

LISTENING

Time: 20 min

Task1. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about collections they own.

Task A. Choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker feels about their collection.

Task B. Choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker believes.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

- A. too exhausted to continue
- B. determined to amuse others
- C. attached and affectionate
- D. happy to be different
- E. extremely proud
- F. totally obsessed
- G. secretly ashamed
- H. bored and indifferent

- A. I have an end result in mind.
- B. My collection is putting my marriage at risk.
- C. I only keep the collection because I have to.
- D. It's been worth the hard work.
- E. I can't afford to carry on collecting.
- F. People sometimes get the wrong impression.
- G. I want everything I can get my hands on.
- H. I only do it to make money.

Speaker 1 1 _____
Speaker 2 2 _____
Speaker 3 3 _____
Speaker 4 4 _____
Speaker 5 5 _____

Speaker 1 6 _____
Speaker 2 7 _____
Speaker 3 8 _____
Speaker 4 9 _____
Speaker5 10 _____

Task 2. You will hear two people, Monica and Edward, talking about the use of the Internet by businesses. For questions 11-20, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write "M" for Monica, "E" for Edward or "B" for both, where they agree.

- 11. The Internet is notorious for being a quick fix of the problems. _____
- 12. Companies want to sell over the Internet because they are worried they might lose business if they don't. _____
- 13. There are some goods which shouldn't be sold over the Internet. _____
- 14. Customers can buy all the commodities via the Internet. _____
- 15. There have been problems about paying for goods over the Internet. _____
- 16. Shopping should have an element of social interaction about it. _____
- 17. Sharing opinions on-line helps choosing a product. _____
- 18. It is hard to get directors of large British companies interested in e-commerce. _____
- 19. Chief executives lack knowledge of production and distribution problems. _____
- 20. Companies should recruit more e-commerce experts. _____

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Reading
Time: 30 min

Task 1.

You are going to read about some important medical advances. For questions 1-10, choose from the texts (A-D).

1. This substance is highly flammable.
2. Late 19th century was the time to make the first man-made medicine.
3. The inventor worked for a medical institution.
4. A famous ancient doctor recommended using similar stuff.
5. The inventor shared an honorable award for his work.
6. Initially a serious drug was considered to be more beneficial than a common one.
7. A scientist noticed side effects of his research.
8. The invention was given a temporary name, which stayed.
9. The inventor did not want to make his discovery open due to commercial reasons.
10. This substance travelled to an extra terrestrial object.

A

Aspirin is one of the most effective painkillers in the world. Hippocrates, a Greek physician, wrote in the 5th century about a powder made from the willow tree, which could help aches and pains and reduce fever. However, it was not until 1897 that Felix Hoffman, a German chemist, synthesized the ingredient acetylsalicylic acid to treat his father's arthritis. This was the first synthetic drug, which means it was a copy of something already existing in nature. Aspirin was patented on 6 March 1899. It was marketed alongside another of Hoffman's products, a synthetic of morphine, called heroine, which he invented 11 days after aspirin. To start with, heroin was the more successful of the two painkillers and was thought to be healthier than aspirin. However, aspirin took over and has become the world's best-selling drug. In 1969, it even went to the moon with Neil Armstrong. Today, it is still one of the most effective painkillers, despite having a number of side effects. Aspirin is also effective against many serious diseases such as heart disease, diabetes and arthritis.

B

Anaesthesia is a way of preventing patients from feeling pain during surgery. Crawford Williamson Long was the first person to use ether as an anaesthetic during operations in 1842. Then on 30 September 1846, in Boston, Massachusetts, William Morton, an American dentist, performed a painless tooth extraction after giving ether to a patient. He also gave the first public demonstration of the use of ether to anaesthetize a patient on 16 October 1846. Following the demonstration, Morton tries to hide the identity of the substance as he planned to patent it and profit from its use. However, it was quickly shown to be ether, and it was soon being used in both the US and Europe. It was soon discovered that ether could catch fire easily, so in England it was replaced with chloroform. Nevertheless, Morton's achievement was the key factor in the development of modern surgery.

C

X-rays are images which are used to diagnose disease. They were discovered by William Rontgen, a German scientist working in Munich, in 1895. He was working on a cathode ray tube developed by one of his colleagues, when he noticed that it was projecting a green light on the wall. Strangely, the light was passing through some materials, including paper, wood and books. As he experimented by placing other materials in the way, he noticed that the outline of the bones in his hand was projected onto the wall. In the following weeks he continued to investigate the new rays, which he temporarily called X-rays. Two months later, he published his paper 'On a new kind of X-rays', and in 1901 he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics. Although the new rays would eventually be known as Rontgen rays, he always preferred the term X-rays. Today, Rontgen is considered the father of Diagnostic Radiology, a medical speciality using images to diagnose disease. Nowadays, radiologists can examine all areas of the body for different types of disease.

D

This was the first effective antibiotic. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming, who was a brilliant medical researcher at St Mary's Hospital, London. He was also careless, and his laboratory was often untidy. In 1928, after returning from holiday, he noticed a glass dish that had some mould growing on it. His analysis of this and its effect on the bacteria in the dish led to the discovery of penicillin. This paved the way for the treatment of infectious disease. Fleming published his findings in 1929, but little attention was paid to them. He continued his research, but found it was difficult to grow penicillin mould and even more difficult to refine it. Fleming shared the 1945 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Ernst Chain, who worked out how to isolate and concentrate penicillin. Howard Florey also shared the prize for his work on mass producing penicillin. Fleming's accidental discovery marks the start of modern antibiotics. It is estimated that penicillin had saved nearly 200 million lives.

Task 2.

Read the article and choose the answer for questions 11-20

HELP YOURSELF

In the last couple of decades, self-help books have been a publishing phenomenon, often topping the bestseller lists. Readers have lapped up their advice on how to do a wide variety of things, from becoming successful and rich to improving their relationships. If you're facing a particular problem in your life, there's a host of self-help books for you. If you have the idea that you want to improve yourself in some way, there are any number of self-help titles just waiting to advise you. If you want a successful career, no problem – step-by-step guides will tell you exactly what to do. But, despite their enormous success, there's a question many people ask: do these books actually do what they claim to?

Obviously, as in any field of publishing, some self-help books are better than others. Some may be based on actual research and case studies – there's some substance to them that suggests they can, at least to some extent, be taken seriously. Others, however, amount to little more than psychobabble – empty nonsense dressed up as serious psychological insight. These books bombard the reader with a mass of meaningless jargon, disguising the fact that they have nothing to say beyond the obvious that you would not need to buy a book to know. It's the latter category that has given self-help books a bad name among critics of the genre.

The kind of advice given in self-help books is often more or less the same. What really amount to pretty standard statements are made in many of them, but does this advice stand up to scrutiny? Psychologists who have studied a range of self-help books connected with happiness say the answer to this is 'not always'. They say that although the emphasis the books place on aiming for good relationships with families, friends and colleagues has, in some ways, some scientific basis in terms of what does actually lead to personal happiness, in other ways the advice given is actually false.

For example, the books commonly tell you that it is good to express your anger; the psychologists say this simply causes you to remain angry. You are often told to try to think happy thoughts when you are sad; the psychologists say that attempting to do this simply emphasizes your unhappiness for you. The books tell you to focus entirely on your aims in life, looking only at the desired outcome; psychologists say you need to focus just as much on the problems you have to overcome in order to reach your goals. The books tell you to keep praising yourself to increase and maintain a high level of self-belief; the psychologists say that actually this doesn't work because you need praise from other people in order to increase your self-esteem.

Perhaps the key question on self-help books is: do they work? Do people feel they have directly helped them? Whatever critics may say, do the people who buy and read them get real results from them? The answer to this question appears to be 'sometimes'. Research indicates that the kind of book that deals with a particular problem can be effective in helping people with that problem, particularly if the problem in question isn't a severe one, for example mild depression or anxiety. The situation is less clear with books dealing with personal growth or development. Some people do say that these books have helped them but it is by no means certain, and hard to measure, whether this is really the case.

What is clear about all self-help books, however, is that they offer people hope. The actual advice they give and whether or not this is accurate or effective is probably less important than the fact that they tell the reader that change is possible, that there is hope of a better life, that people can overcome difficulties and improve themselves and their situation. While this may sound like a good thing, there is, however, a downside to it. To get people to buy them, these books often make exaggerated claims about what they will do for people. They can raise unrealistic expectations in the reader, suggesting that a better life can quite easily be achieved, that anyone can get what they want out of life. The truth is of course that changing yourself and your life may be very difficult indeed and require an immense amount of effort, if it is even achievable at all. So self-help books are open to the claim that they present a false picture that can only lead to disappointment in the end.

11. In the first paragraph, what does the writer emphasize about self-help books?

- A The fact that one person might buy many of them.
- B How quickly the genre became popular.
- C The number of them available.

12. In the second paragraph, the writer expresses a preference for self-help books which _____.

- A don't use any jargon at all
- B explain technical terms in a clear way
- C give examples to support their advice

13. The writer says that self-help books containing a lot of 'psychobabble' _____.

- A are seldom popular with readers
- B have affected the reputation of all self-help books
- C exist in greater numbers than other kinds of self-help book

14. What does the writer say about self-help books connected with happiness?

- A There is evidence to support some of the advice they give.
- B They vary more than other kinds of self-help book.
- C They are the most popular kind of self-help book.

15. Psychologists say that some advice in books about happiness _____.

- A could produce different bad feelings in people
- B could make people feel worse than they did
- C is too hard for people to carry out

16. Which of the following do psychologists believe?

- A You won't have greater self-confidence unless other people praise you.
- B Focusing on problems is more important than focusing on goals.
- C Thinking only about aims can result in greater unhappiness.

17. Research into whether self-help books really help people suggests that _____.

- A those dealing with personal growth and development are the least useful
- B people want to believe that they have helped them a lot
- C they are not very useful for serious problems

18. What do all self-help books have in common, according to the writer?

- A They all contain some useful advice.
- B They all have the same basic message.
- C They all sympathize with the reader.

19. When asking whether self-help books work, the writer suggests that _____.

- A this may be more important than whether the advice is correct
- B not enough attention has been paid to this
- C readers may not be honest about this

20. The writer concludes in that last paragraph that self-help books _____.
- A are more influential than is generally thought
 - B may actually be harmful to people
 - C are only taken seriously by certain kinds of person

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Use of English

Time: 20 min

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with proper names.

To try to have all the possessions and social achievements that your neighbours and friends have	To keep up with the 1) _____
It's better to do one thing well than to try many in vain	2) _____ of all trades is the master of none
Very quickly, very soon	Before you can say 3) _____
A very helpful person	4) _____ on the spot
A person who has recently arrived in a place or started an activity, especially smb who is more confident than they should be	5) _____ -come- lately
A person who is too interested in other people's affairs	Nosy 6) _____
Person's signature	7) _____
Used to say how easy and quick it is to do a particular task	8) _____ your uncle
A pessimist	Nervous 9) _____
Very happy	Happy as 10) _____

Task 2. Match the battles to the dates and then to historic event. There are some extra dates.

11. Trafalgar	A. 1745	a. English Civil War
12. Culloden	B. 1066	b. Jacobite Rebellion
13. Maldon	C. 1645	c. the British Royal Navy against France and Spain
14. Hastings	D. 1706	d. Viking Invasion of England
15. Waterloo	E. 1775	e. Crimean War
16. Naseby	F. 1854	f. American War of Independence
17. Lexington	G. 1815	g. William the Conqueror
18. Balaklava	H. 567	h. The last battle of Napoleonic Wars
	I. 991	
	J. 1805	

Task 3. Complete the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.

19. Jack doesn't know what made Lisa leave the company.

WHY Jack has the company.

20. They postponed the meeting until 3 o'clock.

PUT The meeting wasuntil 3 o'clock.

21. I had a lot of work. I couldn't go to the party.

BUSY As a result of, I couldn't go to the party.

22. A lot has changed in the office in the past few years.

MANY Therein the office in the past few years.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Writing
Time: 40 min

Imagine you have a chance to travel to any epoch and interview any scientist or inventor. Who would you choose and what questions would you ask.

Express your ideas

Write **150 -200 words**.

Remember to

- make an introduction,

- express your personal ideas about a person and give reasons for your choice,

- make a conclusion

Answer Sheets

Participant's ID number

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ANSWER SHEET

Listening

Task 1

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Task 2

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Reading

Task1

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Task 2

11	A	B	C
12	A	B	C
13	A	B	C
14	A	B	C
15	A	B	C
16	A	B	C
17	A	B	C
18	A	B	C
19	A	B	C
20	A	B	C

Use of English

Task 1

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Task2

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Task 3

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