

Part B: Cloze

Choose the answer that best completes each blank.

Good press photographers must have an “eye” for news. They (9) be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can (10)advantage of the best opportunities to take pictures. The most difficult part of a press photographer’s is (11).....he or she has to be able to (12)..... A complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second chances.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) have | 2) can | 3) would | 4) must |
| 1) hold | 2) catch | 3) get | 4) take |
| 1) what | 2) that | 3) how | 4) when |
| 1) turn out | 2) put out | 3) sum up | 4) look up |

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are an essential part of a healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also function to flavor and sweeten foods. Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin.. Nutritionists estimate that carbohydrates should make up about one-fourth to one-fifth of a person’s diet. This translates to about 75-100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

A diet that is deficient in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person’s health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates it must then use its protein supplies for energy, a process called gluconeogenesis. This, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

13- According to the passage, what do most nutritionists suggest?

- 1) Carbohydrates should be eaten in very small quantities.

- 2) Sufficient carbohydrates will prevent gluconeogenesis.
- 3) Carbohydrates are simple sugars called glucose.
- 4) Carbohydrates should make up about a quarter of a person's daily diet.

14- Which of the following do carbohydrates NOT do?

- 1) prevent ketosis
- 2) provide energy for the body
- 3) flavor and sweeten food
- 4) cause gluconeogenesis

15- What does the word "this" refer to in line 8?

- 1) using protein supplies for energy.
- 2) changing carbohydrates to energy.
- 3) having a deficiency in carbohydrates.
- 4) having an insufficient amount of protein.

Read the following passages and answer the questions.

The first and most important step in managing a plant disease is to correctly identify it. Although some diseases can be diagnosed quickly by visual examination, others require laboratory testing for diagnosis. These laboratory procedures may take days or even weeks to complete and are, in some cases, relatively insensitive. Delays are frustrating when a quick diagnosis is needed so that appropriate disease control measures may be taken to prevent plant injury, especially when high value cash crops are at stake. Fortunately, as a result of advances in biotechnology, new products and techniques are becoming available that will complement or replace time-consuming laboratory procedures.

16- The best title for the passage would be

- 1) Managing Plant Diseases
- 2) Diagnosing Plant Diseases

3) The Advantages of Laboratory Techniques

4) Advances in Biotechnology

17- According to the passage, laboratory procedures

1) are rarely insensitive

2) are replaced by time-consuming procedures

3) take a relatively long time

4) should be based on visual examination

18- The new biotechnological techniques.....

1) use the laboratory techniques

2) may make quick diagnosis possible

3) are considered as laboratory techniques

4) require a lot of time to be applied

19- The phrase “at stake”(line 6) is closest in meaning to

1) at risk 2) in the market

3) in good shape 4) in small quantities

20- The author considers laboratory testing as

1) a relatively scientific procedure

2) an example of advances in biotechnology

3) one of the two ways to diagnose diseases

4) has no physiological effect on a plant

25- Fungal blights affect

- 1) the cortex 2) phloem 3) xylem 4) flowers

With few exceptions, plant cells are enclosed by multi-layered cell walls with specialized structures that confer protection against invaders. One of the barriers against phytopathogenic fungi is the plant polysaccharide-rich cell wall. Microorganisms in general recognize pectins under a variety of physiological circumstances, as a potential, but complex bonded carbon source. The vast majority of fungi need to breach these barriers to gain access to the plant tissues, and for this purpose they secrete a number of enzymes capable of degrading the cell wall polymers. The action of pectolytic enzymes, and in particular of endopolygalacturonase, on cell walls is the prerequisite for cell wall degradation by other enzymes such as hemicellulase and cellulase. Thus, most phytopathogenic microorganisms are able to degrade polysaccharides found in higher plant cell walls, and consequently establish themselves in plant tissues. Endopolygalacturonases are important in pathogenicity not only because they are involved in cell wall degradation, but also because they act as an indirect elicitor of plant defense reactions through the oligosaccharides that they release.

26- The first necessary step in cell wall degradation is

- 1) the action of pectolytic enzymes
2) the establishment of microorganisms in plant tissues
3) the secretion of cellulase
4) the production of special polymers

27- A cell wall barrier against phytopathogenic fungi is

- 1) endopolygalacturonase 2) polysaccharide

3) oligosaccharide

4) a pectolytic compound

28- The phrase “this purpose” (line 6) refers to

1) obtaining pectins

2) damaging plant tissues

3) breaching the barriers

4) recognizing pectins

29- According to the passage, carbon can be taken from

1) endopolygalacturonase

2) hemicellulase

3) cellulase 4)

pectins

30- most phytopathogenic microorganisms can establish themselves in plant tissues by

1) degrading polysaccharids of plant cell wall

2) reacting against oligosaccharides

3) using their defense system

4) protecting themselves against plant tissues

