

# ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAM

*"Be strong and of good courage." Joshua 1:6*

Name:

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## PART 1 – LISTENING

***Listen and choose the correct answer.***

1. What are some reasons why we should do gardening?
  - a. It is practical; you eat what you grow.
  - b. You learn a lot about nature.
  - c. It is relaxing and satisfying.
  - d. It makes you feel part of the Earth.
  - e. All of the above
  
2. What is the central claim (main idea) of the passage?
  - a. Vegetables grow very quickly.
  - b. Some people should take up gardening as a hobby.
  - c. Everybody should do some gardening.
  
3. What does the narrator learn about in the garden?
  - a. shrubs
  - b. herbs
  - c. fruit
  - d. flowers
  - e. b and c
  - f. a and d
  - g. all of the above
  
4. Why is gardening practical?
  - a. You eat what you grow.
  - b. Vegetables from your garden taste better than the ones in the shops.
  - c. Gardening is good for you.
  
5. Why does the narrator think that gardening is good for you?
  - a. It is amazing to see how quickly things grow.
  - b. It makes you feel part of the earth.
  - c. Thousands of years ago, all humans did a bit of gardening.

## PART 2 – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

**Read each item and circle a, b, c, or d.**

**Example:** This is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. That's the girl \_\_\_\_\_ parents I met.
  - a. which
  - b. whom
  - c. who
  - d. whose
  
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ get in through the window.
  - a. managed to
  - b. could to
  - c. was able
  - d. managed
  
3. They won't \_\_\_\_\_ use their mobiles.
  - a. can
  - b. be able to
  - c. be able
  - d. can to
  
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor yesterday
  - a. must
  - b. musted
  - c. had to
  - d. have to

5. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ school in 2001.
- a. finished
  - b. finishes
  - c. has finished
  - d. finish
6. Is there a tennis \_\_\_\_\_ near here?
- a. pitch
  - b. place
  - c. stadium
  - d. court
7. People who complain about minor issues usually \_\_\_\_\_ the big picture.
- a. misses
  - b. are missing
  - c. miss
  - d. have missed
8. The painting \_\_\_\_\_ by robbers.
- a. could have been stolen
  - b. could steal
  - c. could to be stolen
  - d. could have stolen
9. I just \_\_\_\_\_ to manager
- a. was got promoted
  - b. got promoted
  - c. gotten promoted
  - d. has been promoted
10. By the age of 18, I \_\_\_\_\_ not to go to university right away.
- a. had decided
  - b. decided
  - c. have decided
  - d. was deciding

11. If we want to attend the concert tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets today?
- a. hadn't we better get
  - b. we better get
  - c. we hadn't better get
  - d. better we hadn't get
12. I'm afraid your car \_\_\_\_\_ repaired before next week.
- a. hasn't been
  - b. wasn't
  - c. wouldn't be
  - d. can't be
13. The amount of organically grown food on sale has \_\_\_\_\_ enormously in recent years.
- a. raised
  - b. lifted
  - c. increased
  - d. built
14. You may borrow my laptop \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to look after it.
- a. unless
  - b. in case
  - c. as long as
  - d. although
15. TARA: "How long \_\_\_\_\_ for your wallet?"  
DAVE: "Since last Tuesday."
- a. are you looking
  - b. were you looking
  - c. have you been looking
  - d. had been looking
16. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. where had I been
  - b. had I been where
  - c. I had been where
  - d. where I had been

17. It's a huge painting. It \_\_\_\_\_ taken ages to complete.
- a. must have
  - b. can't have
  - c. should have
  - d. won't have
18. Pierre tends to put \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.
- a. down
  - b. off
  - c. over
  - d. away
19. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we \_\_\_\_\_ standing in the rain.
- a. were still
  - b. would still be
  - c. are still
  - d. will still be
20. My mother is Italian, so \_\_\_\_\_ the language has been quite easy for me.
- a. to learn
  - b. learn
  - c. having learned
  - d. learning
21. My sister has a bad habit. She \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. is constantly biting her nails
  - b. bites her nails constantly
  - c. used to constantly bite her nails
  - d. is constantly bites her nails
22. By the end of today's seminar, I will \_\_\_\_\_ to each of you individually.
- a. speak
  - b. have spoken
  - c. be speaking
  - d. have been speaking

23. People were amazed the the burglary took place in \_\_\_\_\_ daylight.
- a. wide
  - b. broad
  - c. large
  - d. open
24. She invested a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ researching the most appropriate university course.
- a. to
  - b. for
  - c. with
  - d. in
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ remember putting my briefcase down on that shelf.
- a. deeply
  - b. entirely
  - c. clearly
  - d. strongly
26. Speed cameras \_\_\_\_\_ shown to reduce accidents.
- a. have
  - b. were being
  - c. have been
  - d. are being
27. Maintaining an accurate balance sheet is essential. \_\_\_\_\_ business you're in.
- a. however
  - b. wherever
  - c. whatever
  - d. whenever
28. Gospel music has been a major influence \_\_\_\_\_ other musical styles.
- a. with
  - b. to
  - c. about
  - d. on

29. Very rarely \_\_\_\_\_ here in July.

- a. it rains
- b. does it rain
- c. is it raining
- d. it is raining

30. The number of turtles on the island \_\_\_\_\_ by 70% over the last decade.

- a. has declined
- b. has been declining
- c. has been declined
- d. is declining



## PART 3 – READING

**Read the passage. Then circle the right choice.**

It was a perfect spring morning down the Valley of Humiliation, and everything seemed to be rejoicing in the warm sunlight and the soft, fragrant air. The pastures were robed in freshest green; the fruit trees were wearing festal apparel of white and pink blossoms. In the breeze the wild flowers were dancing gaily while the asphodels, with the sun shining through their transparent white blossoms, stood rank on the steep slopes above the blue lake like an army of wax torches.

In the pastures through which the river wound, the lambs frisked about their mothers and the kids played "catch-me-if-you-can" among the rocks. Birds of every size and description worked ardently at the business of nest building, and the air echoed with the sound of innumerable notes and calls and trills, while bees and crickets kept up a constant undertone of humming. Altogether it was a perfect day down there in the valley, with everything that had breath and moved out in the open to welcome spring.

In the shadow of some old, dark, twisted trees, however, standing back from the main road which ran through the village of Much-Trembling, was a garden, overgrown with weeds and sickly-looking cabbage plants. Moping in the middle of the garden was a most dilapidated cottage, the windows and doors of which were all tightly shut. Up from the chimney of this cottage rose a thin, furtive-looking spiral of smoke which crept up into the air as unostentatiously as possible, as though ashamed to show itself on such a perfect day as this.

Hannah Hurnard, *Mountain of Spices*

1. According to the passage, what color do asphodels have?
  - a. green
  - b. white and pink
  - c. transparent white
  - d. blue
  
2. To what are the asphodels compared in this passage?
  - a. people dressed in festal apparel
  - b. people dancing gaily
  - c. an army of white torches

3. What is one sign of spring NOT mentioned in the passage?
- a. fresh green
  - b. blooming trees
  - c. new-born lambs playing among the rocks
  - d. birds building their nests
  - e. birds singing
  - f. bees and crickets humming
  - g. long, warm days
4. What sign tells us that the cottage is inhabited by some human being?
- a. a garden overgrown with weeds
  - b. sickly-looking cabbage plants
  - c. tightly-shut windows and doors
  - d. spiral of smoke coming up from the chimney
5. What does "dilapidated" most probably mean?
- a. destroyed
  - b. abandoned
  - c. desecrated

**Read the passage. Then circle a, b, c, or d.**

Often in the news, there is information given about the ozone layer of the Earth and how it needs to be protected and carefully monitored. What exactly is the ozone layer, though? The ozone layer is high up in the Earth's atmosphere, called the stratosphere.

Ozone itself, is a gas made up of three types of oxygen molecules. The ozone is formed when sunlight hits certain oxygen molecules and breaks them up into its smaller parts of individual atoms. These individual atoms then join with another type of oxygen molecule to make ozone.

The ozone layer is where there is a high concentration of ozone molecules located high above in the Earth's atmosphere that form when the Sun hits the oxygen molecules.

The ozone layer provides protection for the Earth. It protects the Earth from the direct rays of the Sun. Instead of those direct rays reaching the Earth's surface, the molecules in the ozone layer soak up or absorb certain dangerous ultraviolet rays that are the causes of sunburns and skin cancers.

The ozone, and as a result, the ozone layer, can be damaged in a number of ways. First, it must be understood that certain molecules react differently when they come in contact with other molecules. For example, a molecule of sugar mixed with a molecule of water simply makes water taste sweet. This is not dangerous and drinking too much of it may cause cavities, but it is not considered harmful.

However, there are certain molecules when mixed with ozone molecules, problems begin to occur. There is a chemical reaction that takes place causing the ozone to break apart. When this happens the ozone can no longer soak up or absorb the ultraviolet light from the rays of the Sun.

The molecules destroying the ozone are produced on Earth. These are called chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs. They consist of a group of chemicals made up of chlorine, fluorine, carbon, and hydrogen. They were originally used to help keep things cold and were found in air conditioners, refrigerators, and other similar products, as well as in spray cans and fire extinguishers. Many people and scientists assumed they were safe and were great for keeping things cold.

Unfortunately, though, it was discovered the CFCs were harmful to the environment. The chemicals from the CFCs eventually find their way into the Earth's atmosphere, and of course, end up in the ozone layer as well. Once there, they begin to destroy and break apart the ozone molecules, which in turn the layer becomes thinner and weaker. The ozone can no longer soak up or absorb the ultraviolet light from the sun's rays.

Fortunately, CFCs were banned in the year 2000 after much debate and study by experts and leaders around the world. CFCs are no longer used and have been completely eliminated by most countries. The CFCs that were originally released into the air take a long time to disappear so it will take some time for the ozone layer to be built back up again too. In the meantime, it is important for people to take precautions and use sunscreen and wear sunglasses when spending time in the sunlight.

In summary, the ozone layer is a protective covering which helps keep some of the Sun's dangerous ultraviolet rays from reaching the Earth's surface. Years ago CFCs, a chemical, was responsible for destroying some of the ozone, but it is now banned throughout the world.

1. How many types of oxygen molecules make up ozone?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4

2. What is the purpose of the ozone layer for the Earth?
- IT protects the Earth from the direct rays of the Sun.
  - It helps the sunlight reach the Earth's surface.
  - It brings needed oxygen to the Earth from the ozone.
  - It causes sunburn and skin cancer.
3. Ultraviolet rays from the Sun can cause which of the following?
- Sunburn
  - Skin cancer
  - Both A and B
  - Neither A nor B
4. All of the following are chemicals that make up CFCs EXCEPT:
- Chlorine
  - Fluorine
  - Carbon
  - Oxygen
5. What happens to the ozone layer when CFCs are introduced into the atmosphere?
- The ozone molecules increase their protection.
  - The ozone molecules begin to break down and may be destroyed.
  - The ozone molecules are not affected by the CFCs.
  - None of the above.

