**English Proficiency Exam**

**Read the instructions carefully for each part.**

**You are required to answer all questions.**

1. **Section ONE: Reading**

|  |
| --- |
|  Better processing and recycling can feed 11 per cent of the world’s population, many of whom are in India, that goes hungry. Food loss and waste is an area in the food and agriculture sector where adaptations to climate change are important. Food loss and waste generates about 8 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. A recent study predicts that emissions associated with food waste could increase further. Hence, the message for World Food Day, observed on October 16, was that “Climate is changing. Food and agriculture must too”. Natural capital lost: Meeting the food needs of a growing population in India (1.7 billion by 2050) while reducing food loss and waste **poses** a serious challenge.Wasting a kilogram of wheat and rice would mean wasting 1,500 and 3,500 litres of water respectively that goes into their production. Globally, almost 250 km3 of water and 1.4 billion hectares of land are devoted to producing food that is lost or wasted. According to Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), every year around 1.7 billion tonnes, or almost one third of food produced for human consumption, are lost, or wasted globally.The associated economic, environmental, and social costs of **this loss** are around $1 trillion, $700 billion, and $900 billion per year respectively. In India, the value of food wastage (harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produce) is estimated at around ` 92,000 crore per annum at 2014 wholesale prices. In the food value chain, 24 per cent of global food loss and waste occurs at the production stage, 24 per cent during handling and storage, and 35 per cent at consumption. These three stages taken together account for more than 80 per cent of global food loss and waste. Quantifying food waste along the value chain by leveraging the recently released UN Global Food Loss and Waste Protocol as a framework can help India. |

 **Choose the correct answer**

 **1.** The main idea of the passage is to:

1. give information about food loss and waste
2. demonstrate the different stages associated with waste
3. give a briefing about wasting in India

**2.** Better processing and recycling of food can contribute to the reduction of climate change?

1. True
2. False

**3.** The environmental cost of food loss and wastage is :

1. $1 trillion
2. $900 billion
3. $700 billion
4. $700 trillion

**4.** The volume of water used to produce a kilogram of rice is:

1. 1500 litres
2. 2500 litres
3. 2000 litres
4. 3500 litres

**5.** Food wastage globally every year is equal to:

* 1. 1.7 trillion.
	2. India’s population by 2050.
	3. estimated India’s population by 2050.

**6.** India can deal with the problem of food loss and wastage if:

1. it uses the UN Global Food Loss and Waste Protocol optimally.
2. it quantifies the total food wastage by following the UN Global Food Loss and Waste Protocol.
3. it produces more.

**7.** The word “poses” in paragraph 1 means:

1. puts forth
2. baffles
3. suggests
4. lays

**8.** In paragraph 3, “this loss” refers to:

1. economic costs
2. produced food
3. land
4. human consumption

**9.** Global greenhouse emissions can be associated to food loss and wastes.

1. True
2. False

10. Food production and agriculture must change.

1. True
2. False
3. **Section TWO: Grammar and Structure**
4. ------ he wouldn’t wait at the door for ages, I put the key under the mat for my new flatmate, who had left home in a hurry, yesterday.

a) In order that

b) Hence

c) In view of

d) On grounds of

1. Although it can be derived ------ oil, coal, and tar, kerosene is usually produced ------ refining it from petroleum.

a) from / by

b) in / from

c) at / on

d) near / along

1. There were some beach huts here only a few days ago, but they were ------ by the flood.

a) carried out

b) pointed out

c) poured down

d) swept away

1. If it receives enough rain at the proper time, hay will grow quickly, ------ grass.

a) like

b) such as

c) as

d) similar

1. The universe is a big place, … there may be intelligent life out there.

a) or

b) for

c) so

d) as

1. My classmate didn’t study for the test, … she still passed.

a) yet

b) nor

c) or

b) though

1. John can’t speak Japanese, … he can speak Spanish.

a) so

b) nor

c) but

d) and

1. She was absorbed \_\_\_\_\_\_ an exciting story.

a) with

b) in

c) on

d) of

1. We are not well acquainted \_\_\_\_\_\_ our neighbors yet.

a) by

b) to

c) of

d) with

1. He is deeply involved \_\_\_\_\_\_ her and feels he must marry her because everyone expects it.

a) in

b) with

c) about

d) at

1. I’m so tired \_\_\_\_\_\_ your complaints.

a) from

b) about

c) of

d) in

1. I’m interested \_\_\_\_\_\_ chess but I’m not very good \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

a) in / at

b) on / at

c) with / on

d) at / at

1. Joe ran all the way. It wasn’t necessary. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ run all the way.

a) needn’t have

b) need have

c) didn’t need to

d) doesn’t need to

1. Tom was serious when he said he wanted to be an actor when he grew up. We \_\_\_\_\_ at him. We hurt his feelings.

a) shouldn’t have laughed

b) needn’t have laughed

c) mustn’t have laughed

d) shouldn’t have been laughed

1. “Doctors are supposed to help sick people” means: \_\_\_\_\_.

a) They help sick people.

b) They should help sick people.

c) They must be helping sick people.

d) They might have helped sick people.

1. When I was a child my father \_\_\_\_\_ read me a story every night before bed.

a) was going to

b) was used to

c) would

d) got used to

1. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ any soup on the menu.

a) aren’t

b) are

c) isn’t

d) is

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary and Julia going?

a) is

b) are

c) do

d) does

1. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of ketchup, Janet.

a) buys

b) buying

c) is buying

d) buy

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ mathematics. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ it at school.

a) like / study

b) likes / studies

c) likes / studying

d) to like / studies

1. **Section Three: Vocabulary**
2. We had to ---- from the war when the attack of the enemy intensified.

a) refrain

b) retain

c) belong

d) persist

1. The fish sauce was lovely, Janet. Would you mind letting me have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or is it a family secret?

a) card

b) prescription

c) receipt

d) recipe

1. He has been very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since his wife died.

a) lonely

b) only

c) single

d) sole

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me of someone I knew at school.

a) memories

b) refers

c) remembers

e) reminds

1. Don’t take what he said so seriously. He was only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) amusing

b) funny

c) joking

d) tricking

1. He is not a skilled worker. He doesn't ............... much.

a) win

b) gain

c) earn

d) pay

1. Then it started to rain heavily and everyone ran for ............... .

a) dryness

b) shadow

c) shelter

d) sunshine

1. He had plenty of time to sit ............... the scenery.

a) or feel

b) and enjoy

c) to remind

d) or walk around

1. I must book a \_\_\_\_\_\_ for our game of tennis tomorrow.

a) field

b) court

c) green

d) team

1. Carol speaks so fast that it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand her.

a) difficult

b) easy

c) slow

d) wrong

**Section Four: Writing**

* **Write a short paragraph on ONE of the following topics:**
* **Bullying in schools**
* **Dangers of smoking**
* **Law vs. morality**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**