

English Admission Test

The English Admission Test consists of a total of twenty-five questions and fifty multiple-choice questions. The first two sections of the test are not timed. Testing time for sections three and four combined is 30 minutes.

Section 1 - ORAL

The first section tests the prospective student's ability to understand and use grammatical structures in complete sentences in spoken English. This part of the test consists of twenty-five questions which will ask for information about the picture cues and the prospective student's own experiences.

Example:

TEACHER: How long have you lived there?
STUDENT: I have lived there for two years.

Section 2 - LISTENING

The second section tests listening comprehension. There are ten multiple-choice questions in the listening section.

Example:

The teacher says: The book is on the table.

The student will have a choice from:

- a. Yes, it is.
- b. This is mine.
- c. On the table.
- d. It's a book.

Section 3 - GRAMMAR

The third section tests grammar knowledge. There are thirty multiple-choice questions in the grammar section.

Example:

This is a _____ .

- a. book
- b. a book
- c. books
- d. a books

Section 4 - READING

The fourth section tests reading comprehension. There are three passages and ten multiple-choice questions in the reading section. After each passage there are three or four multiple-choice questions related to the passage.

Example:

Until widespread clearing of land began after 1861, the Tweed Valley, from the beach dunes to the mountains, was covered by dense wetland forests and rainforest. The rainforest had plenty of red cedar, which grew along the river banks and over the floodplains and foothills. Some of these trees were huge, up to sixty meters tall and as much as two thousand years old. Cedar was highly valued for its light weight, rich pink to red colors and interesting grain patterns. The tall trees provided magnificent lengths for the mills. Much early Australian furniture was made from cedar. The timber of the Tweed Valley was felled close to the river banks and then was tied and floated downstream to the river mouth for shipping to the big cities. The river provided the only means of removing the timber, because the felled trees were so bulky. By the 1870s, the cedar industry was in decline. Land cleared for farming was on the increase and easily obtainable, and large cedar trees were becoming scarce. It was purely an extractive industry, which put nothing back. Given that many original trees were thousands of years old, it would have been hundreds of years before the plantings could have been harvested in any case.

1. Tweed Valley cedar was valued in colonial Australia for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
 - A: the trees were easy to fell and remove.
 - B: the timber was sought after for furniture making.
 - C: the timber was light in weight.
 - D: the timber was prized for its color and grain variations.
 - E: the tree trunks were long and straight.

2. Which of the following can we say caused the decline of the cedar industry?
 - A: Suitable trees closer to the river grew scarce.
 - B: Clearing for farming land was reducing the rainforest.
 - C: Felled trees were not replaced.
 - D: A and B together.
 - E: B and C together.

3. Much early Australian furniture was made from _____ .
- A. Pine
 - B. Oak
 - C. Birch
 - D. Cedar