

I. Reading Skills

- Read the following, and then answer the questions: (25 marks)

Zoology, the science of animals, is a branch of Biology, the science of living beings. Of such beings there are various kinds besides the animals; but all the kinds have important features in common. Rightly to understand any animal is therefore to comprehend prosperities which it shares with non-animal living beings as well as its purely animal characters. Thus at the outset of our study of Zoology it is desirable that we should spend a little time in considering the nature in general of living beings.

Out of the multitude of material objects that surrounds us, we distinguish some, as alive, from the rest, which are lifeless __ that is, are dead or have never been alive. The question before us is, what this distinction rests upon: what is the property of living things which causes us to contrast them with other objects?

The answer is not difficult. We say that objects are alive when we observe that they take action __ that say "do things".

A lifeless machine may, in a sense, be said to do things, but what it does is of no benefit to it does not prolong its existence or propagate its kind. A living being, on the other hand, is always in action for the good of itself and its race __ removing from danger, fighting or taking other action against enemies, seeking and consuming food, growing, producing young, and providing in various ways for their welfare. The process by which the living things thus fend for itself and its kind is itself life. In animals the most conspicuous part of the process is the movement which it involves; in plants, the other great kingdom in the realm of living beings growth is more prominent; but in both many other activities, physical and chemical are involved; and in both the life of individuals leads up to production. That is indeed, in one point of view, the end to which all life tends. Life is not a disconnected series of efforts, but a coordinated system of processes. Movement must be undertaken, or roots and leaves thrown out, to obtain food. Food (in excess of what is used in repairing the wasting caused , as we shall see, by movement and other work) provides for growth; for the breaking away of a part of the body, as seeds or eggs or free buds, to become the next generation. And all the time unfavorable conditions, of cold heat, drought or wetness, the absence of food, or the presence of enemies must be avoided if the process is not to be brought to an end by the destruction of the individual.

Life, like all other processes that go on in material bodies, requires energy. It differs from some such processes in the way in which its energy is obtained, and from all of them in the way in which its energy is directed.

- Answer the following questions.

1. What should you do to understand any animal?
2. When do we say that objects are alive?
3. What are the differences between a lifeless machine and a living being?
4. What is life? And in what ways it differs from all of the processes?
5. What is zoology?

- Write whether the following questions (True) or (False) and correct the (False) one.

1. we distinguish some as alive form those which are dead.
2. A lifeless machine does many things for its benefit.
3. In animals and in plants, the life of individuals leads up to reproduction.
4. Life is a disconnected series of efforts.
5. Life doesn't require energy.

- What do the underlined bold words in the text refer to?

1. it (paragraph 1)
2. it (paragraph 3)
3. its (paragraph 3)
4. it (paragraph 4)
5. them (paragraph 4)

- Complete the following statements:

1. a lifeless machine doesn'tits existence or.....its kind.
2. A living being isandfood.
3. Food.....for growth.
4. Life requires.....and it differs from some.....in the way in which itsis obtained.
5. Life differs from all the processes in the way in which its.....is.....

II. Language Skills.

- Put in the correct form of the verb in Passive into the gaps. Use the verb and the tense given in brackets. (10 marks)

- 1) The wordsby the teacher today. (to explain - Simple Present)
- 2) Wea letter the day before yesterday. (to send - Simple Past)
- 3) This car It's too old. (not/to steal - will-future)
- 4) This streetbecause of snow. (already/to close - Present Perfect)
- 5) A new restaurant next week. (to open - will-future)
- 6) He..... to the party yesterday. (to invite - Simple Past)
- 7) The blue box (can/not/to see - Simple Present)
- 8) Ithe book by my friend last Sunday. (to give - Simple Past)
- 9) The dishesby my little brother. (not/to wash - Present Perfect)
- 10) Iby Robert. (not/to ask - will-future)

- Re-write the following paragraph, inserting a, an, and the where needed.(12.5 marks)

Horse knows when he is going to race. How does he know? His breakfast was scanty. (He is angry about that.) He does not have saddle on his back. He is being led, not ridden, to grandstand. He is led under grandstand into unusual, special stall. Horse is nervous. Sometimes he does not know what to do when starting gate flies open and track is before him. If he does not begin to run instantly, other horses are already ahead of him. During race, when he sees another horse just

ahead of him, he will try to pass him. Sometimes jockey holds him back to save his energy for last stretch. Eventually horse gets to run as fast as he can. Exercise boy, watching owner's favorite jockey riding horse he has exercised day after day, says nothing. Secretly, he is planning for day when he will be jockey himself, and his horse will be first to cross finish line.

III. Writing Skills.

- **Read the following article on Astronomy and point out the different types of the "Cohesive words" which you studied. Write down the number of the sentence. (12.5 marks)**

(1) This is the first article introducing a series of new features which will continue through this session until June 2003. (2) The aim is to provide advice for complete newcomers to astronomy. It will give advice on how to get started and what is needed. (3) Later articles will give guidance on moving up to purchase equipment, where to get it and how to use it. (4) This first article is focused on the absolute newcomer who has no knowledge of astronomy at all.

(5) One of the first questions asked, when thinking about taking up astronomy as a hobby is, 'what equipment do I need?'. (6) The simple answer is, very little to get started. (7) A clear night and a star chart is enough. (8) Star charts can be bought from most of the larger book shops, such as W. H. Smith.

(9) Some charts may be a bit complicated for a first time observer or a younger person so a cheap simple one may be best. (10) Many of the monthly astronomy magazines have a simple but very good chart showing the sky as it appears in the current month, with only the brightest stars shown. (11) The advantage of buying a monthly magazine is it also gives guidance to any special events occurring that month and interesting things to look for. (12) It also has many interesting articles on a wide range of astronomical subjects. (13) The chart and 'what's up guide at the back of this magazine may also be used.

(14) Having obtained a star chart the next important thing is to wait for a clear night, in Britain this may be a long time coming. (15) When that clear night does arrive, some thought must be given to where the first observations will be made from. (16) The position must of course be away from lights. (17) Street lights will cause the pupils of your eyes to close much like the aperture on a camera. (18) The darker it is the wider your eye will open to allow more light in and fainter objects to be seen. (19) If the garden is to be used, find a position shaded from lights. (20) If necessary erect a screen to block out the glare from the offending lights. (21) A sheet hung over a washing line might be a useful solution.

(22) Having found this position, shaded from irritating lights, the observers should make themselves comfortable. (23) Warm clothes are essential even on summer nights. (24) Sitting still for a long time in the cool night air will soon cause discomfort and ruin the enjoyment of the session. (25) A deck chair or a lounger will provide a very comfortable reclining position to avoid neck ache through looking up into the sky for a long period of time. (26) A sleeping bag or duvet is good on a cold winter night and a hat should be worn because about 20% of our body heat is lost through the head.

- **Using one of the writing skills you have studied write an essay on one of the following topics and write down your plan. (15 marks)**

- The relationship between using insecticides in planting and the increase of cancer diseases.
- The side effects of passive smoking.

Best of luck