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**Exam Test for Doctoral students**

**(2022 – C1 LEVEL )**

**The test consists of four parts.**

* **Part one is a listening part with nine questions.**
* **Part two is a reading partwith two texts.**
* **Part three is for Use of English.**
* **Part four -ESSAY WRITING.**

**IN all you have got 2 hours to complete the test**

**Total score: 100 points**

**WISH YOU GOOD LUCK!**

**Part I (9 sentences 2 points each )**

**Listening ( 5L -** [**https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/5L-survivalfor-doctoral-students.mp3**](https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/5L-survivalfor-doctoral-students.mp3)**)**

**Complete the sentences using a maximum of THREE WORDS.** You will hear the recording twice.

1. Jane wasn’t sure what she had hit because of how----------- was.
2. She had two GPS devices in the boat but ----------------them were lost.
3. Jane was stuck in an area where there was a sever -----------wind
4. Jane tried to stay positive at the beginning and even pondered the amount of -------------------could lose while adrift on the ocean.
5. After eleven days , --------------- were running low and she started to feel more and more worried.
6. She couldn’t afford to waste any water, even by --------------------
7. Jane considers it almost miraculous that she was spotted by Anglo Ortega as he was about to ----------------.
8. Another plane had flown over her on the ------------------although ne wasn’t aware of it.
9. She now plans to return to Panama in order to--------------.

**Part II (6 questions, 2 points each)**

**Reading text 1**

**A biography of Kilian Jorne**

When you picture mountain climbers scaling Mount Everest, what probably comes to mind are teams of climbers with Sherpa guides leading them to the summit, equipped with oxygen masks, supplies and tents. And in most cases you'd be right, as 97 per cent of climbers use oxygen to ascend to Everest's summit at 8,850 metres above sea level. The thin air at high altitudes makes most people breathless at 3,500 metres, and the vast majority of climbers use oxygen past 7,000 metres. A typical climbing group will have 8–15 people in it, with an almost equal number of guides, and they'll spend weeks to get to the top after reaching Base Camp.

But ultra-distance and mountain runner Kilian Jornet Burgada ascended the mountain in May 2017 alone, without an oxygen mask or fixed ropes for climbing.

Oh, and he did it in 26 hours.

With food poisoning.

And then  five days later, he did it again, this time in only 17 hours.

Born in 1987, Kilian has been training for Everest his whole life. And that really does mean his whole life, as he grew up 2,000 metres above sea level in the Pyrenees in the ski resort of Lles de Cerdanya in Catalonia, north-eastern Spain. While other children his age were learning to walk, Kilian was on skis. At one and a half years old he did a five-hour hike with his mother, entirely under his own steam. He left his peers even further behind when he climbed his first mountain and competed in his first cross-country ski race at age three. By age seven, he had scaled a 4,000er and, at ten, he did a 42-day crossing of the Pyrenees.

He was 13 when he says he started to take it 'seriously' and trained with the Ski Mountaineering Technical Centre (CTEMC) in Catalonia, entering competitions and working with a coach. At 18, he took over his own ski-mountaineering and trail-running training, with a schedule that only allows a couple of weeks of rest a year. He does as many as 1,140 hours of endurance training a year, plus strength training and technical workouts as well as specific training in the week before a race. For his record-breaking ascent and descent of the Matterhorn, he prepared by climbing the mountain ten times until he knew every detail of it, even including where the sun would be shining at every part of the day.

Sleeping only seven hours a night, Kilian Jornet seems almost superhuman. His resting heartbeat is extremely low at 33 beats per minute, compared with the average man's 60 per minute or an athlete's 40 per minute. He breathes more efficiently than average people too, taking in more oxygen per breath, and he has a much faster recovery time after exercise as his body quickly breaks down lactic acid – the acid in muscles that causes pain after exercise.

All this is thanks to his childhood in the mountains and to genetics, but it is his mental strength that sets him apart. He often sets himself challenges to see how long he can endure difficult conditions in order to truly understand what his body and mind can cope with. For example, he almost gave himself kidney failure after only drinking 3.5 litres of water on a 100km run in temperatures of around 40°C.

It would take a book to list all the races and awards he's won and the mountains he's climbed. And even here, Kilian’s achievements exceed the average person as, somehow, he finds time to record his career on his blog and has written three books, Run or Die, The Invisible Border and Summits of My Life.

**Circle the best answer.**

10. The majority of climbers on Everest …

a. need oxygen to finish their ascent.

 b. are accompanied.

c. make slow progress to the top.

d. (all of the above)

 11. Kilian Jornet is unlike most Everest climbers because …

a. he is a professional climber.

b. he ascended faster.

c. he found the climb difficult.

d. (all of the above)

 12. In his training now, Kilian …

 a. demands a lot of himself.

 b. takes a lot of rest periods.

 c. uses a coach.

 d. (none of the above)

13. Kilian partly owes his incredible fitness to …

a. the way he makes extra time for sleep.

b. his ability to recover from injury.

 c. where he grew up.

d. (all of the above)

14. His training includes …

 a. psychological preparation.

b. making sure he drinks enough water.

c. trying to reduce his recovery time.

d. (none of the above)

15. Kilian’s books are …

a. a long list of races and awards.

 b. discouraging to average people.

c. best for an expert audience.

d. another example of his impressive accomplishments.

**Reading text 2 (5questions, 2 points each)**

**How humans evolved language**

## A

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000

plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

## B

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.

## C

If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it

is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don’t tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

## D

Another question is what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the ‘protolanguage’ children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.

Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn’t suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

## E

More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face. Monkeys have a similar gene, but it did not undergo this mutation. It’s too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA.

**Task 1**

**Match the headings with the parts of the text (A–E).**

16. What we know

17. How linguistic capacity evolved

18. How unique are we?

19. The physical evidence

20. The tiny change that may separate us from monkeys

A------------------

B------------------

C-----------------

D----------------

E----------------

**Task 2 True and false ( 6 questions, 2 points each)**

|  |
| --- |
| 21. Experts fully understand how the Hindi language developed. |
| 22. The grammar of dolphin language follows the same rules as human language. |
| 23. Brain size is not the only factor in determining language capability. |
| 24. The language of very young children has something in common with the way our prehistoric ancestors may have spoken. |
| 25. When people started using complex language, their brains got bigger. |
| 26. The role of genetics in language capacity is not yet clear. |

**Part III (14 questions, 2 points each)**

**Use of English**

**Choose the correct alternatives to complete the passage.**

1. I’m afraid I have a poor/ weak/ thin/ light memory for faces.
2. She seems to have a natural hand /gift/ present/art for drawing.
3. He has a very prospective/ promising/provided/proficient career ahead of him.
4. I couldn’t hear what they were saying; they were in the next room so their voices were booming/hoarse/muffled/rough.
5. We really do appreciate you to give up/ giving up/give up your valuable time to come and talk to us today.
6. When Josh phoned, he sounded like he had/ had had/ had been having /would have quite a shock.
7. I woke up late for my interview because I worried/have been worrying/ had been worrying/had worried about it all night and didn’t get much asleep.

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.**

**Don’t change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.**

1. The government needs to stop the ridiculous bureaucratic system.

  **Put**

The government needs to----------------------------------this ridiculous bureaucratic system

1. It’s time we began to sort through these cupboards.

  **Start**

It is time we ------------------------------------------ through these cupboards.

1. I can’t really remember the last time I had a day off**.**

 **Ages**

It feels ------------------------------------ I had a day off.

1. Sorry Alan, but right now I’m rather busy**.**

**In**

 Sorry, Alan, but at ---------------------------------- I’m rather busy.

**Complete the sentence by using correct word form**

1. Under her fine edit/editor/editorship, circulation has increased by 100,000.
2. It’s pure hearsay/ hear/ there’s no evidence to support these allegations at all
3. You are expressive/ express/expressly forbidden to use a calculator in the examination.

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 **Part IV**

**Writing ( 20 points)**

**Modern lifestyle has become sedentary. Many people believe that sedentary lifestyle is the mother of all diseases**

***( use 250-300 words)***

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