

READING SECTION: Part 1 – The Sun Bear

Read the following text and answer questions 1 to 7

1. The world's smallest bear, the sun bear, lives deep in the thick tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia. It can be found in Southern China, Eastern India and as far south as Indonesia. It is a shy creature whose Malay and Indonesian name is *Beruang Madu* which means 'Honey Bear'.
2. Sun bears are usually about 1.2 m tall and weigh less than 65 kg, though males are slightly larger and heavier than the females. They can grow up to 1.5 m and weigh up to 70 kg. They have a stocky muscular build, small round ears, and a short tail. A small muzzle or nose has earned them the nickname 'dog bear'. Although small in size, they have long, slender tongues ranging from 8 to 10 inches. They have large paws with smooth soles for helping them climb trees easily, inward-turning feet and sharp curved claws. Smooth, short, dark black or brown-black fur covers their body, except on the chest, which has a pale orange-yellow marking in the shape of a bib. It is from this that the name 'sun bear' derives, as some say that it looks like the rising sun.
3. Sun bears feed mostly at night. Their diet is extremely varied, as they eat small vertebrates such as lizards, birds and other small mammals as well as fruit, eggs, termites, the tips of palm trees, bees' nests, berries, insects, cocoa and coconuts. Their excellent sense of smell and long claws help them to find food and rip open trees and termite nests. Their powerful jaws make cracking nuts easy. They adore honey and extract it easily with their long tongues.
4. Surprisingly, despite their name, sun bears are **nocturnal** creatures that move around mainly at night. During the day, they tend to rest on the lower branches

of trees, not far above the ground. Because they spend so much time in trees, they cause quite a lot of damage, and have been known to destroy coconut palms and coconut trees on plantations.

5. Sun bears have no natural predators except for man, although they are eaten occasionally by tigers, leopards, pythons and even larger black bears. However, **they** have recently been declared a 'vulnerable' species by the World Conservation Union as their numbers are decreasing at an alarming rate.
6. This decline in the population of sun bears can be attributed largely to the hunting of 'nuisance bears' that destroy crops. As more land is required for cultivation of cash crops, their forest habitats are shrinking. There is also a large demand for bear bile, a bitter green liquid extracted from their liver and used in Chinese medicines to cure eye and liver ailments. Bear fur too is becoming fashionable again for coats in cold climates, and bear paws are considered a tasty treat by those who like to eat unusual things.

1. **The sun bear can be found in _____.**

- A) Southeast Europe
- B) Eastern India
- C) Northern China
- D) South America

2. **What part of the sun bear is NOT covered with black fur?**

- A) Legs
- B) Ears
- C) Chest
- D) Head

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE for sun bears?

- A) All sun bears are exactly 1.2 m tall
- B) They have large paws with rough soles
- C) Females are heavier and larger in size than males
- D) They are also called 'dog bears'

4. What is NOT characteristic of sun bears?

- A) Long claws
- B) Weak jaws
- C) Strong sense of smell
- D) Long tongue

5. In paragraph 4, 'nocturnal' means _____.

- A) becoming active during the day
- B) resting on the ground
- C) being active and feeding at night
- D) destroying coconut palms

6. The World Conservation Union classed the sun bear as a 'vulnerable' species because _____.

- A) they are dangerous to humans
- B) their numbers are decreasing at a natural rate
- C) their numbers are decreasing at an unnatural rate
- D) their bodies are not strong

7. In paragraph 5, 'they' refers to _____.

- A) pythons
- B) large black bears
- C) leopards
- D) sun bears

READING SECTION: Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article on the following pages about **Natural Resources**. For questions 8 to 22, choose from the resources (A-D). The resource may be chosen more than once.

Transfer your answers to the separate answer sheet.

According to the article, which resource _____?	Question	A, B, C or D
is found in the South Pacific	8	
can be used as a cutting tool	9	
was originally worn only by emperors and other important people	10	
was used as currency in the past	11	
grows best in a hot, damp climate and fertile soil	12	
is most likely more than a hundred million years old	13	
is produced by a caterpillar	14	
can be turned into flowerpots	15	
comes in more colors than expected	16	
takes three years to harvest	17	
was used to make fishing lines	18	
is used in the construction of bridges and buildings	19	
was a well-protected secret for centuries	20	
can be found on the menu of Asian restaurants	21	
is stronger than steel	22	

A: Bamboo

Bamboo, a type of woody grass, is one of the most useful plants on the planet. In the right conditions, a hot, humid climate and fertile soil, it can grow very fast.

Bamboo plants grow in most Asian countries, including India (which has the largest plantations) China, Thailand and Vietnam, but they can also be found in Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. In fact, the only continent on which you will not find them is Antarctica!

Bamboo is a very versatile plant, which means it can be used for many different things. It is used widely in the construction of buildings and bridges, especially in Asia, as it is stronger than steel and easier to transport.

Apart from its widespread use in construction, bamboo is used to make furniture, flowerpots, baskets and even jewelry, clothing and food.

T-shirts, shirts and socks made from bamboo are in big demand as they are light, soft and comfortable and, if you visit any restaurant serving Asian food, this wonderful plant is sure to be on the menu in the form of tasty bamboo shoots!

B: Pearls

Pearls are beautiful, organic jewels found in shellfish, notably in oysters. They are formed when something, which could be harmful to the oyster, enters the shell from outside.

The oyster tries to protect itself by covering the foreign object, usually a bit of waste matter, with thousands of layers of a shiny substance commonly known as 'mother of pearl' and forming what we know as a pearl. In the past, this only happened in nature and by chance and so pearls were rare and very expensive.

However, nowadays, pearls are so popular as jewelry that they are 'farmed' or cultivated to meet the demand for them. This type of pearl is known as a 'cultured' pearl. A foreign object is deliberately placed inside the shell and then the oyster is returned to the water. The pearl is then harvested three years later.

Most cultured pearls come from Japan, but pearls are also found naturally and cultivated in the South Pacific, where the waters are warmer and the oysters are bigger.

C: Diamonds

Billions of years ago, structures we know today as diamonds formed below the surface of the earth, when carbon-bearing material was exposed to intense pressure and heat.

Most diamonds are at least a hundred million years old. As the hardest substance known to man, diamonds have always been used as cutting and drilling tools and were used in this way, long before they were ever worn as jewelry.

Diamonds as jewels are not as colorless as many people think. They come in a variety of 'hues' or shades and these colored diamonds or 'fancies' are very expensive - the deeper and more even the color, the more precious the gem. However, whether colorless or colored, diamonds are brilliant, beautiful gems, which we will always admire and find desirable.

D: Silk

Silk is the fine, shining fiber or thread produced by the caterpillar of a blind, flightless moth called *Bomba moryx*, when it spins itself a soft cocoon, and prepares to enter the pupa stage.

Sericulture, the harvesting of silk, began many centuries ago in China and was a closely guarded secret for more than 2,000 years. Over the years, the Chinese perfected the art of cultivating silk, which was a long and difficult process.

At first, only the Emperor and his wives and other important people were allowed to wear the beautiful new fabric. However, the use of silk soon spread to the wealthier classes and the wearing of silk became common among the rich.

In addition to its use for garments and decorations, the Chinese found an industrial use for silk: fishing lines, bowstrings, kites and most importantly - paper. It was even used as a form of barter or exchange currency for goods when trading with foreigners. The value of goods was measured in lengths of silk.

Eventually, the well-kept secret leaked out and the rest of the world learned to love this fine, cool, luxurious fabric too.

READING SECTION: Part 3

Vocabulary: questions 23-31

23. Scoring high marks in a test is a wonderful _____.
- A) discovery
 - B) idea
 - C) suggestion
 - D) achievement
24. A _____ is a person who designs roads, bridges and tunnels.
- A) programmer
 - B) civil engineer
 - C) psychologist
 - D) scientist
25. My car broke _____ in the middle of King Fahad Road.
- A) away
 - B) in
 - C) out
 - D) down
26. In cities, people are always _____ a hurry.
- A) on
 - B) in
 - C) for
 - D) at

27. I was too slow. I couldn't _____ with him!
- A) put up
 - B) keep up
 - C) get along
 - D) get away
28. Did you have any _____ getting your visa?
- A) difficult
 - B) difficulty
 - C) different
 - D) differ
29. Ali is known for being _____. He doesn't like to plan things. He just likes to get up and go!
- A) conservative
 - B) spontaneous
 - C) moody
 - D) miserable
30. _____ back pain can be very dangerous. As soon as you feel pain, you should visit the doctor.
- A) Acting on
 - B) Responding to
 - C) Ignoring
 - D) Helping
31. I am not sure that I _____ of teenagers driving.
- A) like
 - B) aware
 - C) admit
 - D) approve

SECTION: PART 4

Grammar: questions 32 - 40

32. Abdullah spends most of his time _____ novels.
- A) read
 - B) to read
 - C) reading
 - D) reads
33. I _____ an injection by the doctor.
- A) am giving
 - B) has given
 - C) give
 - D) was given
34. If I _____ rich, I would buy a villa with a pool.
- A) am
 - B) were
 - C) had been
 - D) will be
35. When we arrived at the picnic, Fahad _____ the food.
- A) has already eaten
 - B) had already eaten
 - C) will eat
 - D) is eating
36. I think Hamed writes _____ poetry in the world.
- A) beautiful
 - B) most beautiful
 - C) the most beautiful
 - D) the beautiful

37. **Khalid _____ for me when I arrived.**
- A) waiting
 - B) is waiting
 - C) was waiting
 - D) waits
38. **Oh no! We have no gas. Waleed _____ forgotten to fill the tank.**
- A) should have
 - B) must have
 - C) is supposed to have
 - D) would have
39. **The climate is changing _____ global warming.**
- A) because
 - B) due to
 - C) instead of
 - D) so that
40. **By the end of today, we _____ the course.**
- A) will be finish
 - B) have finished
 - C) will have finish
 - D) will have finished

LISTENING SECTION: Part 1

You will hear the presenter of a radio program introducing his guest, who then speaks about his specialist subject.

For questions 41 to 50, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

41. Ali Saeed thinks that cooking is a kind of _____.
- A) art
 - B) culture
 - C) touch
42. According to Ali, in the past, people learnt to cook by _____.
- A) using old family recipes
 - B) following cookbooks
 - C) attending cooking lessons
43. Ali's favourite types of cuisine are _____.
- A) Italian and French
 - B) Mexican and Indian
 - C) Italian and Arabic
44. According to Ali, Italian cooking is _____ in many countries.
- A) unknown
 - B) well-liked
 - C) not available
45. Ali claims that there _____ to make a pizza.
- A) are many ways
 - B) is only one way
 - C) two ways

46. Ali says that a pizza should be baked until the crust is _____.
- A) crisp
 - B) brown
 - C) golden
47. Which Arab country does Ali NOT mention?
- A) Jordan
 - B) Syria
 - C) Yemen
48. Ali describes date cookies as being a _____ treat.
- A) refreshing
 - B) sweet
 - C) spicy
49. According to Ali, hummus is eaten _____.
- A) only in Arab countries
 - B) in many parts of the world
 - C) only in non-Arab countries
50. Ali says that the cuisines of different countries _____.
- A) each have their own flavour
 - B) have the same flavour
 - C) have strange flavors

LISTENING SECTION: Part 2

You will hear people talking in five different situations.
For questions 51 to 60, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

You will hear a conversation between a tourist and a tour guide.

51. When is the storm expected to arrive?

- A) Afternoon
- B) Morning
- C) Night

52. What advice does the tour guide give?

- A) Do not stay in the house.
- B) Do not open the windows.
- C) Keep everything in order.

You will hear a conversation between a businessman and his driver.

53. How does the businessman suggest avoiding the traffic tomorrow?

- A) Leaving later
- B) Leaving earlier
- C) Leaving at the same time

54. What does the driver have to do tomorrow?

- A) Go to the bank
- B) Go shopping
- C) Go to the airport

You will hear a conversation between two friends, Tamir and Khalid.

55. How much did Tamir pay for the tickets?

- A) 200 riyals
- B) 50 riyals
- C) no more than 50 riyals

56. Khalid thinks the man who sold the tickets to Tamir was _____.

- A) an artist
- B) a cheat
- C) honest

You will hear a conversation between two friends, Malik and Abdullah.

57. When does Abdullah advise his friend to travel?

- A) Wednesday morning
- B) Wednesday evening
- C) Thursday morning

58. Malik decides not to _____.

- A) go to Dubai
- B) listen to his friend
- C) sit the exam

You will hear a conversation between a member of the hotel staff and a visitor.

- 59. The visitor remembers that he _____.**
- A) dined at La Brasserie
 - B) ate an early meal
 - C) dined late at night
- 60. How does the visitor describe his mobile (cell) phone?**
- A) In a white case with the letter **M** in navy
 - B) In a navy case with the letter **M** in blue
 - C) In a navy blue case with the letter **M** in white

End of Paper