

PART 1

Listening Comprehension

Time: 35 minutes

Task 1

Listen to the story and do the following tasks:

a) Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

- 1 The speaker says that money is more than an economic tool and has a
A psychological and historical dimension.
B social and psychological dimension.
C social and historical dimension.
- 2 According to the speaker, money is an invention resulting from the human capacity to
A allocate symbols a value.
B label the world.
C create special symbols.
- 3 What does the speaker say about accepting any object as money?
A The community needs to establish procedures for its use.
B Its use needs to be accepted by the user and the community.
C Laws need to be introduced to make it legal tender.
- 4 When bartering goods, the seller had to
A agree a standard of exchange as part of the purchasing process.
B accept whatever the local common medium of exchange was.
C find someone who was willing to purchase the goods for sale.

b) Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Commodity money Commodity money depended on the acceptance of certain objects as money that was inherently 5 for every person. All metals were accepted as commodity money - being convertible into precious tools, e.g. 6 and Metals, e.g. gold and silver, had secondary advantages - identifiable and 7 Metal coins acted as a 8 for exchanging goods and services. Representative money. When adopted, representative money was a 9 in human consciousness. Psychologically, there needed to be a transfer in the sense of value from a usable material object to an 10 symbol. Socially, there had to be a group agreement on the common usage of the symbol.

c) Write down one synonym from the text for each line of words:

- 11 transformable _____
- 12 measurement/ parameter _____
- 13 goods/ product/ consumer item _____
- 14 swapping/ exchanging _____
- 15 plaited/ associated/ connected _____
- 16 persecution/ chase/ search _____
- 17 features/ characteristic/ symbols _____
- 18 mind/ awareness _____
- 19 development/changes _____
- 20 significance / worth _____

Task 2

You are going to listen to a guide taking a group of tourists on a walking tour in Stratford. Fill in the blanks with missing information (from one to three words in each gap).

The Shakespeare Centre in Stratford, from which all walking tours start, stands in 21) _____. Nearby there is Shakespeare's Birthplace, the house where William was born in 22) _____, April 23. His family was quite respectable and well-to-do. His father had been a 23) _____ but later became the Bailiff of Stratford. Not far from Shakespeare's Birthplace. On the Bridge Street corner, is the house where the poet's 24) _____ used to live. In the High Street there stands Harward House, which is connected with the name of the 25) _____ of the famous American university. The Shakespeare Hotel? Which is in Chapel Street, includes houses built in 26) _____ centuries. Further on there is a so-called New Place, the remnants of the mansion where Shakespeare spent his 27) _____. There is also a lovely know and herb garden which is maintained as a memorial to the poet.

In Church Street there is the Guild Chapel and King 28) _____ Grammar School which William attended. In Hall's Croft, Shakespeare's 29) _____ used to live. On the bank of the river Avon stands the magnificent Holy Trinity Church, where visitors usually lay floral tributes by the poet's 30) _____.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 2

Reading

Time: 35 minutes

Task 1

a) The Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i a comparison of male and female use of commercial venues
- ii how various media affect the frequency of contact between friends
- iii the ranking of the most popular communication methods
- iv the reasons why teenagers like using commercial venues
- v the popularity of internet friends
- vi the importance of regular contact with friends met online
- vii the popularity of neighbourhoods
- viii the impact of mobile devices on contact between friends
- ix alternative means of communication cited by teens

E.g.Paragraph A- v

- 1 Paragraph B
- 2 Paragraph C
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E
- 5 Paragraph F
- 6 Paragraph G

How teens hang out and stay in touch with their closest friends: a study of the attitudes of US teenagers aged 13 to 17

A The way young people are making friends around the world is changing. A US survey asked teens to focus on all of the ways in which they spend time and interact - both digitally and in person - with the friend who is closest to them. Many teens say they 'hang out' with their closest friend in online settings, such as social media sites or through gaming websites. More than half of teens hang out with their closest friend online on a regular basis, which is similar to the share of teens who spend time with close friends at someone's house. Teenage boys are especially likely to spend time on line with close friends, as 62 % do so regularly, compared with 48% of teen girls.

B Many of those who have met a friend online say they spend time with their closest friend on a regular basis online, which is somewhat higher than the 41 % of teens who have not met a friend online. While this does not necessarily mean that a teen's best friend is an online friend, it does suggest a certain comfort with interacting with friends and peers in an online space for this group of teens.

C Neighborhoods also are a popular place for teens to connect with one another - 42% of teens spend time around a neighborhood with their closest friend. Boys are more likely than girls to spend

time with their closest friend in a neighborhood. Nearly half of teenage boys say this is where they regularly spend time with their closest friend, compared with 36% of girls.

D About a third of teen girls spend time with their closest friend at a coffee shop or shopping centre. Roughly one-quarter of teens regularly spend time with their best friend at these places. Girls are twice as likely as boys to hang out in these locations: 30% of teen girls regularly spend time with their closest friend there, compared with only 16% of boys.

E Frequent contact with closest friends is facilitated by mobile devices and social media. Teens today have more ways to stay in touch with friends than ever before. Beyond daily interactions at school, teens are increasingly connected by smartphones, social media, gaming, and the internet. These new avenues of communication broaden what it even means to be 'friends', changing how teens connect and how they share with one another.

F Mobile devices help facilitate frequent connections between close friends. Teens who have mobile internet access - whether through a phone, tablet or other mobile device - are significantly more likely than those without this kind of access to be in frequent touch with their closest friend. A full 60% of these teen mobile internet users are in touch daily with their closest friend (including 42% who make contact many times a day). This compares with 47% of those without mobile internet access who communicate daily with their closest friend, including 27% who do so many times a day. Focusing in on Questions 7-10 Complete the sentences below. smartphone users, teens who have access to a smartphone also are likely to be in daily touch with their closest friend. Some 62% of teens with smartphone access are in touch with their closest friend daily, and 45% are in touch multiple times a day.

G Phone-based methods are overall the most popular ways that teens communicate with their closest friends. Looking at the overall picture, texting comes out on top. Some 80% of teens say they use this as one of the three most common ways they get in touch. But phone calls - a technology from the analogue era - are the second most popular method overall, with 69% of teens citing it as one of their choices. This is followed closely by the 66% of teens who say social media is in their top three preferences, while just 21 % of teens noted gaming in any of their choices. Other communication methods, such as video sharing, blogging and discussion sites were cited by 10% of teens or less. Some 21 % of teens, however, said 'something else' to any of the three most common ways they get in touch with their closest friend. Write in answers reveal that some teens use video chatting, such as the popular iPhone service FaceTime, to get in touch with one another, as well as email.

b) Complete the sentences below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

7 The majority of teenagers spend time with their closest online friend on a

8 The best friend of a teenager is someone online.

9 Almost of male teenagers spend time with their best friend in a neighbourhood.

10 New communication devices the meaning of what a friend is.

c) Do the following statements agree with the information in the Reading Passage?

Write: TRUE if the statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 11 The use of social media and mobile devices among teenagers has little impact on their contact with their closest friend.
- 12 Social media are used by teenagers to exchange photographs.
- 13 Teenagers also use video-based communication to contact friends
14. Frequent connections between close friends are not facilitated by tablets and other devices.
15. Girls are more likely than boys to spend time with their closest friend in a neighborhood.

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a book on history. Find five words in the text which will fit the gaps of the following sentences. Pay attention to the usage of the words: both meaning and grammar.

The culture of Roman Britannia was deeply influenced by the geography of the British Isles. Physically separated from the rest of the Empire, Roman civilization in this distant outpost was a hybrid of native and classical traditions. Britons in the southern lowlands accommodated most readily to the lifestyle of their conquerors. In upland Britain, the new ways made less progress and the legions were the only permanent bearers of Roman culture.

16. The ancient Mayan ... was very advanced and had a sophisticated knowledge of science, art, and astronomy.
17. The countdown has begun to a celebration of York's past as a vital ... of a multi-national empire, with the city's second annual Roman Festival.
18. Empires generally expect neighboring states and dependencies to accept their power and ... to it.
19. After being narrowly beaten in the first race, the second day he was the first to congratulate his ... in the moment of victory.
20. With no money, job, or ... address, the future looked bleak for Lisa and baby Nicole

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 3

Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

The following sentences each contain a phrasal verb in bold. However, half of them use the wrong phrasal verb. Decide which ones are wrong and replace them with the correct phrasal verb, which you will find in the other sentences. The phrasal verb you need for each sentence is explained in italics at the end of each sentence. If the phrasal verb is correct, put a tick (V) in the answer sheet .

1. If you complain, you might **get** your money **back**. (to receive something which you had before)
2. The company was **broken up** and separate divisions sold off. (to split something large into small sections)
3. If you want to **put out** in your job, you'll need to show more commitment. (to advance in your career)
4. Payment will be **held up** until the contract has been signed. (to delay)
5. We have installed networked computers **to cut down on** paperwork. (to reduce the amount of something used)
6. Negotiations between management and the unions **backed out** after six hours. (to stop a negotiation, usually because no agreement has been made)
7. We plan to **bring out** a new model of the car for the motor show. (to produce something new)
8. She decided to take early retirement, so **took up** her responsibilities to her deputy. (to pass your work responsibilities to someone else)
9. The accounts department **got out** the draft accounts in time for the meeting. (to produce something)
10. After an agreement was reached, the union **phased in** the strike. (to ask for something to stop)
11. The management have refused **to give up** pressure from the unions. (to yield or to surrender)
12. The new system of pension contributions will be **called off** over the next two months. (to introduce or bring something in gradually)
13. We may decide to **bring down** the price of some of our brands to help increase demand. (to reduce)
14. After several years with the company, she **handed over** a new post with one of our competitors. (to start a new job)
15. We had to cancel the project when our German partners **broke down**. (to stop being a part of a deal or arrangement)
16. Workers refused to **give in to** any of their rights. (to hand something to someone, or to lose something, often as the result of pressure from someone)
17. The meeting has been **put off** for two weeks. (to arrange for something to take place later than planned)
18. We are planning to **get ahead** most of our work to freelancers. (to send or give a job to someone else, usually not in your company)
19. He **got on** well in his new job, and was soon promoted. (to succeed)
20. It's very important to **carry out** your duties to the best of your ability. (to do what is necessary for your job)

Task 2

a) Complete the sentences with a noun related to one of the following adjectives and verbs followed by an appropriate preposition.

Admire *advise* *amaze* *ashamed* *cruel* *discuss*
improve *influence* *interview* *lack* *proud* *vaccinate*

E.g. I am against any form of *cruelty to* animals and would support a ban on hunting.

21. Maggie is still in hospital, but there has been a big _____ her condition in the last couple of days.
22. Maurice took great _____ his cooking, and was always eager to talk about his recipes.
23. In her _____ The Daily Herald, the Finance Minister denied that she plans to raise taxes.
24. I have the greatest _____ people who work full time, and also study for a university degree.
25. He confessed his _____ not having spent more time with his children when they were young.
26. I had to have a _____ typhoid before entering the country.
27. Benny Carter had a significant _____ the sight that met her eyes.- Dave had shaved all his hair off.
28. There is a severe _____ affordable housing in the city and many people are homeless.

b) Complete the sentence with a noun from box 1 and a word from box 2. Use either of + -ing or a to – infinitive

ability *cost* *decision* *failure* *fear* *possibility* *reason* *risk*
sign *unwillingness*

acknowledge *allow* *buy* *fly* *get* *remember*
stop *transmit* *win* *worry*

E.g. My mother recently overcame her fear of flying and had a holiday in South Africa.

29. The snow has been falling now for two days and shows no _____.
30. The government has defended its _____ coal mining in the national park.
31. Your blood pressure is a little high, but there is no _____ about it.
32. She was kept in isolation to reduce the _____ the virus to other people in hospital.
33. The exercise tests children's _____ a random sequence of numbers.
34. The _____ new cars in Europe is expected to fall in the next year.
35. It is very difficult to work with Chris because of his _____ that he ever makes mistakes.

Task 3

Say whether the idioms in the following sentences are used correctly (true) or incorrectly (false).

36. The bank manager was arrested for *cooking the books*.
37. You would probably not be very happy if someone said to you: "You 're a brick!"
38. To *eavesdrop* is to listen accidentally to a private conversation.
39. To *grease someone's palm* means to tell his or her fortune.

40. *To lead someone up the garden path* is another way of saying “to get married”.
41. I felt extremely pleased when she told me I had *a fat chance* of getting the job.
42. A travelling salesman often has to *live out of a suitcase*.
43. If someone is constantly *talking shop* they seem to enjoy buying things.
44. Most people would be pleased if they *got a windfall*.
45. If the boy was *given a good hiding* by his father, he was beaten.
46. You have to *pull your socks up* if you want to pass the exams.
47. He was a great pianist. He was so *light-fingered*.
48. My cousin is very strong. He is extremely *tightfisted*.
49. He is not being serious. He is speaking *tongue in cheek*.
50. You really *put your foot in it* when you asked Ann how her cat was. Didn't you know he got run over last week?

Task 4

Complete each idiom in bold with an appropriate word from A, B or C. Each idiom is explained in italics after each sentence.

51. Local restaurants are very cheap, so you won't _____ the bank by eating out every night. (spend a lot of money)
 A. rob B. bankrupt C. break
52. Airlines are reluctant to admit that delays, poor in-flight service and cramped, uncomfortable seating are the cause of air _____. (anger and aggression often experienced by air travellers and directed towards air crew or fellow passengers)
 A. rage B. fury C. anger
53. The motorway is the quickest way of getting from Paris to Marseilles, but many drivers prefer to take the slower _____ route. (a road that goes through an area of natural beauty, such as mountains, countryside, etc)
 A. pretty B. picturesque C. scenic
54. He's always going on holiday to interesting and exciting places. He's such a globe-_____. (somebody who travels a lot)
 A. runner B. hopper C. trotter
55. Many tourists staying in the area are kept in tourist _____ where they rarely get a chance to meet the local people and experience local culture. (an enclosed resort surrounded by high fences, etc, designed to keep local people out and tourists in)
 A. ghettos B. slums C. dives
56. Although the flight was fully booked, there were several seats available at the last minute because of no-_____. (people who have booked a seat on an aircraft or in a restaurant, a room in a hotel, etc, and don't arrive)
 A. appears B. arrives C. shows
57. This hotel is dirty and uncomfortable. It's a real _____! (a dirty, uncomfortable and, usually, cheap hotel)
 A. doghouse B. fleapit C. chicken coop
58. I've got bad _____ belly: I shouldn't have had that prawn salad last night. (stomach ache caused by eating unhygienically-prepared food)
 A. Birmingham B. Delhi C. Bangkok
59. If you miss the last bus, you should take a taxi back to the hotel: don't try to _____ a lift. (hitch-hike)
 A. thumb B. finger C. hand
60. The resort was in the middle of _____, so there was nothing interesting to see or do. (isolated from any towns, villages, etc)
 A. everywhere B. somewhere C. nowhere

Task 5

a) Match the two columns. [FAMOUS BRITONS]

61. Alan Turing	A computer scientist
62. Alexander Graham Bell	B composer
63. David Livingstone	C Welsh prince
64. Donald Campbell	D astrophysicist
65. Freddie Mercury	E speed record breaker
66. Guy Fawkes	F rock singer
67. John Wesley	G explorer
68. Owain Glyndŵr	H criminal
69. Sir Paul McCartney	I inventor
70. Stephen Hawking	J religious activist

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Part 4

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Read the extract below. It is part of a newspaper article on the loss of jobs as a result of the development of Artificial Intelligence, in which readers were asked to send in their opinions. You decide to write a letter responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

Write your answer in 120 - 150 words. Do not write any postal address.

Will Artificial Intelligence Replace the Real Human Intelligence?

Artificial Intelligence may soon replace many jobs. Artificial Intelligence is exhibiting a slow but steady influence on the value and availability of work. The widespread disappearance of jobs might result in a social transformation unlike anything we've ever imagined. If we run out of jobs, what will our society look like without universal work?

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