

**Participant's ID number**

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**ANSWER SHEET**

**LISTENING**

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

**READING**

<b>1</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>2</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>3</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>4</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>5</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>6</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>7</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>8</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>9</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>10</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>11</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>12</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>13</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>14</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>15</b>	A	B	C	D

**USE OF ENGLISH**

<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>	A	B	C	D
<b>10</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>11</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>12</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>13</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>14</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>15</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>16</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>17</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>18</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>19</b>				D
<b>20</b>				D



## **SPEAKING**

### **Set 3**

PREPARATION: Make a presentation

You are given **2 minutes** to get prepared. During the preparation time use photos from set 3 for student 1

PRESENTATION: Make a presentation and ask questions about your partner's presentation

#### **Task 1**

You participate in the Social Issues Photo Contest. Social Issues Photography is a way to bring awareness to the various factors which affect our human life, our interactions with each other and with our environment in order to create social change. Look at the set of the photos **you took** for the contest (set 3) and be ready to tell about:

1. Where, when and how you took each of the photos;
2. What social issues the photos reflect, what makes them urgent and vital for today's world;
3. What can be done to improve the situation.

(Monologue; Time: 2-3 minutes)

Now answer 2 questions of your partner.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

#### **Task 2**

Now you are a member of the jury of the Social Issues Photo Contest, ask your partner 2 questions **to get additional information not mentioned** in the presentation or **to clarify the presenter's point made during the presentation**.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

### Set 3



## **SPEAKING**

### **Set 4**

PREPARATION: Make a presentation

You are given **2 minutes** to get prepared. During the preparation time use photos from set 4 for student 2

PRESENTATION: Make a presentation and ask questions about your partner's presentation

#### **Task 1**

You are a member of the jury of the Social Issues Photo Contest, ask your partner 2 questions **to get additional information not mentioned** in the presentation or **to clarify the presenter's point made during the presentation**.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

#### **Task 2**

You participate in the Social Issues Photo Contest. Social Issues Photography is a way to bring awareness to the various factors which affect our human life, our interactions with each other and with our environment in order to create social change. Look at the set of the photos **you took** for the contest (set 4) and be ready to tell about:

1. Where, when and how you took each of the photos;
2. What social issues the photos reflect, what makes them urgent and vital for today's world;
3. What can be done to improve the situation.

(Monologue; Time: 2-3 minutes)

Now answer 2 questions of your partner.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

## Set 4



## **SPEAKING**

### **Set 1**

PREPARATION: Make a presentation

You are given **2 minutes** to get prepared. During the preparation time use photos from set 1 for student 1

PRESENTATION: Make a presentation and ask questions about your partner's presentation

#### **Task 1**

You participate in the Social Issues Photo Contest. Social Issues Photography is a way to bring awareness to the various factors which affect our human life, our interactions with each other and with our environment in order to create social change. Look at the set of the photos **you took** for the contest (set 1) and be ready to tell about:

1. Where, when and how you took each of the photos;
2. What social issues the photos reflect, what makes them urgent and vital for today's world;
3. What can be done to improve the situation.

(Monologue; Time: 2-3 minutes)

Now answer 2 questions of your partner.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

#### **Task 2**

Now you are a member of the jury of the Social Issues Photo Contest, ask your partner 2 questions **to get additional information not mentioned** in the presentation or **to clarify the presenter's point made during the presentation.**

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

## Set 1



## **SPEAKING**

### **Set 2**

PREPARATION: Make a presentation

You are given **2 minutes** to get prepared. During the preparation time use photos from set 2 for student 2

PRESENTATION: Make a presentation and ask questions about your partner's presentation

#### **Task 1**

You are a member of the jury of the Social Issues Photo Contest, ask your partner 2 questions **to get additional information not mentioned** in the presentation or **to clarify the presenter's point made during the presentation**.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

#### **Task 2**

You participate in the Social Issues Photo Contest. Social Issues Photography is a way to bring awareness to the various factors which affect our human life, our interactions with each other and with our environment in order to create social change. Look at the set of the photos **you took** for the contest (set 2) and be ready to tell about:

1. Where, when and how you took each of the photos;
2. What social issues the photos reflect, what makes them urgent and vital for today's world;
3. What can be done to improve the situation.

(Monologue; Time: 2-3 minutes)

Now answer 2 questions of your partner.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

Set 2



## LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

You will hear part of a radio programme about The Eden Project. For questions 1-10, choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. *Why did they decide to build the Eden Project in Cornwall?*
- A because Cornwall was an ideal location  
B because it would be easy for foreign tourist to visit  
C because it rains a lot in Cornwall
2. *The dome-like conservatories of the Project won't require any renovations for almost*
- A twenty-four years  
B twenty-five years  
C twenty-six years
3. *The Humid Tropics Biome contains mainly*
- A plants which bear edible fruit  
B plants from tropical forests  
C plants used in construction
4. *The third biome is different because*
- A it contains plants from Asia and Australia  
B it isn't covered  
C it contains more varied plants
5. *Plants of what mountain chain can one find in the third Biome?*
- A The Caucasus  
B The Alps  
C The Himalayas
6. *The main aim of the Eden Project is to*
- A conserve endangered plant species  
B study how plants and trees grow  
C show the connection between plants and people
7. *How many plants are there on the territory of the Project?*
- A slightly under 100, 000  
B more than 100, 000  
C around 10,000
8. *Does the Eden Project provide any educational facilities for visitors?*
- A Yes  
B No  
C Not Stated
9. *The Project especially wants to attract people*
- A who haven't much interest in environmental issues  
B who are interested in the environment  
C who belong to environmental groups
10. *Most people who visit the Eden Project*
- A arrive at 9 a.m. or after 2.30 p.m.  
B don't have time to look at all the exhibits  
C spend three to four hours there

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## READING

Time: 30 minutes

**Task 1. Read a magazine article about four reporters who visited different cities. For questions 1-10, choose from the cities A-D. The cities may be chosen more than once.**

### Which reporter

1. was fortunate with the weather conditions?
2. deliberately avoided one popular attraction?
3. feels that a commonly-held belief is unjustified?
4. followed advice about the timing of a visit?
5. was fulfilling a long-held intension?
6. was surprised by the atmosphere in one part of the city?
7. found he / she was untypical of visitors that day?
8. tried something unique to the area?
9. was annoyed by the behaviour of other visitors?
10. mentions the source of some of his / her information?

### City for a Day

*We sent four reporters out to spend just a day in various world cities.*

*Here are their reports.*

#### A

##### St Louis, USA

I'm just back from the USA, where I was delighted finally to visit the city of St. Louis. I'd passed over it so many times high up on the interstate highway that connects more fashionable places on the east and west coasts, and I'd always promised myself I'd stop one day. In fact, although it is largely ignored by tourists, St. Louis is an amazingly creative place. I had breakfast at the Blueberry Hill café, which boasts the world's finest jukebox and a guitar belonging to the legendary rock star Chuck Berry. Iced tea was invented here in 1904, but that isn't the local speciality I wanted to try. Driving out of town on the road known as Route 66, you come to Ted Drewe's famous shop which sells 441 flavours and styles of frozen custard, a sweet delicacy so popular that the police have to control the crowds at weekends. It's one US fast food that's never been franchised, so it's not available anywhere else.

#### B

##### Sydney, Australia

My intension, on arrival in Sydney, had been to keep away from anything too touristy. Indeed rather than going on the classic boat tour of the harbour, I chose to have a sailing lesson there instead. As luck would have it, it was the only time I saw clouds during the whole day! When I saw the famous opera house, however, I forgot my good intensions. It was certainly worth a closer look. But after an ice-cream and the

obligatory photograph, I forced myself to walk away. Almost at once I found myself in the botanical garden, which incredibly feels more like a rainforest than an urban park. Further on, I came to the legendary Harry's Café. Although famous amongst residents of Sydney as the ultimate place for a snack, I was the only customer at that moment. Harry, it turns out, is an immigrant from the north of England, as is the delicacy he serves, pie and peas.

## C

### **Cape Town, South Africa**

Past experience has taught me that it's best to smile and ignore people who try to push in front of me in queues, much as it irritates me. But whoever designed the cable car that goes up Table Mountain has come up with a better solution. No sooner had I lost the race for the best viewing position at the front of the car, than the floor started to move round in a circle, so that we all got a share of the view on the way up. I'd been warned not to delay in going up the mountain. 'If you can see the top, go for it,' I was told, but I needn't have worried. By the time we reached the summit, there wasn't a cloud in sight. What's more, with the harbour and city spread below me, it seemed the perfect place to map out the rest of my day, as I waited for the cable car to take me down again.

## D

### **London, England**

I read in my guidebook that the waxwork museum Madame Tussaud's gets almost 3 million visitors a year. The Museum of London, on the other hand, only gets a tenth of that number. On the day I visited, most of the visitors seemed to be groups of young schoolchildren accompanied by their teachers, who were desperately trying to keep them together. It was quite entertaining to watch them. A frequent complaint these days is that London has too many tourists. Numbers are estimated at 26 million a year, including British tourists from other parts of the country. But the problem isn't really the number of tourists, but the fact that they all want to visit the same few attractions. For example, huge numbers go to watch the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, the Queen's official residence. Personally, I can't quite understand why this ceremony attracts any visitors at all. It takes only a few minutes, and nothing actually happens. Once it was over, I pushed through the crowds and rapidly made my escape. I had many more interesting things to see.

## **Task 2**

**For items 11-15, read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions below.**

### **The Space Saver**

*Do you need more space in your home? Call in the expert.*

William Morris, a famous English designer who was influential towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, once wrote: "Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." A century later, thanks to the so-called consumer

society, many people's homes in Britain are so jammed full of things that it is difficult for us to make good use of our available living space. If I look round my own house, for example, and apply William Morris' idea as seriously as I would like to, the task of deciding what to get rid of and what to keep seems too big to tackle alone.

The answer, I have discovered, is to call in an expert. Annya Ladakh makes her living by going into people's houses and helping them to fill plastic bags with unwanted items which they then give away or sell in second-hand shops. For a consultation fee of £120, she will spend three hours helping you to assess the problem and draw up an action plan. In this way, she helps you to distinguish between your most treasured possessions and the useless 'clutter' that just seems to build up.

Most of her clients are either busy professional people who never get round to tidying up, or people setting themselves up to work from home who suddenly find they need more space. 'Often, people set off in the morning, dressed immaculately, behave extremely efficiently in their work, but return to a chaotic house,' says Annya. 'It seems strange, but they just don't bring the work mentality home with them.' But what makes people want to expose their private chaos to a complete stranger, let alone take her advice? 'It can be much easier for someone outside the family to come in and give an impartial view of the problem,' says Annya. 'As an outsider, I act as a fresh pair of eyes, helping them to focus on the situation.'

Sometimes, one visit will be sufficient to diagnose the problem and deal with it. But if the clutter has spread through the house and into sheds and garages, return visits may be needed to check on progress. For some clients, it might just be a matter of clearing a few shelves or installing some new ones. For others, it may mean displaying a few cherished photographs in a frame rather than keeping every one they ever took in large albums that rarely come out of the cupboard. Cuddly toys from childhood days can be the most delicate problem, regardless of the client's age.

Annya's experience has taught her that clutter is not just a logical question, but an emotional one, an indication, perhaps, that someone is hanging on to the past. 'It can be painful to let go of material possessions, however worthless they may be,' Annya observes. 'Especially if people have been brought up by parents who lived through a less materialistic age, when it was normal to hang onto things in case they came in handy. Nowadays, most of us simply have too many possessions.'

**11. What is the writer's opinion of William Morris' idea?**

- A. It is not relevant today.
- B. It is something she'd like to try.
- C. He wanted it to be in a special place.
- D. It is not to be taken seriously.

**12. What service does Annya provide?**

- A. She helps people to make decision.
- B. She buys unwanted things from people.
- C. She sells unwanted things for people.
- D. She puts a value on people's possessions.

**13. What surprises Annya about most of the people she works for?**

- A. They are too busy to be tidy.
- B. They are willing to listen to her.
- C. They are efficient in other ways.
- D. They often bring work home with them.

**14. Why may Annya need to see some clients more than once?**

- A. when she is dealing with very personal items
- B. when they don't accept all of her suggestions
- C. when alterations have to be made to the house
- D. when there is a great deal of work to be done

**15. According to Annya, why may people not like disposing of their possessions?**

- A. It's a result of their upbringing.
- B. They think everything they own is useful.
- C. It's a result of the age we live in.
- D. They think that old things may be valuable.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## **USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Task 1. For items 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE WORD in each gap.**

### **Confessions**

Media publicity about the work of the police often helps them in the fight against crime. Some television programmes actually give viewers details about the crimes committed in their area. The idea is **1)**..... members of the public are reminded of things they may have seen or heard and then come forward with new information that can **2)**..... to an arrest.

**3)**..... other occasions, however, media coverage of crime can **4)**..... in false confessions which can be very annoying for the police. Some of these confessions come from innocent people who are confessing in order to protect the guilty person, possibly a loved **5)**..... or a criminal colleague. It is thought that others confess simply because they enjoy the attention that this brings. They become famous for **6)**..... short while, possibly seeing themselves on the television news. Sometimes such people even manage to convince themselves that they must **7)**..... committed the crime, until the police can prove that this is not the case. So as to avoid wasting too much time on these false confessions, the police are always careful to hold back at **8)**..... one piece of important information relating to each big case.

**Task 2. For items 9-20, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.**

### **Peer Pressure**

One of the strongest influences on children today is that of their peers. What their classmates think, how they dress and how they act in class and out of it **9)**..... the behaviour of nearly every child at school. In their **10)**..... not to be different, some children go so far as to hide their intelligence and ability in case they are made **11)**..... of. Generally, children do not want to stand out from the **12)**..... . They want to **13)**..... in, to be accepted. In psychological **14)**....., the importance of peer pressure cannot be over-emphasised. There is a lot of evidence that it has a great **15)**..... on all aspects of children's lives, from the clothes they wear, the music they listen to and their **16)**..... to their studies, to their ambitions in life, their relationships and their **17)**..... of self-worth. However, as children grow up into adolescents, individuality becomes more acceptable, desirable even, and in their **18)**..... for their own personal style, the teenager and the young adult will begin to experiment and be more willing to **19)**..... the risk of rejection by the group. Concern about intellectual prowess and achieving good exam results can dominate as the atmosphere of competition develops and worries about the future **20)**..... any fears of appearing too brainy.

- 9. A affect B result C impress D vary**  
**10. A actions B steps C measures D efforts**  
**11. A joke B laugh C fun D ridicule**  
**12. A party B crowd C circle D band**  
**13. A set B fall C get D fit**  
**14. A terms B words C points D means**  
**15. A running B bearing C meaning D standing**  
**16. A opinion B view C attitude D consideration**  
**17. A reaction B sense C impression D awareness**  
**18. A hunt B chase C course D search**  
**19. A carry B run C bring D cope**  
**20. A overthrow B overflow C overbalance D override**

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

### **WRITING**

**Time: 30 minutes**

Express your opinion on the following problem: **Does technology help or hinder our learning ? Write 150 -200 words.**

#### **Remember to**

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