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SECTION 1 - 8

LISTENING

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For Questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice.

1. You hear a man talking about his new car. Why did he buy it?

- A He wanted another colour.
- B He needed to replace his previous car.
- C He received an attractive offer.

You will hear the recording again.

	1
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2. You hear a woman talking about having her purse stolen. Where did she always keep her bag?

- A beside her chair
- B on a shelf
- C under her desk

You will hear the recording again.

	2
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3. You hear a woman talking on the phone to her friend. What has happened?

- A Her friend waited outside the wrong cinema.
- B The woman misunderstood the time.
- C They have both missed the film.

You will hear the recording again.

	3
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4. You hear a doctor talking about a baby's first year. What point is he making?

- A It is a difficult subject to investigate.
- B Parents are the most important influence.
- C The experiments include grandparents.

You will hear the recording again.

	4
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5. You hear a radio announcement about a new health and fitness centre. Who is it designed for?

- A students
- B workers
- C families

You will hear the recording again.

	5
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6. You hear a woman telling her friend that she is giving up her job as a banker. What is her reason for leaving?

- A She wants to earn more.
- B She needs a change.
- C She dislikes the stress.

You will hear the recording again.

	6
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7. You hear a man talking about an evening picnic. What was the disadvantage?

- A the food
- B the weather
- C the insects

You will hear the recording again.

	7
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8. You hear a girl talking about a new hotel for young people. What does she particularly like about it?

- A the security arrangements
- B the fact that it is on the beach
- C the low prices and good food

You will hear the recording again.

	8
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TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

SECTION 2 – 8

READING

For Questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet.

ON THE MEND

The disposable culture started small. In 1892 William Painter, founder of the Baltimore Bottle Seal Company, patented the bottle cap. The bottles were returned and refilled, but the bottle caps were thrown away. They only worked once. Painter's chief salesman at the time was called Mr Gillette, who went on to apply the same principle to his own invention, the disposable razor blade. Today almost everything has its disposable version – cameras, contact lenses, barbecues – but the concept has been taken a step further. For economic reasons, most of the electrical equipment that we buy for the home is effectively disposable. This is because it is usually cheaper to replace them than to mend them. This applies not just to radios and toasters, but also to fridges, televisions and dishwashers. We now live in a disposable culture.

Most people feel uncomfortable about this new trend. We know we should be reducing the

amount of waste we produce and recycling as much as possible – although despite all our efforts, landfill continues to increase. It's hard to slip a CD player into the bottom of the rubbish these days without feeling guilty, especially if you suspect that all it needs is a simple repair. But who fixes that sort of thing these days? And how much would they charge you?

Not only are we throwing more away these days, but also, modern life seems filled with new appliances – set-top boxes, modems, routers Most people have little idea how these appliances work, or even what they do. To the untrained eye, they appear to be nothing more than plastic boxes that get a bit hot when you plug them in. Every new gadget seems to come with its own remote control, without which it cannot be used, but which you will inevitably lose. In many cases, the stuff is literally impossible to repair because the spare parts are not supplied or there is nothing to fix. What do you do, for example, with a broken electric toothbrush? If you're like me, you go out and buy a new one, and then another new one, and then another, until eventually you learn that electric toothbrushes are basically just a trick to make you spend more and more money.

With persistence, one may still find someone out there willing to make the necessary repairs to your broken bread-making machine, but even they will feel obliged to inform you that, given the likely price of the service, you'd probably be better off throwing away the old one and buying the latest model. To insist that something should be mended even though that will cost more than a brand-new replacement is eccentric, to say the least.

This dilemma occasionally opens up the possibility of fixing the demanded goods yourself. If something is next to worthless anyway, why not take it apart and see if you can figure out what's wrong? I have had particular luck with cheap, plastic, battery-operated children's toys, where bad manufacture is usually the cause of the fault and some strong glue or tape is usually all it needs to put it right. Small children tend to be incredibly impressed by this sort of thing, which is probably the only reason I bother. I wouldn't suggest you attempt to repair your own microwave, although I managed it once, spending several days carefully making a new door latch from a blob of plastic. It was one of the most satisfying experiences of my life – a difficult triumph to mention in casual conversation, perhaps, but I'm still trying.

While some repairs are certainly beyond the ability of the ordinary consumer, many are incredibly simple. Finding willing repairmen may be almost impossible, but tracking down spare parts has never been easier now that you can look on the Internet. You can now replace most types of remote control without leaving your computer. There are also hundreds of sites offering step-by-step instructions for making repairs. Remember: if you ruin it, you were only going to chuck it out anyway.

1

In what way is William Painter associated with the disposable culture?

- A** He invented a type of bottle top which could not be reused.
- B** He sold drinks in bottles which had to be thrown away.
- C** He invented the disposable razor.
- D** He refused to refill bottles when people returned them.

2

In what sense are fridges and TVs disposable?

- A** It is not possible to recycle electric goods.
- B** They are not worth repairing because the cost is too high.
- C** You can buy disposable versions of them.
- D** They are much cheaper than they used to be.

3

People often feel bad about throwing away electrical items because

- A** they cost a lot of money to replace.

- B** they know they could easily find somebody to repair them.
- C** they feel they should be reducing the amount of rubbish they produce.
- D** they know that disposable items are just a fashion.

4

The situation with disposable goods is made worse by the fact that

- A** most people do not understand how electrical goods work.
- B** the number of electrical goods in the home is increasing.
- C** some electrical goods are faulty and get very hot when they're plugged in.
- D** most electrical goods are made entirely of plastic.

5

If your bread-making machine breaks,

- A** you have no chance of finding anyone to fix it.
- B** you'll have to replace it with a better one.
- C** you'll insist on having it repaired, unless you're quite eccentric.
- D** you have a chance of finding somebody to fix it, if you keep trying.

6

It can't do any harm to try repairing things yourself because

- A** they aren't worth much money once they're broken.
- B** it's always easy to work out what the fault is.
- C** you are sure to learn a lot by taking them apart.
- D** they were badly made in the first place.

7

The author's advice about microwaves is that

- A** it's better not to mention them in conversation.
- B** repairing them takes a long time.
- C** you have to be very careful if you try repairing them.
- D** it's better not to try fixing them yourself.

8

Repairing appliances yourself is made easier by the fact that

- A** you can get instructions from helpful repairmen.
- B** most repairs can be done by the average consumer.
- C** you can find advice and spare parts online.
- D** you can use a computer to find out what the problem is.

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Letters</i>								

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

SECTION 3 – 24

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1 – 7,5

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Example: (0) A paid B gained **C bought** D funded

Clever Hans

Hans the horse was (0) C in 1900 by Wilhelm von Osten, a retired German schoolmaster, who was convinced that animals (1) an intelligence equal to that of humans. Von Osten taught the horse to (2) the numbers one to nine. In a short time, the horse could add, subtract, multiply, divide, (3) the time and keep track of the calendar. Von Osten would ask Hans, 'If the eighth day of the month (4) on a Tuesday, what is the date of the following Friday?' Hans would answer by tapping his (5) Questions could be spoken or written on a blackboard. "Clever Hans" became enormously popular. Many scientists, (6) , had doubts about Hans' abilities, and a psychologist called Pfungst was asked to examine the case. In one test, Pfungst (7) the questioner write the question on the blackboard and then immediately leave the room. Unable to see the questioner or any other human, Clever Hans was unable to answer the question. It became clear that the horse was (8) clues by watching people in the room. As the horse's taps (9) the (10) answer, the questioner's body language and expression became more tense. When Hans made the final, 'correct' tap, the questioner automatically became more (11) Hans would notice this sudden change and would stop tapping. Von Osten (12) to believe Pfungst's findings, and continued to show Hans around Germany, attracting large and enthusiastic crowds, but never (13) for (14) Although Pfungst had proved that Hans was not using intelligence to work out the answers, the episode demonstrated how (15) animals can be to human body language.

0	A	paid	B	gained	C	bought	D	funded
1	A	belonged	B	had	C	owned	D	owed
2	A	recognise	B	realise	C	suppose	D	consider
3	A	inform	B	spend	C	do	D	tell
4	A	comes	B	enters	C	arrives	D	becomes
5	A	claw	B	hoof	C	foot	D	toes
6	A	however	B	but	C	although	D	despite
7	A	asked	B	told	C	had	D	got
8	A	welcoming	B	catching	C	receiving	D	picking
9	A	came	B	approached	C	entered	D	found
10	A	good	B	accurate	C	even	D	right
11	A	relaxed	B	relaxing	C	resting	D	restful
12	A	denied	B	rejected	C	refused	D	disagreed
13	A	costing	B	paying	C	charging	D	purchasing
14	A	cost	B	price	C	admission	D	fee
15	A	sensitive	B	sensible	C	sensational	D	senseless

Task 2 - 4,5

For Questions 16-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

Example: 0 photography

HOW A HOBBY CAN MAKE YOU ANGRY

Recently I decided to take up (0) **(PHOTOGRAPH)** as a hobby. I have always taken snapshots, but I have never been very (16) **(SKILL)**. My snaps were either a complete (17) **(FAIL)** for technical reasons, or were just not very (18) **(IMAGINE)**. First I decided that to be (19) **(SUCCESS)**, I would have to buy new equipment. Just then I had an (20) **(EXPECT)** piece of good luck. A friend who works in a camera shop said she could sell me a (21) **(VALUE)** camera. A customer had left it at the shop to be repaired, but there had been a (22) **(UNDERSTAND)**, and it was actually for sale.

I thought this was a rather (23) **(BELIEF)** explanation and so I asked her some more questions. It turned out that she had had a(n) (24) **(AGREE)** with the customer and he had thrown the camera at her in anger because she had disliked his photos!

16	_____
17	_____
18	_____
19	_____
20	_____

21	_____
22	_____
23	_____
24	_____

Task 3 -7

For Questions 25-38, supply the required form for the verb in brackets.

Example: 0. was

When he (0) **(BE)** twenty-four, Martin Smith (25) **(INHERIT)** one million pounds on the death of his grandmother. He (26) **(KNOW)** for several years that he (27) **(INHERIT)** a large sum of money but he was surprised at how large it (28) **(TURN OUT)** to be. His life (29) **(AFFECT)** by the money even before he (30) **(RECEIVE)** it. After leaving university, at the age of twenty-one, he (31) **(MAKE)** no serious attempt to start a career because he (32) **(THINK)** his inheritance (33) **(MAKE)** it unnecessary. Martin (34) **(HOLD)** extravagant parties and had lots of friends.

In less than two years Martin (35) **(SPEND)** all the money and (36) **(BE)** in debt. He now (37) **(ACCEPT)** that he must work for his living but (38) **(NOT GIVE UP)** his dreams of wealth.

25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____

Task 4 – 5

For Questions 39-43, translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

39. _____

40. _____, _____.
41. _____.
42. _____, _____, _____.
43. _____, _____, _____.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

SECTION 4 – 5

SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

For Questions 1-5, answer the following questions about English-speaking countries:

1. What is the ancient and poetic name for England or Great Britain?
2. What is the national bird of the UK?
3. What is “the Derby”?
4. What is the Woolsack?
5. Who had the longest reign of many British monarchs?

- 1** _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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SECTION 1

LISTENING

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SECTION 2

READING

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SECTION 3

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1

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Task 2

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Task 3

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Task 4

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42
43

SECTION 4

SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

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