9 -11 form Integrated Listening & Reading Time – 45 min

Listening (5 min.) Task 1.

Part 1. Listen to each noise sentence and the accompanying noise. Repeat each sentence as you hear it. Try to guess the meaning of the following words from the listening context.

huffing and puffing	twittering	droning	slurping	cracking
plop	blast	purring	breathing heavily	sneezed

Part 2. Now, look at the following sentences (1 - 10). In each one there's a missing "noise word/s". Listen to the sound on the CD, then write in the correct word that describes the sound. Choose from the words above. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

1.	He was h	s tea.	
2.	Our manager was	on and on d	uring the meeting.
3.	He introduced himself	en le	oudly.
4.	The cat was happy beca	ise it was	_•
5.	The little child was	his fingers.	
6.	He was	heavily because he h	ad walked up the stairs.
7.	It was the first day of s	ring and the birds wer	e
8.	He was t	cause he was angry a	bout the price.
9.	There was the sound of	ı shot gun	
10.	The stone went	when it hit the wa	ter.

Integrated Listening & Reading *Task 2*.

Part 1.

Read the text. Find the synonyms to the following words and expressions in the text. (11 - 18) (10 min.)

- 11. hasten (v.)
- 12. belongings, goods & chattels (n.)
- 13. offcast (adj.)
- 14. worried (adj.)
- 15. grasp (v.)
- 16. amazing (adj.)
- 17. doubt / apprehension (n.)
- 18. lawyer, attorney at law (n.)

'Heathrow is my home': Meet one of the 100 homeless people who live at the airport¹

With pink lipstick and freshly brushed hair, an attractive woman queues to buy a cup of coffee at a restaurant overlooking the departure hall of Britain's biggest and busiest airport.

It is just before 7am, and the passengers ahead of her at Costa will soon be rushing to catch their flights all over the world. Yet Eram Dar has no passport and no ticket. What's more, she isn't in a hurry to go

¹ Read more: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-1023183/Heathrow-home-Meet-100-homeless-people-live-airport.html#ixzz2f8mcv0oA

anywhere. Eram's home is Heathrow's Terminal One. Over the past year and a half, she has lived at the airport with all her possessions in a blue canvas bag.

Today, she plans to do a bit of window shopping at the airport's stores and, perhaps, buy a bowl of pasta for lunch. She often finds a discarded newspaper and reads it to while away the day.

As night falls, she will sleep on the floor between an American Express currency exchange booth and a Wall's ice-cream vending machine on a corridor that leads to Terminal One from the underground.

She says simply and in a middle-class English accent: 'Living at Heathrow is like being in a good hotel. It is warm, very clean and you don't get bothered. I think I'm very lucky to be here. I sleep in the same spot every night, if another person hasn't grabbed it first. Sometimes the airport passengers peer down at me as they walk by. The night cleaners mop and brush around me. I just close my eyes and put my scarf over my head to block them all out.'

Eram is one of an astonishing number of people who, it was revealed this week, live at Heathrow. Over the past three months, it has been discovered that 111 people are sleeping permanently at Heathrow, and the numbers are growing - 20 homeless are believed to be living at Gatwick and more are expected.

Airports are seen as warm, comfortable havens and safer than sleeping rough. Yet charity workers say the homeless have to play a 24-hour-a-day *cat-and-mouse game* to avoid detection by police and airport security and being thrown out onto the streets.

Some of the homeless deliberately put on floral shirts, as though they are about to fly to a holiday in the sun, to help escape suspicion. Most also have a suitcase on wheels, which makes them fit in with the crowds. Some even pose as businessmen in suits, hiding behind newspapers if the security staff come their way, or lie on benches covered with a coat as if they are waiting for a delayed flight.

So what of Eram? At last Eram sits up. It is 6.30am and a passenger has just bought an ice-cream from the machine beside her head. There is a jangle of coins, and then a thud as the carton drops down. It is enough to wake the dead. I couldn't help hearing that,' she tells me. Soon, she is relating the story of how she became one of Heathrow's homeless.

Eram was born into a middle-class home in Enfield, a suburb of North London. Her father was an entrepreneurial businessman with an insurance broking business. Her mother was proud to be a housewife. She had four half-sisters and a one half-brother.

Eram went to a good school, St Andrew's secondary in Enfield. She passed five O-levels and studied law, intending to become a solicitor. In the end, she did not finish her training and became a legal secretary. With a good income, she moved out of home and rented her own flat.

But, then she became ill. T've had skin problems, psoriasis, since I was 16,' she explains. It flared up 20 years later and I couldn't go to work very easily. It was all over my arms and my hands.' She pulls up her sleeves to show me. I had problems paying the rent, and then I was evicted by the private landlord. I ran back to my flat from the court and packed my bag. I only took what I could carry.' By now, Eram's father had died, her mother had Alzheimer's disease and she was put in sheltered council housing. The family house had been sold. Meanwhile, her four half-sisters didn't want to help, and her elder half-brother had emigrated to Canada. It took her some years to hear about Heathrow.

I liked it here immediately. I have never felt lonely because there are so many people. I don't mix much with the other homeless, although they are of all ages and from every walk of life. I am not the only middle-class one here. We all recognise each other, but I just like to keep myself to myself. The airport feels quite secure. In fact, you could say that it's cheap and cheerful.'

Eram goes to the local library in Hounslow to borrow books. Somehow, she has acquired a Freedom Pass (normally available to the over-60s but also given to the homeless in London) which means she can travel anywhere in the city by bus. Once a week, she travels to the Samaritans headquarters in central London to collect a Giro cheque of £60 in benefits.

Sometimes, there is a police sweep to rid the airport of the homeless. Eram has been marched out and driven away before. The officers left me on the Bath Road, just nearby, and I came back again,' she says with a hint of laughter.

The builders who work overnight at the airport are very kind and don't report the homeless to the authorities. The cleaners *turn a blind eye*, too.

I try to make plans for the future, but that's difficult when you have next to nothing and live at an international airport. Yet most of the time I am happy.' Is she *just putting on a brave face*? Eram is 42, although she looks ten years younger. She has no family, no boyfriend, almost nothing apart from the contents of the blue bag. It doesn't seem much of a life.

'I don't really see a different future,' she admits, slowly and in a quiet voice. 'I try to count my blessings. I don't take drugs, I don't drink, I don't have any mental problems. I am not down and out, yet. In fact, I could be living at Heathrow forever.'

Read the text again and explain the meaning of the following expressions: "turn a blind eye", (19), "just putting on a brave face" (20) (5 min)

Read the text 'Heathrow is my home' again. For questions 21 - 25 choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) (5 min)

- 21. What problem does the writer focus on in the text?
 - A. what Heathrow airport is like at night
 - B. what Eram Dar does at night
 - C. what the homeless at Heathrow are like
 - D. how to spot homeless people at Heathrow
- 22. Heathrow's homeless have to pay attention to
 - A. their belongings.
 - B. their behaviour.
 - C. their speech.
 - D. their appearance.
- 23. What does the writer find surprising about Eram?
 - A. how she spends her days
 - B. her attitude towards her situation
 - C. her background
 - D. how she became homeless
- 24. The phrase 'cat-and-mouse game' refers to
 - A. the fact the authorities pretend not to see Eram
 - B. the difficulties Eram faces every day to survive
 - C. the fact that Eram is breaking the law
 - D. Eram's struggle to avoid being caught by authorities
- 25. What is Eram's attitude towards her future?
 - A. She is hopeful that her life will get better.
 - B. She expects her situation to get worse.
 - C. She doesn't know how to help herself.
 - D. She doesn't see her situation changing.

materials, B if it can be found only in the audio-recording, C if it can be found only in the retext, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea. You will hear the story twice. Transferanswers to answer sheet.		
26. The usual sleeping point for Eram is between an American Express currency exchange booth and a Wall's ice-cream vending		
27. The food and drinks in the airport are rather expensive for Eram		
28. Health problems were the starting point of her troubles		
29. Eram isn't as desperate as some other homeless people		
30. Eram's parents refused to help her in troubles		
TRANSFER ALL VOUR ANSWERS TO VOUR ANSWER SHEET		

Part 2. (20 min) Now listen to a part of the story² on the same topic and then do the tasks, comparing the text above and the listening. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in the reading "Heathrow is my home': Meet one of the 100 homeless people who live at the airport" and in the listening on the same topic. Answer questions 26 - 30 by choosing A if the idea is expressed in both

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9 - 11 form Use of English (max - 25)	
Time – 15 min Task 1. Complete the sentences 31 – 38 with the collocations / expressions (A - J) in the box below. A. Get your lines / wires crossed B. Beat about / around the bush C. Speak your mind D. Not get a word in edgeways E. A slip of the tongue F. A heart-to-heart G. Spread the word H. Bore someone to death I. Time and time again	
 31. He was me to death, taking non-stop about his really 'exciting' job. 32. She was talking non-stop and I could 33. I'm not interested in what you did on the weekend. Stop and get to the point. 34. I thought the party was on 3rd March, and Mary thought it was on 5th – think we 35. He'll tell you exactly what he thinks. He's never afraid to 36. We had a good and sorted out all our problems. 37. Did I say twenty? Sorry, I meant to say thirty. 38. There's a party on Saturday so 	
Task 2. Each sentence below (39 - 46) has one or more major errors. The errors may be a capitalization, punctuation, or verb usage. You may find sentence fragments, run-on sentences, word sentences, clichés, or inconsistent verb tenses. There may be misplaced or dangling modifiers of incorrect pronouns. Rewrite each sentence correctly in space below it. Transfer your answers to you answer sheet. ⁴	dy or
39. Our american history class visited the Museum of the native american last month.	
40 . There are many spanish-speaking americans living in the western United States.	
41. Dr Alegria won \$50000 in the Publishers Clearinghouse contest.	
42. Escaping from the car, the engine caught fire.	
43. Every boy and girl in the seven grade are invited.	
44. Maggie lay the book on the bedside table, sat her glasses on the top of it, and then laid down to take a nap.	
45. Free tickets were given to Mark and I.	
46. In my opinion, I think Skip is right in his thinking that Spencer never does no work.	
TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET	

 $^{^3}$ Learn Hot English. July '13 4 Nancy Lobb. "Find the Errors! Proofreading Activities." – US: J. Weston Walch, Publisher, 1998. – Pp. 9 – 13.

9 -11 form	Writing
9 -11 10fm	VV FILE

Time – 30 min

You do some voluntary work at a local children's hospitable and the director wants to make it more pleasant place for the children. You have been asked by the director to write a report making some suggestions (e.g. staff, facilities / resources, general environments, etc.) Write your report (120 – 180 words).

environments, etc.) Write your report (120 – 180 words). Follow the plan: - state purpose and content of report; - discuss each point under subheadings; - summarise main points; give your opinion and recommendations

YOU MAY USE THE OPPOSITE SIDE

9 - 11 form

Speaking (7 min to get ready)

Student 1

Task 1

You are a customer negotiating a sales contract. You work for a company that produces yoghurt and want to buy 8 yoghurt-packaging machines from a supplier. Role-play the contract negotiations with your partner (a supplier, whose company produces packaging machines) and remember to cover the following point:

-) Price and form of payment
-) Delivery time
-) Credit period
- **J** Warranty

(Dialogue; Time: 2, 5 - 3 min)

Task 2

Aldous Huxley said: "Experience is not what happens to you. It is what you do with what happens to you." To what extent do you agree?¹

(Monologue; Time: 2, 5 - 3 min)

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

9 - 11 form

Speaking (7 min to prepare)

Student 2

Task 1

You are a supplier negotiating a sales contract. Your company produces packaging machines and you are selling some of them to a company that produces yoghurt. You hope to sell at least 10 machines. Role-play the contract negotiations with your partner (a customer, whose company produces yoghurt) and remember to cover the following point:

-) Price and form of payment
-) Delivery time
- J Credit period
- **J** Warranty

(Dialogue; Time: 2, 5 - 3 min)

Task 2

A lot of people say that they do not like foreigners and give a lot of reasons. Albert Einstein used to say that "Nationalism is an infantile disease. It is the measles of humanity." To what extent do you agree?²

(Monologue; Time: 2, 5 - 3 min)

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

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