

Aptis

Forward thinking
English testing

Reading

This test is for demonstration purposes only.

The test consists of four parts. There are twenty five questions.

Total time: 30 minutes.



Part 1

Choose one word a), b), or c) for each gap and mark the letter in the space on the answer paper. The first one is done for you.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 a) well | b) <u>great</u> | c) best |
| 2 a) made | b) did | c) put |
| 3 a) watch | b) see | c) look |
| 4 a) after | b) later | c) since |
| 5 a) visit | b) meet | c) stay |
| 6 a) go | b) will go | c) am going |

08
03
01
27
21
81
26

Dear Morgan,

Thank you for a wonderful weekend. I had a really 1) great time.

Your wife is a good cook and she 2) _____ a very nice dinner.

I am writing this in my hotel room and I can 3) _____ the park from my window.

I will take a taxi to the airport 4) _____ breakfast tomorrow.

I hope you and Becky will come and 5) _____ with me next summer.

I am feeling a little tired now and I 6) _____ to have a sleep.

James

Part 2

Order the sentences below to make a story. [Questions 1 to 7]

Mark the letter in the space on the answer paper. The first one (D) is done for you.

Alfred Hitchcock.

A. After directing several more popular films, he sailed to America.	
B. He made a big impact when he directed <i>Blackmail</i> , which was Britain's first sound film and a big success.	
C. At the end of his long career he returned to Britain to make a film in London.	
D. Alfred Hitchcock was born in London in 1899.	1
E. He was soon one of Hollywood's top directors and in 1956 he became an American citizen.	
F. At the start of his career he made silent films in England and Germany.	
G. He got his first job in a film studio when he was a young man.	

Part 3

1. Read the text and complete each gap with one word from the box below. [Questions 1-7]

Circle the letters on the ANSWER SHEET. The example is done for you.

Warren Buffett

American billionaire Warren Buffett **Example** a talent for money and business from a very early age. When he was only six years old he **1** six bottles of Coca Cola from his grandfather's shop for twenty five cents each. He then sold them to his friends for thirty cents, which **2** him a total profit of thirty cents.

While other children **3** were the same age were playing games, Warren was making money.

By the **4** he left school at the age of 17 he had already earned \$5,000 from a part time job delivering newspapers.

Many years **5** he met the President of Coca Cola and invested in the company. On this **6** Warren Buffett made a profit of more than a billion dollars. Soon afterwards he **7** the richest man in America.

Example	showed
A	time
B	started
C	occasion
D	gave
E	opened
F	bought
G	moment
H	became
J	who
K	later

Part 4

Read the passage below quickly. Match a heading (A-H) to each paragraph (1-7). There are more headings than you need.

BONE WARS

0. In the summer of 1868 a train carrying a group of American scientists made its way through the western frontier state of Wyoming. On board was O.C. Marsh, an expert in geology and the first person in the country to hold the position of professor of palaeontology at the University of Yale. Like his fellow passengers, Marsh was impressed by the enormous landscapes of dry rock, and he knew that the ancient stones must hold evidence of prehistoric life. It was during this journey that he made a decision that was to have a lasting impact not only on his own professional career but on the American scientific community.
1. In 1800 the French naturalist Georges Cuvier identified a fossil [old bone] as the remains of a small flying reptile. This was the first recorded example of a species that later became known as the dinosaur. Although these creatures no longer existed, Cuvier showed that they could be studied through an examination of fossil records, buried and preserved in rock. So the science of palaeontology – the study of prehistoric life – began.
2. Over the next two decades some spectacular finds were made by English scientists. Among them was Mary Anning, who discovered examples of fossilised marine life. The south coast of England where she lived was rich in geological importance and became known as the Jurassic Coast. It was in the latter half of the century, however, that palaeontology saw its most rapid development, especially in North America.
3. The landscape of the American West was a perfect place to hunt for signs of prehistoric life. Its high mountains and deep valleys combined with very dry conditions meant that the rocks were full of fossils, all perfectly preserved over millions of years. As O.C. Marsh travelled through this landscape in 1868, he realised that there were discoveries here that could make his reputation. During that first trip he did not have the time or the opportunity to dig for fossils, but he recognised the rich possibilities of the region. He made a promise to himself that he would return one day with men and equipment and find dinosaur bones that would make him famous.
4. It was two years before Professor Marsh returned to that dry rocky landscape. With him was a group of Yale College students, who helped him dig up tons of prehistoric bones over the following months. The work was not without danger. Apart from natural disasters like prairie fires and violent storms, the party of fossil hunters also had to watch out for Native American Indians. Marsh, who was always thinking about his public reputation, sent accounts of their adventures to the popular magazine *Harper's Monthly*.
5. In 1872 Edward Cope, an amateur scientist, organised an expedition of his own to Wyoming in the same area where Marsh had been digging. The two men had first met ten years earlier in Europe and it was not long before a professional rivalry developed between them. Marsh thought he was the better scientist because Cope did not have a university position. Cope published a paper on the discovery of a new dinosaur species, but he got some important facts wrong. When he learned about these errors Marsh was quick to point them out to the scientific community. Cope was publicly embarrassed by the scandal and never forgave Marsh for his part in it.
6. During the winter of 1872 and the spring of the following year Marsh and Cope became involved in a war of words. Both men published papers without checking their facts and each accused the other of falsifying evidence and even stealing fossils. They became bitter enemies and over the years continued to attack each other in scientific journals. On more than one occasion Marsh destroyed valuable fossils in order to prevent Cope finding them.
7. Both Marsh and Cope made important contributions to the development of American science in the nineteenth century, discovering thousands of fossils that provided the first evidence of what many dinosaurs looked like. But today they are remembered not only for their scientific achievements but for the battles they fought against each other in pursuit of personal ambition.

HEADINGS

A	The dishonest methods of Marsh and Cope
B	Ideal conditions for finding fossils
C	Scientific competition
D	The birth of a new science
E	The achievements of Marsh and Cope
F	Unscientific methods
G	The risks of fossil hunting
H	Early developments in palaeontology