

<b>I READING (30 min)</b>
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**PART 1**

*Put the events of the story (A-J) into the correct order (1-10). The first answer is given as an example.*

**The Alien Story**

- A** Other people who prefer to believe in a scientific explanation have suggested that electrical forces in the atmosphere caused this and other incidents. \_\_\_\_
- B** Suddenly, a strange light seemed to be on top of the car, sucking it up off the road before dropping it down again. \_\_\_\_
- C** Meanwhile, a local lorry driver following the same route as Mrs. Knowles confirmed that he had also seen the strange light in the distance. \_\_\_\_
- D** In a state of shock, they drove to the nearest town and reported the incident to the police. \_\_\_\_
- E** Thinking that the woman must have been so tired that she was dreaming, the police gave her a cup of tea hoping to calm her down. \_\_\_\_
- F** Finally, the police agreed to inspect the car and when they did, they saw the dust, smelt the smell and also noticed some small dents in the roof of the car. \_\_\_\_
- G** Feeling terrified and out of control, the family noticed a black powder seeping inside their car and smelt a horrible stench. \_\_\_\_
- H** This story was quickly taken up by some people as proof of the presence of aliens on earth. \_\_\_\_
- I** When she saw a light flashing on the road ahead, she slowed down thinking that it was a traffic signal. \_\_\_\_
- J** Mrs. Knowles and her three sons were driving from Perth to Adelaide in the early hours one morning in 1988. 1

**PART 2**

*Read the article about mobile phones. Decide if the statements (11-18) are true, false, or cannot be decided on the basis of the article. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.*

**Living in the mobile age**

There has never been a technological invention that has become popular as quickly as the mobile phone. Global sales of mobile phones stood at 6 million in 1991. Today more than a billion units are sold each year. In 2008 the total number of global mobile phone users exceeded the number of non-users for the first time in history. Of course, these statistics distort the real picture. Many people in more affluent countries own more than one phone while there are still countries in the world where mobile ownership is near zero.

Mobile phones have radically transformed our lives. They have reshaped the way we communicate with one another, and they have generated new forms of language. For many people, they have become fashion accessories – an expression of their personality. They have liberated us to do what we want, where we want. In the twenty-first century mobile Internet access is no longer a matter of science fiction. We can have any information at our fingertips any hour of the day. We no longer have to feel cut off when we leave the safety of our homes or offices.

Obviously, the rich have been quicker to buy mobile phones than the poor. But this is true for any consumer products. Mobile phone take-up among the poor has actually been far more widespread than that of previous innovations, like colour TV, computers, or Internet access. As the price of mobile phones continues to fall, they might end up being more successful in bridging the gap between the upper and lower social classes than relatively expensive computers.

Mobile phones also have some negative associations. Just consider all those road accidents waiting to happen as drivers hold a phone in one hand, and drive with the other hand. Mobile phone thefts now also make up nearly a third of all street robberies in some large urban areas. Some medical research shows mobile phone users are more than twice as likely to develop tumours in those parts of the brain nearer their phone ear. However, as of yet, researchers have been unable to find conclusive evidence for any connection between cancer and phone usage.

Overall, mobile phones have brought more advantages than drawbacks to our lives. And even these drawbacks are usually easy to live with – they are a relatively small price to pay for the comfort and services mobile phones provide. As with any invention, we just have to take the bad with the good, and enjoy the benefits they have to offer.

11. Mobile phones have achieved popularity faster than any other technological invention.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
12. There are more people in the world who own mobile phones than those who do not.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
13. There are countries in the world where almost no one owns a mobile phone.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
14. Some people carry mobile phones to show what they are like.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
15. Science fiction writers no longer write stories about mobile Internet access.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
16. About 30% of all robberies in cities involve stealing a mobile phone.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
17. Some scientists claim mobile phone users can develop hearing problems because they use their phones too much.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided
18. The author believes mobile phones have fewer negative than positive aspects.  
**A** True  
**B** False  
**C** Cannot be decided

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

<b>II USE OF ENGLISH (30 min)</b>
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**Part 1**

*Read through the complete text so that you have a clear idea about it. Then choose the correct answer for each gap (19-28).*

**Cutty Sark: the Golden Age of Sailing**

The Cutty Sark was famous for being one of the fastest ships in the four-month tea race that was held every year. The race always started in China and finished in London. The ship (19) \_\_\_\_ designed and built in Scotland in 1869, and her builders hoped she (20) \_\_\_\_ enter the incredibly competitive race to bring tea back to London. This is because (21) \_\_\_\_ was possible for the winner to make a lot of money from it.

Everyone involved (22) \_\_\_\_ the tea trade at that time was affected by the event. Hundreds of people gambled vast sums of money on the Cutty Sark, and sailors put all of their wages on her victory.

Unluckily for her owners, steamships soon became more successful and important (23) \_\_\_\_ sailing ships like the Cutty Sark. Such ships (24) \_\_\_\_ able to pass through the recently opened Suez Canal, and delivered tea and other goods faster and more reliably. Therefore, they became a far more attractive option to business-people trading in tea. The Cutty Sark carried her last cargo of tea in 1877. However, her value as a fast ship was not lost, and her services were used in the Australian wool trade. (25) \_\_\_\_ then she has had several owners. For a few years she belonged (26) \_\_\_\_ a Portuguese company, then was returned to British owners and, finally, moved to her current

location in a dry dock at the UNESCO World Heritage Site in Greenwich, London. Since she opened as a museum in 1957, more than 13 million members of the public (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the Cutty Sark, and have been able to enjoy her great past. (28) \_\_\_\_\_, her future is very uncertain, as she has deteriorated considerably over the years. Sadly, the ship also suffered terrible damage in a fire in 2007, further delaying the vital restoration work necessary so that others can continue to enjoy this historic ship.

- 19 A) is B) was C) has D) had
- 20 A) is B) was C) will D) would
- 21 A) it B) that C) - D) of
- 22 A) about B) for C) in D) to
- 23 A) that B) then C) than D) from
- 24 A) was B) were C) had D) has
- 25 A) From B) By C) Since D) For
- 26 A) to B) by C) for D) -
- 27 A) visited B) were visited C) have visited D) have been visited
- 28 A) Although B) What's more C) However D) Despite

**Part 2**

*Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.*

**PABLO PICASSO**

Pablo Picasso was born in Spain on October 25, 1881. He showed himself to be a (29) TALENTED artist as a child and when he was 19 he went to Paris to paint. He experimented with (30) ..... styles, for a time painting sad subjects in shades of blue. During a happier time, he used reds and pinks to paint more (31) ..... subjects such as dancers and (32) ..... in circuses.

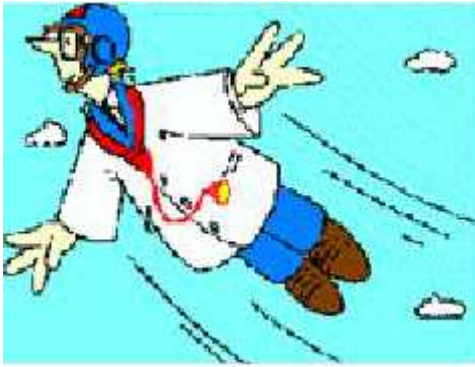
It did not take Picasso long to become (33) ..... , but he was constantly looking for new (34) ..... . He became interested in African masks, particularly in the simple but very (35) ..... way that they distorted the human face. He saw that it was possible to build up an image using simple lines and angular shapes. This was the beginning of cubism. Even though his cubist pictures are (36) ..... we still understand what they are meant to be about.

In 1937 Picasso created one of his most (37) ..... paintings – *Guernica*, a protest against an air raid on a Basque village. In *Guernica* Picasso used (38) ..... forms that are (39) ..... found in his later works – things like a dying horse or a weeping woman. *Guernica* now hangs in the Prado Museum.

- TALENT**
- DIFFER**
- CHEER**
- PERFORM**
- SUCCEED**
- INSPIRE**
- EXPRESS**
- REALIST**
- FAME**
- SYMBOL**
- REPEAT**

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

### III WRITING (30 min)



#### ***THE FLYING DOCTOR***

*Your teacher has announced a competition of stories written on the basis of a curious picture he/she will show you. Here is the picture. Your task is to write a story about it.*

***Write 150-180 words.***

***Use the following plan:***

- ***Make an introduction (Who or what is the story about?)***
- ***Give a detailed description of the doctor's possible activities, his mood and behaviour.***
- ***Describe what happened to him one day.***
- ***Draw a conclusion.***