SOCRATES

Module E — Full Practice Exam · 90 minutes · 100 points

WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the text and then answer questions 1–9. In the multiple-choice questions, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

CITIZEN SCIENCE: EVERYONE CAN BE A SCIENTIST

I On a cold January morning, thousands of people across the country stand in parks and gardens, counting every bird they see. They are not professional scientists — they are teachers, students and pensioners taking part in the annual national bird count. This activity is an example of citizen science: scientific research in which ordinary people help real scientists to collect or analyse information. Today, millions of volunteers around the world take part in thousands of similar projects.

II Citizen science projects come in many forms. In one famous project, called Galaxy Zoo, volunteers look at photographs of distant galaxies on their computers and sort them by shape. Within a year of its launch, participants had classified millions of images — work that would have taken a single researcher decades. Other projects invite people to photograph butterflies, measure rainfall in their gardens, report earthquakes they feel, or record the sounds of frogs near their homes.

III Why do professional researchers need this help? The main reason is scale. Modern science produces enormous amounts of information, and there are simply not enough scientists to examine it all. A team of ten researchers cannot watch birds in every forest of a large country at the same time — but thousands of volunteers can. In addition, many discoveries depend on long-term information collected in many different places, something that no single laboratory has the time or the money to do alone.

IV The volunteers benefit as well. Studies show that people who join these projects learn scientific thinking, spend more time outdoors and feel more connected to their communities. However, citizen science also has critics. Some researchers worry about the quality of information collected by untrained volunteers, who may identify a bird incorrectly or measure rainfall carelessly. To solve this problem, most projects now train their participants, check unusual reports, and ask several volunteers to examine the same information before it is accepted.

V Technology has made joining easier than ever. With free smartphone apps, anyone can photograph a plant, and artificial intelligence suggests its name while scientists receive the report instantly. Supporters believe this is only the beginning. In their view, citizen science

does more than produce useful information: it opens the closed world of research and reminds us that curiosity belongs to everyone.

QUESTIONS — PART I (70 points)

1. What is "citizen science"?

i. Research done only by professional scientists.

ii. A science lesson for teachers and students.

iii. Research in which ordinary people help scientists.

iv. A project that counts birds once a year.

(7 points)

2. Sorting the Galaxy Zoo photographs without volunteers would have taken a single researcher a very long time. COMPLETE: It would have taken

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.....

(8 points)

3. Give TWO examples of things volunteers do in citizen science projects, other than sorting galaxy photographs. (paragraph II)

(1)

.....

(2)

.....

(8 points)

4. Why can thousands of volunteers succeed where a team of ten researchers cannot? (paragraph III)

ANSWER:

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(8 points)

5. Many discoveries depend on information that is collected over a long time and in many places. COMPLETE: This is something that no single laboratory

.....

.....

(8 points)

6. What do some researchers worry about?

i. The information volunteers collect may not be accurate.
ii. Volunteers spend too much time outdoors.
iii. Citizen science projects cost too much money.
iv. Volunteers refuse to be trained.

(7 points)

7. Which of the following is one way projects improve the quality of the information they receive?

i. They accept reports only from professional scientists.
ii. They pay volunteers for correct reports.
iii. They stop working with new volunteers.
iv. They ask several volunteers to examine the same information.

(8 points)

8. What happens after a person photographs a plant with a citizen-science app? Give ONE detail. (paragraph V)

ANSWER:

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(8 points)

9. What is the main purpose of the text?

i. To warn readers about the dangers of citizen science.
ii. To describe what citizen science is and why it matters.
iii. To convince scientists to stop using volunteers.
iv. To explain how to become a professional researcher.

(8 points)

PART II — VOCABULARY (30 points)

Answer questions 10–14. In each question, match THREE of the six words or expressions (1–6) to the definitions. Write the number of the word next to the definition.

10. *(6 points)*

1. classic	2. web	3. jog
4. hang out	5. take sb's place	6. supposed

____ a) expected or required to do something by rules or duty

____ b) admired for a long time and of high quality; very typical

____ c) spend free time relaxing in a place with friends

11. *(6 points)*

1. means	2. flu	3. all over the place
4. on board	5. rub out sth or rub sth out	6. rush

____ a) move or do something very quickly, in a hurry

____ b) a common illness causing fever and aches

____ c) remove pencil marks with an eraser

12. *(6 points)*

1. temple	2. chairperson	3. alarm
4. elderly	5. lead	6. initial

____ a) old, used as a polite word about people

____ b) the first letter of a person's name

____ c) a device that makes a loud warning sound

13. *(6 points)*

1. worthwhile	2. invest	3. doubt
4. hardware	5. pack	6. shut (sth) down or shut down (sth)

____ a) a small box or paper container holding a set of things

____ b) the physical and electronic parts of a computer

____ c) to put money into something to gain profit

14. *(6 points)*

1. tribe	2. kit	3. retire
4. tournament	5. fly	6. step back / forward / over, etc.

____ a) move a short distance in a direction

____ b) a set of tools or equipment used for a particular purpose

____ c) a group of people sharing a leader and customs

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