



Preca College  
English Entrance Exam  
27th June 2011  
Time: 10:30 - 12:30

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Index number: \_\_\_\_\_

Ex A. Look at the picture and then fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition.

4 marks



Gary and Anita are walking <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the pavement side <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ side as they go <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their office. They are walking <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a man who is working on his laptop computer. Anita enjoys walking <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the city, but Gary doesn't like the traffic or the noise. He tries to get <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the city every weekend and go <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his house in the country

Ex B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct active or passive tense. The first one has been done for you.

7 marks

Wine <sup>1</sup> is made (make) all over the world, but no two wines ever taste the same. Wine has three main ingredients: water, sugar, alcohol, and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in three colours: red, rosé and white.

To make wine, grapes <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in vineyards. When they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ripe, they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (harvest) and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (crush). Then, sulphur dioxide <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to the crushed grapes, and they <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in large barrels to ferment.

During fermentation, the temperature must <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (control) and air must <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (keep out) of the barrels. Then after it <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (purify), it <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (put) into bottles.

Bottled wine should always <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (store) at the right temperature and protected from light. It should also not be moved. The reason for looking after wines so carefully is that some wines not only taste better as they <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (become) older, but they also <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) in value.

**Ex C. Fill in the spaces with a word formed from the one in brackets. The first one has been done for you.**

**5 marks**

Eco-tourism is a (a) *fashionable* (fashion) label for travel concerned with the environment. Such holidays are by no means new, but they are more popular than ever before. They offer an opportunity to visit relatively (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) natural areas to view and study the flora and fauna, and also to gain a better (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) of the local indigenous culture.

Many people see these holidays not only as a way of raising awareness but also as a means of putting adventure, (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) and stimulation back into travel. They feel they are part of the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (solve), not part of the problem.

*Earthwatch* was one of the pioneer eco-tourism companies. It let (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (adventure) travellers sign on for whale-watching and bird banding (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (science) expeditions. "Many people," says Andrew Mitchell, the deputy (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (direct), "long to use their holiday time in a more (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) way, and scientists involved in crucial field research need committed, interested (j) \_\_\_\_\_ (assist). The work is sometimes the final chance to preserve some of our environmental and (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (culture) heritage for future generations."

**Ex. D. Read the text below and choose the best word from A, B, C, and D to fill the gaps. You only have to make a circle around the letter.**

**7 marks**

Coca-Cola was (1) .....by the pharmacist Dr John Pemberton, in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1886. He created a caramel-coloured syrup with the (2) ..... of finding a cure for headaches. A few days later, he took (3) ..... of the syrup to his friend, the owner of Jacob's pharmacy, (4) ..... mixed the syrup with carbonated water. He liked the taste (5) ..... that he agreed to sell it. The drink cost five cents a glass, and the weekly wages was five dollars, so Coca-Cola is (6) ..... cheaper today than it was 100 years ago! The famous Coca-Cola logo, (7) ..... in use today, was designed in 1893 by Pemberton's partner, Frank Robinson, and since then Coca-Cola has been associated with (8) ..... advertising. The company opened (9) ..... first factory in Dallas, Texas, in 1895; today it has factories all over the world. In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Coca-Cola became (10) ..... popular and was enjoyed by people of (11) ..... ages. Today, it is (12) ..... the largest drinks company in the world; billions of bottles are sold every day in 185 countries.

The basic (13) ..... used in the manufacture of Coca-Cola are printed on the bottle, but the actual (14) ..... for making the drink is a (15) .....-guarded secret. It must be one of the best-kept secrets in the world!

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|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | A discovered  | B explored      | C investigated | D invented      |
| 2.  | A purpose     | B reason        | C invention    | D logic         |
| 3.  | A some        | B a few         | C little       | D lot           |
| 4.  | A that        | B which         | C whom         | D who           |
| 5.  | A too much    | B enough        | C so much      | D as much       |
| 6.  | A roughly     | B comparatively | C extremely    | D approximately |
| 7.  | A so far      | B already       | C yet          | D still         |
| 8.  | A imaginative | B unimaginative | C imaginary    | D imaginable    |
| 9.  | A whose       | B theirs        | C it's         | D its           |
| 10. | A slightly    | B increasingly  | C completely   | D enough        |
| 11. | A all         | B several       | C every        | D both          |
| 12. | A largely     | B considerably  | C by far       | D by much       |
| 13. | A groceries   | B beverages     | C ingredients  | D menus         |
| 14. | A recipe      | B instructions  | C prescription | D receipt       |
| 15. | A neatly      | B closely       | C strictly     | D exactly       |

**Ex E. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. You must use between two and five words including the word given. Do not change the word given.** **8 marks**

1. Listen carefully to what I am about to say. *attention*  
Please .....what I am about to say.
2. Jenny and her mother argued over the wedding dress. *argument*  
Jenny .....her mother over the wedding dress.
3. If you don't try hard you won't succeed. *effort*  
Unless.....you'll fail
4. What they say doesn't change anything. *difference*  
It .....what they say.
5. We should always keep our word. *promise*  
We should never .....
6. He wanted to say he was sorry; that's why he bought some flowers. *order*  
He bought some flowers .....he was sorry.
7. One other thing before I forget – Jane was on TV yesterday. *way*  
Oh, ..... I saw Jane on TV yesterday.
8. Her responsibility was for the whole project. *charge*  
She .....the whole project.
9. They didn't let her watch TV. *allowed*  
She .....TV.
10. The doctor advised me to take more exercise. *idea*  
The doctor told me it .....to take more exercise.
11. He told me it was the first time he had ever flown. *never*  
“I.....,” he said.
12. Cats aren't as expensive to keep as dogs. *more*  
Dogs are .....cats

**Ex F. Complete the following sentences with either a, the or nothing.** **6 marks**

1. ....life is getting easier for .....rich.
2. ....accidents are generally caused by people driving too fast. This is certainly true of .....accident I had last year.
3. Caroline plays .....violin really well. She also plays ..... tennis.
4. ....pollution is destroying.....environment.
5. ....price of .....petrol is going up. ....petrol I bought yesterday was ..... cheapest in .....area.
6. She's .....fascinating woman. She works as .....doctor in .....principal hospital of the city. Did you know that she's .....leader of .....opposition party?

**Ex G. Read the dialogue and complete the gaps with *used to*, *didn't use to* or the *present simple*.** **4 marks**

- Annie: When I was at university, I <sup>0</sup> used to get up (get up) at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Now I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at about 7, because I have to catch a bus to Valletta at 8.
- Sam: And then you stay here till 6 or 7 in the evening! <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) so hard when you were at university?
- Annie: Oh no! I only <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for about two hours a day! But the work here <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) much more interesting.

I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) working hard here. Sam: I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) working for 'Home and Health' magazine because everyone seemed really unfriendly. I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) really lonely, but then lots of new people joined. Now everyone here <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) really friendly. A few years back I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think) a lot about leaving, but now I really <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to stay.

## Section 2. Comprehension. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Note: At the time of the story clocks did not work with batteries (vetem me kurdis).

### The Travelling Clock

I was staying with my aunt at Hampstead. There was another guest, *whom* I had never met before, Mrs Caleb. She lived in Lewes and had been staying with my aunt for about a fortnight. Frankly, I disliked her. She was queer and secretive; underground, if you can use the expression, rather than underhand. And I could feel in my body that she did not like me.

5 One summer day Mrs Caleb stopped me in the hall, just as I was going out.

'I wonder,' she said, 'I wonder if you could do me a small favour. If you do have any *time to spare* in Lewes - only if you do-would you be so kind as to *call at* my house? I left a little travelling-clock there in a hurry. If it's not in the drawing-room, it will be in my bedroom or in one of the maids' bedrooms. The house has been locked up for twelve days, but everything is in order. I have the keys here; the large one is for the garden gate,   
10 the small one for the front door.'

I could only accept, and she told me how I could get to Ash Grove House.

'You will feel quite like a burglar,' she said. 'But mind, it's only if you have time to spare.'

I found Ash Grove without difficulty. It was a medium-sized red-brick house, standing by itself in a high walled garden that bounded a narrow lane. A flagged path led from the gate to the front door. The dining-   
15 room and drawing-room lay on either side of the hall and I looked round hurriedly for the clock. It was neither on the table nor on the **mantelpiece**. The rest of the furniture was covered over with white dust-sheets. Then I went upstairs but there was no sign of Mrs Caleb's clock. The impression that her house gave me was stuffy, stuffy from the absence of air. The last door that I unlocked contained the travelling clock; which was on the mantelpiece, ticking away merrily.

20 That was how I thought of at first. And then for the first time I realised that there was something wrong. The clock has no business to be ticking. The house had been shut up for twelve days. No one had come in to air it. And yet the clock was going. I wondered if some vibration had set the mechanism in motion, and pulled out my watch to see the time. *It* was five minutes to one. The clock on the mantelpiece said two minutes to one. I looked round the room. Nothing was out of place. I gave a glance under the bed and then, I opened   
25 the big cupboard. The clock went ticking on. I had a horrible feeling that an alarm might go off at any moment, and the thought of being in that empty house was almost too much for me. However, I made an attempt to *pull myself together*. It might after all be a fourteen-day clock. If it were, then it would be almost run down. I could *roughly* find out how long the clock had been going by winding it up.

30 I took it out of the case and began winding it. I had scarcely turned the winding-screw twice when it stopped. The clock was not running down the hands had been set in motion probably an hour or two before. I felt cold and faint and, going to the window, let the live air of the garden. I knew now that the house was horribly queer. Could someone be living in the house? Was there someone else in the house now? I thought that I had been in all the rooms, but had I?

35 Then, as I stood by the open window, wondering what I should do next and feeling that I couldn't go down that corridor, I heard a noise. It was very faint at first, and seemed to be coming from the stairs. It was a curious noise. I heard it on the landing; it stopped. Then there was a curious scratching against one of the bedroom doors. Whatever it was, was coming slowly down the corridor, scratching at the doors as it went. I could stand *it* no longer.

Adapted from *Reading Games* by J & C Hadfield

1.) Who was Mrs Caleb? How do we know that the author does not really like her?

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2.) What did Mrs Caleb need from the narrator?

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3a) Describe Mrs Caleb's house. b) What impression do you get of it?

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4.) Where was the travelling-clock? \_\_\_\_\_

5.) What was so strange about the travelling clock?

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6.) What did the narrator do in order to understand the clock's strangeness? What was the result of this?

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7.) Why did the narrator go to the window?

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8.) Where was the noise coming from?

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9.) What do you think happens next?

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10.) Copy out **four** words which show the uneasy (worried) feelings of the narrator.

a) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_ d) \_\_\_\_\_

11.) What do the following words refer to?

whom (line 1) \_\_\_\_\_

It (line 23) \_\_\_\_\_

I (line 15) \_\_\_\_\_

it (line 38) \_\_\_\_\_

12.) Explain the meanings of the following words or phrases as used in the passage:

*call at my house* (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_

