

## 9-11

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION (15 minutes)

**Listen to a story about different awards. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are True (A), or False (B) according to the text you hear. Circle the correct option (A or B) in your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.**

The narrator says that:

1. Alfred Nobel decided to do something good with all the money he earned.
2. not many countries have a system for recognising, honouring and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries.
3. the Oscars give an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches.
4. in Britain, the Booker prize is awarded for the most difficult, literary novel.
5. there are no awards for sportsmen.
6. the British Council has its own awards for teachers of English.
7. in the past, scientists and artists could win awards too.
8. if a film wins an Oscar, many people will go and see it.
9. sponsors benefit from awards too.
10. It seems to be a “win-win” situation when everyone is happy.

**Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET**

### READING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes)

**In the following text, 15 parts of sentences have been removed. Below the text you will find the removed part PLUS one part which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-P) the one which fits each gap (1-15). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use.**

#### Google

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox (1)\_\_\_\_\_, as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their

competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites (5)\_\_\_\_\_. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand (6)\_\_\_\_\_, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times (7)\_\_\_\_\_ on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had (8)\_\_\_\_\_ and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine (9)\_\_\_\_\_. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that (10)\_\_\_\_\_ from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better (11)\_\_\_\_\_. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

It wasn't just the great search results (12)\_\_\_\_\_. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, (13)\_\_\_\_\_. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once (14)\_\_\_\_\_.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

- A. released their search engine
- B. how Google changed the game
- C. this is a major head start
- D. to click through pages
- E. due to the design of their homepage.
- F. grew into a verb that means "to copy".
- G. on the internet
- H. those words appeared

- I. what it means to Google it.
- J. that began considering links
- K. and a few links
- L. than their rivals
- M. they got used to it
- N. meaningful data could be drawn
- O. that led to Google becoming so well liked.
- P. one good idea

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

### USE of ENGLISH (15 minutes)

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which word best fits each space.

Example: 0 - LINKED

#### Anorexia

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| <p>Anorexia is a comparatively new illness and seems to be (0)_____ to the society we live in which increasingly (1)_____ us on our appearance. The media encourages us to try to be (2)_____ and beautiful. Falling short of these criteria can put enormous (3)_____ on the majority of us who are less than (4)_____. Each year there are estimated to be at (5)_____ 2,000 new cases of anorexia. About one sufferer in ten is male, but most anorexics are females in their teens and twenties who suffer (6)_____ a distorted self image, feeling fat and ugly, (7)_____ slim and attractive they may appear to others. Though constantly hungry, anorexics attempt to gain (8)_____ of their lives by (9)_____ to eat. The problem commonly (10) _____ in teenage years, when responsibilities increase. In (11)_____ cases, it can (12)_____ anaemia, heart and kidney problems and, in almost a fifth of the cases, death by starvation or secondary infection. Treatment (13)_____ encouraging patients to (14)_____ weight by providing counseling and therapy which, in essence, guides the sufferers (15)_____ a normal life.</p> | <p>CONTROL<br/>TOWARDS<br/>SLIM<br/>JUDGES<br/>DEVELOPS<br/>REGAIN<br/>REFUSING<br/>HOWEVER<br/>PRESSURE<br/>PROLONGED<br/>FROM<br/>CAUSE<br/>PERFECT<br/>INVOLVES<br/>LEAST</p> |
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