

18th INTERNATIONAL KANGAROO LINGUISTIC CONTEST 2021

Student Level (Class 11, 12 & 13)

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

3 – Point Questions

For each group of sentences (1-10), choose the word which can be used in all three gaps.

1. The former manager was reluctant to hand over to the deputy in her absence.

Fuels would have been used if nuclear hadn't been chosen.

Security was given the to break up gatherings of five or more.

- A) power
D) energy
- B) force
E) substitute
- C) strength

2. Demand for travel items is very because of the pandemic.

The spokesperson put forward a rather argument for closing local shops.

This coffee's way too; I will order a cup of espresso.

- A) strong
D) low
- B) limited
E) insufficient
- C) weak

3. I have absolutely no intention of changing my; don't even bother.

After all these years, I think I would have been offered a better in the firm.

Our financial is better than it's ever been.

- A) mind
D) position
- B) situation
E) place
- C) opinion

4. The ruling party should try to end conflicts between its conservative and liberal

It has been agreed that the for the aircraft would be made in Europe.

The building consists of a main block with two smaller on each side.

- A) partners
D) branches
- B) sides
E) wings
- C) satellites

5. Will you join me for a of golf tomorrow?

We are meeting tomorrow for another of negotiations.

Our apartment building is near the end of the postman's so it will be a while until he gets here.

- A) turn
D) round
- B) party
E) circle
- C) session

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6. I was wondering, can I buy a of first class stamps here?

We should try to do everything by the

You should definitely now if you want to stay in that popular hotel.

A) book

B) law

C) place

D) set

E) reserve

7. Of course she can afford it. She has money coming out of her

Go ahead! I'm all

His pleas fell on deaf

A) neck

B) ears

C) eyes

D) mouth

E) head

8. The jury didn't a unanimous decision.

Should you need any help, please out to me.

Keep dangerous substances out of

A) order

B) come

C) hand

D) reach

E) make

9. On its hind legs it can two metres high.

What do those initials for?

I'm afraid he just doesn't a chance.

A) get

B) climb

C) stand

D) mean

E) take

10. He was always such a child.

Head for the lights of the city.

I'm convinced she will have a really future with that company.

A) smart

B) gifted

C) big

D) luminous

E) bright

4 – Point Questions

Read the text. For each space (11-20), choose the best answer.



JANE GOODALL

Jane Goodall is the world's most famous primatologist and an inspiration to women scientists all over the world. When she 11) her career, nobody thought 12) of her. When young Jane Goodall 13) foot in the forest of Gombe, the world did not know much about chimpanzees, 14) their deep connection to humans. Jane went 15) her research in unorthodox ways. She saw herself not so much as a researcher but as a neighbour and next of kin of the chimps. Jane Goodall's 16) discovery that chimpanzees produced and effectively used tools is thought to be a landmark in contemporary science. The world of science has never looked 17) from then and her understanding of chimpanzees continues to influence the work of many young researchers today. Perhaps the most significant realization that Goodall brought to us is the fact that chimpanzees have 18) personalities and need to be understood as individuals with their own motivations, moods and personalities. After establishing herself as a(n) 19) primatologist, Dr. Goodall left the jungle to become a(n) 20) for animal rights, fighting for environmental causes across the world. After she managed to open the minds of chimpanzees to us humans, today she is opening our hearts to the pressing environmental crisis we are facing.

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11.

A) initiated
D) started

B) introduced
E) took

C) invented

12.

A) much
D) high

B) a lot
E) low

C) many

13.

A) inserted
D) tread

B) lay
E) set

C) put

14.

A) do not mention
D) leave alone

B) leave aside
E) let alone

C) not to say

15.

A) with
D) in

B) about
E) on

C) through

16.

A) world-shattering
D) world-changing

B) earth-rocking
E) earth-shaking

C) life-changing

17.

A) back
D) down

B) out
E) into

C) up

18.

A) distinguished
D) definitive

B) definite
E) defined

C) distinct

19.

A) utmost
D) furthermore

B) foremost
E) highest

C) first

20.

A) defender
D) protector

B) advocate
E) lawyer

C) employee

5 – Point Questions

For each sentence (21-25), choose the right answer to define the phrase in italics.

21. He *did time* for being a conscientious objector.

- A) threw a party
- B) was rewarded
- C) was fired
- D) spent years in prison
- E) got into depression

22. I *searched my bag* and couldn't find my wallet.

- A) hit off
- B) picked out
- C) rooted around in
- D) ran around
- E) frolicked

23. Collectors are not always entirely *scrupulous*, I'm afraid.

- A) honest
- B) forbearing
- C) open-minded
- D) intelligent
- E) careful

24. He was *befuddled* after reading the letter.

- A) overjoyed
- B) perplexed
- C) excited
- D) furious
- E) downhearted

25. Jim went back, very *crestfallen*, and shared the news with his family.

- A) exhausted
- B) disappointed
- C) exalted
- D) annoyed
- E) bewildered

Read the text. For each question, choose the correct answer.

THE SCIENCE OF SLEEP

Where do we go when we hit the pillow, switch off and plunge into sleep? The question has befuddled philosophers, scientists and psychologists for centuries. Why do we need sleep and what happens to our minds, bodies and deep psyche during the night? Perched on the frontiers of consciousness, the interdisciplinary science of sleep has been a series of shots in the dark for a long time. Although sleep is an integral part of all animal life, we owe our understanding of our slumbering parallel lives to only a few moments of discovery in the 20th century and many gaps still need to be filled. During sleep, consciousness is dimmed, we enter a state close to paralysis, with only our eyes making quick movements behind our eyelids, the cells inside our ears pricking up as if to catch some mysterious revelation. We sometimes dream of flying or falling or being stark naked and then we come back to everyday life with faint scraps of dream life. One thing that is not in doubt is that our chances of survival without food or drink are higher than if we were deprived of sleep, with the record standing at eleven consecutive days.

The omnipresent blue light given off by proliferating screens is the fiercest adversary of our much needed nightly rest, which is why we sleep on average two hours less than our ancestors did a century ago. When we do manage to get a good night's sleep, an increasingly more rare occurrence in our floodlit, caffeine-saturated, 24/7 society, we cycle four or five times through 5 stages of sleep, each playing its own role in regulating our bodies, moods and minds. Stage one is the shallow end of sleep, not lasting more than five minutes. Then our brain starts sparkling with electricity. The half-second sparks are called spindles and as they ripple through our cortex they announce the beginning of stage two. These bursts of energy in our brain are responsible for preserving and fixating information that is new to us. They are more frequent, neurologists claim, when we are in the process of mastering something new and are linked to increased efficiency in performing new tasks.

It is in the next two stages that we succumb to sleep, entering a state that proves poets have been right all along in comparing sleep to death. We enter a coma-like phase of sleep where there are no dreams, our bodies have a higher pain threshold and a general restorative process is underway. Although this lasts a mere thirty minutes, this is most likely when we truly recharge our batteries. And it is good that we do, as we then plunge into the mysterious and highly demanding realm of REM, the famous rapid-eye movement stage of sleep. Charted as recently as 1953, REM is a nearly psychotic state in which the brain is hyperactive and our dreams are vivid flights of fancy. The dreams in stage two of sleep are mere

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preludes to what happens during REM. This is such an intense experience, key to mood-regulation and memory consolidation, that it is not at all surprising that it has received most attention from artists and scientists alike. However, most scientists would agree that our wildest dreams are down to the random firing of neurons and that only retrospectively, in our waking hours, do we imbue them with higher meaning.

With such complex goings-on during what is mistakenly thought to be our most unproductive state, sleep might well be what makes life possible.

26. Our understanding of sleep is

- A) fairly recent
- B) primeval
- C) what makes us human
- D) now complete
- E) what makes life possible

27. According to the text, the quality of sleep is affected by

- A) the Internet
- B) our use of technology
- C) eating late at night
- D) current events
- E) our deteriorating health

28. Spindles help with our

- A) long-term memory
- B) emotions
- C) intelligence levels
- D) learning processes
- E) mood-regulation

29. In stages 3 and 4 we are less likely to

- A) rest properly
- B) feel anything
- C) snore
- D) remember our dreams
- E) wake up

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30. There is general agreement among scientists that:

- A) REM sleep is dangerous.
- B) humans can live without sleep for about 2 weeks.
- C) dreams do not mean anything in themselves.
- D) REM can lead to burn-out.
- E) we only dream during REM.

