

**Part 1. Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)**

**Listen to the text about William Shakespeare's language and do the tasks given below. You will hear the recording only once.**

**Task 1. Say if the statements are True (A) or False (B).**

1. Historians believe that Shakespeare died on April 23 in 1616.
2. The word 'buff' in the text refers to Shakespeare as a playwright.
3. One of the speakers uses the term 'wild goose chase' because he failed to buy food at the theatre.
4. 'A wild goose chase' used to mean a horse race.
5. The expression 'I'm hungry' also comes from Shakespeare.
6. The speaker's friend needs to lie low in order to avoid detection.
7. In old times the colour green was associated with good health.
8. If you cannot make head or tail of something, you say, 'It's Greek to me!'
9. 'Be-all and end-all' means the least significant part of something.
10. The speakers agree that Shakespeare's language is only for college professors and theatre-goers.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

**Task 2. Match the expressions with the plays where they appeared. There are four extra plays which you do not need to use.**

11) wild goose chase 12) eat someone out of house and home 13) lie low 14) it's all Greek to me 15) be-all and end-all	A) Hamlet B) Romeo and Juliet C) King Lear D) Macbeth E) Othello F) Julius Caesar G) Richard III H) Henry IV I) Much Ado About Nothing
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<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>

**Task 3. Listen to the programme and fill in the gaps with no more than two words for each gap. You'll hear the recording twice.**

16. Chef Randall started cooking \_\_\_\_\_ years ago when his grandmother taught him how to do it.
17. He has never \_\_\_\_\_ cooking classes.
18. When Randall was helping the kids prepare a chicken meal, he forgot to take the chicken out of the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The bird was burnt and they had to use a \_\_\_\_\_.
20. A chocolate chip cookie is an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ for the entire family.
21. Chef Randall mixes sugar, \_\_\_\_\_, egg whites, low-fat butter, vanilla, baking soda and salt.
22. It's necessary not to forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the oven to 350°.
23. When the cookies are ready, remove them from the cookie \_\_\_\_\_.
24. By the time the kids get the cookies, the chef will be left with a \_\_\_\_\_ cookie and a dirty kitchen.
25. Next time Randall will show how to feed hungry teenagers on a \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Part 2. Reading Comprehension (15 minutes)**

**Read the text about English houses and say whether the statements given below are True (A), False (B) or Not Given (C).**

26. Most people in England live in flats.
27. Typical housing in Britain does not differ from that in other European countries.
28. High-rise buildings are a common feature of English towns and cities.
29. Tenants are evicted if they make noise and break the rules.
30. Having a garden is really important for an Englishman.
31. Terraced houses were cheaper to build than high-rise buildings during the Industrial Revolution.
32. In the times of the Industrial Revolution open fires heated all the rooms of the terraced house.
33. Semi-detached houses were not expensive to build and seemed convenient for people.
34. Most English homes are bought on a mortgage.
35. There are few old houses in England.
36. Rich people detest living in houses.
37. Bungalows are houses built on one level only and are an excellent dwelling for old people.
38. Flat residents pay rent and utilities.
39. Flats are popular among students, old people and poor families.
40. Living in a flat means more flexibility – it is easier to cancel the lease and move to a different location.

<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>

From towns and cities let us turn to the houses of Britain. The most important point is to understand that most of us do not live in flats. Every country has its typical housing so that if you cross from England into France or Germany or Spain, you will know instantly that you are in another country. The differences are partly architectural, partly aspects of the way people choose to domesticate their immediate surroundings. But there are also similarities. If you travel from Russia across Europe to western France you will observe that almost all cities have a centre with old buildings of three or four even five storeys, but that these centres are surrounded by modern blocks of high-rise flats. The details will vary, but all countries have found that the obvious solution to cheap new housing in order to accommodate families moving from the countryside or needing improved conditions is to build blocks of flats. They are rarely beautiful or spacious, but they are convenient and efficient. The problems are similar: noise, cramped public areas, unpredictable water supplies, broken lifts ... but they are homes for millions of people who prefer them to the more primitive conditions they have left.

In England, however, our cities are not encircled by these high-rise buildings. We resist living in flats; we prefer to live in rows of small brick houses. Of course some English people enjoy living in flats, but for the vast majority of us, the basic idea of home is a brick house with rooms upstairs and downstairs and with a garden, even if it is a very small garden.

The brick house is a legacy of the English - the earliest - Industrial Revolution. Employers at the beginning of the nineteenth century had to build accommodation for the millions of workers pouring into the cities and at that time they did not have the materials or technology for cheap building upwards. For them the cheapest solution was to build rows of small houses joined together (terraces), each with two small rooms downstairs and two small rooms upstairs. The rooms were small because they were heated by open fires, not by stoves, and families tended to huddle in one room (the kitchen). Bedrooms were unheated, and to this day many English people find it impossible to sleep except in a cold room with the windows wide open.

Most of our housing schemes thereafter are logical improvements to this working-class pattern. Houses became larger; millions of us live in houses with two rooms and a kitchen downstairs, and two or three small rooms plus bathroom-and-toilet upstairs. Before the First World War someone invented the 'semi-detached house' which was still cheap to build but which allowed each family to reach the back of their house down a narrow side passage. This enabled men to carry sacks of coal to the back yard where it could be stored and used for the boiler and open fires.

Russians have a habit of describing anything built before about 1955 as 'old'. (So do Californians, and no doubt many other people.) In England a house does not qualify as old unless it was built at least a hundred years ago. We still have tens of thousands of really old houses, built between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries scattered throughout the country. They may be inconvenient but richer people love to live in them so they become very expensive, even when they are quite small. Thousands of these older houses are strikingly beautiful and protected by law. At the other end of the scale are 'bungalows', small brick houses of only one storey, built especially for the elderly. Many older people move from a house into a bungalow.

I have written that we do not live in flats. To be more precise, most of us do not live in flats unless we are young or old or poor. Students and young people who are renting accommodation will often find a converted flat constructed inside one of the many houses built for a single family with their servants a hundred years or more ago. These houses are too big for today's family (with no servants!) so they are converted into three or four separate flats. The arrangement and size of rooms is often odd, but they have the advantages of ordinary family houses such as a garden.

### Part 3. Use of English (55 minutes)

**Task 1. For items 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. The first example (0) is done for you.**

Suffolk is often overlooked (0) *as* a holiday destination.

A beautiful and unspoilt county, its countryside 1) \_\_\_\_\_ dotted with beautiful historic towns and villages, while exquisite beaches line the coast.

Much of Suffolk 2) \_\_\_\_\_ escaped the unsightly development blighting other counties, although its landscape is often dismissed 3) \_\_\_\_\_ monotonous and flat.

There's lots of variety, spanning a romantically bleak coastline giving way 4) \_\_\_\_\_ salt marsh and sandy heaths, rich forest and fen, valleys and rolling hills.

Along the 60-mile coast, there's the sleepy, ancient town of Orford, and genteel Aldeburgh. Orford boasts a 12th-century castle and 14th-century church, river cruises and pleasant pubs. Buy freshly baked bread from Pump Street Bakery, which also has a cafe. For smoked fish and local delicacies, pop 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Pinney's, or dine in its celebrated restaurant, the Butley Orford Oysterage – its no-frills decor belies the delicious food 6) \_\_\_\_\_ offer.

The smart seaside town of Aldeburgh is a favourite with artists, composers and yachtsmen. It's also home 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the annual Aldeburgh Festival (June) founded by Benjamin Britten, which is an arts festival with an emphasis 8) \_\_\_\_\_ classical music.

Aldeburgh 9) \_\_\_\_\_ once a thriving port with a successful ship building industry, the Golden Hind was built here, which circumnavigated the globe in the 16th century captained 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Sir Francis Drake.

**Task 2. Read the interview with a well-known British actress Angela Griffin and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from the box (affirmative or negative).**

land	do	take	work	sign	suppose	be	need	teach	grass
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### **A Cup of Tea with Angela Griffin**

**How do you take your tea?**

I like builder's tea, with a little bit of milk.

**Who would you most like to have a cup of tea with?**

Ryan Gosling. He's gorgeous! We could do a little cultural exchange. I'll introduce him to the tea-drinking culture of England.

**What's the strangest job you've ever had?**

When I was 14, I got a job sticking little bows onto shampoo bottles in a factory. I 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to be working at all, but I lied and said I was older than I was. I lasted about two and a half hours before somebody 12) \_\_\_\_\_ me up to the managers.

**When did acting become part of the picture?**

My auntie Linda 13) \_\_\_\_\_ me to drama classes at Leed's Children's Theatre since I was 5. I had an agent by the time I was a teenager, and had done some children's television programmes. Acting was my passion, but we 14) \_\_\_\_\_ a well-off family so if I wanted to buy something I had to earn the money myself.

**Were you quite an independent teenager?**

I guess so. I 15) \_\_\_\_\_ my first role in Coronation Street when I was 17, and moved into a flat on my own. By my 18th birthday, I 16) \_\_\_\_\_ the deeds to my first house in Leeds.

**What did your parents think of your acting career?**

They were just happy that I had a passion. Acting's not their thing at all. My dad was a cleaner and my mum 17) \_\_\_\_\_ office skills at college. But they were glad I had something to aim for. I feel the same about my two daughters.

**Your daughter Tallulah, 14, is now a working actress herself [she appears in CBBC's The Worst Witch]. Do you worry about the pressure the industry places on young actors?**

Things are so much tougher for the youngsters now. It's not just about the talent

anymore. You've got to have the looks too. And there are some real scoundrels out there, but luckily I can guide Tallulah because I know how the business  
18) \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Do you tell Tallulah what she can and can't do?**

Until she's 18, yes definitely! She's mine, I own her. But I'm not one of these Victorian mums. If she 19) \_\_\_\_\_ to go away for 16 weeks to film a series then I will let her. I'm very open-minded to it all, but I'm not going to let her do a Lolita role or go live in America on her own at 14. I know how these things should go.

### **What would be your dream role?**

I'd love to do a Shakespeare play in The Globe, something completely different from anything I 20) \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ before. People say I should play Titania from A Midsummer Night's Dream.

### **Task 3. For questions 21-30, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.**

21. • The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ to the freezing point.
  - People \_\_\_\_\_ like flies within weeks of being diagnosed.
  - I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ me a line.
22. • I feel that I can never get \_\_\_\_\_ with George again.
  - We must \_\_\_\_\_ out the differences between social classes.
  - The tables are fitted with a glass top to provide an \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
23. • I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ your attention to the problem of unemployment in your region.
  - I was going to \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 out of my account.
  - I don't want you to \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong conclusion from the meeting.
24. • It was my mother's decision to \_\_\_\_\_ me Stephen.
  - Call James, tell him to \_\_\_\_\_ the price.
  - My best friend made her \_\_\_\_\_ with several collections of short stories.
25. • This company is a takeover \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - It has been the \_\_\_\_\_ of international criticism for human rights abuses.
  - The arrow hit the centre of the \_\_\_\_\_ .
26. • Sandra was writhing in \_\_\_\_\_, bathed in perspiration.
  - The practice of changing the clocks twice a year is a real \_\_\_\_\_.
  - It's a \_\_\_\_\_ in the neck having to meet all my relatives at the airport.
27. • Memories of that evening were still \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Simon has got a \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.
  - As I spoke, there came a \_\_\_\_\_ flash of lightning closely followed by a peal of thunder.
28. • Old-age pensioners are \_\_\_\_\_ free to the museum.

- Martin \_\_\_\_\_ that he had made a mistake.
- It was well-known that the hall \_\_\_\_\_ 300 people.
- 29. • The ice on the Great Lakes will \_\_\_\_\_ up soon.
  - I hate people who \_\_\_\_\_ their promise, they are not reliable.
  - Who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news to her?
- 30. • This novel is \_\_\_\_\_ in London in the 1960s.
  - I'm not to blame, I've been \_\_\_\_\_ up.
  - The arsonist who \_\_\_\_\_ fire to a family home in Barrow where two young children and several adults were sleeping has been jailed.

**Task 4. Complete the text with the words from the box. There are 5 extra words, which you do not need to use.**

the Tower of London	the Houses of Parliament	Westminster Abbey
Robert Catesby	James I	Queen Mary II
Charles I	Guy Fawkes	Lord Monteaagle
	penny	effigies
		gunpowder
		money
		cellar

In 1605, thirteen young men planned to blow up **31)** \_\_\_\_\_. Among them was Guy Fawkes, Britain's most notorious traitor.

After **32)** \_\_\_\_\_ died in 1603, English Catholics who had been persecuted under her rule had hoped that her successor, **33)** \_\_\_\_\_, would be more tolerant of their religion. He had a Catholic mother and did not turn out to be tolerant. So, a number of young men, 13 to be exact, decided that violent action was the answer.

A small group took shape, under the leadership of **34)** \_\_\_\_\_ who felt that violent action was warranted. The plotters were going to kill the King, maybe even the Prince of Wales who were making life difficult for the Catholics.

To carry out their plan, the conspirators got hold of 36 barrels of **35)** \_\_\_\_\_ – and stored them in a **36)** \_\_\_\_\_.

But as the group worked on the plot, it became clear that innocent people would be hurt or killed in the attack, including some people who even fought for more rights for Catholics. Some of the plotters started having second thoughts. One of the group members even sent an anonymous letter warning his friend, **37)** \_\_\_\_\_, to stay away from the Parliament on November 5th. Was the letter real?

The warning letter reached the King, and the King's forces made plans to stop the conspirators.

**38)** \_\_\_\_\_ was caught by the authorities near the barrels, tortured and executed. The Plot was foiled in the night between the 4th and 5th of November 1605. Already on the 5th, agitated Londoners who knew little

more than that their King had been saved, joyfully lit bonfires in thanksgiving. As years progressed, however, the ritual became more elaborate.

Soon, people began placing **39)** \_\_\_\_\_ onto bonfires, and fireworks were added to the celebrations. Preparations for Bonfire Night celebrations include making a dummy of Guy Fawkes, which is called “the Guy”. Some children even keep up an old tradition of walking in the streets, carrying “the Guy” they have just made, and beg passersby for “a **40)** \_\_\_\_\_ for the Guy.” The kids use the money to buy fireworks for the evening festivities.

On the night itself, Guy is placed on top of the bonfire, which is then set alight; and fireworks displays fill the sky.

#### **Part 4. Writing (40 minutes)**

**Time: 40 minutes**

Write a composition expressing your opinion on the following problem:

**Chinese will soon become an international language.**

Write **180 -220 words**.

#### **Remember to**

- make an introduction,
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give 3-4 reasons for your opinion,
- make a conclusion.

Transfer your composition to the answer sheet!

