



Part 3.
Reading
Time: 30 minutes

Task 1.

You are going to read some information about different museums. For questions 1-15, choose from the list of museums (A-E). For some questions you can choose several museums. The museums may be chosen more than once. They may be given in any order.

Which museum(s):

contains works depicting local scenes?	1	
do you have to pay to enter?	2	
can you see machinery working at?	3	
caters for children?	4	
has an exhibition that will be finishing very soon?	5	
came into existence more than ten years ago?	6	
is cheaper if you arrange to go with other people?	7	
is located near water?	8	
has displays for short periods of time?	9	
covers the longest period in history?	10	
includes a train ride?	11	

Museums in Wales

A. Oriel Mimosa Gallery

This gallery was founded more than a decade ago as a direct result of Graham Sutherland's wish to present a group of his works to the region as a token of his recognition of the inspiration he had received. Sutherland, one of the most famous twentieth-century artists, strongly believed that the work done in a certain area is best seen in that area. The gallery houses a large collection of the artist's work, including pictures especially painted for it, nearly 1000 drawings and prints, and works of applied art. The programme of exhibitions includes contemporary paintings and sculpture, crafts, photography and children's work. There are also events, workshops, visits and lectures. Further information on talks, admission fees, group discounts and other facilities can be obtained by calling the gallery.

B. Museum of the Welsh Woollen Industry

Located in the historic former Cambrian Mills, the museum is a special place with a spellbinding story to tell. This flagship museum is a new and exciting place to visit with something for everyone to enjoy. The museum serves two functions: it illustrates the history of the industry and acts as a shop window for the present Welsh wool industry through its craft workshops. Shirts and shawls, blankets and bedcovers, woollen stockings and socks are all made here, and sold in the surrounding countryside. The museum mounts working historical exhibits and offers visitors regular demonstrations of the spinning, weaving and dyeing processes that turn fleece into fabric. Visitors are able to watch the machinery in action and discover how the industry developed and how vital it is for the community.

C. National Museum of Wales

The Museum is sure to spark your interest. It is unique among British Museums in its range of art and science displays. The “Evolution of Wales” exhibition takes you on a spectacular 4600 million year journey, tracing the development of Wales and the world from the very beginning of time. There are displays of Bronze Age gold, early Christian monuments, Celtic treasures, silver, coins and medals, ceramics, fossils and minerals. And if that is not enough there are exciting temporary exhibitions. The art collection at the National Museum is one of Europe’s finest. See five hundred years of magnificent paintings, drawings, sculpture, silver and ceramics from Wales and across the world, including one of Europe’s best collections of Impressionist art.

D. Roman Legionary Museum

Almost 2000 years ago, the Roman Empire dominated the civilised world. Britain was its furthest outpost and still bears the marks of its illustrious Roman past. Today, at the Roman Legionary Museum, you will learn what made the Romans a formidable force. You'll see how they lived, slept and ate; how they marched and practised for battle; which gods they worshipped, and which jewels they wore and valued. The early Roman finds from the base at Usk are also on annual displays in summer. To enjoy this magnificent exhibition you'll need to hurry because it comes to a close in under a fortnight. Group bookings are discounted provided prior notice given.

E. Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum

The museum is located right in the heart of Cardiff’s famous docklands and it illustrates the story of Wales’ industrial and maritime past. The purpose-built galleries contain working examples of the machines which drove all the coal-mines and iron-works of Wales. Visitors can take a mini-railway tour around a range of exhibits relating to industrial Wales, including examples of ships, trains and other vehicles that brought raw materials to the Docks or transported them to markets overseas. Special activities are available for our younger visitors in the holiday periods. The museum which stands on the waterfront will satisfy everyone’s desire to learn more about industry and transport.

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Task 2

Read the texts again and complete these sentences using the words and expressions from them.

12. A number of benefits, such as reduced _____ to theatres and swimming pools, may be expected. (Text A)

13. Let's take a look back now, 35 years, to that _____ day. (Text B)

14. Her team hopes to find dramatic artifacts that will _____ and increase funding for future field studies at the site. (Text C)

15. Within the next _____ we will be joined by five international colleagues. (Text D)

12	13	14	15

Task 3

Read the text and answer questions 16-20 after the text. Choose A, B, C or D.

Happiness

'Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have' seems to be a popular wisdom. Although happiness still remains a mystery for modern scientists, recently 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. When questioned, most people said they were generally happy painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general moods and dispositions.

One of the reasons 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 naïve. In order to be happy, we must know not only how to avoid disturbing events but also how to deal with them.

Professor Csikszentmihalyi believes happiness is achieved when "people get the feeling of flow from dangerous sport or driving fast. But it may also come from something relaxing like painting or reading a good book." The point is that it is an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for 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 on 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 the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

16. What have studies shown?

- A. Happy people are wealthy and self-sufficient.
- B. Happy people have a positive outlook on life.
- C. Happy people are usually rather young.
- D. Happy people are socially-minded.

17. What does a common misconception about happiness indicate?

- A. Happy people are able to handle problems.
- B. Rich people are happier.
- C. Happiness implies never having problems.
- D. Happiness stems from being naïve.

18. What is the “flow” of happiness triggered by according to professor Csikszentimihalyi?

- A. By a desire to get some external reward.
- B. By enjoying doing nothing.
- C. By people’s spending most of their time challenging others.
- D. By doing various activities for personal pleasure.

19. Why is inactivity so dangerous for personal happiness?

- A. Because people experience more anxiety.
- B. Because people try to challenge themselves.
- C. Because people don’t get what they want.
- D. Because people think everything is fine.

20. Which of the following sentences best expresses the main idea of the text?

- A. The scientists compare a variety of emotions which a human-being experiences throughout his life.
- B. The research outlines the advantages and disadvantages of happiness.
- C. The research has shown that happiness is caused by different chemical reactions.
- D. The scientific study helps us understand how to improve human well-being and get most satisfaction from life.

16	17	18	19	20

Part 4. Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

For questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet.

There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0	V
00	the

The Moscow Metro

0	Moscow's metro is arguably the most iconic and beautiful in the world.
00	It's full of the frescoes and very punctual trains. It's also a good place to shelter from bad weather during a chilly city day.
1	People first started talking about a metro for Moscow in 1902 due to the need not to lag behind London, which had built its underground system 39 years before.
2	Moreover, the city became irrevocably mired in traffic jams, and Muscovites were suffered.
3	Construction of the first tunnel began in 1931, and four years later, the first ever line of the Moscow metro was completed.
4	At 7 a.m. on 15 May 1935, 13 stations opened their doors. People had been waited all night by the stations, dreaming of becoming the metro's first passengers.
5	They were allowed on the trains with tickets which came in two colours: red for trips to Sokolniki and yellow for the return back journey.
6	History has preserved the name of the first passenger, a Mr. Latyshev, who proudly told the Rabochaya Moskva newspaper: "I've travelled in wagons, street-cars, horse-drawn trams, and electric trams, and now I've lived to see the metro.
7	I know there is a man in America who collects the first tickets ever issued on every metro system. But no, I'll never send it my valuable Ticket No.1, series A, to America."
8	In Sokolniki, a place where in the 17th century falconers made their homes, the first building of the Moscow metro appeared.
9	Falconers were people from big villages who had trained falcons for the Tsar's hunts.
10	The project of the station won a Grand Prix at the International Exposition of Art and Technology in Modern Life in Paris in 1937.
11	The station known as Komsomolskaya is being built in Art Deco style with two rows of square columns covered with pinkish yellow Chorgun marble from Crimea.
12	A Maiolica panel, in the style of Italian Renaissance artists and by Russian painter Eugene Lanceray, a member of the influential Mir Iskusstva (World of Art) movement, is dedicated to the selfless work of the Komsomol members who built the metro.
13	It's known that Lanceray even went down into the metro tunnel when having working on his sketches.
14	Krasnye Vorota is a station where three eminent architects showed off their talents at a time: Ivan Fomin, Nikolai Andrikanis, Nikolai Ladovsky.
15	The dark red shade of Shrosha marble from Georgia goes well with its name (Red Gates), and carries with it the memory of the lost triumphal arch, was constructed on this very spot by architect Dmitry Uhtomsky in the 18th century.

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Task 2

For items 16-20, match the colloquial names for certain types of people (A-J) with the correct description below (FIVE are extra).

16. He's eager to go home and keeps checking how much longer he has to work.

17. She likes to impress others by frequently mentioning famous or important people she's met.

18. Unfortunately she is not usually asked to dance by anyone. She just stands there hoping.

19. Her speech was over an hour long at the meeting.

20. She's very aggressive, bossy and domineering. She's unpleasant to deal with.

A	a good mixer
B	a clock-watcher
C	a battle-axe
D	a windbag
E	a couch potato
F	a name-dropper
G	a rolling stone
H	a pain in the neck
I	a wallflower
J	a daredevil

16	17	18	19	20

Task 3

Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

21	pull in	A	make something stop burning
22	pick on	B	offer help or information
23	come forward	C	stop by the side of a road in a car
24	put out	D	keep treating someone badly or unfairly
25	call off	E	cancel

21	22	23	24	25

Task 4

Match dates, places, events and people.

Date		Event/place		Name	
26	1666	A	the Civil War (the War of the Roses)	a	Sir Christopher Wren
27	1455-1485	B	World War II	b	Winston Churchill
28	1969	C	Moon Landing	c	Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin
29	1929-1939	D	Restoration of London after the Great Fire	d	Franklin D. Roosevelt
30	1939	E	the Great Depression	e	House of Lancaster and House of York

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