

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes)

Part 1.

Listen to the recording and complete the form below. For questions 1-4, write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer. You will hear the text twice.

IT SUPPORT TRACKING FORM - UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	
Reason for call	Problem accessing 1. _____
Name of society	Rugby Club
Position of officer reporting the problem	2. _____
Name of officer (first name)	3. _____ Singh
Nature of the problem	4. _____

Part 2.

You will hear Tim Cole talking about guidebooks. For questions 5-10, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the text twice.

5. Once, when Tim used a guidebook in Australia,

- A he found the best budget hotel ever.
- B it took him ages to find the place he was looking for.
- C he ended up at an unexpected destination.

6. Tim believes the problem with guidebooks is that

- A some of them are very poorly researched.
- B many things have changed by the time you read the book.
- C they are only regularly updated.

7. The thing Tim particularly dislikes about guidebooks is

- A the recommendations about where to eat.
- B that they have too much information about nightlife.
- C the limited amount of information about history and culture.

8. Other things which should be included in guidebooks are

- A clear and detailed maps of the area.
- B as much information as possible about an area.
- C good pictures of well-known tourist sites.

9. What is Tim's view on digital guidebooks?

- A They can be problematic when downloading.
- B He can't find what he wants as easily as he can in a traditional guidebook.
- C He likes the fact that they're tailored to your individual requirements.

10. What did Tim like about Twitter tourism?

- A It allowed him to meet more local people than tourists.
- B The advice from other travellers was extremely helpful.
- C He discovered some unusual things to do.

Part 3.

You will hear a radio programme about a bird called a peacock. For questions 11-20, complete the sentences. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER** for each answer. You will hear the text twice.

- People say that the peacock's tail looks similar to a (11)_____ .
- The original home of the blue peacock is in (12)_____ .
- Peacocks were first kept by people as long as (13)_____ .
- The peacock's (14)_____ is long and thin.
- The coloured spots on the peacock's tail are known as (15)_____ .
- The female peahen is mostly (16)_____ in colour.
- In English, some people are described as being as (17)_____ as a peacock.
- In the wild, peacocks usually live close to (18)_____ in the forest.
- Peacocks usually spend time in trees when they want to (19)_____ .
- At Peacock Paradise in Malaysia, you can see (20)_____ as well as birds.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

READING COMPREHENSION (40 minutes)

Task 1. Match the beginning of the book and its title. Two titles are extra.

1	In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don, there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of Wentworth, of Warncliffe Park, and around Rotherham. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the Civil Wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws, whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song.
2	It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife. However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.
3	This is the story of a five-year sojourn that I and my family made on the Greek island of Corfu. It was originally intended to be a mildly nostalgic account of the natural history of the island, but I made a grave mistake by introducing my family into the book in the first few pages. Having got themselves on paper, they then proceeded to establish themselves

	and invite various friends to share the chapters. It was only with the greatest difficulty, and by exercising considerable cunning, that I managed to retain a few pages here and there which I could devote exclusively to animals.
4	My father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire: I was the third of five sons. He sent me to Emanuel College in Cambridge at fourteen years old, where I resided three years, and applied myself close to my studies; but the charge of maintaining me, although I had a very scanty allowance, being too great for a narrow fortune, I was bound apprentice to Mr. James Bates, an eminent surgeon in London, with whom I continued four years. My father now and then sending me small sums of money, I laid them out in learning navigation, and other parts of the mathematics, useful to those who intend to travel, as I always believed it would be, some time or other, my fortune to do.
5	Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story is about something that happened to them when they were sent away from London during the war because of the air-raids. They were sent to the house of an old Professor who lived in the heart of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from the nearest post office. He had no wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper called Mrs Macready and three servants.
6	No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinised and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinise the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same.
7	It was seven o'clock of a very warm evening in the Seonee Hills when Father Wolf woke up from his day's rest, scratched himself, yawned, and spread out his paws one after the other to get rid of the sleepy feeling in their tips. Mother Wolf lay with her big grey nose dropped across her four tumbling, squealing cubs, and the moon shone into the mouth of the cave where they all lived. "Augrh!" said Father Wolf, "it is time to hunt again." And he was going to spring down hill when a little shadow with a bushy tail crossed the threshold and whined: "Good luck go with you, O Chief of the Wolves; and good luck and strong white teeth go with the noble children, that they may never forget the hungry in this world."
8	The chief beauty of this book lies not so much in its literary style, or in the extent and usefulness of the information it conveys, as in its simple truthfulness. Its pages form the record of events that really happened. All that has been done is to colour them; and for this, no extra charge has been made. George and Harris and Montmorency are not poetic ideals, but things of flesh and blood - especially George, who weighs about twelve stone. Other works may excel this in depth of thought and knowledge of human nature; other books may rival it in originality and size; but, for hopeless and incurable veracity, nothing yet discovered can surpass it. This, more than all its other charms, will, it is felt, make the volume precious in the eye of the earnest reader; and will lend additional weight to the lesson that the story teaches.
9	Among other public buildings in a certain town, which for many reasons it will be prudent to refrain from mentioning, and to which I will assign no fictitious name, there is one anciently common to most towns, great or small: to wit, a workhouse; and in this workhouse was born; on a day and date which I need not trouble myself to repeat, inasmuch as it can be of no possible consequence to the reader, in this stage of the

	business at all events; the item of mortality whose name is prefixed to the head of this chapter.
10	It's a funny thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their own child is the most disgusting little blister you could ever imagine, they still think that he or she is wonderful. Some parents go further. They become so blinded by adoration they manage to convince themselves their child has qualities of genius. Well, there is nothing very wrong with all this. It's the way of the world. It is only when the parents begin telling us about the brilliance of their own revolting offspring, that we start shouting, 'Bring us a basin! We're going to be sick!'

A	Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift
B	Matilda by Roald Dahl
C	Three Men in a Boat by Jerome K. Jerome
D	The Jungle Books by Rudyard Kipling
F	Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens
G	Ivanhoe by Walter Scott
H	Treasure Island by Robert Lewis Stevenson
I	Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen
J	My family and other animals by Gerald Durrell
K	The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe by Clive Lewis
L	Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe
M	The War of the Worlds by H.G. Wells

Task 2. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D.

11. Which is the largest natural lake in England?

- A. Derwent Water
- B. Windermere
- C. Loch Ness
- D. Ullswater

12. What does "gizza glegg" - a phrase common in Nottinghamshire - mean?

- A. Can I have a look?
- B. Give me a leg up
- C. Lend me some money

D. Small-time gangster

13. How many players are there in a cricket team?

- A. 9
- B. 15
- C. 11
- D. 7

14. Between 1455 and 1485, which English counties warred against each other?

- A. Essex and Sussex
- B. Lancashire and York
- C. Hertfordshire and Devon
- D. Norfolk and Kent

15. Who was the influential 18th-century English painter specialising in portraits, the first President of the Royal Academy?

- A. Joshua Reynolds
- B. John Constable
- C. Thomas Gainsborough
- D. Samuel Johnson

16. When did the Battle of Britain take place?

- A. 1066
- B. 1642
- C. 1815
- D. 1940

17. Whose quote is this? “We are masters of the unsaid words, but slaves of those we let slip out.”

- A. John Lennon
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Joanne Rowling
- D. Elizabeth II

18. What is the full name of Queen Elizabeth II?

- A. Elizabeth Alice Louise Windsor
- B. Elizabeth Anna Alexandra Buckingham
- C. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor
- D. Elizabeth Mary Diana Tudor

Task 3. *You are going to read an extract about the Russian American Company and Fort Ross, the Russian Colony in California. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (19-25). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.*

In the centuries that followed the discovery of America, European expansion into the Western Hemisphere reached a scale that changed the world. The voyages to the New World undertaken by the Atlantic powers of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries are generally well known, as are the

explorations and settlement of Europeans in North America during the 18th and 19th centuries. Less well known, however, is the penetration of America's northwest coast by the Russians, the culmination of Russia's age-old effort to settle and develop its eastern frontier.

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But it was not until almost 75 years later, when Tsar Peter the Great became determined to define the geography of the North Pacific, that the potential value of the discoveries in this region became clear. In two arduous voyages, Vitus Bering and Alexei Chirikov, under commission of the Russian Crown, sailed through the area now called the Bering Strait in 1728, and in 1741 discovered the Aleutian Islands and the mainland of Alaska, both of which they claimed for Russia. These results aroused great interest among Russian hunters and traders; now these frontier entrepreneurs were drawn to the herds of fur seal and sea otter that lived in the North Pacific.

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The next step in the continuing expansion along the Northwest Coast of America was the establishment of the Company's permanent headquarters on the island of Sitka in 1808, a settlement the Russians named Novo-Arkhangel'sk. From here, over the next few years, the Russians established relations with the Spanish in California, set up a base for exploring the California coast, and then founded a colony north of San Francisco as a fur and agricultural supply post.

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In March 1812, with orders to build and administer the settlement, Kuskov went to California. With him came twenty-five Russians, many of them craftsmen, and eighty Aleuts. These Native Alaskans brought forty baidarkas, the swift, maneuverable skin kayaks used for hunting and a few larger skin boats, baidaras, for transport. Kuskov's assignment was not an unfamiliar one. He had previously administered settlements in Alaska and had built Novo-Arkhangel'sk on Sitka Island after local Indians destroyed the Company fortress in 1802.

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Records show that after 1812 there were from twenty-five to one hundred Russians and from fifty to one hundred twenty-five Native Alaskans at the settlement at any given time. The Ross colony was headed by a manager. He was paid a salary and given living quarters, and, although he also had servants, he worked as hard as any of the colonists, even finding time to tend a garden to add to the food supply. Kuskov, the first manager, was a particularly avid gardener, growing cabbage and beets for pickling, with enough produce harvested for shipments to be sent to Sitka for distribution in Alaska.

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A number of explorers, scientists, artists, and men of letters from Imperial Russia used Ross as a base of operation while pursuing their investigations and recording their findings. Others used Russian ships in San Francisco Bay as springboards for exploration, travel, and scientific research. Altogether, their pioneering work in the geography, botany, zoology, entomology, geology, meteorology, and ethnology of the region contributed information and insight valuable to the present day.

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During the early 1830s, Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell, while manager-in-chief of the Russian-American Company, strongly encouraged the scientific study of the wildlife and geography of North America. In 1833 on a journey to evaluate the possibilities of extending the Russian

settlement farther inland, he personally conducted the first anthropological study of the Indian population of the Russian River area and the Santa Rosa plain. Also invaluable today are the first systematic weather records kept in California, compiled by Yegor Chernykh between 1837 and 1840.

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The venture of the Russian-American Company into California was short-lived. By 1839, officials of the Russian-American Company had decided to abandon the colony. However, the memory of it has lingered long, preserved in the buildings and the stockade at Fort Ross, both original and restored, in the place names of scattered creeks and coves along the northern coast, and in the vestiges of Russian and Native Alaskan influence on the Kashaya Pomo language and culture. The Russians were the first to explore and map parts of Northern California, and they were also the first known Europeans to climb Mt. St. Helena.

A	The rest of the Russian colonists were drawn from various parts of the Russian Empire. Besides prikashchiki, who were the administrative assistants and work supervisors, some of the colonists were artisans – carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, and those skilled in a trade. Many of the Russians were promyshlenniki: handymen, laborers, hunters, and occasional seamen in the Company service.
B	Among the later visitors to Ross was the naturalist and artist, Ilya Gavrilovich Voznesenskii. A trained scientist and competent graphic artist, Voznesenskii was sent by the Imperial Academy of Sciences to explore and investigate Russian America. In May 1841, Chernykh and Voznesenskii joined forces to map and name the tributaries of the Russian River as far north as the Healdsburg area. Shortly afterward they made the first recorded ascent of Mt. St. Helena. A metal plaque, in Russian and Spanish, was made in advance, and the explorers installed it on the north summit to mark their feat. In the 1850s the plaque was removed, but a facsimile was made for the Fort Ross centennial in 1912 to replace it; this marker remains atop Mt. St. Helena.
C	The rapid growth of the fur trade called for permanent Russian posts in Alaska as well as bases for hunting expeditions and storing furs. A Russian presence in the Aleutians and on Unalaska Island began to appear in the 1770s, but the first known permanent settlement was founded on Kodiak Island in 1784 by the enterprising merchant Grigory Ivanovich Shelikhov. The hardy, ambitious, and resourceful Shelikhov, who was perhaps the most farsighted Siberian merchant of his day, became an early advocate of extending Russian enterprise as far south as California. In 1797 the United American Company was formed, which two years later was reorganized to become the Russian-American Company, chartered by Tsar Paul I.
D	As populations of otter diminished near Ross, hunters had to travel farther for the company’s fur profits. Commonly, long-term expeditions were undertaken by the Alaskan hunters. Russian and contracted American ships would transport the baidarkas, (qayaq in Alutiiq: swift narrow craft of marine mammal skin stretched over a wooden frame) to a given location, then drop off the men and their boats. These free-ranging hunters would remain for two or three months, hunting sea otter, seal or sea lion, then be retrieved by a

	mother ship and returned to the settlement at Ross.
E	Construction at the California site began at once and on August 30, 1812 (in the old style Russian calendar), the name-day of Tsar Alexander I, the Russians held a special religious service at the colony, marking the completion of the stockade. The settlement was given the name “Ross” most likely to highlight poetically its connection with Imperial Russia (Rossiia). Ross had other early names as well: the Russians often described the outpost as “Ross Colony,” “Ross Settlement,” and “Ross Fortress,” and Company officials called it the “Ross Office.” Its current name, “Fort Ross,” has been used by Americans since the mid-19th century.
F	Russia’s eastward expansion took on a new dimension in the 17th and 18th centuries, as a counterpart to European and American westward expansion. About the same time that English colonists first settled along the Atlantic seaboard, Russian explorers, trappers, and settlers pushed east into Siberia and in 1639 reached the Pacific Ocean. By the mid-17th century frontier promyshlenniki – self-employed and contract entrepreneurs – had sailed through the strait that separates Asia from North America, discovering a sea route from the Arctic to the Pacific.
G	In 1818, Captain Vasily Nikolaevich Golovnin, of the Russian Navy, visited northern California and included stops at Fort Ross and Bodega Bay. His memoirs describe the warm welcome given him by the Miwok chiefs at Bodega Bay, as well as many observations of Indian life and customs, including the autumn grass fires intentionally set to encourage the growth of seeds and grains. Golovnin made a useful navigator’s map of the Bodega Bay area, with precise water depths and topographical features included. On board his ship was the young artist Mikhail Tikhonovich Tikhonov, who made a series of five color sketches of California Indians while ashore at Bodega Bay.
H	In 1791 Shelikhov sent Alexandr Andreyevich Baranov to Alaska as his trusted assistant to manage his trading company’s affairs. Baranov’s success earned him the role of first manager-in-chief of the Russian-American Company at its founding in 1799, a post he filled until a few months before his death in 1818. From his headquarters at Novo-Arkhangel’sk, Baranov, with the help of his able assistant, Ivan Alexandrovich Kuskov, supervised the Company’s growing enterprises in Alaska, and those as far afield as California and even Hawaii. A man of enormous talent, courage, and stamina, who was both admired and feared by Russians, natives, and foreigners alike, Baranov was the main architect of Russia’s southward expansion.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

USE of ENGLISH (20 minutes)

Task 1.

In Task 1 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. Antarctic blue whales (A)can be (B)100 foot long and weigh (C)more than any dinosaur that (D)ever lived.
2. Vitamin K (A)providing the (B)necessary impetus for the synthesis of (C)at least two proteins (D)involved in blood clotting.
3. The colonists (A)who first settled in New England (B)did so (C)because they felt there was (D)none social justice in their homeland of England.
4. The field cricket is (A)quite (B)injury to crops and (C)vegetation and does most of its (D)harmful work at night.
5. The basic factors (A)that enhance health and (B)longevity (C)include vigorous exercise, (D)hereditary, and diet.
6. The personality traits of children are (A)often similar to those (B)that of their parents, (C)but these traits are not always genetically (D)conditioned.
7. Even (A)although he is best (B)remembered as a writer, Walt Whitman was (C)also a (D)newspaper publisher, teacher, and farmer.
8. If he (A)were alive today, F. Scott Fitzgerald (B)might be surprised to learn that his novel The Great Gatsby (C)having transcended (D)its own age and turned into a timeless classic.
9. The husky, (A)one of the most (B)ancient breeds of dog (C)known, (D)originating in Siberia.
10. (A)In accordance the wishes of (B)most of his electorate, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (C)postponed entering the Second World War (D)until December 11, 1941.

Task 2.

Decide whether **OUT/ UP** should go before or after the verb in these sentences, e.g. **LAST OUT** (manage to stay alive) – **OUTLAST** (continue for longer).

11. We've had the bathroom DONE in pale yellow. (OUT)
12. We ENDED the armchair and used it to block the doorway. (UP)
13. They were so busy so I left. I didn't want to STAY.... my welcome. (OUT)
14. She'llEND.... penniless if she carries on spending like that. (UP)
15. The cheetah is so fast it can RUN a sports car. (OUT)
16. They are always trying to DO each other with jokes and funny stories. (OUT)
17. The traffic was HELD... for several hours by the accident. (UP)
18. He STAYED last night and I've no idea where he was. (OUT)
19. The torch isn't working. The batteries haveRUN.... . (OUT)

20. As a police officer you are expected toHOLD the law whether you agree with it or not. (UP)

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (30 minutes)

Read the proverb and its explanation.

Better late than never.

To arrive or do something later than expected isn't good, but it is better than not at all. This proverb is often expressed with a degree of sarcasm, apparently saying something positive but in fact merely remarking on someone's lateness. A teacher might say it to a child arriving late for school, for example.

Choose ONE of the proverbs from the list below and explain it. When might it be said? Give an example.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

Write 40 - 70 words.

Use the answer sheet!
