

English Test Version 3.

Total time allowed: 45 minutes.

Part 1. Select correct answer for questions below.

Choose the best way to complete these quotations.

1. A blue-_____ company or investment is one that can be trusted and is not likely to fail.

- A. broker B. chip C. edged D. point E. processor

2. A British unit _____ (US mutual fund) is an organisation which sells shares to the public and invests the money obtained in a range of different businesses.

- A. fondB. fund C. thirst D. thrust E. trust

3. A dead _____ bounce is a temporary increase in the value of the shares of a company after a large decrease.

- A. bear B. bull C. cat D. dog E. horse

4. A first-_____ buyer is someone who is buying his first house or apartment.

- A. asset B. builder C. owner D. property E. time

5. A stock _____ is a place where shares of the ownership of companies are bought and sold.

- A. shop B. mart C. market D. mall E. exchange

6. A US Treasury _____ is a document showing that you have lent money to the US government.

- A. bond B. fundC. fund D. security E. share

7. A _____ company is one whose shares can be traded on a country's main stock market.

- A. listed B. market C. share D. stock E. stocked

8. A _____ company's main purpose is to control another company through owning shares in it.

A. cooperate B. handling C. holding D. partner E. taking

9. Insider _____ is the illegal buying and selling of shares by people who have special secret knowledge.

A. merchandising B. handling C. trading D. marketing E. dealing

10. An _____ asset is what a company owns which is not material, such as a good reputation.

A. abstract B. hypothetical C. intangible D. invisible E. tangible

11. Gilt-_____ securities are low risk investments paying a regular interest.

A. chip B. edged C. market D. paper E. side

12. A _____ trader loses a large amount of their employer's money after a bad or illegal investment.

A. rage B. ragee C. rogue D. ruth E. ruthless

13. _____ money is invested by experienced investors who know a lot about what they are doing.

A. Clever B. Genial C. Intelligent D. Smart E. Unique

14. A _____ market is a time when prices of shares are generally rising.

A. exchange B. mall C. market D. mart E. shop

15. A _____ market is a time when the price of shares is falling and a lot of people are selling them.

A. horse B. dog C. cat D. bull E. bear

16. Unearned _____ is obtained as a result of investments and property owned instead of working.

A. turnover B. tax C. receipt D. money E. income

17. The _____ capital of a company is immediately available for business use.

A. working B. toil C. selling D. flow E. active

18. Asset-_____ involves buying a company cheaply, selling its assets separately at a profit.

A. buying B. letting C. profiting D. selling E. stripping

19. _____ plan/scheme is a financial plan that allows you to receive money after you or your employer have paid money into it for a number of years.

A. A pension B. A retired C. A retiring D. An old age E. loyalty

20. _____ selling is when many people suddenly start to sell company shares that they own.

A. Fast B. Hard C. Nervous D. Panic E. Sudden

21. Blue _____ workers are workers on the factory floor.

A. cell B. cellar C. collar D. colour E. crawl

22. Sick _____ is money given by an employer to someone who cannot work because of illness.

A. fee B. pay C. payments D. salary E. wage

23. Staff _____ is the amount of employees joining and leaving the company within a period of time.

A. exchange B. leftover C. profit D. return E. turnover

24. The division of _____ is a way of organising work done by different groups of people.

A. work B. toil C. skill D. labour E. job

25. Your _____ record is all your achievements or failures in the past.

A. track B. success C. job D. field E. boss

Part 2.

1. After a few hours it was obvious that he was not _____ to her charms and people started gossiping.

A. sensitiveless B. senseless C. insentible D. insensitive E. insensible

2. After the accident she was _____ for two months and could not leave her bed.

A. demobilised B. downmobilised C. immobilised D. remobilised E. unmobilised

3. Although he gets on with his gay friends, he is completely _____ and happily married.

A. asexual B. bisexual C. heterosexual D. homosexual E. unisexual

4. Although the baby was born with a severe _____ of the lung, the doctor said she would live.

A. deformation B. deformities C. malformation D. performance E. reformation

5. As soon as he was _____ he returned home and tried to forget about the war.

A. demobilised B. immobilised C. postmobilised D. remobilised E. unmobilised

6. Do you think that smoking in a room full of non-smokers is _____ behaviour.

A. anti-social B. associal C. dissocial D. intersocial E. unsocial

7. He decided to work _____ hours to earn some more money for the holidays.

A. anti-social B. dissocial C. intersocial D. unsociable E. unsocial

8. Her child was born with terrible _____ of his legs and hands.

A. reformation B. malformation C. information D. deformities E. deformation

9. How can you be so _____ to the feelings of this poor widow.

A. insencitive B. insensible C. insensitive D. non-sense E. senseless

10. I'm positive that all the misunderstanding was caused by _____.

A. uninformation B. reinformation C. post-information D. misinformation E. disinformation

11. It is _____ to use any drugs in this country.

A. illegal B. inlegal C. legal D. legality E. unlegal

12. It's often claimed that many of the French men are _____ as they like having sex with both men and women.

A. asexual B. bisexual C. heterosexual D. homosexual E. unisexual

13. Paul and George are _____ and they have been lovers for over fourteen years.

A. asexual B. bisexual C. heterosexual D. homosexual E. unisexual

14. Strict _____ rules forbid the bringing of any fruit or food into this country.

A. emigrating B. emigration C. imigrating D. immigration E. migrating

15. The firemen's uniforms are made of _____ material.

A. disflammable B. inflammable C. misflammable D. non-flammable E. unflammable

16. The largest _____ of the Poles to the Canada took place in the nineteenth century.

A. demigration B. emigration C. immigration D. inmigration E. remigration

17. The _____ spread abroad was to confuse the enemy as to the real plans of the government.

A. deinformation B. disinformation C. misinformation D. reinformation E. uninformation

18. We've just been shown another example of _____ killing and violence.

A. insensible B. insensitive C. non-sence D. senseless E. unsensible

19. When I saw her after that accident I was terrified by the _____ of her face.

A. deformation B. deformities C. information D. malformation E. reformation

20. You can't smoke in here because those barrels contain a highly _____ liquid.

A. unflammable B. non-flammable C. inflammable D. flamming E. flaming

Part 3.

Read the text and answer the questions below.

The coral reefs of Agatti Island

A Agatti is one of the Lakshadweep Islands off the southwest coast of India. These islands are surrounded by lagoons and coral reefs which are in turn surrounded by the open ocean. Coral reefs, which are formed from the skeletons of minute sea creatures, give shelter to a variety of plants and animals, and therefore have the potential to provide a stream of diverse benefits to the inhabitants of Agatti Island.

B In the first place, the reefs provide food and other products for consumption by the islanders themselves. Foods include different types of fish, octopus and molluscs, and in the case of poorer families these constitute as much as 90% of the protein they consume. Reef resources are also used for medicinal purposes. For example, the money cowrie, a shell known locally as Vallakavadi, is commonly made into a paste and used as a home remedy to treat cysts in the eye.

C In addition, the reef contributes to income generation. According to a recent survey, 20% of the households on Agatti report lagoon fishing, or shingle, mollusc, octopus and cowrie collection as their main occupation (Hoon et al, 2002). For poor households, the direct contribution of the reef to their financial resources is significant: 12% of poor households are completely dependent on the reef for their household income, while 59% of poor households rely on the reef for 70% of their household income, and the remaining 29% for 50% of their household income.

D Bartering of reef resources also commonly takes place, both between islanders and between islands. For example, Agatti Island is known for its abundance of octopus, and this is often used to obtain products from nearby Androth Island. Locally, reef products may be given by islanders in return for favours, such as help in constructing a house or net mending, or for other products such as rice, coconuts or fish.

E The investment required to exploit the reefs is minimal. It involves simple, locally available tools and equipment, some of which can be used without a boat, such as the fishing practice known as Kat moodsal. This is carried out in the shallow eastern lagoon of Agatti by children and adults, close to shore at low tide, throughout the year. A small cast net, a leaf bag, and plastic slippers are all that are required, and the activity can yield 10–12 small fish (approximately 1 kg) for household consumption. Cast nets are not expensive, and all the households in Agatti own at least one. Even the boats, which operate in the lagoon and near-shore reef, are constructed locally and have low running costs. They are either small, non-mechanised, traditional wooden rowing boats, known as Thonis, or rafts, known as Tharappam.

F During more than 400 years of occupation and survival, the Agatti islanders have developed an intimate knowledge of the reefs. They have knowledge of numerous different types of fish and where they can be found according to the tide or lunar cycle. They have also developed a local naming system or folk taxonomy, naming fish according to their shape. Sometimes the same species is given different names depending on its size and age. For example, a full grown Emperor fish is called Metti and a juvenile is called Killokam. The abundance of each species at different fishing grounds is also well known. Along with this knowledge of reef resources, the islanders have developed a wide range of skills and techniques for exploiting them. A multitude of different fishing techniques are still used by the islanders, each targeting different areas of the reef and particular species.

G The reef plays an important role in the social lives of the islanders too, being an integral part of traditions and rituals. Most of the island's folklore revolves around the reef and sea. There is hardly any tale or song which does not mention the traditional sailing crafts, known as Odams, the journeys of enterprising 'heroes', the adventures of sea fishing and encounters with sea creatures. Songs that women sing recollect women looking for returning Odams, and requesting the waves to be gentler and the breeze just right for the sails. There are stories of the benevolent sea ghost baluvam, whose coming to shore is considered a harbinger of prosperity for that year, bringing more coconuts, more fish and general well-being.

H The reef is regarded by the islanders as common property, and all the islanders are entitled to use the lagoon and reef resources. In the past, fishing groups would obtain permission from the Amin (island head person) and go fishing in the grounds allotted by him. On their return, the Amin would be given a share of the catch, normally one of the best or biggest fish. This practice no longer exists, but there is still a code of conduct or etiquette for exploiting the reef, and common respect for this is an effective way of avoiding conflict or disputes.

I Exploitation of such vast and diverse resources as the reefs and lagoon surrounding the island has encouraged collaborative efforts, mainly for purposes of safety, but also as a necessity in the operation of many fishing techniques. For example, an indigenous gear and operation known as Bala fadal involves 25–30 men. Reef gleaning for cowrie collection by groups of 6–10 women is also a common activity, and even today, although its economic significance is marginal, it continues as a recreational activity.

Question 1-9

Reading Passage 1 has nine paragraphs **A–I**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings	
i Island legends	vii The social nature of reef occupations

ii Resources for exchange	viii Resources for islanders' own use
iii Competition for fishing rights	ix High levels of expertise
iv The low cost of equipment	x Alternative sources of employment
v Agatti's favourable location	xi Resources for earning money
vi Rising income levels	xii Social rights and obligations

- 1** Paragraph A
- 2** Paragraph B
- 3** Paragraph C
- 4** Paragraph D
- 5** Paragraph E
- 6** Paragraph F
- 7** Paragraph G
- 8** Paragraph H
- 9** Paragraph I

Question 10-13

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.

10 What proportion of poor households get all their income from reef products?

A 12%

B 20%

C 29%

D 59%

11 Kat moodsal fishing

A is a seasonal activity.

B is a commercial activity.

C requires little investment.

D requires use of a rowing boat.

12 Which characteristic of present-day islanders do the writers describe?

A physical strength

B fishing expertise

C courage

D imagination

13 What do the writers say about the system for using the reef on Agatti?

A Fish catches are shared equally.

B The reef owner issues permits.

C There are frequent disputes.

D There is open access.

Answers

Part 1.

1	B
2	E
3	C
4	E
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	C
9	C
10	C
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	A
15	E
16	E
17	A
18	E
19	A
20	D
21	C
22	B
23	E
24	D
25	A

Part 2.

1	E
2	C
3	C
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	E
8	E
9	C
10	D
11	A
12	B
13	D
14	D
15	D
16	B
17	B
18	D
19	B
20	C

Part 3.

1 Paragraph A **v** **2** Paragraph B **viii** **3** Paragraph C **xi** **4** Paragraph D **ii** **5** Paragraph E **iv** **6** Paragraph F **ix** **7** Paragraph G **i** **8** Paragraph H **xii** **9** Paragraph I **vii**

- 10) A
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) D