

IB ENTRANCE EXAM

THE IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME – THE KEY INFORMATION

COMPLETE THE DEFINITIONS WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD or PHRASE SO THAT THE DEFINITIONS ARE TRUE FOR THE IB DP .

- IB mission statement** : The International Be (1) aims to develop inquiring, k.....e (2) and caring young people who help to c.....e (3) a better and more peaceful world through i.....l (4) understanding and respect. To this end the IB works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous a.....t (5). These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong l.....s (6) who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be r.....t (7).
- The IB learner profile** :
..... (8) They exercise initiative in applying thinking skills critically and creatively to recognize and approach complex problems, and make reasoned, ethical decisions.
..... (9) They show empathy, compassion and respect towards the needs and feelings of others. They have a personal commitment to service, and act to make a positive difference to the lives of others and to the environment.
..... (10) They understand and express ideas and information confidently and creatively in more than one language and in a variety of modes of communication. They work effectively and willingly in collaboration with others.
..... (11) They understand and appreciate their own cultures and personal histories, and are open to the perspectives, values and traditions of other individuals and communities. They are accustomed to seeking and evaluating a range of points of view, and are willing to grow from the experience.
..... (12) They act with integrity and honesty, and a strong sense of fairness, justice and respect for the dignity of the individual, groups and communities. They take responsibility for their own actions and the consequences that accompany them.
- (13) - is a set of values and behaviours informed by the attributes of the learner profile. In teaching, learning and assessment, **IT** serves to promote personal integrity, engender respect for the integrity of others and their work, and ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to demonstrate the knowledge and skills they acquire during their studies. All coursework—including work submitted for assessment—is to be **authentic**, based on the student’s individual and original ideas with the ideas and work of others fully acknowledged.
- What are the core elements of the IBDP course** : (use full names *only*)
T (14)
C(15)
E (16)

USE OF ENGLISH

1. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST SENTENCE , USING THE WORD GIVEN . **DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN** . YOU MUST USE BETWEEN THREE AND SIX WORDS , INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE :

There is a strong possibility that the species of rhino will become extinct .

DANGER

This species of rhino isextinct.

Example : IN DANGER OF BECOMING

1. It was very easy for someone to steal the car because Dad forgot to lock it.

STOLEN

Dad forgot to lock the car which explainseasily.

2. Despite usually feeling comfortable when he spoke in public, John felt quite nervous this time.

USED

Even in public, John felt quite nervous this time.

3. It took me some time to understand fully what happened.

WHILE

It wasunderstood what had happened.

4. Do you think you could help me take these boxes outside?

MIND

Woulda hand taking these boxes outside ?

5. As he continued to listen to the speech , John became increasingly sleepy.

SLEEPIER

The more John listened to the speech ,became.

II. FOR QUESTIONS 11 – 15 THINK OF **ONE** WORD ONLY WHICH CAN BE USED APPROPRIATELY IN ALL THREE SENTENCES.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:

Please explain to me theof having another meeting .

It was at that that most of the audience got up and left.

We lost abecause one person in our team started the race too early .

Example: POINT

6. We need to agree on whatof punishment is appropriate in this case.
A strangesuddenly appeared out of the fog and began to walk towards them.
Please hand in the completedto the receptionist.
7. I had tothe entire business when the manager became ill.
Two riversdown the mountain and feed the lake below.
We need to through the song one more time before we record it.
8. I'd like tothis meeting by welcoming our guest speaker.
It is a generalization that women tend to be more to new ideas than men .
Private health care is not an option that isto many people.
9. Thein the newspaper said the roadworks would begin on July 2nd.
It has come to mythat staff are dissatisfied with the company criteria.
Both witnesses failed tothe clothes the thief was wearing.
10. If you'renext weekend , perhaps we could get together then.
This seat is if you want to sit on it.
Feel to stay with us any time you need a place to stay.
11. If you don't want any more, put the Back on the bottle.
The scientists were thinking of drilling a hole through the polar ice to reach the lake which, according to their calculations, was exactly under their feet.
A swimming is required if you want to take a swim in the pool.
12. The cat curled up on her as she was sitting comfortably in her favourite rocking chair near the fireplace.
Soon after he crossed the finishing line at the stadium, he took a victory to the cheers of thousands of spectators.
The scenery is almost idyllic. Small waves against the cliffs soothing your nerves.
13. In the examination room, his mind went and he couldn't give a single answer to the examiners' questiond.
Fill in thiswith only one word. Is that clear?
Her eyes showed no interest in the subject, only impenetrable emptiness.

14. The girl from the village drew some water from the to offer it to several pilgrims on their way to the holy place.
 It's worth spending your money on the singer's latest album. It's terrific.
 He saw tears up in her eyes after his biting remark.
15. The robber used the small girl as a human to get out of the bank.
 Never look directly at the sun. In bright daylight alwaysyour eyes with a pair of sunglasses.
 Another part of the Roman soldier's battle gear was his big

III. FOR QUESTIONS 16 - 25 , READ THE TEXT BELOW. USE THE WORD GIVEN INCAPITALS IN BRACKETS TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE GAP. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0)

EXAMPLE : 0 EXHIBITION

COMMUNITY CENTRE SUMMER EVENTS

June 3rd sees the opening of an incredible (0) **EXHIBITION** (EXHIBIT) of photographs by professional photographer and local (16) (RESIDE) , John Taylor. I the 50 years that John has been taking photographs, he has amassed a (17) (VISION) fascinating record of village life. The show is (18) (TITLE) *History Through the Lens* and includes nostalgic portraits of local people and hypnotic images of landscapes. There is also a section on (19) (HISTORY)important events which is equally fascinating.

Another upcoming event is a book reading by author Maria Treadway. You may know Maria as a children's writer, but over the last three years she has (20) (DIVERSE) into adult fiction. Her novels , all set in the 17th century , are both entertaining and highly (21).....(INFORM) . Maria has often admitted in the past to being a (22)(PERFECT) and she carries out extensive research before she writes. On June 9th, she will be reading from her last novel *The Last Key*, which is (23)(ARGUE) the best work to date.

This is really (24)(MISS) evening so be sure to book well in advance.

(25) (ADMIT) to both events is \$10 for adults and free for pensioners.

READING SKILLS

Davos* for students

Over the past three days, 70 people, considered the world's top students, have been in Dublin trying to sort out problems such as climate change, global conflict and the future of education. No pressure, then. The event concluded last night with the presentation of awards at Dublin City Hall. We asked international students Josh Zoffer, Amy Burnside and Moeka Komachi what the future holds.

Q: Whats the biggest challenge facing your generation?

Josh: "Apathy. I think our generation faces a crisis of individualism. People are often more focused on themselves than on large problems, and the big challenge is to change that."

Amy: "Our worth as people has come to be defined by what we do. And struggling to find meaningful work for young people has affected self-esteem. I think depression has really spiralled because of that, and, particularly in Ireland, a lot of people have left to find that meaning, which is not always available here."

Moeka: "Being overwhelmed by having too much going on; there are too many choices and too much knowledge out there. I don't know if I'm choosing the right things."

Q: Are you optimistic or pessimistic for your generation?

Josh: "Optimistic. We have one of the most talented, best educated generations in world history entering adulthood. We have more resources to help mobilize people and to fight problems."

Amy: "I think there is a great sense of hope that it doesn't have to be the way it is now forever. Particularly in Ireland, I think things are moving in the right direction. It's just very slow."

Moeka: "Can I say 'realistic' instead of 'pessimistic'? Unless we are guided to try to figure out what to do with our knowledge, I feel we are just going to be left overwhelmed and lost."

Q: What big idea do you have?

Josh: "Consumer social responsibility: getting people to buy products that are sourced and produced responsibly, getting people to care about where everything they buy comes from – that is one of the best ways of getting corporations to change the way they do business."

Amy: "Greater dialogue between disciplines. When people talk about their passion and share it with you, you can find out things you didn't know about your own discipline, and you can work together to make something more valuable."

Moeka: "Being able to extend beyond your comfort zone."

Adapted from Joe Humphreys, *Irish Times* (2013)

*Davos refers to the World Economic Forum

Answer the following questions.

1. What did the 70 students who attended the conference in Dublin have in common?

2. Which of the issues discussed at the conference addressed war?

3. Which word between lines 6 and 13 is similar in meaning to “indifference”?

4. From statements A to D, select 2 that correspond to Josh’s response to the interview

- A. The most talented generation is governing the world
- B. Lack of concern is the biggest challenge facing young people today.
- C. Raising consumer awareness will result in positive change.
- D. Thinking about yourself helps you concentrate on the greater challenges.

5. From statements A to D, select 2 that correspond to Amy’s response to the interview

- A. Today’s youth are slowly but surely heading the right way.
- B. Others know more about your specialty than you do.
- C. Our professions determine our value as human beings.
- D. Self-esteem is rarely dependent on career choices.

6. From statements A to D, select 2 that correspond to Moeka’s response to the interview

- A. One should use knowledge freely.
- B. An excess of information and alternatives results in confusion.
- C. We should establish ourselves within our comfort zones.
- D. It is important to be a risk-taker.

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

7. According to Amy, the rate of depression among young people...

- A. has decreased significantly
- B. has increased significantly
- C. is difficult to determine
- D. is slowly disappearing

8. Josh is optimistic about the future because...

- A. human and other resources are better than they used to be
- B. resources to help people move are improving
- C. resources with which to fight problems are scarce
- D. the new generation wants to address global issues.

HUMANITIES

A : READ THE EXTRACT FROM THE NOVEL *LORD JIM* BY JOSEPH CONRAD .THEN CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTONS (A – D) TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS :

1. In the opening part of the extract, what is the narrator, Marlow, describing?
 - a. the river
 - b. the sea
 - c . Patusan
 - d . the valley

2. According to the extract, what is Jim's opinion of the moonlight over his house?
 - a. He likes it very much.
 - b. He doesn't think it's special.
 - c. It makes him sad.
 - d. He's frightened of it.

3. What does Marlow say was his main purpose in sending Jim to Patusan?
 - a. to control him
 - b. to get him out of the way
 - c. to regulate daily events
 - d. to study the moon and stars

4. What, according to Marlow, is the most important thing about returning home?
 - a. having made new friends
 - b. having a clear conscience
 - c. having earned lots of money
 - d. having loved ones at home

5. Which statement best describes Marlow's final thoughts on returning to one's homeland?
 - a. Most people understand the spirit of the land, but few really feel it.
 - b. Most people are able to see familiar emotions in a deeper way.
 - c. Most people feel the spirit of the land, but few understand it.
 - d. Most people who travel forget about their family and their friends.

B: THE WRITER USES DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE TO PAINT A PICTURE OF HIS THOUGHTS. LOOK AT THE DESCRIPTIVE PHRASES (1-4) FROM THE EXTRACT AND MATCH THEM TO WHAT THE NARRATOR, MARLOW, IS DESCRIBING (A-F). NOTE THAT TWO ARE NOT USED.

1. the nearly perfect disc
 2. like a man panting under a burden in a mist
 3. the illustrious and the obscure
 4. its disembodied, eternal, and unchangeable spirit
-
- a. the spirit of one's family
 - b. Jim (troubled)
 - c. the narrator (troubled)
 - d. the moon
 - e. the spirit of one's homeland
 - f. people who have travelled

Patusan is a remote district of a native-ruled state, and the chief settlement bears the same name. At a point on the river about forty miles from the sea, where the first houses come into view, there can be seen rising above the level of the forests the summits of two steep hills very close together, and separated by what looks like a deep fissure, the cleavage of some mighty stroke. As a matter of fact, the valley between is nothing but a narrow ravine; the appearance from the settlement is of one irregularly conical hill split in two, and with the two halves leaning slightly apart. On the third day after the full, the moon, as seen from the open space in front of Jim's house (he had a very fine house in the native style when I visited him), rose exactly behind these hills, its diffused light at first throwing the two masses into intensely black relief, and then the nearly perfect disc, glowing ruddily, appeared, gliding upwards between the sides of the chasm, till it floated away above the summits, as if escaping from a yawning grave in gentle triumph. "Wonderful effect," said Jim by my side. "Worth seeing. Is it not?"

'And this question was put with a note of personal pride that made me smile, as though he had had a hand in regulating that unique spectacle. He had regulated so many things in Patusan—things that would have appeared as much beyond his control as the motions of the moon and the stars.

'It was inconceivable. That was the distinctive quality of the part into which Stein and I had tumbled him unwittingly, with no other notion than to get him out of the way; out of his own way, be it understood. That was our main purpose, though, I own, I might have had another motive which had influenced me a little. I was about to go home for a time; and it may be I desired, more than I was aware of myself, to dispose of him—to dispose of him, you understand—before I left. I was going home, and he had come to me from there, with his miserable trouble and his shadowy claim, like a man panting under a burden in a mist. I cannot say I had ever seen him distinctly—not even to this day, after I had my last view of him; but it seemed to me that the less I understood the more I was bound to him in the name of that doubt which is the inseparable part of our knowledge. I did not know so much more about myself. And then, I repeat, I was going home—to that home distant enough for all its hearthstones to be like one hearthstone, by which the humblest of us has the right to sit. We wander in our thousands over the face of the earth, the illustrious and the obscure, earning beyond the seas our fame, our money, or only a crust of bread; but it seems to me that for each of us going home must be like going to render an account. We return to face our superiors, our kindred, our friends—those whom we obey, and those whom we love; but even they who have neither, the most free, lonely, irresponsible and bereft of ties,—even those for whom home holds no dear face, no familiar voice,—even they have to meet the spirit that dwells within the land, under its sky, in its air, in its valleys, and on its rises, in its fields, in its waters and its trees—a mute friend, judge, and inspirer. Say what you like, to get its joy, to breathe its peace, to face its truth, one must return with a clear conscience. All this may seem to you sheer sentimentalism; and indeed very few of us have the will or the capacity to look consciously under the surface of familiar emotions. There are the girls we love, the men we look up to, the tenderness, the friendships, the opportunities, the pleasures! But the fact remains that you must touch your reward with clean hands, lest it turn to dead leaves, to thorns, in your grasp. I think it is the lonely, without a fireside or an affection they may call their own, those who return not to a dwelling but to the land itself, to meet its disembodied, eternal, and unchangeable spirit—it is those who understand best its severity, its saving power, the grace of its secular right to our fidelity, to our obedience. Yes! few of us understand, but we all feel it though, and I say all without exception, because those who do not feel do not count.

conical - shaped like a cone

dwell - live, reside

diffused - spread out

disembodied - freeing the spiritual from the physical

fidelity - loyalty

fissure - a crack

hearthstone -part of a fireplace

I own -(in this context) I admit

ravine - a small valley which is narrow and deep

secular - relating to the physical world

severity -harshness

unwittingly - without meaning to

1. SCIENCES

A : READ THE ARTICLE AND MATCH SENTENCES A – G TO GAPS 1 – 5. THERE ARE TWO EXTRA SENTENCES.

A: The key feature of the new filters is the fact that nanoparticles have a vast amount of surface area for their weight.

B: Nanotechnology is extremely expensive.

C: But keep chopping them smaller, and at some point—20 to 30 nanometers, in this case—the pieces can explode.

D: . But such safety issues are key, given the speed with which the nanotech tsunami is moving.

E: As it does, it will make the computer revolution look like small change.

F: . In theory, the nanotube power lines would carry electricity over thousands of miles.

G: You need a microscope to see nanoparticles.

B: FIND THE WORDS 1 – 8 IN THE ARTICLE AND THE POINTS ABOVE. MATCH THEM WITH THE DEFINITIONS A – H .

1. application
2. properties
3. conduct
4. coating
5. wire
6. current
7. chemical reaction
8. pollutant

- a. let something pass through
- b. a change that happens when chemicals combine
- c. along thin piece of metal
- d. a thin layer that covers something
- e. flow of electricity
- f. practical use of a theory or process
- g. characteristics
- h. something that harms the environment

Nano's Big Future

Welcome to the World of Nanotechnology

Tiny technology promises big rewards. Some may already be in your closet.

"I sit before you today with very little hair on my head. It fell out a few weeks ago as a result of the chemotherapy I've been undergoing. Twenty years ago, without even this crude chemotherapy, I would already be dead. But 20 years from now, nanoscale missiles will target cancer cells in the human body and leave everything else blissfully alone. I may not live to see it. But I am confident it will happen." Richard Smalley spoke these words on June 22, 1999. He died of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma on October 28, 2005. The 62-year-old Nobel Prize-winning chemist was a nanotech pioneer.

A tsunami is unnoticeable in the open ocean—a long, low wave whose power becomes clear only when it reaches shore and breaks. Technological revolutions travel with the same stealth. Spotting the wave while it's still crossing the ocean is tricky, which explains why so few of us are aware of the one that's approaching. Nanotechnology has been around for two decades, but the first wave of applications is only now beginning to break. (1) It will affect everything from the batteries we use to the pants we wear to the way we treat cancer.

The main thing to know about nanotechnology is that it's small. Really small. Nano, a prefix that means "dwarf" in Greek, is shorthand for nanometer, one-billionth of a meter: a distance so minute that comparing it to anything in the regular world is a bit of a joke. This comma, for instance, spans about half a million nanometers. To put it another way, a nanometer is the amount a man's beard grows in the time it takes him to lift a razor to his face.

Nanotechnology matters because familiar materials begin to develop odd properties when they're nanosize. Tear a piece of aluminum foil into tiny strips, and it will still behave like aluminum—even after the strips have become so small that you need a microscope to see them. (2) Not all nanosize materials change properties so usefully (there's talk of adding nano aluminum to rocket fuel), but the fact that some do is a boon. With them, scientists can engineer a cornucopia of exotic new materials, such as plastic that conducts electricity and coatings that prevent iron from rusting. It's like you shrink a cat and keep shrinking it, and then at some point, all at once, it turns into a dog.

"Nano's going to be like the invention of plastic," says Paul Alivisatos, associate director of physical sciences at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's new nanofabrication center. "It'll be

everywhere: in the scalpels doctors use for surgery and in the fabrics we wear.” Alivisatos already owns a pair of stain-resistant nanopants from the Gap, made from fibers treated with fluorinated nanopolymer. “I spilled coffee on them this morning, and it rolled right off.”

In the future, nanotechnology could provide a solution to the world’s impending energy crisis. Nanotech pioneer Richard Smalley came up with a plan to replace old copper and aluminum power lines with wires spun from carbon nanotubes. Nanotubes can carry far more current than traditional metal wires—over a billion amps of current per square centimeter—and, unlike metal wires, they lose very little of that energy as heat.(3)Rather than relying on local coal-fired power plants, cities could use energy generated by giant solar farms in deserts or by wind farms off coasts. “This is the great getting-up morning of nano,” Smalley said. “If Mother Nature allows it, we could restring the electrical grid of the world.”

Still, researchers are looking at ways to use nanosize sensors in water purification systems that will filter everything from bacteria to industrial pollutants like arsenic. (4) One ounce of nanobeads, for instance, contains a staggering 300,000 square feet of surface area. Because the chemical reactions that neutralize pollutants take place on the surface of the beads, the greater the available area, the more effective the filter.

Because nanotech applications are so potentially useful, until now safety questions have been largely ignored- questions such as whether nanoparticles could accumulate undetected in the water and food chains. (5) All aspects of nanotechnology will require comprehensive regulation.

THE IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME – THE KEY INFORMATION (1 point each)

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USE OF ENGLISH (1 point each)

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READING SKILLS

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HUMANITIES

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SCIENCES

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