

SETI

SINGLE ENGLISH TEST OF IBS

SAMPLE TEST BOOKLET

IMPORTANT

- This booklet is a fully paper-based version of the SETI. Please bear it in mind, that in IBS, the Use of English, Reading and Writing Tests are normally administered as a computer-based test.
- In this test your **Use of English** (15 points), **Reading** (35 points) and **Writing skills** (50 points) will be examined.
- Please do as much of each section as you can.
- You have maximum **100 minutes** to do the Use of English, Reading and Writing Tests.
- You may **NOT** use any printed or electronic dictionaries or other resources.
- Write your answers on the **Answer Sheet** and the **Mini Essay Writing Sheet** only.
You may write on the Test Booklet, but these will not be marked.
- You may finish the Test earlier if you wish. When you finish, **all papers** will be collected, including all Answer Sheets and the Test Booklet.

USE OF ENGLISH SECTION

Fill in the gaps with ONE suitable word. The first one has been done for you as an example (15 points).

Example:

The correct answer is: *of*

WARMER NORTH SEA ATTRACTS MORE DOLPHINS

When we think (e.g.)...*of*... the North Sea, we think of ice, icebergs and animals 1.)_____ penguins and seals. However, it may all change in 2.)_____ next few years or decades, because the number of dolphins, whales and other marine creatures 3.)_____ rising in the North Sea. They are usually found in warmer waters, 4.)_____ recently up to six different types of dolphins 5.)_____ been spotted along the coast of Great Britain, stretching 6.)_____ Northumberland to North Yorkshire. During one sighting, a school of about 250 white-beaked dolphins were seen 40 km out from Cullercoats. Since 2003, Newcastle University's Dove Marine Laboratory has been looking at dolphins and whales in the region. The University recorded sightings of 614 individual creatures 7.)_____ a 12-month period.

Marine scientist Joanna Stockill told us: "We started in November 2003. One fisherman brought up the skull of a whale off the coast of Blyth so that proves 8.)_____ they are out there. 9.)_____ first, we took a positive view of things 10.)_____ the species that should be here are also increasing. But 11.)_____ this is happening because of climate change, then it can't be too good." Rising sea temperatures and the large amounts of food such 12.)_____ herring, mackerel and squid are thought to be responsible 13.)_____ the increase. 14.)_____ of the local fishermen says that they were catching mackerel until Christmas and the number of red mullet and pilchard has also grown.

Stockill is keen to point out that there is 15.)_____ yet no categorical proof that the North Sea has become warmer as a result of global warming.

SECTION READING 1

Read the following passage about the life of a writer and answer the questions after the text (15 points).

Paulo Coelho

Paulo Coelho wrote the best-selling novel, *The Alchemist*, which sold 35 million copies and is the most translated book in the world by a living author. He was born in 1947, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. When Coelho was 38 years old, he had a spiritual awakening in Spain and wrote about it in his first book, *The Pilgrimage*. It was his second book, *The Alchemist*, which made him famous.

Coelho attended Jesuit schools and was raised by devout Catholic parents. He was determined early on that he wanted to be a writer but was discouraged by his parents, who saw no future in that profession in Brazil. Coelho's rebellious adolescence spurred his parents to commit him to a mental asylum three times, starting when he was 17. "I have forgiven," Coelho said. "It happens with love, all the time – when you have this love towards someone else, but you want this person to change, to be like you. And then love can be very destructive." Coelho eventually got out of institutional care and enrolled in law school, but dropped out to indulge in the "sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll" of hippie life in the 1970s. He wrote song lyrics for Brazilian musicians protesting the country's military rule. He was jailed three times for his political activism and subjected to torture in prison.

After drifting among several professions, Coelho changed his life's course while on a visit to Spain in 1986. Coelho walked more than 500 miles along the Road to Santiago de Compostela, a site of Catholic pilgrimage. The walk inspired him to write *The Pilgrimage*, an autobiographical account of the trek, in his native Portuguese. He quit his other jobs and devoted himself full-time to the craft of writing.

In 1987, Coelho wrote a new book, *The Alchemist*, over the course of one two-week spurt of creativity. The allegorical novel was about an Andalusian shepherd boy who follows a mystical trek in which he learns to speak the "Language of the World" and thus receives his heart's desire. The book attracted little attention at first, until a French-language translation suddenly leapt onto bestseller lists in France in the early 1990s. New translations followed, and soon *The Alchemist* became a worldwide phenomenon. Since the publication of *The Alchemist*, Coelho has produced a new book at a rate of about one every two years. His 26 books have sold more than 65 million copies in at least 59 languages.

Coelho has been married to his wife, the artist Christina Oiticica, since 1980. Together the couple spends half the year in Rio de Janeiro and the other half in a country house in the Pyrenees Mountains of France. In 1996, Coelho founded the Paulo Coelho Institute, which provides support to children and the elderly.

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false (1 point each).

Example: The passage above is not about one novel.

- 1.) Paulo Coelho grew up in Spain.
- 2.) Religion was important in Coelho's childhood.
- 3.) People know Coelho's name because of his second novel.
- 4.) Coelho believes love can have negative effects on people's thinking.
- 5.) After stopping law school, Coelho led a peaceful life.

TRUE	FALSE
X	

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Choose the best option below (1 point each).

E.g. *The Alchemist* _____.

- A) is the most translated book by a living writer.
- B) was Coelho's first book.
- C) was not written by Coelho.

- 6.) Coelho has sold more than _____ copies of his books so far.
 A) 35 million
 B) 65 million
 C) 500 million
- 7.) Coelho wrote *The Alchemist*...
 A) on a journey.
 B) in two weeks' time.
 C) in French.
- 8.) *The Pilgrimage*...
 A) achieved great success in France.
 B) was on Spanish bestseller lists in the 90s.
 C) was written in Portuguese.
- 9.) Coelho _____ a charity organization.
 A) is an instructor at
 B) has set up
 C) would like to establish
- 10.) Coelho was a(n) ... teenager.
 A) disobedient
 B) serious
 C) uncertain

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Fill in the following statements with ONE word (1 point each).

E.g. This passage is about a writer.

- 11.) It was Coelho's _____ who sent him to a psychiatric hospital.
- 12.) Coelho was sent to prison because he criticised the Brazilian military _____
- 13.) Coelho became a professional writer after his _____ to Santiago di Compostela at the age of about 39.
- 14.) Coelho produces a novel every _____ years.
- 15.) Coelho lives in _____ and in the Pyrenees in France.

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

SECTION READING 2

Read the following article and fill in the gaps of the summary below with ONE appropriate word or number (20 points).

Unique salt lakes discovered under Nunavut glacier a ‘jewel’ for researchers

Deep beneath a massive glacier in the Canadian Arctic, scientists have discovered two hidden reservoirs that may offer a unique opportunity for testing the possibility that life exists elsewhere in our solar system.

The lakes, which were discovered with the help of ice-penetrating radar, measure eight and five kilometres long and occupy parallel depressions on Nunavut’s Devon Island. They lie beneath a sprawling, permanent ice cap that covers the eastern end of the island. Scientists estimate the ice cap has kept the lakes sealed off from their surrounding environment for up to 120,000 years.

What is most surprising about the lakes is how cold they are. Calculations suggest they must be at or near -10.5°C . Only extremely briny water – about 15 per cent salt by weight – can remain liquid at such a low temperature. This offers the prospect of two dark, cold, hypersaline bodies of water that may be the closest thing Earth has to what exist under the ice caps of Mars or the hidden ocean of Jupiter’s moon Europa.

“They might be a unique ecosystem that could support microbial life,” said Anja Rutishauser, a PhD student at the University of Alberta, who made the discovery. “This might help us better understand the possibilities and limitations of life in such extreme environments on Earth, but also beyond Earth.”

Ms. Rutishauser spotted the lakes last year while examining radar cross-sections through the Devon ice cap obtained from NASA and other U.S. collaborators. “I wasn’t looking for lakes. We didn’t think there was liquid water there at all,” she said. The radar data do not show how deep the lakes may be or what volume of water they contain.

The find, reported Wednesday in the journal *Science Advances*, marks the first time that subglacial lakes have been detected in Canada. The unusual properties of the lakes appear to make them unlike any in the world. While there are known to be about 400 lakes under the Antarctic ice sheet and a handful more in Greenland, they are freshwater bodies kept fluid by pressure or fed by meltwater from above. None are thought to be as cold or as salty as the lakes on Devon Island.

“This is big. We’ve got a little jewel here now that’s going to attract a lot of attention in terms of planetary science,” said Lyle Whyte, a microbiologist at McGill University who specializes in life under extreme conditions and was not involved in the discovery. He adds that getting through the 740-metre thick ice cap to sample whether anything is living in the lakes there would be “a major undertaking”.

Life in the lakes would have to contend with the absence of sunlight and a severe shortage of organic carbon, Dr. Whyte said. Any microbes surviving there would be forced to derive their energy from chemical reactions rather than photosynthesis. “The bugs would have to be eating rocks,” he said.

Bacteria have been discovered doing similar things deep in the Earth and in other extreme locations such as hot springs and deep sea vents. But no one has examined an environment quite like the one the Devon Island lakes may present, which would likely have several factors in common with watery locales elsewhere in the solar system.

Summary

For the first time two enormous subglacial lakes have been discovered beneath an ice cap on Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic. The ice cap is estimated to have kept the lakes separated from their surrounding environment for up to 120,000 years. None of the 400 lakes so far detected at other icy locations are thought to be as **1.)**_____ as these two.

The **2.)**_____ of the lakes appear to be unique, especially their temperature. The water must be hypersaline or else it would have frozen. According to the discoverer, who is called **3.)**_____, the lakes might be a unique ecosystem capable of supporting microbial life, thus allowing us to learn more about life in such extreme environments on Earth and other planets. The researcher noticed the reservoirs studying the images of a **4.)**_____ device provided by US sources. The **5.)**_____ and the quantity of water were not measured by the device.

The discovery will greatly support **6.)**_____ research because similar circumstances have been found on Mars and the Jupiter's moon, Europa. Microbiologists who study life under extreme circumstances are enthusiastic: a **7.)**_____ from under the 740-metre thick ice cap would reveal whether there is any form of life in the lakes. The lack of **8.)**_____ and organic carbon pose a challenge to life in the lakes as the energy of **9.)**_____ surviving there would have to be obtained from chemical reactions instead of photosynthesis. Scientists have already detected bacteria **10.)**_____ alike deep underground and in other extreme environments. The Devon Island salt lakes discovery is remarkable because similar environments have never been investigated.

SECTION Writing 1

You and your friend have decided to go on a three-day holiday to Croatia. Write a **short email** of about 50-80 words to Hotel Anna to collect information (20 points).

Ask if they have a room when you would like to go and ask about the price and the services.

Your writing will be evaluated in terms of Task Achievement (10 points), Structure (5 points), Range of Grammar (10 points), and Range of Vocabulary (5 points).

Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

