the girl's business.
- c. The man wouldn't say how he conducted his own business.

12. *A meeting between a young man and his mother.*

Q: What are they discussing?

- a. how to get the stitches in his face covered up
- b. how to prevent him from losing his job
- c. how to get over a hitch in his proposal

13. *A conversation between two office workers.*

Q: What happened to the woman?

- a. She couldn't remember there were two men called Bill.
- b. She didn't want to recall where she'd seen the back of Bill's hand.
- c. She temporarily forgot one of her former colleagues.

14. *An incident between two friends in the street.*

Q: What was the woman looking for in her bag?

- a. a needle
- b. a vending machine
- c. some coins

15. *A short exchange between two students.*

Q: What had the two just done?

- a. finished an exam
- b. completed a sailing test
- c. conducted a cookery class

16. *A talk between a husband and wife.*

Q: What does the woman plan to do?

- a. check the room before leaving
- b. stay in bed a bit longer than usual
- c. put everything in one case

17. *A conversation between two teenagers.*

Q: Why did the boy say "wow"?

- a. He would be appalled to be in the girl's shoes.
- b. He was impressed.
- c. He was surprised the girl's mother doesn't speak to her.

18. *A conversation between two work colleagues.*

Q: What does the woman mean?

- a. She has no time to see the man.
- b. She dislikes getting time off.
- c. She is impatient to see him.

19. *A conversation between two business managers.*

Q: What are the two discussing?

- a. banking facilities
- b. a merger
- c. lack of funds

20. *An exchange between a husband and wife.*

Q: What does the man's final comment imply?

- a. He'll do it after she's eaten.
- b. He shouldn't have volunteered.
- c. He'll probably shout at the kids.

Practice Test 1: Listening - Part 3

In this part of the listening test (items 21-30), you will hear an interview with a pediatric professor, advising parents of disabled children. The interview is broken into five parts. You will hear each segment twice, followed by two multiple-choice questions, which are also written in your test booklet. On the separate answer sheet, darken the appropriate circle A, B, or C.

Now listen to the beginning of the interview followed by an example.

Example: Where is this interview taking place?

- a. in the pediatrician's surgery
- b. in a radio studio
- c. on a TV set

The correct answer to the question is B.

Now we will continue the interview. Are there any questions before we begin?

Now, let's continue. Listen carefully to the interview.

21. Which of the following titles is Dr Goldstein's latest publication?
- a. Living with Disability
 - b. When your Child Has a Disability
 - c. Children with Disabilities
22. Which of the following effects of putting too much focus on the disabled child is not mentioned?
- a. The disabled child may feel challenged.
 - b. The couple may experience marital problems.
 - c. It is possible for siblings to feel neglected.
23. Which of the following questions is likely to be put forward in a discussion with a parent of a disabled child?
- a. Is there any supportive equipment provided by the National Health Service?
 - b. In what way may the child's behavior be affected by the disability?
 - c. Will there be any genetic side-effects to the disabled child's siblings?
24. Which of the following is not included in Dr Goldstein's publication?
- a. a chapter on mental disabilities
 - b. relevant website addresses
 - c. a contact list of recommended specialists
25. Why is there more need for parents to stay informed on disability nowadays, according to the expert?
- a. Our perception of disability has changed dramatically over the past decade.
 - b. Parents have become more involved in community work in recent years.
 - c. There is a wider choice of treatments available to disabled children nowadays.
26. Why does the expert mention the example of adopted children from Romania?
- a. to alert parents of potential problems their adopted child may experience
 - b. to inform parents on the risks of ADD
 - c. to showcase disability patterns across the globe
27. What does Alicia Goldstein do for a living, according to her father?
- a. She is a resident pediatrician at Kennedy Kriger Hospital.
 - b. She is training to become a developmental pediatrician.
 - c. She works as a special education teacher.
28. How did Dr Goldstein's first publication come about?
- a. It was handed out to his students as a textbook.
 - b. His students encouraged him to publish his lecture notes.
 - c. He based it on a popular 1970s textbook.
29. Which of Dr Goldstein's publications is used as a university textbook?
- a. Children with Disabilities
 - b. When your Child Has a Disability
 - c. Living with Disability
30. Which of Dr Goldstein's activities was not mentioned?
- a. re-editing of 'When your Child has a Disability'
 - b. continuing research of birth defects
 - c. lecturing at G. Washington University

Practice Test 1: Listening - Part 4

In this part of the listening test (items 31-40), you will hear a talk in two parts on science, as part of an open lecture at a US college. Each part is followed by five questions. The questions are written in your book. For each question there are three answer choices A, B, or C. On the separate answer sheet, darken the appropriate circle. If you wish, you may take notes in the space provided below.

Now listen to the beginning of the talk followed by an example.

Example: What is the topic of the lecture?

- a. modern science
- b. the use of science in historical research
- c. evolution of scientific thought

The correct answer to the question is C.

Now we will continue the talk. Are there any questions before we begin?

Now, let's continue. Listen carefully to the talk. You may take notes.

31. How does Professor Wallis characterize the general perception of scientific progress?

- a. as precise
- b. as complex
- c. as insufficient

32. Which of the following statements is correct according to the speaker?

- a. Most ground-breaking discoveries were made by obscure scientists.
- b. Cultural background is an important factor when evaluating a discovery.
- c. Most successful scientists become well-known writers.

33. When did experiments become a popular method of scientific research?

- a. in the Renaissance
- b. in the Middle Ages
- c. in Classical Antiquity

34. Why were Aristotelian theories so popular in Medieval Europe?

- a. because all his findings were proven correct
- b. because he was considered an authority in his field
- c. because a lot of comments were made on his work

Write notes here

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Write notes here

35. Which of the following was not an indicator of scientific thought in the East?

- a. Arabic numerals
- b. the Chinese zodiac
- c. modern names for stars

36. Why does the speaker offer his gratitude to early alchemists?

- a. for discovering tin
- b. for successfully transmuting gold
- c. for leading the path to experimentation

37. Which major event took place in the fourteenth century?

- a. the discovery of the neutron
- b. the introduction of algebra
- c. the transmutation of lead

38. What was Galileo's main contribution to science, according to the extract?

- a. He introduced algebra to Europe.
- b. He translated Arabic writings into Latin.
- c. He used systematic observation as a means of studying natural phenomena.

39. What was the major source of funding of chemistry research in the nineteenth century?

- a. Scientists were self-funded.
- b. Government appropriated considerable funds on research in the field.
- c. Aristocrats donated large sums to aspiring scientists.

40. What does the speaker imply, regarding present funding in science?

- a. The government has shown great support to modern research.
- b. The government allocates large funds in all fields of research.
- c. Most researchers are largely funded by sponsors.

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Practice Test 1: Grammar

Choose the best answer from the four answer choices given.

1. The public have grown accustomed lectured on the hazards of smoking.
a. to be
b. being
c. to being
d. to having being
2. The slogans in commercials are repeated over and over they are stuck in our minds.
a. by the time
b. although
c. until
d. despite
3. If you wish to speak to the operator, please
a. to holding
b. to hold
c. hold
d. holding
4. Members of the audience are requested to finish their refreshments before the movie
a. will have started
b. will start
c. should start
d. starts
5. be difficult to convey such a complicated idea to the general public.
a. There will
b. It will
c. Will
d. To
6. Climatic factors do not account for the declining agricultural output in recent years.
a. alone
b. own
c. on own
d. lonely
7. Dr Johnson on this theory for over three years.
a. has been working
b. works
c. is working
d. had worked
8. One of the benefits of this new drug is claimed
a. to relax deeply
b. be relaxed deeply
c. to be deeper relaxation
d. to be relaxation deeply
9. One of the subjects discussed at the meeting was when,, the new microchip would be ready.
a. however
b. if all
c. in any way
d. if ever
10. The protestors attempted to get with them.
a. sympathize the media
b. the media to sympathize
c. the media sympathized
d. the media sympathize
11. There is no reason our department should not adopt the new policy.
a. why that
b. for
c. for why
d. why
12. If you would like to see the person complaints, please fill out a form.
a. who is dealing with
b. that had dealt with the
c. that deals with
d. who deals the

13. The automation of society seems more problems than it has solved.
- to create
 - creating
 - to be having created
 - to have created
14. The train at platform eight is invariably late.
- which arrives
 - which is going to arrive
 - will arrive
 - which is arriving
15. Why doesn't the government find a way to make a living?
- helping the homeless
 - help the homeless
 - to help the homeless
 - be helping the homeless
16. The disappearance of a baby has led to a re-evaluation of hospital security.
- nine-months old
 - nine month's old
 - nine-month-old
 - nine months
17. The public quickly hearing war reports on the news.
- is using to
 - used to
 - gets used to
 - has become using to
18. The book was made into a film, with a famous actress the leading role.
- to play
 - plays
 - playing
 - played
19. Some argue that there is really teenagers about life's dangers, as they need to learn first-hand.
- no point in teaching
 - no point to teach
 - no use teaching
 - no use to teach
20. There will be no additional security measures taken, at least being.
- at the time
 - for a time
 - at time
 - for the time
21. However much modern society have progressed, tribalism has not disappeared.
- will
 - can
 - may
 - must
22. Most of the destruction from the earthquake seconds.
- was caused in the first few
 - were causing in a first few
 - was causing in the first few
 - were caused in the first few
23. At present, the council land for the creation of a wildlife nature reserve.
- has been concentrating to purchase
 - concentrates to purchase
 - has been concentrated on purchasing
 - is concentrating on purchasing
24. the end, the government regretted waging war on the insurgents.
- At
 - In
 - On
 - For
25. Dormitory residents are requested to be during afternoon study hours.
- quieter
 - more quietly
 - much quietly
 - more quieter
26. to be filled in by the end of the week?
- Do these forms had
 - Have these forms
 - These forms do have
 - Do these forms have

27. This intersection was assessed as dangerous just two days
a. before
b. ago from today
c. ago
d. before that
28. The meeting resulted in is now known to be the wisest decision ever made by the company.
a. that
b. what
c. it
d. there
29. the dawn of time, people have been hunter-gatherers.
a. From
b. Since
c. When
d. At
30. In the past students hard, as university standards were less stringent.
a. didn't have to study
b. shouldn't study
c. needn't have to study
d. needn't have studied
31. The peace troops worked that the entire region was secure in no time.
a. too hardly
b. such hard
c. so hard
d. very hardly
32. Such a project on by either a very ambitious or a very foolish person.
a. would only be taken
b. would only take
c. would be only taken
d. only would have been taken
33. In case of an earthquake, it is essential that everyone as calm as possible.
a. does remain
b. should remain
c. remains
d. will remain
34. A novel can be described as worth when the readers can identify with the characters.
a. to read
b. reading
c. to be read
d. read
35. was the effect of the economic crash more powerfully felt than in urban centers.
a. Somewhere
b. Everywhere
c. Nowhere
d. Anywhere
36. Toy sales are expected to fall off when the holiday season over.
a. to be
b. will be
c. is
d. has been
37. Better between management and workers would help to solve a lot of problems.
a. comprehended
b. comprehensive
c. comprehend
d. comprehension
38. This country, many great scientific ideas were born, is owed a debt of gratitude.
a. which
b. where
c. that
d. here
39. racial discrimination, many migrant workers have managed to establish themselves abroad.
a. Although
b. Nevertheless
c. Despite
d. However
40. The radio broadcast a(n) commentary of the final match.
a. live
b. lively
c. living
d. alive

Practice Test 1: VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer from the four answer choices given.

41. The jeweler reduced the price of the diamond as there was a slight in it.
- a. fad (περαστική) μόδα, "τρέλα" της εποχής
 - b. fib ψεματάκι, αθώο ψέμα
 - c. flaw ελάττωμα, ψεγάδι
 - d. fleece ηροβιά, τεχνητή γούνα (φόδρας)
42. The fire in the basement of the building.
- a. put out σβήνω φωτιά / βάζω σε κόπο
 - b. put down κατασιδιάζω / ταπεινώνω / (to) αποδίδω σε
 - c. broke through κάνω επιστημονική ανακάλυψη / διέρχομαι σπάζοντας εμπόδιο
 - d. broke out ξεσπώ (φωτιά, πόλεμος)
43. Self-determinists believe that you can do anything if you really to it.
- a. set your mind (determined to do it) έχω βάλει σκοπό να
 - b. set your limits βάζω όρια
 - c. set your sights (on sth) στοχεύω κτ
 - d. set your target θέτω στόχο
44. A DVD is always covered by a protective plastic
- a. coating λεπτό στρώμα επικάλυψης, επίχρισμα
 - b. mattress στρώμα
 - c. crust κρούστα
 - d. rack σάρα, ράφι, σημεία στήριξης (gun rack, wine rack e.t.c.)
45. The bald-headed eagle is distinguished by the unique shape of its
- a. paws πόδι (τετράποδου) / ιδίωμ: "ξερό", δηλ. χέρι
 - b. flaws ψεγάδι, ελάττωμα
 - c. saws ηριόνι / απόφθεγμα, ρήση
 - d. claws νύχι ζώου
46. The size of the device depends on whether it light in pulses or as a steady beam.
- a. emits εκπέμπω, αναδύω, αποπνέω (give off)
 - b. conceives συλλαμβάνω (παιδί, σκέψη), διανοούμαι
 - c. traverses διασχίζω, διατρέχω
 - d. composes συνθέτω
47. A good computer engineer should be able to come up with applications.
- a. innovative καινοτόμος, νεωτεριστικός
 - b. acidic όξινος
 - c. terrified τρομοκρατημένος
 - d. involved μπλεγμένος, περίπλοκος (involved explanation)
48. Unfortunately, this new software is not with our current operating system.
- a. filtered φιλτραρισμένος
 - b. reliable αξιόπιστος
 - c. compatible συμβατός, ταιριαστός
 - d. connected συνδεδεμένος
49. Tabloid newspapers tend to present a somewhat version of events.
- a. unpromising μη ελπιδοφόρος, δυσοίωνος
 - b. depleted εξαντλημένος, τελειωμένος
 - c. distorted διαστρεβλωμένος, παραποιημένος
 - d. uneasy ανήσυχος, αμήχανος
50. People with physical handicaps are from military service.
- a. exempt εξαιρώ, απαλλάσσω
 - b. transfixed διατρυπώ / ακινητοποιώ, καθλώνω (transfixed with fear)
 - c. exasperated εξορίζω
 - d. garrulous πολυλογάς, φλύαρος
51. In this novel, the character Dawson the evil side of human nature.
- a. manifests επιδεικνύω/αποδεικνύω/διακηρύσσω
 - b. features παρουσιάζω
 - c. signs υπογράφω
 - d. marks μαρκάρω, σημειώνω
52. Being small, portable and durable, cell phones are very to use.
- a. comfortable άνετος
 - b. cushy που δεν απαιτεί κόπο, cushy month = ο μήνας που τρέφει τους 11
 - c. convenient βολικός, εξυπηρετικός
 - d. cozy (cosy): άνετος, "ζεστός", αναπαυτικός

53. Lately, there has been an increase in cases where fathers win of the children after a divorce.
a. custody κηδεμονία, επιμέλεια / προφυλάκιση take into custody
b. prohibition απαγόρευση
c. confinement εγκλεισμός, κράτηση
d. liability υποχρέωση / ευθύνη
54. Realizing that there were still two more witnesses, the judge the trial until the next morning.
a. intervened μεσολαβώ, παρεμβαίνω
b. adjourned αναβάλω ή διακόπτω συνεδρίαση
c. delayed καθυστερώ
d. breached σπάω (enemy lines), αθετώ (contract), παραβιάζω (law)
55. The media giant was finally put in prison for attempting to the judge.
a. pay for τιμωρούμαι, πληρώνω για κτ
b. pay up εξοφλώ
c. pay off εξαγοράζω / εξοφλώ, αποπληρώνω
d. pay out διενεργώ πληρωμή ή εκταμίευση
56. Thousands of workers gathered outside the Parliament to against the proposed shut down of their factory.
a. enforce επιβάλλω (πειθαρχεία, τάξη)
b. compromise συμβιβάζομαι/εκθέτω σε κίνδυνο ή ντροπή
c. criticize ασκώ αρνητική κριτική
d. protest διαμαρτύρομαι
57. The company is running the of losing millions of dollars with this new venture.
a. danger κίνδυνος
b. risk (exp.) διατρέχω τον κίνδυνο
c. hazard κίνδυνος
d. pitfall κρυφός κίνδυνος, παγίδα
58. College students must at the college of their choice before the end of the academic year.
a. regress κινούμαι με ανάποδη φορά, επιστρέφω σε προηγούμενη (ανεπιθύμητη) κατάσταση, υποτροπιάζω συμμετέχω
b. participate
c. enroll εγγράφομαι (σχολείο)
d. partake (~of) παίρνω μερίδιο, μοιράζομαι
59. Only if you succeed in a good impression on the manager will you stand a chance of being hired.
a. doing
b. having
c. getting
d. making κάνω καλή εντύπωση
60. The explorers had to land their small airplane on the small landing in the dark.
a. stride διασκελισμός, δρασκελιά
b. strip διάδρομος προσγειώσης (λωρίδα)
c. slip ολίσθημα, παραδρομή
d. stripe ρίγα, ράβδωση
61. It is only natural that such a powerful company would an influence over the local government.
a. contest προσβάλλω, αμφισβητώ (δήλωση ή έγγραφο) συναγωνίζομαι, θέτω υποψηφιότητα
b. resist αντιστέκομαι
c. exert ασκώ (επιρροή, έλεγχο, πίεση)
d. tread βαδίζω, βηματίζω (tread down = τσαλαπατώ)
62. Although most players celebrated when Smith was drafted, some were of his success.
a. bitter πικρός, πικραμένος
b. mellow ώριμος, μεστωμένος / καλοσυνάτος, κεφάτος (λόγω ποτού)
c. envious φθονερός, ζηλόφθονος
d. capable ικανός, άξιος
63. Many members of the club objections regarding the mismanagement of the charity event.
a. rose αυξάνομαι / ανατέλλω
b. arose εγείρομαι, σηκώνομαι / προκύπτω
c. razed καταστρέφω ολοκληρωτικά, αφανίζω
d. raised objections : προβάλλω αντιρρήσεις
64. It is impossible to raise three children on your own and work full time.
a. readily εύκολα, με ευχέρεια / αμέσως / πρόθυμα
b. hurriedly βιαστικά
c. invariably αμετάβλητα
d. virtually σχεδόν, ουσιαστικά
65. One of the main objectives of heavy industry should be to the emission of air pollutants.
a. rise αυξάνομαι / ανατέλλω
b. reduce μειώνω (trans)
c. drop πέφτω / ρίχνω / αφήνω
d. disappear εξαφανίζομαι (intrans)
66. It is strict policy that all employees be as lateness is not tolerated in this company.
a. timely (adj) : έγκαιρος
b. punctual ακριβής (στην ώρα)
c. obedient υπάκουος
d. particular ιδιαίτερος, συγκεκριμένος

67. There was a general feeling of after it was revealed that sales figures had risen.
- a. optimism αισιοδοξία
b. pleasant ευχάριστος
c. objection αντίρρηση
d. pleasure ευχαρίστηση
68. Mr Jackson doesn't have the necessary for this position.
- a. requirements προϋποθέσεις (meet sb's requirements = ανταποκρίνομαι στις απαιτήσεις ή προϋποθέσεις κάποιου)
b. qualities ιδιότητες
c. knowledge γνώση
d. qualifications προσόντα
69. According to the, the tourists will be offered a choice of tours within the city.
- a. intervention μεσολάβηση, παρέμβαση
b. intonation τονισμός, εκφορά
c. intuition διαίσθηση, αντίληψη
d. itinerary δρομολόγιο
70. Over 500 workers will unfortunately be made when the merger is completed.
- a. fired απολυμένος
b. subsequent επακόλουθος, μεταγενέστερος
c. steroid στεροειδή
d. redundant πλεονάζων, περιττός (be made redundant: απολύομαι ως πλεονάζων)
71. If students have not understood the procedure, they should ask for from a supervisor.
- a. emancipation χειραφέτηση, απελευθέρωση
b. clarification διευκρίνιση, αποσαφήνιση
c. affiliation ένταξη μέλους, προσχώρηση (the affiliation of Greece with EU)
d. determination αποφασιστικότητα / προσδιορισμός
72. One of the qualities which makes her a good scientist is that she is very in her research.
- a. frank ειλικρινής
b. meticulous ακριβολόγος, σχολαστικός
c. ruthless άσπλαχνος, αδίστακτος
d. actual πραγματικός / τωρινός
73. The suspected terrorist was under police before being taken in for questioning.
- a. watch
b. following
c. surveillance παρακολούθηση, επιτήρηση
d. control
74. Children usually adapt easily to new environments as they new ideas quickly.
- a. measure μετρώ
b. assimilate αφομοιώνω
c. contract κολλάω ασθένεια / συστέλλομαι
d. fabricate κατασκευάζω
75. 200 people were at Mr Dickson's farewell party last night.
- a. Wholly εντελώς, ολότελα
b. Averaged κατά μέσο όρο
c. Approximately περίπου
d. Likely (adj) πιθανός
76. With people who refuse to learn discipline, you must simply them in their place.
- a. lay θέτω, καθιστώ
b. place τοποθετώ
c. leave
d. put expr: βάζω κτ στη θέση του παραγωγής
77. We are presently to employ a public relations officer, as our company is undergoing expansion.
- a. seeking αναζητώ / επιδιώκω
b. searching ψάχνω
c. browsing εξετάζω στα γρήγορα, ξεφυλλίζω
d. finding
78. The subject of his dissertation, is the of electricity that is environmentally friendly.
- a. generation παραγωγή
b. manufacturing κατασκευή
c. penetration εισχώρηση, διείσδυση
d. building
79. During a, it is only natural that profits will fall.
- a. impression εντύπωση
b. recession (προσωρινή) ύφεση / κάμψη
c. procession πομπή, παραπομπή
d. intermission διάλειμμα (για θέαμα)
80. The government is desperately trying to the problem of illiteracy.
- a. prevent εμποδίζω
b. loosen χαλαρώνω, ξεσφίγγω
c. solve επιλύω
d. ban απαγορεύω

For items 81 - 87, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage. The following passage is about the history of Tibet.

Little is known of the history of Tibet before the 7th century AD, when Buddhism was introduced by missionaries from India by way of Gandhara. These missionaries were also responsible for the development of the alphabet for the Tibetan language and thus began recorded history in this region.

A series of kings between the 8th and 10th centuries created a strong kingdom that promoted Buddhism and literacy, and waged successful wars against both China to the north and the states of India to the south. In 764, Tibetan troops occupied Chang'an for fifteen days and installed a minor emperor. At times Tibetan rule extended as far south as Bengal and as far north as Mongolia. In general the Tibetans faced and posed a greater military threat against China than India due to the protection of the Himalayas; thus China was called Gyan'a, meaning the Black Empire, whereas India was called Gyag'ar, meaning the White Empire.

Lamaism, the system of rule by a caste of Buddhist monks known as lamas, began to develop when the Tibetan kingdom became weak and divided in the 10th century. Indian cultural and religious influence increased, particularly through the work of the Indian Buddhist missionary Atisha, the "precious lord". As the prestige of the kings declined, that of the lamas rose. In the 13th century Tibet was conquered by the Mongol leader Genghis Khan, who ruled Tibet through a local puppet government.

However, the known history of the region dates back even further. Evidence of this are the Prehistoric Iron Age hill forts and burial complexes that have recently been found on the Chang Tang plateau. Efforts are currently underway to study this region, but the remoteness of the location is hampering archeological research. The initial identification of this culture is as the Zhang Zhung culture which is described in ancient Tibetan texts and is known as the original culture of the Bön religion.

81. Why is little known of Tibet before the 7th century A.D.?
- a. Buddhism hadn't been introduced yet.
 - b. Missionaries were not interested in Tibetan history.
 - c. Tibetans were non-literate.
 - d. The missionaries could not understand the Tibetans.
82. What is not mentioned about Tibetan kings?
- a. They fostered Buddhism.
 - b. They thought writing important.
 - c. They increased Tibetan power.
 - d. They did not willingly wage warfare.
83. How did the Himalayas affect Tibet?
- a. They isolated China from Tibet.
 - b. They protected Tibet from China.
 - c. They made it difficult to invade India.
 - d. Indian armies could cross them with ease.
84. What had occurred in Tibet before the invasion of Genghis Kahn?
- a. Lamaism was not a major factor.
 - b. Indian Buddhists left Tibet.
 - c. There was conflict in Tibet.
 - d. Kings were more respected.
85. Another word for 'recorded' (par. 1) is ...
- a. documented.
 - b. reported.
 - c. recited.
 - d. studied.
86. What is true about the Chang Tang plateau?
- a. Its archeological remains date back to the 7th century.
 - b. The region has been extensively evacuated.
 - c. It is situated in a rather inaccessible area.
 - d. It contains evidence of Buddhist influence.
87. The original culture of the Bön religion ...
- a. was destroyed by Chinese invasion.
 - b. contained defensive constructions.
 - c. was outlawed by the lamas.
 - d. had always been known by archeologists.

For items 88 - 94, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage. The following passage is a report about the effects of television.

- 88 Television harms our children and families in many ways. Before TV, meals were a time for families to reflect upon the day and linger in peace or lively discussion over home-cooked meals. Today, most American families regularly watch television during dinner. Mealtimes are hurried, with children and adults eating in silence, eyes glued to the screen, or gobbling down their food in order to return to the family room to resume their interrupted television watching. It may be argued that this encourages the family to spend time together, and it indeed does, but could this really be considered quality time?

Childhood illnesses and injuries leading to bed rest used to be special times for bonding and family rituals. Today, sick children spend their days watching videos and television. In the past, holiday gatherings found

- 88 children playing outdoors and adults gathered in lively discussions. Today, children are more apt to gather around the television or computer than to take up a game of kick-the-can or capture-the-flag. In fact, some
- 90 family gatherings seem to revolve around TV, with Thanksgiving dinners prepared to suit the timing of football games.

- 91 As a result of the many hours they spend in front of the TV, children are in effect being parented by network producers rather than by their own parents. Television teaches children that rude, irresponsible behavior is not only acceptable but also glamorous. Children learn about sex and violence apart from their consequences, emotions and responsibilities. They learn to act impulsively, without reflection or advice from elders. Qualities such as wisdom and processes like thinking through a problem are difficult to express on a television screen, especially when the medium depends on sensationalism and shock rather than character and insight.

- 92 Many children become habituated to TV by their parents, who desire a break from their child's activity and attention. However, the short-term benefit of a quiet, mesmerized child may actually lead to a greater dependence on adult supervision by creating children who are less capable of amusing themselves. By
- 93 supplanting their imaginations, creating fast-paced pictures, and transforming active minds into passive recipients, TV teaches mental lethargy.

- The best way to keep TV from becoming an issue with children, of course, is not to begin using it, or to limit its use to an acceptable level. If a TV set is present in the home, it is vital to establish clear rules on its use and to maintain these rules. Never make TV a reward or a punishment; this only heightens its power. When starting the withdrawal from TV, explain why you are making these changes and that it is not a punishment. The first month will be the most difficult. Children may cry or plead, but you can remain firm if you keep in mind that you are freeing them from an addiction. It is also imperative that you help your children learn how to fill the time that they formerly spent watching TV.



88. The author is of the opinion that TV ...
- a. is an addiction that is impossible to overcome.
 - b. can sometimes be used as an educational tool.
 - c. can provide hours of fun and entertainment.
 - d. has taken the place of many social activities.
89. The term 'gobbling down' is used to stress ...
- a. the silence that prevails at mealtimes.
 - b. the fact that meals are no longer home-cooked.
 - c. the speed at which we eat today.
 - d. that we have stopped talking to one another during mealtimes.
90. What evidence does the writer provide to show the influence of TV on our lifestyle? The fact that ...
- a. sick children only get better by watching television and videos.
 - b. we often plan our meals around certain transmissions.
 - c. the family bond is not as strong as it used to be.
 - d. adults no longer participate in lively discussions.
91. How does television portray sex and violence?
- a. as unrelated entities
 - b. as responsibilities that we must face
 - c. as unattached to emotions
 - d. as learning tools
92. The author suggests that a child brought up on television ...
- a. needs constant adult supervision.
 - b. lacks character and insight.
 - c. will have long-term behavioral problems.
 - d. could lack independence.
93. Which of the following effects does television have on young children? It ...
- a. results in amusing them.
 - b. takes the place of their fantasies.
 - c. makes children unable to engage in conversation.
 - d. prevents them from thinking through problems.
94. The author permits us to assume that ...
- a. punishing children for watching television is unfair.
 - b. some television watching is not necessarily harmful.
 - c. children should be rewarded when they abstain from watching television.
 - d. rules regarding television watching can be bent from time to time.



For items 95 - 100, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage. The following text is about the development of the modern diving suit.

One of the first successful diving suits and helmets that gave divers maximum protection and freedom of movement was created in 1819 by the Anglo-German inventor Augustus Siebe. Based on the principle of the diving bell, it consisted of a leather jacket fitted to a metal hood. Air was mechanically pumped into this from the surface through a flexible hose. The helmet was not watertight, but air pressure kept the water below the diver's chin.

The modern closed diving suit is similar to that introduced in the early 19th century, but is made of airtight rubberized fabric. Valves on the helmet allow the diver to regulate the air pressure inside the suit and thus to control buoyancy. Its supplementary equipment includes weighted shoes to keep the diver upright and metal plates for weight on the back and chest. A rope containing telephone wires connects the diver with the surface and permits conversation.

For deeper diving, metal suits heavy enough to withstand great water pressures are used. In these suits air pressure can be kept normal, and the diver experiences less stress than when diving in shallower water with an ordinary suit. However, a troublesome feature of regular diving dress is the lengths of air hose and lifeline that divers must drag with them. This problem was overcome in the 1900s with the development of diving suits with a self-contained air supply, consisting of a pressure cylinder of mixed oxygen and air, and a regeneration chamber filled with caustic soda.

In these types of suits, exhaled air is passed through this compartment. Carbon dioxide is removed in this region, and the air is then combined with oxygen and air from the cylinder and re-breathed. The air supply of such units lasts from about 45 minutes to 2 hours.

The twentieth century also saw the development of Self - Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. This differs from the conventional diving suit in that it is designed for swimming, whereas the former type is suitable only for walking on ocean floors. One form of this is a lightweight breathing mask operating on the same principle as the self-contained diving suit, which was used during World War II by underwater demolition teams to clear away mines and other obstacles before amphibious landings.

At present, the most popular form is the aqualung. It was designed in France during World War II by the French naval officer and underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau. It consists of one, two, or three cylinders of compressed air that are carried on the diver's back. This feeds air to the diver's mouthpiece through valves that assure a constant flow at a pressure which is automatically equalized with outside water pressure.

95. Augustus Siebe could be characterized as ...
a. an accommodating person.
b. a frustrated diver.
c. a flexible employer.
d. an innovator.
96. A diver wearing a modern closed diving suit similar to that developed by Siebe would ...
a. get most of his body wet.
b. not be connected to the surface via a hose.
c. be completely dry.
d. be wearing a leather suit that was totally airtight.
97. A major difference between suits used in deep and shallow water is in the ...
a. way that air is supplied to them.
b. material they are composed of.
c. length of air hose used.
d. communication technology used.
98. In self-contained diving equipment, the compartment where the air is regenerated is filled with ...
a. re-breathed air
b. carbon dioxide
c. pure oxygen
d. a specialized chemical
99. The passage implies that the most widely used device today is the ...
a. modern closed diving suit.
b. diving bell.
c. aqualung.
d. pressure cylinder.
100. The word 'valves' in the final paragraph is used to describe a type of ...
a. compressed air chamber.
b. regulatory device.
c. automatic air compressor.
d. mouthpiece.

Practice Test 1: Writing

Choose ONE of the two writing tasks below. You should write around 200-250 words. You have 30 minutes for this task. Your writing will be assessed on its range of language, accuracy, cohesion and coherence and topic development. If you do not write on one of these tasks but on something else, your work will not be marked.

TASK A

Despite the claims that genetically modified foods are a major threat to man's existence, the number of companies involved in their production is on the rise. Some say that this is due to the fact that genetically modified foods can help combat global famine. What do you think? Should genetically modified foods be allowed?

You **must** use at least **two** points from the box below to develop and support your opinion, but you can also add your own ideas.

BENEFITS OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS	DRAWBACKS OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cheaper to produce, more food for poor - more resistant to weather, disease, parasites - yield per acre increases, improved crops - less use of fertilizers and pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unnatural, against natural order of things - may lead to unpredictable side-effects (allergies) - tasteless food, not as nutritious - new species and breeds in the food chain

TASK B

Some people claim that the mass media are vital in our society as they not only educate, but also entertain the public, which is why they should be free to print or show whatever they want. Others say that the mass media have a negative effect on moral standards and that they should be censored. In your opinion, should the mass media be censored or should they be free to present what they want. Give examples and reasons to support your views.

You **must** use at least **two** points from the box below to develop and support your opinion, but you can also add your own ideas.

For: CENSORSHIP	For: NO CENSORSHIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - military and state secrets - reduce trend of sensationalism - obscene language, sex, violence - acceptable when laws are being broken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduces government control of media - freedom of speech and democracy - prevents fascist ideals from developing - helps people to think for themselves

Practice Test 1: SPEAKING

• TASK 1 - WARM-UP

(1 minute)

Your examiner will first make you feel at ease and go on to ask you simple questions from a variety of topics such as educational background, upbringing, leisure time activities, occupation, sport, hobbies, family structure, friends and acquaintances, traveling, vacations, future aspirations, the technological revolution, domestic animals, etc.

• TASK 2 - DISCUSSION BASED ON VISUAL AND WRITTEN PROMPT

(2.5 minutes)

In this part of the speaking test, a picture and a short text related to it are used to introduce the topic. They are followed by a question to which you must respond.

→→ SPEAKING TOPIC: NATURAL DISASTERS



News Report: A deadly 6.9 earthquake that struck India has left 20,000 dead and 400,000 homeless. Aid organizations are rushing to the scene to offer assistance and the Indian government has appealed to the international community for aid. Fears of a tidal wave are unfounded as the quake's epicentre was 500 miles inland.

Question: In your opinion, what can we do to help those that have experienced a natural disaster?

Consider the following points to help you develop your answer.

You will have 30 seconds to prepare your response.

- food and water, clothing
- emergency rescue teams, volunteer organizations
- government initiatives

• **TASK 3 - RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS**

(4 minutes)

In this part of the speaking test, you will be asked to respond to questions about natural disasters. If you wish, you may use the points for each question to help you with your answer.

1. **What would you classify as a natural disaster?**
 - freak weather / hurricanes
 - earthquakes
 - floods
2. **How do you think someone would feel were he/she to experience and live through a natural disaster?**
 - fear and panic
 - physical pain
 - psychological trauma
3. **What type of help would a natural disaster victim need?**
 - food, shelter, sanitation
 - psychological & medical support
 - clothing
4. **Do you think enough is done to help people that have survived a natural disaster?**
 - promises & political interests
 - embezzlement & bureaucracy
 - volunteer workers
5. **Do you think there are any natural disasters that we can predict or even prevent?**
 - freak weather phenomena
 - floods & forest fires
 - earthquakes & tidal waves
6. **Some people say that our lack of respect towards the environment exacerbates the effects of some natural disasters. Would you agree?**
 - illegal construction & forest fires
 - floods & deforestation
 - greenhouse effect / changes in global weather patterns

• **TASK 4 - ROLEPLAY**

(3.5 minutes)

In this part of the speaking test, you will read a text that presents two sides of a controversial issue. Your task will be to argue in favor of one side. If you wish, you may use any of the points provided below to help you develop your argument.

You will have one minute to prepare your argument.

Issue: Some people argue that giving financial assistance directly to the people that have suffered a natural disaster is the best form of aid. Others believe that handing out money is not a good idea. They claim that this money should be used for reconstruction programs as they are a far more effective form of disaster relief.

Question: What do you think?

Should financial assistance be given directly to natural disaster sufferers or should this money be used for reconstruction programs?

For: DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	For: RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reaches every single person affected - helps people get back on their feet immediately - very few administrative costs - assists the disabled or psychologically traumatized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specialist assessment of what needs to be done - help to re-establish services, infrastructure, livelihoods - train and re-educate the community to help - mobilize the entire community, create employment

Glossary

Practice Test 1: Vocabulary

acidic	όξινος
actual	πραγματικός / τωρινός
adjourn	αναβάλλω ή διακόπτω συνεδρίαση
affiliation	ένταξη μέλους, προσχώρηση
approximately	περίπου
assimilate	αφομοιώνω
average	υπολογίζω τον μέσο όρο
ban	απανορεύω
bitter	πικρός, πικραμένος
breach	σπάω (enemy lines), αθετώ (contract), παραβιάζω (law)
break out	ξεσπώ (φωτιά, πόλεμος)
break through	διέρχομαι σπάζοντας εμπόδιο / κάνω επιστημονική ανακάλυψη
clarification	διευκρίνιση / αποσαφήνιση
claw	νύχι, ζώου
coating	λεπτό στρώμα επικάλυψης, επίχρισμα
compatible	συμβατός, ταιριαστός
compose	συνθέτω
compromise	συμβιβάζομαι / εκθέτω σε κίνδυνο ή τροπή
conceive	συλλαμβάνω (παιδί / σκέψη), διανοούμαι
confinement	εγκλεισμός, κράτηση
contest	προσβάλω, αμφισβητώ (δήλωση ή έγγραφο), συναγωνίζομαι θέτω υποψηφιότητα
convenient	βολικός, εξυπηρετικός
cozy	άνετος, "ζεστός", αναπαυτικός
criticize	ασκώ (αρνητική) κριτική
crust	κρούστα
cushy	που δεν απαιτεί κόπο
custody	κηδεμονία, επιμέλεια / προφυλάκιση
delay	καθιστερώ
depleted	εξαντλημένος, τελειωμένος
determination	αποφασιστικότητα / προσδιορισμός
distorted	διαστρεβλωμένος, παραποιημένος
emancipation	χειραφέτηση, απελευθέρωση

emit	εκπέμπω, αναδύω, αποπνέω
enforce	επιβάλλω (πειθαρχία, τάξη) / ενισχύω
enroll	εγγραφόμαι σε (μάθημα)
envious	φθονερός, ζηλόφθονος
exasperate	εξοργίζω
exempt	εξαιρώ, απαλλάσσω
exert	ασκώ (επιρροή, έλεγχο, πίεση)
fabricate	κατασκευάζω
fad	(περαστική) μόδα, "τρέλα της εποχής"
fib	ψευταάκι, αθώο ψέμα
flaw	ελάττωμα, ψεγάδι
fleece	προβιά, τεχνητή γούνα (φόδρας)
frank	ειλικρινής
garrulous	πολιλογός, φλύαρος
generation	παραγωγή
grumble	γκοιιάζω, διαμαρτύρομαι
hurriedly	βιαστικά
impression	εντύπωση
innovative	καινοτόμος, νεωτεριστικός
intermission	διάλειμμα (για θέαμα)
intervene	μεσολαβώ, παρεμβαίνω
intervention	μεσολάβηση, παρέμβαση
intonation	τονισμός, εκφορά
intuition	δυσίσθηση, αντίληψη
invariably	αμετάβλητα
involved	μπλεγμένος, περίπλοκος
itinerary	δρομολόγιο
likely	πιθανός
loosen	χαλαρώνω, ξεσφίγγω
make a good impression	κάνω καλή εντύπωση
mattress	στρώμα
mellow	ώριμος, μεστωμένος, καλοσυνάτος,
meticulous	κεφάλτος (λόγω ποτού) ακριβολόγος, σχολαστικός
obedient	υπάκουος
optimism	αισιοδοξία
partake (of)	παίνω μερίδιο, μοιράζομαι
participate	συμμετέχω
particular	ιδιαίτερος, συγκεκριμένος
paw	πόδι (τετράποδου) / "ξερό" (δηλ. χέρι)
pay off	εξαγοράζω / εξοφλώ,

pay out	αποπληρώνω
pay up	διενεργώ πληρωμή ή εκταμίευση
penetration	εξοφλώ
pick sb up	εισχώρηση, διείδυση
pitfall	πηγαίνω και παίρνω κρυφός κίνδυνος, παγίδα
pleasure	ευχαρίστηση
procession	πομπή, παράταξη
prohibition	απαγόρευση
protest	διαμαρτύρομαι
punctual	ακριβής (στην ώρα)
put down	κατασιδιάζω / ταπεινώνω / (to) αποδίδω σε
put out	σβήνω (φωτιά) / βάζω σε κόπο
qualifications	προσόντα
rack	σχάρα, ράφι με σημεία στήριξης
raze	καταστρέφω ολοκληρωτικά
readily	εύκολα, με ευχέρεια / αμέσως / πρόθυμα
recession	(προσωρινή) ύφεση / κάμψη
reduce	μειώνω
redundant	πλεονάζων, περιττός (be made ~)
regress	(απολύομαι ως πλεονάζων) κινούμαι με ανάποδη φορά, επιστρέφω σε προ- γούμνη (ανεπιθύμητη)
resist	κατάσταση, υποτροπιάζω αντιστέκομαι
requirements	προϋποθέσεις (ανταποκρίνομαι στις απαι- τήσεις ή προϋποθέσεις κη)
ruthless	άσπλαχνος, άσπλαχνος
saw	πριόνι / απόφθεγμα, ρήση
set one's limits	βάζω όρια
set one's mind to	έχω βάλει σκοπό να
set one's sights on	εποφθαλμίζω, στοχεύω
set one's target	βάζω στόχο
slip	ολίσθημα, παραδρομή
solve	επιλύω
stride	διασκελισμός, δρασκελιά
strip	διάδρομος προσγείωσης (λωρίδα)
stripe	ρίνα, ράβδωση
subsequent	επακόλουθος, μεταγενέστερος