ASIAN UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN

ADMISSION TEST

Sample Question Paper

English

Total points: 55
Total time: 65 Minutes

APPLICANT'S NAME:	
APPLICANT'S COUNTRY:	
APPLICANT ID:	
DATE:	

Section 1

Part A: Grammar Questions (5 points)

*From the group of words in the box below, choose a synonym for each word in **bold type** to the left of the sentences. Write the synonym in the gap.*

enormous	cover	romp	shivering
scorching	puddle	raced	suddenly

Example: The first one (0) has been done for you:

0. **ran** Charlie raced inside the house.

1. **burning** The hot iron was _____ the blouse.

2. **block** Large clouds began to _____ the sun.

3. **shaking** I found myself _____ in the cooler air.

4**. play** Champ likes to _____ inside the house.

5. **puddle** I was standing in a _____ of water.

Part B: Grammar Questions (4 points)

*In the sentences below, the **metaphoric word**s are in **bold type**. Choose a word from those in parentheses to tell what the metaphoric words mean. Write the word in the gap.*

6. Pat has **lightning wits**. (slow/ quick) _____

7. Your room is a **pigsty.** (messy/ tidy) _____

8. Our house is **not a palace**, but it's a home. (modest/ filthy) _____

9. She spoke in a **frog's voice.** (hoarse/ melodious) _____

Part C: Grammar Questions (6 points)

Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C) from the table best fits each gap.
Write the correct letter 'A' or 'B', or 'C' in the gaps.

The first one (0) has been done for you:

The Greek army had (0) _____B_____hope of winning the war because the Trojans had two great advantages over them. First, the city of Troy was ringed by a high stone wall. The Greeks tried (10) _____ten years to scale that wall, but all attempts (11) _____. Second, Troy was protected (12) _____the goddess Athena. She promised the Trojans that she would protect them as long as her statue stood in their city. It was because of her (13) _____ that the Greeks were unable to conquer Troy through force. So Odysseus, a Greek leader, decided to use cunning instead.

One dark night, Odysseus and another Greek soldier managed (14) _____crawl over the Trojan wall and take the statue of Athena. Now that it was back at the Greek camp, Athena could no longer favor Troy! Next Odysseus had a huge wooden horse (15) _____that was taller than the trojan wall.

	A	B	C
Example (0)	**few**	**little**	**small**
10.	on	since	for
11.	stopped	failed	crashed
12.	by	with	of
13.	protection	preservation	security
14.	in	to	by
15.	built	formed	shaped

Section 2

Part A: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Read the following text and answer questions 16-35.

A

In the Castilla-La Mancha region of Spain, Julio Escudero, a 74-year-old former fisherman, recalls an area on the Guardiana River called Los Ojos "the eyes." Large underground springs bubbled up into the river, where Escudero and his community fished for carp and crayfish. "I would sit in my boat six or seven meters away and just watch the water coming up," Escudero says. "Now it looks like the moon." Los Ojos doesn't exist anymore - that stretch of the river dried up in 1981. Additionally, 186 square kilometers of surrounding wetlands have disappeared.

B

As farming in the region has increased, La Mancha has witnessed an explosion of well digging in the past 40 years that has lowered the water table and diverted water from rivers. The number of wells has grown from 1.500 in 1960 to an official count of 21,000 today. Some experts say the real number, which includes illegal wells, could surpass 50,000.

A Global Problem

C

La Mancha is just one of many places facing water shortages. This century, many countries will face the same dilemma that has confronted the people of Spain: How do you balance human needs with the requirements of natural systems that are vital for sustaining life on Earth?

D

The United Nations recently outlined the extent of the water crisis. Due to water scarcity, 5 billion people will face severe water shortages by 2050 if consumption continues at current rates. Today, lack of access to clean water means that an estimated 2.1 billion people drink water that is unsafe. More than 3 million people die each year from diseases related to unclean water.

E

All over the world, humans are pumping water out of the ground faster than it can be replenished. To address this issue, water conservationists, such as Rajendra Singh in India and Neil Macleod in South Africa, are searching for innovative ways to improve their local water situations.

A Hero in a Thirsty Land

F

On arriving at the Indian village of Goratalai, Rajendra Singh was greeted by a group of about 50 people. He smiled and addressed the villagers:

"How many households do you have?"
"Eighty."
"It's been four years without much rain," said a woman. "And we don't have a proper dam to catch the water."
"Do you have any spots where a dam could go?" asked Singh.
"Yes, two spots."
"I would like to help you," Singh told them, "but the work has to be done by you. You will have to provide one-third of the project through your labor, and the remaining two-thirds I will arrange."

G

The villagers clapped, the women started to sing, and the group hiked to a place in the nearby rocky hills. Singh examined the area and, after a few minutes, declared it an ideal site. His organization would provide the engineering advice and materials; the villagers would supply the work. The nine-meter-high earthen dam - known as a johad - could be finished in three months, before the start of the rainy season. If the rains were plentiful, the dam would not only provide water for drinking and agriculture, but would also replenish dry wells. "You will not see the results immediately. But soon the dam will begin to raise the water level in your wells," Singh told the villagers.

H

In recent years, Singh's johads have sprung up all over Rajasthan - an estimated 4,500 dams in about 1,000 villages, all built using local labor and native materials. His movement has caught on, he says, because it puts control over water in the hands of villagers. "If they feel a johad is their own, they will maintain it," said Singh. "This is a very sustainable, self-reliant system. I can say confidently that if we can manage rain in India in traditional ways, there will be sufficient water for our growing population."

Waste Not, Want Not

I

In 1992, Neil Macleod took over as head of Durban Metro Water Services in South Africa. The situation he found was a catastrophe. Durban had one million people living in the city, and another 15 million people who lived in poverty just outside it. Macleod and his team found that the entire city suffered from broken water pipes, leaky toilets, and faulty plumbing, whereby 42 percent of the region's water was simply being wasted. "We inherited 700 reported beaks and busts. The water literally just ran down the streets. Demand for water was growing 4 percent a year, and we thought we'd have to build another dam by 2000," recalls Macleod.

J

Macleod's crew began repairing and replacing water pipes. They put water meters on homes, replaced eight-liter toilets with four-liter models, and changed wasteful showers and faucets. To

ensure that the poor would receive a basic supply of water, Macleod installed tanks in homes to provide 190 liters of water a day - free to each household. Water consumption in Durban is now less than it was in 1996, even as 800,000 more people have received service. Through sensible water use, Durban's conservation measures paid for themselves within a year: Macleod says no new dams will be needed in the coming decades, despite the expected addition of about 300,000 inhabitants.

K

In Durban, Madeod has also turned to water recycling. At the water recycling plant, wastewater is turned into clean water in just 12 hours. According to Macleod, most people can't tell the difference between the usual drinking water and the treated wastewater. "Go to many areas of the world, and they're drinking far worse water than this," he says.

L

Some people still hope that new technology, such as the desalination of seawater, will solve the world's water problems. "But the fact is water conservation is where the big gains are to be made," says Sandra Postel, a leading authority on freshwater issues and director of the Global Water Policy Project. The dedication and resourcefulness of people like Rajenda Singh and Neil Macleod offer inspiration for implementing timely and lasting solutions to the world's water concerns.

A. Choose the best answer for each question (16-20).

16. What could be another title for this reading?
    a. Water for the Rich, Not for the Poor
    b. Why We Waste Water: Two Points of View
    c. Water Shortages and Problem Sobers
    d. Politics and Water: Fighting for a Drink

17. Which of these statements about Castilla-La Mancha is NOT true?
    a. Its situation is common to many places around the world.
    b. Overfishing has caused a great deal of environmental damage.
    c. Illegal well digging is a significant problem.
    d. The Los Ojos area has been dry for over 30 years

18. What is Rajendra Singh's solution to water shortages in India?
    a. build more dams
    b. pump more groundwater
    c. fix leaky pipes
    d. desalinate seawater

19. In paragraph, what does the phrase *[the] measures paid for themselves* mean?
    a. The solutions were inexpensive.
    b. The benefits outweighed the costs
    c. The costs were less than expected.
    d. The government paid for the service.

20. What did Sandra Postel mean by "water conservation is where the big gains are to be made" (paragraph L)?
    a. Water conservation is an opportunity for large profits for businesses.
    b. Water conservation is the most effective method to address water shortages.
    c. Water conservation technology is still in need of many improvements.
    d. Water conservation is required by law in order to ensure large gains

B. Complete this information with words from the reading passage. Use one word for each blank (21-28).

Due to a rise in 21. _____ in one part of Spain, people began to dig more, 22. _____, lowering the 23. _____ table. Over time, this caused a large area of wetlands to disappear. In the drought-stricken Indian village of Goratalai, residents asked an expert to help them build a 24. _____ to catch water. This will 25. _____ the village's wells. The South African city of Durban used to have serious problems with its plumbing system-nearly half of the city's water was being 26. _____. Major repairs were made, which led to a reduction in water 27. _____ in the city. Using less water means the city won't have to build new 28. _____ for many years to come.

C. Match the following words or phrases with the definitions (29-32).

Consumption	Crisis	Dedication	Diverted	Extent
Inherit	Related to	Shortages	Surpass	Whereby

29. _____ by which way or method
30. _____ connected to; associated with
31. _____ to receive something leg, money a problem) from someone who has left or died
32. _____ the willingness to give a lot of time and energy to something because it is important

D. The verbs in bold below are often used with the noun *extent*. Circle the correct verb to complete each sentence (33-35).

33. A report **understood/revealed** the extent of the water shortage in parts of Spain,
34. Water conservationists say it's important to **acknowledge/ignore** the extent of the water scarcity problem before it's too late.
35. Doctors often don't **exaggerate/know** the full extent of an injury until they have done tests such as X-rays.

Section 3

Writing Test (20 Points)

Look at the two pictures given below. Which is the best way for a child to learn something new? Why? Write at least 100 words.