

9 -11 form

Listening

(20 min.)

Task 1. Listen to the conversation between two friends, Finn and Feifei. Read the following sentences (1 - 5) and decide whether they are True (A), False (B) or Not Stated (C).

1. Feifei forgot to buy some butter to bake a cake for her landlady.
2. Feifei can't pay a rent anymore.
3. Finn advised her to treat the land lady especially nicely in hopes of receiving lower rent.
4. Angelina Jolie was the person whom Feifei should butter up.
5. Finn noticed that Feifei forgot to buy some jam in the supermarket.

Task 2. Listen to Nancy, an American girl, talking about her time abroad and answer the questions (6 - 21).

6. What had Nancy been doing in Europe?

- A) working
- B) staying with friends
- C) studying

7. Before she travelled abroad, what did Nancy assume about the 'American way of life'?

8. What phrase does Nancy use to mean 'keep up with modern progress'?

9. Nancy uses an idiom with part of the body in it to describe how she was viewed in Europe. Which body part is it?

- A) a bad head
- B) a red finger
- C) a wooden leg
- D) a sore thumb
- E) a blue nose

10. How often did foreigners try to adjust and adapt their attitudes to Nancy and her American friend?

- A) not very often
- B) often
- C) too often
- D) not often enough

11. What were 'easy accommodations'?

- A) having things translated into English
- B) having people talk English
- C) being able to speak to people in English

12. How did people react to Nancy's poor attempts at communicating with them?

- A) They were hostile.
- B) They laughed.

C) They welcomed them.

13. Why did Nancy feel she did not communicate with people as much as she wanted?

- A) There was a lack of language.
- B) There was a lack of time.
- C) There was a lack of opportunity.

14. Where did Nancy spend most of her time?

- A) by the sea
- B) in the countryside
- C) in large cities

15. What two words does Nancy use to mean having a high opinion of oneself and not really thinking about other people?

- 15. . _____
- 15. . _____

16. What does Nancy think people ought to do at an early age?

- A) travel D) learn languages
- B) communicate E) study
- C) make friends

17. What is the American word for 'autumn' which is mentioned?

18. What is Nancy planning to do for the next two years?

- A) travel
- B) study
- C) work as a teacher

19. What are the four things she wants to 'get deep into'?

A) _____	C) _____
B) _____	D) _____

20. What does Nancy think people should get out of?

- A) their bottle
- B) their bubble
- C) their battle
- D) their bundle

21. Which phrasal verb does Nancy use to describe being involved? Choose prepositions from this list:

out in off up with to
caught _____

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

II ()

9 - 11 form

Reading

Time – 25 min

Task 1. Read the text about happiness. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – G for each part (1 - 6) of the text about happiness. There is one extra heading that you do not need to use. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

- A. Comprehension of happiness
- B. Different people's attitude to life
- C. Happiness as a flow
- D. Some new researches of the nature of happiness
- E. The roots of depression
- F. Chemical process of happiness
- G. The expecting results of happiness study

“Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have”, according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than they used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centered, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to disease and general ill health. Interestingly, the affluent are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy – painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general moods and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centers in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, dopamine, is triggered by activities like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set of chemicals a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it doesn't explain why only some people are consistently happy. The answer may lie in people's perceptions of happiness. One of the reason we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naive; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid disturbing events, but how to deal with them.

The key coping with life's unpleasant aspects, while remaining content, comes from an everyday practice which Mihaly Scikszentimihalyi calls “the flow”. He describes “the flow” as the state one is in when doing something completely absorbing. It comes when one is pushed right up to the limit of one's ability, but not beyond it. “People can get a feeling of flow from dangerous sports like mountain climbing or driving fast,” he says “but it can also come from something relaxing like painting or

reading a good book.” The point is that it’s an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for a praise or reward. What is important, is to keep your brain busy if you want to be happy. The professor explains, “If you leave someone with their own with nothing specific to do, most of their thoughts will be worries.” People tend to think about all the things they want and haven’t got rather than how good their life is. It seems that key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

The scientific study of happiness will help us understand how to build a world that improves human well-being and self esteem, and how to the most satisfaction from their goal and circumstances.

Task 2. Choose the correct ending (A, B, C or D) to the beginnings of the sentences (7 - 13) according to the text. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

7. Studies have shown that happiness
 - A. is positively influenced by wealth.
 - B. is not influenced by wealth.
 - C. is negatively influenced by wealth.
 - D. doesn’t influence wealth.
8. Dopamine is produced by
 - A. recreation activity.
 - B. fright.
 - C. high-energy activity.
 - D. pleasure.
9. A common misconception about happiness is that
 - A. rich people are happier.
 - B. happy people perceive things differently.
 - C. happiness implies never having problems.
 - D. happiness stems from being naive.
10. In reality, consistent happiness lies in
 - A. not feeling anxious.
 - B. being able to handle problems.
 - C. not having problems.
 - D. not confusing our feelings.
11. What does “it” in *the cursive sentence* refer to?
 - A. people
 - B. a dangerous sport
 - C. “the flow”
 - D. research
12. According to Scieszka, “the flow” is triggered by
 - A. external reward.
 - B. doing nothing.
 - C. challenging others.
 - D. activities done for personal pleasure.
13. When we are inactive
 - A. we don’t have what we want.
 - B. we try to challenge ourselves.
 - C. we experience more anxiety.
 - D. we think everything is fine.

Task 3. Fill in the appropriate synonym from the text to the word in brackets in the following sentences (14 - 20). Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

14. My sister is well-liked because she has a very happy _____(nature).
15. A child’s _____(understanding) of the world is very different from that of an adult.
16. She was filled with _____(anger) when she found out about the cruelty inflicted on the laboratory animals.

17. The Israeli Foreign Minister and his Egyptian _____ (person with the same role) met for renewed discussions concerning peace.
18. Jane finds painting completely _____ (engrossing); it helps her to relax and forget her troubles.
19. Interesting pictures help _____ (encourage) a discussion in the classroom.
20. Different activities _____ (activate) different chemical reactions in the brain.

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II ()

9 - 11 form

Use of English

Time – 20 min

Task 1. Idiomatic expressions. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for every idiomatic expression (1 – 5) according to the context. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

- He can't hear anything. He's as deaf as a _____.
A. Tree B. stone C. snake D. post
- Usually my daughter is very naughty at school but this week the teachers say she's been as good as _____.
A. Diamond B. angel C. saint D. gold
- My grandfather had a heart attack five years ago but he gave up smoking and started exercising and now he's as fit as _____.
A. an ox B. a fiddle C. an athlete D. a firefighter
- Investing in the stock market is risky but if you put your money in a high interest account it's as safe as _____.
A. Houses B. hands C. a church D. a hospital
- He's very kind and good-looking but he's as thick as _____. I can't marry someone so stupid!
A. a piece of wood B. two planks short C. pea soup D. a brick

Task 2. Which words have the correct stress in British English? (The stressed syllables are in CAPITALS.) Do you know how to pronounce this word? Choose the right variant (A, B, C, or D) to the sentences 6 – 10.

- Do you know how to pronounce this word? I find pronunciation quite difficult, don't you?
A. prOnounce / B. pronOUnce / C. prOnounce / D. proNOUNCE /
prOnunciation pronUnciation pronunciaTION pronunciAtion
- She's been taking photographs for years. She's a brilliant photographer.
A. phoTOgraphs / B. PHOTographs / C. phoTOGrafS / D. PHOTographs /
phoTOGrapher PHOTographer phoTOGrapher phoTOGrapher
- He likes studying geography. The geographic features of different countries interest him.
A. geoGRaphy / B. geOgraphy / C. geoGRaphy / D. geOgraphy /
geoGRaphic geoGRaphic geOgraphic geOgraphic
- Her boss is really critical. No matter what she does, he always finds something to criticise.
A. critiCAL / B. CRItical / critiCISE C. critiCAL / critiCISE D. CRItical / CRIticise
CRIticise
- My granddad is so dependable. If I have a problem, I can depend on him to give me good advice.
A. dEpendable / B. depEndable / C. dependAble / D. depEndable /
dEpend depEnd depEnd dEpend

Task 3. Fill in the gaps in the sentences (11 - 15) with the appropriate word (A, B, C, or D)

- The tailor took her _____ and said her jacket would be ready in a month.
A. measures B. measuring C. measurements D. measurial
- When was the last time you _____ lost \$10 billion?
A. accidentali B. accidental C. accident D. accidently
- Mr Jones has previously written to the council to express his "total _____" for the plans.
A. dissatisfaction B. unsatisfaction C. dissatisfied D. dissatisfaction
- Kim Jong-il has no obvious _____.
A. successive B. successful C. successer D. successor
- Motorists in Scotland are urged to resist the _____ to have a drink on warm summer evenings.
A. temptation B. tempting C. tempt D. temptation

Task 4. For questions 16 – 30, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each space. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

As the twenty-first century approaches, it seems that more and more people are leading increasingly hectic and stressful lives. This leaves little, if any, time for 16) _____ activities. All too often, it appears that any interest that may have in sporting activities will 17) _____ when our lifestyle becomes more stressful, but many people 18) _____ to realize that a few hours put aside to enjoy a sport each week can actually 19) _____ stress levels. Another 20) _____ that is associated with 21) _____ a sport is a general improvement in health. This, in turn, can lead to weight 22) _____, due to the fact that fat is 23) _____ when your heartbeat 24) _____ above a certain level. However, as with everything, there are certain drawbacks to taking 25) _____ in a sport, the main one being that it can 26) _____ serious injury. The main reasons for this are that we have not taken the time to warm up properly or we are not properly supervised in our chosen sport. In addition, it is very easy to 27) _____ the heart if exercise is suddenly taken up after not having participated in any form of 28) _____ activity for a long period of time. Taking all this into account, sporting activities can be extremely beneficial to our health provided they are 29) _____ out with care and under correct supervision and are not 30) _____ to an extreme.

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|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 16. A free | B leisure | C spare | D blank |
| 17. A leave | B disappear | C flee | D depart |
| 18. A overlook | B miss | C fail | D forget |
| 19. A reduce | B remove | C shorten | D break down |
| 20. A benefit | B profit | C favor | D help |
| 21. A copying | B acting | C doing | D performing |
| 22. A removal | B damage | C loss | D lost |
| 23. A burnt | B vanished | C left | D taken |
| 24. A arises | B raises | C rises | D progresses |
| 25. A time | B part | C place | D action |
| 26. A end up | B result | C give | D lead |
| 27. A break | B exhaust | C sprain | D strain |
| 28. A mental | B physical | C natural | D stressful |
| 29. A carried | B worked | C done | D run |
| 30. A dragged | B led | C taken | D forced |

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