



Preca College, Korçë
English Entrance Exam
29th June 2018
Time: 10:30 - 12:30

Name: _____

Index number: _____

SECTION A - LANGUAGE EXERCISES

(40 marks)

Ex. A: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example. (9 marks)

One of the most dangerous tasks for geologists is the *investigation* (investigate) of active volcanoes. Several geologists have lost their lives while making (science) observations of volcanoes which are in the process of erupting. Scientists can make important (discovery) by studying the (behave) of volcanoes, but dangerous situations can still occur. Even if lava is not (actual) flowing, there may be rock-falls, the surface may give way without warning and there may be pockets of (poison) gas. Despite the dangers, work must be (do) because knowing more about how and why volcanoes erupt will help scientists to make (accuracy) forecasts. They can give (rely) warnings that will help to (safety) lives and avoid damage to property.

Ex. B: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example. (8 marks)

Over the years we have *become* (become) suspicious of emails from unknown organisations. Lately, internet criminals (work) hard to invent new ways of getting people's private information. One idea is phishing - (pronounce) 'fishing'. Phishing involves sending an email that (look) like an email from a real organisation such as a bank. The email usually says that at the moment the bank (update) its customer information. The email usually says that the customer needs (provide) his/her personal credit card details. Thousands of these false emails (send) every day. Recently a few bank customers have informed their bank that they (give) their personal details before (realise) what it meant. Unless internet users learn to be wary of such scams, phishing (continue) to be used by internet criminals who (always / look) for ways to deceive people.

Ex. C: Fill in each space with one suitable word. The first one has been done for you. (8 marks)

Life on a remote Scottish Island is wonderfully peaceful. But for one local, Hamish Mc Alpine, life is far from relaxing. This is because Hamish has fourteen jobs. he meets me off the ferry, harbour master Hamish is the one and person in sight. Luckily, he is also the island's taxi driver so he takes me to the hotel, he owns. He can even found serving behind the counter at the local shop. It all started not after Hamish married his wife Donna in 1964. The couple were asked they would like to run the post office. Then Hamish found himself agreeing to become fire chief, policeman and coastguard. Now, having given 35 years of devoted service, Hamish about to retire. But who will over his jobs? Can one person do it all or will the jobs have to be split up? Apart their week-long honeymoon on the mainland, the couple have had hardly holidays.

Ex. D: Complete the sentences using their conditional, as in the example below. (7 marks)

Example: If he knew her he would speak to her.

1. If he had not lost his job he (not be) unemployed now.
2. If she had a mobile phone, she (contact) you yesterday.
3. If he were not allergic to seafood, he (eat) last night.
4. If I had not lost my map I (ask for directions) now.
5. Had she known how to speak French, she (have) a good time in Paris.
6. If he had not lost the race he (be) a champion.
7. If they had not gone to the party last night they (not be) so tired now.

Ex E. Fill in the blanks with a preposition from the list below. (8 marks)

in to from past over
until for at on for

Last year, my family and I went to Glasgow Scotland. We went for a lovely walk together the first day of our trip. We walked the train station the park nearby. the park there was a play area children to enjoy. We also walked lovely flower beds with all kinds of flowers we got to the river. We crossed to the other side of the river and headed back home. It was a great walk all the family

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions that follow

There is a class of mould or fungus which scientists call penicillium.

It grows in all sorts of ways. The blue mould which is seen on cheese, or very stale bread, is penicillium. These things grow from tiny egg-like spores which send out sprouts which grow and form new sprouts, until quite soon there is a fairly big colony of this mould. The blue colour is due to these branches building off more spores, which from quite a small colony of mould may exist in millions. These spores are very tiny and very light. They are blown about by every passing breeze. If the wind deposits them in a suitable spot, they too grow and form a new colony. They do not all take root, or no food would keep anywhere for any length of time at all. **5**

Fleming had never studied mould particularly. He knew they existed, and that was about all. The subject of moulds was not really his subject at all.

A damp summer encourages the growth of such moulds. Most people know that food does not keep so well in damp warm weather. The summer of 1928 was warm and damp. Fleming was writing an article for a new book being planned by the Medical Research Council, and he was (with his usual thoroughness) repeating some experiments which had been done by another bacteriologist to make sure that they were correctly described. **10**

There were some culture plates – plates on which germs were growing. These were kept covered, except for the moments when Fleming was to examine them under the microscope. The cover was off only for a short time, while the germs were examined. Then the cover was put on again and the dish was put on one side. **15**

Fleming himself described what happened. ‘A mould spore,’ he said, ‘coming from I don’t know where dropped on the plate. That didn’t excite me; I had often seen such contamination before.’

But what did excite him was that suddenly he realised that all the germs around the spore seemed to be either dying or moving away. In a short time there was a wide space around the spore. **20**

It was having in some ways the same effect as lysozyme (a natural antibiotic substance manufactured by the body to fight germs) years before.

Many scientists, doing a routine job, would have washed that dish and thrown its contents down the sink. Not so with Alexander Fleming, which is perhaps why he was such a great man. To him the plate where a spore had started to kill the germs was a very special case, far more interesting and far more important than the other plates where everything was going quite normally. ‘Instead of casting out the contaminated culture with appropriate language,’ he says, ‘I made some investigations.’ **25**

No one – not even Fleming himself – could possibly have foreseen where these investigations were going to lead. He said, when he was trying to show that it was pure matter of luck that this happened, that there are thousands of different kinds of microbes, and that it was a pure stroke of luck that the right mould and the right 30
microbe came together just at the right moment when he was studying that plate under the microscope.

Maybe that is true enough, but only if the right man had his eye at the microscope would the matter have been studied as it was.

1. Why had Fleming never studied mould?

2. What kind of weather favours the growth of mould?

3. Why do fungus not attack all food?

4. What is there in lines 17 to 20 to indicate that Fleming was a great man?

5. How do we know that Fleming was an observant and methodological scientist?

6. List four characteristics of penicillium.

7. State whether the following statements are True or False and give a reason for your choice.

a) New sprouts are formed from tiny egg-like spores. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

b) Spores found on bread and cheese have been carried there by the wind. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

c) The weather played a part in the discovery of penicillin. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

d) Fleming would not have been making the experiments if he had not been writing an article for the new book planned by the Medical Research Council. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

e) It was because the cover was off for a short while that the mould spore fell on the culture plate. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

f) Fleming was able to discover penicillin because he had his eye at the microscope. TRUE / FALSE

Reason:

8. Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:

a) Colony (line 5)

b) Building off (line 4)

c) Encourages (line 10)

d) A routine job (line 23)

e) Appropriate (line 26)

9. Would you attribute the discovery of penicillin to luck or to the efforts of Fleming? Why?

SECTION C - COMPOSITION	(30 marks)
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Write an essay of about 300 words on one of the following. Don't forget to write the title you have chosen before you start.

1. Whatever happens in life one must never give up.
2. What do you prefer for the holidays, the sea or the mountains? Why?
3. When we came back from the wedding, so tired and happy, we could not believe it. Thieves had broken into our house and taken our valuable things.
4. Memories of childhood - the most beautiful - usually.
5. Do you think most people really want peace and solidarity?
