

Listening
Time: 15 min

Task 1. Listen to the recording and complete the notes. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

Amelia Earhart first saw a plane at a (1) _____ when she was 11. A few years later she went to a flying (2) _____ in Toronto. The pilot flew close to Amelia and her friend trying to (3) _____ them. But Amelia wasn't (4) _____, on the contrary she knew she wanted to fly.

It was difficult. She worked hard doing (5) _____ jobs in order to pay for her flying lessons. Her instructor was another (6) _____ woman pilot. The plane she bought was bright yellow and got the nickname "The (7) _____". After two and a half years she was awarded a pilot's (8) _____.

Amelia's dream was to fly (9) _____ across the Atlantic. Having done such a journey before she didn't enjoy it as she was only a (10) _____. It made her even more (11) _____ to do it. Later she started to plan the flight around the (12) _____. Her first attempt had to be (13) _____ due to the plane damage. Then Amelia and her co-pilot (14) _____ from Miami in 1937. When only 7, 000 kilometers were left, (15) _____ with the plane was lost. Neither Amelia, nor her co-pilot, nor the plane were ever found.

Task 2. You will hear friends talking about a trip they are going on. Decide if each sentence 16 – 20 is correct or incorrect or the information was not given. If it is correct, write T (TRUE). If it is not correct, write F (FALSE). If it is not given, write DS (DOESN'T SAY).

16. Loukas doesn't think that they should take a mobile phone.
17. They agreed to take a camera.
18. Loukas won't go on a trip without a torch.
19. They agreed to take binoculars with them.
20. Loukas thinks that sunscreen is the most important thing in a trip.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Reading
Time: 30 min

Task 1. Read the article and choose the correct answer for questions 1-15.

One of the most popular programmes on prime time TV at the moment is *Tribe*, which stars Bruce Parry, a former soldier who, like any good TV anthropologist, takes his camera into the heart of the tribal communities he visits, and films the traditions and customs of people who follow an ancient way of life. Bruce takes a slightly different approach, however. Rather than just telling us about remote tribes, Bruce joins them. He eats their food, takes part in their rituals, and completely involves himself in their daily lives.

When I met Bruce Parry in an upmarket restaurant in London, he was smartly dressed with shiny shoes and neatly-combed hair, not exactly the look of a tribal warrior, but not surprising when you consider his time as a soldier. He had his familiar smile and easy-going manner, but he looked tired. Bruce admitted that after spending an exciting year filming the programme, he wasn't feeling as energetic as usual.

Our lunch couldn't have been more different from Bruce's recent experiences. On his travels, to prove his status as an adult male, he's been hit with a stick, and he's allowed himself to be given frog poison. The poison made him particularly ill, but if he hadn't done it, he wouldn't have been allowed to take part in the life of the tribe, hunt for wild pigs or, indeed, been able to call himself a man in the eyes of the tribespeople. He's eaten food cooked on hot stones with cannibals and he's lunched on insects. I was keen to find out how he could have such horrible things done to himself in the name of TV entertainment so I asked him about those terrible lunches. Bruce was quick to explain that the Kombai tribe he met in Papua New Guinea had recently given up human flesh and that their cooking was surprisingly appetizing, but admitted that, crunchy, black and nutritious though they might be, after three days he got fed up with the insects he ate with the Adi people of Ethiopia.

Bruce describes himself as a man who desperately wants to be part of an ancient way of life. He also argues that the tribes he visits are not being used by his programmes for entertainment. Some people in the media think otherwise and have compared the tribespeople to contestants in a sort of reality TV show, who are there for us to laugh at, but Parry points out that these people are not unaware of the outside world. Rather, they have met people from the so-called civilized world and have decided they are happier living their ancient ways of life. When they agree to the films they know what they are doing and, as such, are happy to show the world their culture, and are pleased that outsiders are curious enough to visit them. Spending time with people and doing what they do is, after all, a form of respect.

1. *Tribe* is _____.
 - A. not on TV at the moment
 - B. the most popular TV programme
 - C. enjoyed by lots of people

2. What is Bruce's current job?
 - A He appears in a TV show.
 - B He is an anthropologist at a well-known university.
 - C He is a soldier.

3. What is unusual about the way Bruce makes TV programmes about remote tribes?
 - A He films right in the heart of tribal villages.
 - B He films surprising events.
 - C He lives life as one of the tribe.

4. In what way was the Bruce whom the writer met in the restaurant similar to the character the writer knows from TV?
 - A the way he was dressed
 - B the way he smiled
 - C his levels of energy

5. How can you describe the place where the writer and Bruce met
- A. pricey
 - B. cheap
 - C. run down
- 6 How does the writer describe Bruce in the restaurant?
- A well-dressed and friendly but exhausted
 - B very smartly dressed but nervous
 - C lively and funny
- 7 Why was Bruce given frog poison?
- A He wanted to test himself.
 - B He wanted to be able to live as a member of the tribe.
 - C He wanted to prove to himself that he was a man.
8. How did he feel after having frog poison
- A. crunchy
 - B. sick
 - C. appetizing
- 9 What did Bruce not eat while he was making the TV programme?
- A insects
 - B food cooked on hot stones
 - C human flesh
- 10 How does Bruce describe the food of the Kombai tribe?
- A tasteless
 - B boring
 - C delicious
- 11 It's likely that Bruce enjoys making the TV programmes because _____.
- A he would like to live the same way
 - B he learns a lot
 - C he has a lot of fun
- 12 Bruce says _____.
- A his programmes are more entertaining than reality TV
 - B it's good for tribespeople to learn about the modern world
 - C that the tribespeople want to tell the world about their lives
- 13 How does Bruce describe the tribespeople?
- A They know nothing of the world.
 - B They want to keep their traditional ways secret.
 - C They know about the world but choose old ways of living.

Task 2. Read the text and decide if the statements given below are true or false.

‘What’s in a name?’ asked Shakespeare’s Juliet. ‘A rose by any other name would smell as sweet...’, that is to say, the name of a person is irrelevant. However, research by psychologist suggests that our names have a direct effect on our happiness.

Having a popular name, it seems, can make other people think you are intelligent and attractive even before they have met you. This is because, according to psychologist Dr Philip Erwin, people associate a particular name with a stereotyped image. However, having an unpopular name can have the opposite effect. ‘It can even affect your employment prospects,’ says Dr Erwin. ‘The first thing employers read is your name on your CV, which may immediately create a negative stereotype in their mind.’

As a result, people with less attractive names tend to work harder to get on in life. According to Dr Erwin’s research, students with unpopular old-fashioned names did significantly better in exams. This suggested they were aware they had an unattractive name and were working harder to overcome negative attitudes. Names considered to be less attractive were, for example, Norman, Ronald and Albert for men, and Gillian, Pauline, or Agnes for women. Actors and pop stars certainly seem to take this into account, and they often swap the name they were born with for a more glamorous stage name. Elton John, for example, was born Reginald Dwight.

In the last two decades there has been a definite tendency both in the UK and USA for parents to choose unusual names, or to name their child after a celebrity. But the question is, will these names still be considered attractive when the children grow up? ‘When I was at school there was no one in my class with the same name as me,’ says 30-year-old Farrah Stephens, who was named after the Charlie’s Angels actress, Farrah Fawcett-Majors. ‘By the time I was 15, everybody had forgotten about the actress, and I was left with this really stupid name. In the end I decided to use my middle name.’

Dr Erwin advice is: ‘Choose names for your children which they will be happy with in 20 years’ time, and choose a second name in case your child doesn’t like the first one.’

14. Your name doesn’t have any influence on how happy you are.
15. Dr Philip Erwin doesn’t believe in stereotypes.
16. Your name could prevent you from getting a job.
17. People with attractive names work harder than people with unattractive ones.
18. An actor called Norman might want to change his name.
19. Being named after a celebrity probably makes you more popular when you are a teenager.
20. A person can be called by their middle name.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Use of English
Time: 15 min

Task 1. Put the inventions on the time line beginning from the oldest and finishing with the latest (1-10) (what was discovered or invented first will be marked as 1, the latest as 10)

- A. television
- B. printing press
- C. radio
- D. evolution theory
- E. gravitation theory
- F. steam engine
- G. penicillin
- H. photo
- I. radiation
- J. telephone

Match the inventions with the scientists. Some options are extra

- a. Charles Babbage
- b. John Logie Baird
- c. William Caxton
- d. Charles Darwin
- e. Ada Lovelace
- f. Alexander Graham Bell
- g. Pierre and Marie Curie
- h. Joseph Niepce
- i. Edward Jenner
- j. Joseph Lister
- k. Sir Alexander Fleming
- l. Sir Isaac Newton
- m. Alexander Popov
- n. James Watt

Task 2

Complete the idioms using the words from the list.

- 11. as blind as a _____ (can't see)
- 12. as flat as a _____ (very flat)
- 13. as daft as a _____ (silly)
- 14. as good as _____ (refers to someone's behavior)
- 15. as bald as _____ (cheeky, without any inhibitions)
- 16. as dry as a _____ (very dry)
- 17. as slippery as _____ (changes his attitude, position)
- 18. as light as a _____ (very light)
- 19. as heavy as _____ (very heavy)
- 20. as ugly as _____ (very ugly)

gold, silver, a bone, a pancake, a monkey, an eel, a bat, a plate, a feather, lead, a brush, a cat, brass, a stone, a fish, sin, the plague

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Writing

Time: 30 minutes

Write your own version of the story based on the picture

Remember to:

- include a title;
- describe the events in an entertaining way;
- include elements of direct speech, description of feelings and emotions;
- make an unexpected ending.

Write 150-200 words



Participant's ID number

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ANSWER SHEET

Listening

Task 1

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Task 2

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Reading

Task1

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C
9	A	B	C
10	A	B	C
11	A	B	C
12	A	B	C
13	A	B	C

Task 2

14	T	F
15	T	F
16	T	F
17	T	F
18	T	F
19	T	F
20	T	F

Use of English

Task 1

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Task2

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