

REGIONAL OLYMPIAD IN ENGLISH

2012

Group Four

Part Two

Reading Comprehension

Section One

Directions: Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question – **A, B, C or D**. Use the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Apple is Born

Now that they had decided to start a business, they needed a name. Jobs had gone for another visit to the All One Farm, where he had been pruning the Gravenstein apple trees, and Wozniak picked him up at the airport. On the ride down to Los Altos, they bandied around options. They considered some typical tech words, such as *Matrix*, and some neologisms, such as *Executek*, and some straightforward boring names, like *Personal Computers Inc.* The deadline for deciding was the next day, when Jobs wanted to start filing the papers. Finally Jobs proposed *Apple Computer*. "I was on one of my fruitarian diets," he explained. "I had just come back from the apple farm. It sounded fun, spirited, and not intimidating. Apple took the edge off the word 'computer'. Plus, it would get us ahead of *Atari* in the phone book." He told Wozniak that if a better name did not hit them by the next afternoon, they would just stick with *Apple*. And they did.

Apple. It was a smart choice. The word instantly signaled friendliness and simplicity. It managed to be both slightly off-beat and as normal as a slice of pie. There was a whiff of counterculture, back-to-nature earthiness to it, yet nothing could be more American. And the two words together – *Apple Computer* – provided an amusing disjunction. "It doesn't quite make sense," said Mike Markkula, who soon thereafter became the first chairman of the new company. "So it forces your brain to dwell on it. Apple and computers, that doesn't go together! So it helped us grow brand awareness."

Wozniak was not yet ready to commit full-time. He was an *HP* company man at heart, or so he thought, and he wanted to keep his day job there. Jobs realized he needed an ally to help him gain Wozniak over and act as an arbitrator if there was a disagreement. So he enlisted his friend Ron Wayne, the middle-aged engineer at *Atari* who had once started a slot machine company.

Wayne knew that it would not be easy to make Wozniak quit *HP*, nor was it necessary right away. Instead the key was to convince him that his computer designs would be owned by the *Apple* partnership. "Woz had a parental attitude toward the circuits he developed, and he wanted to be able to use them in other applications or let *HP* use them," Wayne said. "Jobs and I realized that these circuits would be the core of *Apple*. We spent two hours in a roundtable discussion at my apartment, and I was able to get Woz to accept this." His argument was that a great engineer would be remembered only if he teamed with a great marketer, and this required him to commit his designs to the partnership. Jobs was so impressed and grateful that he offered Wayne a 10% stake in the new partnership, turning him into a tie-breaker who would decide the "winner" if Jobs and Wozniak ever disagreed over an issue.

"They were very different, but they made a powerful team," said Wayne. Jobs at times seemed to be driven by demons, while Woz seemed a naïf who was toyed with by angels. Jobs showed great courage that helped him get things done, occasionally by manipulating

people. He could be compelling, even charismatic, but also cold and brutal. Wozniak, in contrast, was shy and socially awkward, which made him seem childishly sweet. "Woz is very bright in some areas, but he's almost like a savant, since he was so helpless in anything else, especially when it came to dealing with people he didn't know," said Jobs. "We were a good pair." It helped that Jobs was awed by Wozniak's engineering wizardry, and Wozniak was awed by Jobs's business drive. "I never wanted to deal with people and step on toes, but Steve could call up people he didn't know and make them do things," Wozniak recalled. "He could be rough on people he didn't think were smart, but he never treated me rudely, even in later years when maybe I couldn't answer a question as well as he wanted."

Even after Wozniak became convinced that his new computer design should become the property of the *Apple* partnership, he felt that he had to offer it first to *HP*, since he was working there. "I believed it was my duty to tell *HP* about what I had designed while working for them. That was the right, ethical thing." So he demonstrated it to his managers in the spring of 1976. The senior executive at the meeting was impressed, and seemed torn, but he finally said it was not something that *HP* could develop. It was a hobbyist product, at least for now, and didn't fit into the company's high-quality market segments. "I was disappointed," Wozniak recalled, "but now I was free to enter into the *Apple* partnership."

On April 1, 1976, Jobs and Wozniak went to Wayne's apartment in Mountain View to draw up the partnership agreement. Wayne said he had some experience "writing in legal jargon", so he composed the three-page document himself. His "legalese" got the better of him and paragraphs began with various flourishes like "Be it noted herewith ... Now, in consideration of the respective assignments of interests ..." But the division of shares and profits was clear – 45% - 45% - 10% – and it was officially stated that any expenditures of more than \$100 would require agreement of at least two of the partners. Also, the responsibilities were spelled out. "Wozniak shall assume both general and major responsibility for Electrical Engineering; Jobs shall assume general responsibility for Electrical Engineering and Marketing, and Wayne shall assume major responsibility for Mechanical Engineering and Documentation". Jobs signed in lowercase script, Wozniak in careful cursive, and Wayne in an illegible scribble.

Wayne then got cold feet. As Jobs started planning to borrow and spend more money, he recalled the failure of his own company. He didn't want to go through that again. Jobs and Wozniak had no personal assets, but Wayne (who worried about a global financial Armageddon) kept gold coins hidden in his mattress. Because they had structured *Apple* as a simple partnership rather than a corporation, the partners would be personally liable for the debts, and Wayne was afraid potential creditors would go after him. So he returned to the Santa Clara County office just eleven days later with a "statement of withdrawal" and an amendment to the partnership agreement. "By virtue of a re-assessment of understandings by and between all parties," it began, "Wayne shall hereafter cease to function in the status of 'Partner'." It noted that in payment for his 10% of the company, he received \$800, and shortly afterward \$1,500 more.

Had he stayed on and kept his 10% stake, at the end of 2010 it would have been worth approximately \$2.6 billion. Instead he was then alone in a small home in Pahrump, Nevada, where he played the penny slot machines and lived off his social security checks. He later claimed he had no regrets. "I made the best decision for me at the time. Both of them were real whirlwinds, and I knew my stomach and it wasn't ready for such a ride."

1. The company name "*Apple Computer*"

- A.** was the only proposal considered by the two friends.
- B.** was picked by Wozniak because of his domineering role.
- C.** provided the partnership with a competitive edge on *Atari*.
- D.** was not approved of by the first chairman of the company.

2. The narrator considers “*Apple Computer*” a smart choice for a company name because

- A. it’s both unusual and quite ordinary at the same time.
- B. of its environmentalist awareness-raising potential.
- C. it didn’t sound very American in its associations.
- D. of the internal harmony between the two words it comprised.

3. At the time when “*Apple*” was being created

- A. Mike Markkula was one of its founding members.
- B. Steve Jobs had a full-time job with *HP*.
- C. Francis Wozniak still felt loyal to his employer.
- D. Ron Wayne had no experience in company management.

4. Wayne was offered a 10% stake in the new partnership because of his

- A. authorship over the original *Apple* computer designs.
- B. expertise in marketeering and profit-making.
- C. services in drafting the partnership agreement.
- D. smooth communication and persuasion skills.

5. Jobs and Wozniak made a powerful and successful team because

- A. Jobs was able to manipulate Wozniak into submission.
- B. Wozniak had a generally non-confronting attitude.
- C. they were guided by angels and demons.
- D. they complemented and respected each other.

6. Which of the following is NOT true about Steve Jobs?

- A. He wasn’t as good at engineering as Wozniak.
- B. No one was spared from his harsh, brutal affronts.
- C. He was extremely audacious in his business plans.
- D. He had a strong, captivating personality.

7. *HP*’s rejection of Wozniak’s new computer design

- A. resulted from the managers’ misjudgment of its potential.
- B. was motivated by its incomppliance with the company’s specialization.
- C. was connected with *Apple*’s ownership of its copyright.
- D. None of the above.

8. The *Apple* partnership agreement

- A. was drawn up in a professional lawyers’ office in Santa Clara.
- B. was composed by Wayne but masterminded by Jobs.
- C. allotted equal responsibility and profit shares for all parties.
- D. could not take effect because it was not signed properly.

9. Wayne withdrew from the *Apple* partnership

- A. because of a physical health problem.
- B. as soon as he realized it wasn't a corporation.
- C. as he was afraid of losing his personal savings.
- D. following his suspicion of a global financial crisis.

10. Wayne doesn't regret his decision to withdraw from Apple because

- A. some 35 years later he's even richer than if he had remained a partner.
- B. he has kept his loyalty to his own penny slot machine company in Nevada.
- C. he couldn't match the other two partners' daring attitude to business.
- D. he was not physically fit and healthy enough to carry out his duties.

Section Two

Directions: Read the text below about the ghost of Canterville. Five paragraphs have been removed from it. Choose from paragraphs A-F after the text the one which best fits each gap 1-5. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

The next day the ghost was very weak and tired. The terrible excitement of the last four weeks was beginning to have its effect. His nerves were completely shattered, and he startled at the slightest noise.

1. _____

It was his solemn duty to appear in the corridor once a week, and to speak inarticulately from the large window on the first and third Wednesday in every month, and he did not see how he could honourably escape from his obligations. It is quite true that his life had been very evil, but, on the other hand, he was most conscientious in all things connected with the supernatural.

2. _____

I must acknowledge that it was with a good deal of difficulty that he brought himself to adopt this last mode of protection. However, one night, while the family were at dinner, he slipped into Mr. Otis's bedroom and carried off the bottle. He felt a little humiliated at first, but afterwards was sensible enough to see that there was a great deal to be said for the invention, and, to a certain degree, it served his purpose. Still, in spite of everything, he was not left undisturbed.

3. _____

He had not appeared in this disguise for more than seventy years; in fact, not since he had so frightened pretty Lady Barbara Modish by means of it, that she suddenly broke off her engagement with the present Lord Canterville's grandfather, and ran away with handsome Jack Castleton, declaring that nothing in the world would induce her to marry into a family that allowed such a horrible phantom to walk up and down the

terrace at twilight. Poor Jack was afterwards shot in a duel by Lord Canterville, and Lady Barbara died of a broken heart before the year was out, so, in every way, it had been a great success.

4. _____

On reaching the room occupied by the twins, he found the door just ajar. Wishing to make an effective entrance, he flung it wide open, when a heavy jug of water fell right down on him, wetting him to the skin, and just missing his left shoulder by a couple of inches. At the same moment he heard stifled shrieks of laughter proceeding from the bed. The shock to his nervous system was so great that he fled back to his room as hard as he could go, and the next day he was laid up with a severe cold. The only thing that consoled him in the whole affair was the fact that he had not brought his head with him, for, had he done so, the consequences might have been very serious.

He now gave up all hope of ever frightening this rude American family, and contented himself, as a rule, with creeping about the passages in slippers, with a thick red scarf round his throat for fear of draughts, and a small gun, in case he should be attacked by the twins.

5. _____

It was about a quarter past two o'clock in the morning, and, as far as he could tell, no one was stirring. As he was strolling towards the library, however, to see if there were any traces left of the blood-stain, suddenly there leaped out on him from a dark corner two figures, who waved their arms wildly above their heads, and shrieked out 'BOO!' in his ear. Seized with a panic, which, under the circumstances, was only natural, he rushed for the staircase, but found Washington Otis waiting for him there with the big garden-syringe; and being thus surrounded by his enemies on every side, and held at bay, he vanished into the great iron stove, which, fortunately for him, was not lit, and had to make his way home through the flues and chimneys, arriving at his own room in a terrible state of dirt, disorder, and despair.

After this he was not seen again on any nocturnal expedition.

A. The Otises, however, were deceived, for the ghost was still in the house, and though now almost an invalid, was by no means ready to let matters rest, particularly as he heard that among the guests was the young Duke of Cheshire, whose grand-uncle, Lord Francis Stilton, had once bet a hundred guineas with Colonel Carbury that he would play dice with the Canterville ghost, and was found the next morning lying on the floor of the card-room in such a helpless paralytic state, that though he lived on to a great age, he was never able to say anything again but 'Double sixes'. The story was well known at the time, though, of course, out of respect to the feelings of the two noble families, every attempt was made to hush it up.

B. For the next three Saturdays, accordingly, he passed through the corridor as usual between midnight and three o'clock, taking every possible precaution against being either heard or seen. He removed his boots, stepped as lightly as possible on the old worm-eaten boards, wore a large black velvet cloak, and was careful to use the Rising Sun Lubricator for oiling his chains.

C. The final blow he received occurred on the 19th of September. He had gone downstairs to the great entrance-hall, feeling sure that there, at any rate, he would be undisturbed, and was amusing himself by making satirical remarks on the large Saroni photographs of the United States Minister and his wife, which had now taken the place of the Canterville family pictures. He was simply but neatly dressed in a long white cloth, spotted with churchyard mould, had tied up his jaw with a strip of yellow linen, and carried a small lantern and a spade. In fact, he was dressed for the character of 'Jonas the Graveless, or the Corpse-Snatcher of Chertsey Barn,' one of his most remarkable impersonations, and one which the Cantervilles had every reason to remember, as it was the real origin of their quarrel with their neighbour, Lord Rufford.

D. For five days he kept his room, and at last made up his mind to give up the point of the blood-stain on the library floor. If the Otis family did not want it, they clearly did not deserve it. They were evidently people on a low, material plane of existence, and quite incapable of appreciating the symbolic value of sensuous phenomena. The question of phantasmic apparitions, and the development of astral bodies, was of course quite a different matter, and really not under his control.

E. It was, however, an extremely difficult 'make-up', if I may use such a theatrical expression in connection with one of the greatest mysteries of the supernatural, or, to employ a more scientific term, the higher-natural world, and it took him fully three hours to make his preparations. But at last everything was ready, and he was very pleased with his appearance. The big leather riding-boots that went with the dress were just a little too large for him, and he could only find one of the two horse-pistols, but, on the whole, he was quite satisfied, and at a quarter past one he slipped out of the wood panelling and crept down the corridor.

F. Strings were continually being stretched across the corridor, over which he tripped in the dark, and on one occasion, while dressed for the part of 'Black Isaac, or the Huntsman of Hogley Woods,' he met with a severe fall, through treading on a butter-slide, which the twins had constructed from the entrance of the Tapestry Chamber to the top of the oak staircase. This last insult so enraged him, that he resolved to make one final effort to assert his dignity and social position, and determined to visit the insolent young Etonians the next night in his celebrated character of 'Reckless Rupert, or the Headless Earl'.

Part Three

Use of English

Section One: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the text below and for each numbered gap 1-20 circle the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best suits each space. Use the **ANSWER SHEET**.

London 2012 Olympics – Meaning and Importance

The 2012 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as "The Games of the XXX Olympiad" or "London 2012 Olympic Games", are **1. A. dated B. scheduled C. schemed D. plotted** to take place in London from 27 July to 12 August 2012. London will become the first city to officially host the modern Olympic Games three times, having previously done so in 1908 and in 1948. London was selected as the host city on 6 July 2005 during the 117 IOC Session in Singapore, defeating Moscow, New York City, Madrid and Paris after four **2. A. series B. circles C. rounds D. hoops** of voting. The successful bid was headed by former Olympic champion Sebastian Coe.

The 2012 Summer Olympic programme **3. A. features B. reveals C. displays D. exhibits** 26 sports and a total of 39 disciplines. The Royal Mint is expected to **4. A. make up B. work out C. construct D. produce** around 4,700 medals for the winners. The Games will make use of many venues which were already **5. A. at B. on C. in D. of** place before the bid, including Wembley Stadium, Wembley Arena and Wimbledon All England Club, but they have also **6. A. caused B. brought C. determined D. prompted** the construction of some new venues and the redevelopment of London's infrastructure.

The costs for staging the Games (£2 billion) are funded from the private sector by a combination of sponsorship, merchandising, ticketing and broadcast rights. This budget is **7. A. raised B. risen C. arisen D. lifted** and managed by the London 2012 Organising Committee. According to Games organisers, the funding for this budget broadly **8. A. cuts up B. makes up C. breaks down D. falls apart** as: 64% from Central Government; 23% from National Lottery and 13% from the Mayor of London and the London Development Agency. To help fund the cost of staging the games the London Olympic organisers have agreed partnership deals with major companies, both worldwide, such as Coca Cola, McDonald's, Panasonic, and domestic ones, like BMW, Adidas, British Airways and some others.

Organisers also estimate that some 8 million tickets would be available for the Olympic Games. Ticket prices **9. A. include B. range C. cover D. stretch** from £20 for many events to £2,012 for the most expensive seats at the opening ceremony. Free tickets were given to Military personnel and children were invited to 'win' tickets.

A digital clock, located in Trafalgar Square, **10. A. generated B. originated C. set D. commenced** a countdown to the opening ceremony on 14 March 2011.

So as the world waits for the biggest sporting event on the earth to begin, the people of London are overjoyed. **11. A. Apart from B. Except for C. Instead of D. Moreover** allowing them to show the grandeur and rich heritage of London, the people of London jolly well know that the London 2012 Olympics is going to bring an all around development for London. The entrepreneurs and business class are **12. A. assured B. bound C. inevitable D. settled** to gain a lot as there is going to be a great demand for **13. A. consummator B. consummatory C. consumer D. consuming** goods and tourism in general. Already the construction and building industry of London has generated huge employment **14. A. vacancies B. situations C. chances D. opportunities** much to the delight of the locals. Thousands of locals have been hired to construct the huge main stadium and the other sporting facilities for the various sporting events, as well as a number of modern recreational centres. And with millions of sports enthusiasts expected to visit London to **15. A. perceive B. note C. witness D. behold** the London Olympics, the hotel industry is also highly excited. The sporting event is so huge that it would require a lot of planning and dedication on the **16. A. part B. side C. behalf D. line** of all those involved in London Olympics preparations.

And what does London 2012 Olympics mean to a sports person? It is the dream of every sporting individual to participate and win an Olympic medal in the Olympics. Sportsmen and sportswomen consider success at the Olympics as the highest **17. A. top B. peak C. cap D. culmination** of success. No number of trophies or shields can **18. A. compete B. compare C. liken D. match** an Olympic medal. In Olympic Games, the sportspersons not only win medals for themselves, but they also represent their respective countries and their chests **19. A. swell B. inflate C. blow up D. grow** with national pride at the achievement. The Olympic medal is the highest sporting honour for a sportsperson.

In **20. A. word B. summing C. short D. nutshell**, the biggest sporting event of the 2012, the Games of the XXX Olympiad are definitely going to benefit every sector of the industry, tourism, the people of London and the city of London itself.

Section Two: Error Identification

Directions: Some of the sentences below contain an error in grammar or usage. Others are correct. The error, if any, is contained in one of the underlined parts of the sentence. For each sentence, circle the letter (A, B or C) of the underlined part that contains the mistake. If there is no error in the sentence, mark answer D. Use the ANSWER SHEET.

1. Put simply, an allergy is a disorder in which the body overreacts to harmless

A
B
C

substances that in normal circumstances should not produce any reaction at all.

No error
D

2. While teaching English at the Hampden Academy in Maine, Stephen King wrote

A
B

short stories to help make ends meet and began a few novels, one of whom was

C
D

“Carrie”, the novel that would launch his career. No error

3. When producing dictionaries, ordinary people are often asked to tell what they think

A
B

about the way the words are defined and if they find the examples provided helpful

or not.
No error

C
D

4. With the popularity of iPods now, the chances are that if you haven’t got one, you

A
B

definitely know somebody who have. No error

C
D

5. Best known for hits as "Killing me softly with his song" and "The first time ever I

A
B

saw your face", Roberta Flack graduated Howard University at the age of 19 and

C
D

began pursuing a master's degree in music. No error

6. I never thought I would succeed to pass my driving test the first time I took it, so

A
B

I was really pleased when I did. No error

C
D

7. You start a letter with *Dear Sir or Madam* if you are writing to someone and you do

A
B

not know what are they called. No error

C
D

8. While working as a high school music teacher, Andy Griffith’s famous monologue

A
B

“What it was, was football” was recorded and it catapulted him to celebrity status.

C

No error

D

9. Before long my neighbour invited me to his wedding: as is common in this part of
the world, it was an arranged marriage, to the daughter of a friend of his mother.
A B C
No error
D
10. The word *invest* is used in the expression ‘*to invest one’s time*’ because of the
way we choose to spend our time truly is an investment in ourselves and the future
of our own lives, the lives of our loved ones, and our community. No error
B C D
11. It’s two years since I have had a pay rise: I really think it’s high time my employer
gave me some more money for the work I do. No error
A B C D
12. Probably all of us recognize a tension within ourselves between the two forces of
individualism and conformity, for at the same time that most of us are going with the
crowd, we tend to resent any suggestion that this is it what we are doing. No error
A B C D
13. I’d like to start if I may by asking you what being a journalist was when you began
your first job as a junior reporter for the Daily Telegraph. No error
A B C D
14. I suggested that the student have another try at answering the question, and I was
not surprised that my colleague agreed, but I was surprised that the student did.
No error
A B C D
15. The yellow fields, full of mustard flowers whose seeds were required for Colman’s
factory, changed soon the appearance of the local scenery. No error
A B C D

Section Three: *Paraphrase*

Directions: Transform the sentences in bold type following the instructions and choosing one of the suggested structures - **A**, **B** or **C** - so that the meaning is best preserved. Circle the right letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. **They say that someone stole the chip from the lab last night.**

Transform the sentence, choosing among:

- A. The chip was said to be stolen from the lab the previous night.
- B. The chip is said to have been stolen from the lab last night.
- C. Someone is said to steal the chip from the lab last night.

2. **It doesn't make as much noise as the other one.**

Transform the sentence, finishing with "... **than the other one.**" and choosing a beginning among:

- A. It's much less noisier ...
- B. It's not so noisy ...
- C. It's so much quieter ...

3. **He solved the problem and discovered a way of making the device work better.**

Transform the sentence, finishing with "... **a way of making the device work better.**" and choosing a beginning among:

- A. Not only did he solve the problem, but he also discovered ...
- B. Not only did he solve the problem, but also discover ...
- C. Not only he solved the problem, but he also discovered ...

4. **They seemed to know the secret of looking good.**

Transform the sentence, beginning with "**They looked as though ...**" and choosing an end among:

- A. ... they know the secret of looking good.
- B. ... they knew the secret of looking good.
- C. ... they'd known the secret of looking good.

5. **Although he apologized to her, she never forgave him.**

Transform the sentence, beginning with "**She never forgave him ...**" and choosing an end among:

- A. ... despite of his apologizing.
- B. ... though the fact he apologized.
- C. ... in spite of his apology.

6. **Not wishing to hurt her feelings, John saved her the truth.**

Transform the sentence, beginning with "**John saved her the truth ...**" and choosing an end among:

- A. ... in order to not hurt her feelings.
- B. ... as not to hurt her feelings.
- C. ... so that he wouldn't hurt her feelings.

7. **Sting would write his songs while his students were taking tests.**
Transform the sentence, finishing with "... while his students were taking tests." and choosing a beginning among:
- A. Sting had his songs written ...
 - B. Sting used to write his songs ...
 - C. Sting had written his songs ...
8. **Someone has told him the answer, right?**
Transform the sentence, beginning with "Someone has told him the answer, ..." and choosing an end among:
- A. ... haven't they?
 - B. ... hasn't one?
 - C. ... hasn't he?
9. **Todd is very kind and generous, so he has many friends at college.**
Transform the sentence, finishing with "... that he has many friends at college." and choosing a beginning among:
- A. Todd is so kind and generous ...
 - B. Todd is quite kind and generous ...
 - C. Todd is such kind and generous person ...
10. **"Have you got anything to add?" the police officer asked.**
Transform the sentence, beginning with "The police officer asked him ..." and choosing an end among:
- A. ... if he had got anything to add.
 - B. ... whether he had anything to add.
 - C. ... had he got anything to add.

Part Four

Writing

Directions: Write an essay (220-260 words) on *ONE* of the following topics. Comment drawing upon your own experience, observations or reading.

1. 'None of today's music will be remembered in 50 years' time.' What do you think? State your opinion and support it with arguments and examples.
2. A fellow student has asked you for some advice on the best ways of preparing for important exams. Make some suggestions and include both factual arguments and personal experience to support your opinion.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО, МЛАДЕЖТА И НАУКАТА

REGIONAL OLYMPIAD IN ENGLISH - 2012

Group Four

ANSWER SHEET

Part One
Dictation

Part Two
Reading Comprehension

Section One

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D

6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D

Section Two

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part Three
Use of English

Section One: Cloze Test

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D

8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D
11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D

15. A B C D
16. A B C D
17. A B C D
18. A B C D
19. A B C D
20. A B C D

Section Two: Error Identification

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D

6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D

11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D

Section Three: Paraphrase

1. A B C
2. A B C
3. A B C
4. A B C
5. A B C

6. A B C
7. A B C
8. A B C
9. A B C
10. A B C

Part Four
Writing

Topic 1 / Topic 2 *(Please underline to indicate your choice.)*