

## LISTENING

Time 20 minutes

**You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about memorable events. While you listen you must complete both tasks.**

<b>TASK ONE</b>			<b>TASK TWO</b>		
For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) what event was.			For questions 6-10, choose from the list (A-H) why the speaker found the event memorable.		
a) a sporting event	Speaker 1	<b>1</b>	a) It changed their opinion of someone.	Speaker 1	<b>6</b>
b) a special birthday					
c) a train journey	Speaker 2	<b>2</b>	b) It was very beautiful.	Speaker 2	<b>7</b>
d) a theatre visit					
e) a musical event			c) Their companion reacted unexpectedly		
f) the anniversary of a historic event	Speaker 3	<b>3</b>	d) It had an impact on their career.	Speaker 3	<b>8</b>
g) a political speech	Speaker 4	<b>4</b>	e) It helped them make a decision.	Speaker 4	<b>9</b>
h) the opening of a public building	Speaker 5	<b>5</b>	f) They found something there.		
			g) They bought something special there.	Speaker 5	<b>10</b>
			h) They met someone special there.		

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

## READING

Time 30 minutes

**Task: Read the passage. Do the task 1 and task 2, which go after the text.**

### **Paving the way for greener architecture**

Close to the town of Zermatt, high up in the Swiss Alps, stands Monte Rosa Hut. This innovative structure is described as 90% self-reliant in regards to the energy consumption needed for the building to operate, achieved by employing cutting-edge, eco-friendly building methods. Such examples are indicative of the growing trend within architectural circles towards designing more ecologically sound buildings, which both support the conservation of energy, and are less detrimental to the environment. In the age of climate change, the contribution buildings make to global carbon emissions is under intense scrutiny. Indeed, recent estimates claim they may account for around 30% of greenhouse gases. Architects playing a pivotal role in reducing this statistic, as well as finding feasible and sustainable solutions to the energy crisis currently gripping the world.

Early work by the prominent US architect, Frank Lloyd Wright illustrates how the notion of respecting the environment is nothing new within the field of architecture. Throughout his career, Wright was a huge advocate of ensuring a good relationship between construction and nature, incorporating the concept of “organic” architecture into his design. Its ethos rejects the idea thoughtlessly demolishing large areas to make way for new building; rather, it encompasses consideration towards the environment and a building design that assimilates smoothly into the surroundings.

This is embodied in Wright’s famous Fallingwater building. The structure, once a private residence, receives many tourists annually, who marvel at this breathtaking example of how to successfully fuse together a building with its environment. The building itself was constructed on top of the waterfall, which was ingeniously integrated into the design. Given the stunning appearance of the building, it is a popular venue for weddings and events today. Although the carbon

emission certainly would not have been at the forefront of Wright's mind when construction began in 1930s, there are parallels made with the current movement of more architects "going green". That is the eco-friendly architects of today design by a similar mantra to that of Wright's – work with nature, not against it.

Several high-tech and increasingly mainstream improve the sustainability capacity of the building and reduce the reliance on utility companies by drawing on the use of natural resources – none more so than the sun and its rich source of energy. Thanks to the rapid development of photovoltaic technology, solar energy can now be easily converted into the form of electricity required for household appliances and lighting, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels for energy needs. A solar panel is usually fixed to the roof of the building, with the most popular systems made of semi-conductors such as silicon, incorporating an outer layer comprised of glass. As sunlight reaches the glass panel, the rays are absorbed and later passed through an inverter – a device necessary for converting this energy into a usable form of electricity.

The popularity of solar technology has soared in recent years and, with increasing numbers of households endorsing this as a feasible and cost-effective method, it has been hailed as the answer to the energy crisis. Still, the misconception exists that a high volume of sunny days are required to produce adequate energy to meet the needs of a household. In reality, the system only requires daylight to operate. Critics of the approach dispute its true eco-friendly label, as a number of chemicals, thought to contribute to global warming, have been linked with the production and manufacturing methods of this technology. Moreover, until this technology advances further it will remain an expensive option for the masses, at least in terms of set-up costs.

As building industry strives to achieve self-sufficient buildings, more of a focus is placed on effective water management and collection systems. Systems for rainwater collection can be integrated into the roof of a building at the design stage, and the water can, amongst other things, be used for showering. In this case,

water must be purified to ensure it meets safety standards. Alternatively, barrels located around the building can collect rainwater, which can be used for watering the plants.

Architects are even more turning their thoughts to the materials used in construction, and how these materials impact the natural world. In fact, due to some traditional building materials being accused of having high toxicity levels that contribute to greenhouse gases, the use of eco-friendly material is gaining popularity. From used aluminium cans in the roofing design, to straw for insulation in the walls, there are several examples of buildings using unusual resources. Consideration of the materials used and careful planning on the part of the designer means that environmental damage and overconsumption of materials is kept to a minimum. One example is the Dalby Forest Visitor Centre in central England. This public building is largely constructed of recycled materials and made in such a way that, if ever demolished, all components would be recyclable. Making the switch to greener architecture has added benefits for occupants, by potentially protecting their health; traditional building materials may be associated with various health issues, mainly thought to result from the hazardous substances found in some materials.

Working towards a great number of energy-efficient buildings is a top priority. As governments around the world are waking up to the reality of climate change, many are starting to take action. In the United Kingdom for example, newly constructed buildings will soon be required by law to conform to greener building regulations which work towards a zero carbon status – an idea supported by many nations.

**Task 1. Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, choose:**

**A (TRUE)**

**B (FALSE)**

**C (NOT GIVEN).**

- 1) In spite of pressing environmental issues, there is resistance within construction to apply a greener methodology.
- 2) It is estimated that emissions from buildings are responsible for two-thirds of man-made atmospheric pollution.
- 3) In organic architectural designs, buildings seemingly become part of the natural world.
- 4) Frank Lloyd Wright's renowned Falling water house required the removal of part of the waterfall before construction could commence.
- 5) Wright's philosophy shares few commonalities with the environmentally aware designers of today
- 6) Historically, designers have paid very little attention to the use of natural resources in architecture.

**Task 2. Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write answers in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.**

- 7) Solar power is not only more sustainable, but also more \_\_\_\_\_ than energy from fossil fuels.
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ of solar technology have come under criticism for being partly responsible for environmental damage.
- 9) Water collection methods help a building to be more \_\_\_\_\_ by meeting basic utility needs.
- 10) Increasingly, more attention is being given to how materials \_\_\_\_\_ their surroundings.

- 11) The Dalby Forest Visitor Centre is an example of a building constructed of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
- 12) Several ailments have been connected to the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) Increasingly more attention is given to \_\_\_\_\_ developments at policy level.

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

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time 30 minutes**

**Task 1. Match the blends (A) with the kind of people they denote (B).**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1) freegan	a) they are professional people who opt for a change in lifestyle by moving to the seaside or country
2) workaholic	b) they eat food out unopened packages from a rubbish container
3) seachanger	c) someone who are easily persuaded and tend to follow what others do
4) chugger	d) they work long hours and can't think about anything else but their job
5) sheeple	e) a person who asks people to sign up for regular donations to charity
6) flexitarian	f) a substitute child which we can love and care for as a parent would, but won't answer us back
7) furkid	g) a vegetarian who can occasionally eat a little fish or meat to make life easier for other people
8) fishmonger	h) a person over 30 with a responsible job and dependent children who still enjoys a good party or listening to loud rock
9) middle youth	
10) pyromaniac	

	<p>music</p> <p>i) someone who is obsessed with setting fire to property</p> <p>j) a person who sells fish from a shop</p>
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**Task 2. For questions 11–25, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word.**

### **Radio, Television and the Film Industry**

Cinema and television are generally thought (11) \_\_\_\_\_ as being distinct, whether as industrial practices or as viewing experiences. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ fact, the two have been quite closely interwoven, ever (13) \_\_\_\_\_ television first emerged (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a possible rival to the cinema (15) \_\_\_\_\_ an industrial scale. This was particularly true in the United States, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a crossover between radio and cinema interests began in the 1920s, extending to television with the start of commercial broadcasting in 1939. In European countries, where broadcasting was in the hands of state monopolies, they remained separate for longer, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ but since the 1950s, there has been a growing convergence at all levels. By the 1980s, with the advent of large-screen television on the one (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and home video on the other, all the distinctions had come blurred. Before television, in the United States, broadcasting developed as a system of privately owned, commercial stations, tied together by two great networks and ineffectively regulated by the federal government. The Hollywood Studios were the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ to propose an alternative programming structure (20) \_\_\_\_\_ would have supported broadcasting from box-office profits. Paramount and MGM attempted to initiate (21) \_\_\_\_\_ own film-based radio networks in the late 1920s, using film talent under contract to provide entertainment with publicity value in promoting films. (22) \_\_\_\_\_, a combination of exhibitors' objections, together (23) \_\_\_\_\_ an inability to obtain necessary connecting land lines, blocked these efforts. In desperation, the studios turned (24) \_\_\_\_\_ station ownership and the advertising agencies and sponsors who produced the bulk of radio programming in the 1930s and 1940s. Hollywood

stars and properties figured large in radio's golden age Paramount purchased an interest in CBS\* in 1928, which it was forced to surrender (25) \_\_\_\_\_ financial pressure in 1932.

**Task 3. Match the three columns (place-city-country).**

<b>Place</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Country</b>
26 Stonehenge	A Quebec	a USA
27 Opera House	B Auckland	b UK
28 French Quarter	C Sydney	c Australia
29 Waitemata Harbour	D New Orleans	d Canada
30 Chateau Frontenac	E Salisbury	e New Zealand

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

### **WRITING**

*Time: 40 minutes*

**You recently saw the announcement below on a website called [myadvicefortravellers.com](http://myadvicefortravellers.com)**

#### **HOTEL NEAR ME**

We'd like to know what local people think of different hotels in their area, so we're opening a section written by local people to help visitors to choose the hotel which suits them best.

Send us a review which recommends two hotels in your area for two different types of visitor and say what sort of visitor each hotel would suit and why.

*Write your review. Use 120-160 words.*

*Transfer your review to the answer sheet.*

## Answer sheet

Participant's ID number

### Listening

Task 1		Task 2	
1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

### Reading

#### Task 1.

1	A	B	C	4	A	B	C
3	A	B	C	5	A	B	C
3	A	B	C	6	A	B	C

#### Task 2.

7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

## Use of English

### Task 1

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

### Task 2.

<b>11</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>21</b>	
<b>12</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>22</b>	
<b>13</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>23</b>	
<b>14</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>24</b>	
<b>15</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>25</b>	

### Task 3.

<b>26</b>		
<b>27</b>		
<b>28</b>		
<b>29</b>		
<b>30</b>		



