LISTENING (20 points)

Time: 20 min

Task 1. In this task you will hear the recording only once.

Part 1. Listen to Darren Timpson, the Director of the Penwood Museum, talking about the annual competition at the museum. Complete sentences 1-5. Choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear the recording only once.

Penwood Museum Competition

- 1) The yearly competition is held
- A. together with the museum's educational department.
- B. as part of the museum's autumn show.
- C. along with the summer exhibition.
- 2) The subject of this year's competition is using technology
- A. to involve young people in the museum's activities.
- B. to form better links between local people and the museum.
- C. to improve the local community's engagement with the art.
- 3) The competition was limited to those aged
- A. 11-15.
- B. 13-17.
- C. 15-19.
- 4) During the preparation for the entry the competitors were
- A. able to use the museum's educational facilities.
- B. helped by the education staff at the museum.
- C. allowed to buy any of the equipment they needed.

5) According to the speaker, the prize-winning exhibits have

A. led to traffic jams outside the museum.

B. led to a reduction in attendances.
C. increased interest in the museum.
Part 2. Now you will hear the rest of the Director's speech. Match the comments
made by the public to the equipment. Write the correct letter (A-F) next to questions
6-10. There is one extra comment which you do not need to use. You will hear the
recording only once.
Equipment
6) early wooden-framed TV
7) early radios
8) microwave ovens
9) laptops
10) old cameras
Comments
A. too large
B. boring
C. more convenient
D. exciting
E. well-constructed
F. still looked fashionable
Task 2. You are going to hear a talk about the Spanish siesta. For questions 11-20
choose T (True) or F (False). You will hear the recording twice.

- 11. Spaniards stop working from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. every day. T/F
- 12. Nowadays, when productivity is the main religion of the modern world, the tradition of siesta is no longer important in Spain. T/F
- 13. Pier Roberts recalls he could find only a few restaurants open in the afternoon in Madrid. T/F
- 14. Studies have shown that it's natural for people to feel sleepy in the middle of the day. T/F
- 15. According to sleep researchers, it is the food we eat for lunch that makes us feel drowsy. T/F
- 16. During the midday break in Spain, people go home for lunch and then meet with their friends and family. T/F
- 17. Night life is a crucial part of the siesta lifestyle. T/F
- 18. It is a common thing in Spain to have dinner after 8 p.m. T/F
- 19. The siesta tradition is reflected in Spanish architecture. T/F
- 20. The siesta tradition today is driven by practical reasons as it allows people to work more effectively in the hot climate. T/F

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

READING (20 points)

Time: 30 min

Task 1. You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from paragraphs A - G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Scottish Wildcat

On my living-room wall I have a painting of a wildcat by John Holmes, of which I am extremely fond. It depicts a snarling, spitting animal, teeth bared and back arched: a taut coiled spring ready to unleash some unknown fury.

1.

However, the physical differences are tangible. The wildcat is a much larger animal, weighing in some cases up to seven kilos, the same as a typical male fox. The coat pattern is superficially similar to a domestic tabby cat but it is all stripes and no spots. The tail is thicker and blunter, with three to five black rings. The animal has an altogether heavier look.

The Scottish wildcat was originally distinguished as a separate subspecies in 1912, but it is now generally recognised that there is little difference between the Scottish and other European populations. According to an excellent report on the wildcat printed in 1991, the animals originally occurred in a variety of habitats throughout Europe.

2.

It was during the nineteenth century, with the establishment of many estates used by landowners for hunting, that the wildcat became a nuisance and its rapid decline really

began; 198 wildcats were killed in three years in the area of Glengarry, for example. However, things were later to improve for the species.

3

The future is by no means secure, though, and recent evidence suggests that the wildcat is particularly vulnerable to local eradication, especially in the remoter parts of northern and western Scotland. This is a cause for real concern, given that the animals in these areas have less contact with domestic cats and are therefore purer.

4.

Part of the problem stems from the fact that the accepted physical description of the species originates from the selective nature of the examination process by the British Natural History Museum at the start of the century, and this has been used as the type-definition for the animal ever since. Animals that did not conform to that large blunt-tailed 'tabby' description were discarded as not being wildcats. In other words, an artificial collection of specimens was built up, exhibiting the features considered typical of the wildcat.

The current research aims to resolve this potential problem. It is attempting to find out whether there are any physical features which characterise the so-called wild-living cats.

5

But what of his lifestyle? Wildcat kittens are usually born in May/June in a secluded den, secreted in a gap amongst boulders. Another favourite location is in the roots of a tree.

6.

Rabbits are a favourite prey, and some of the best areas to see wildcats are at rabbit warrens close to the forest and moorland edge. Mice, small birds and even insects also form a large part of the diet, and the animal may occasionally take young deer.

The wildcat is one of the Scottish Highlands' most exciting animals. Catch a glimpse of one and the memory will linger forever.

- A. The recruitment of men to the armed forces during the conflict in Europe from 1914 to 1918 meant there was very little persecution, since gamekeepers went off to fight. As the number of gamekeepers decreased, the wildcat began to increase its range, recolonising many of its former haunts. Extinction was narrowly averted.
- B. The wildcat waits for a while in rapt concentration, ears twitching and eyes watching, seeing everything and hearing everything, trying to detect the tell-tale movement of a vole or a mouse. But there is nothing, and in another leap it disappears into the gloom.
- C. The results, which are expected shortly, will be fascinating. But anyone who has seen a wildcat will be in little doubt that there is indeed a unique and distinctive animal living in the Scottish Highlands, whatever its background.
- D. They probably used deciduous and coniferous woodland for shelter, particularly in winter, and hunted over more open areas such as forest edge, open woodland, thickets and scrub, grassy areas and marsh. The wildcat was probably driven into more mountainous areas by a combination of deforestation and persecution.
- E. As the animals emerge, their curiosity is aroused by every movement and rustle in the vegetation. Later they will accompany their mother on hunting trips, learning quickly, and soon become adept hunters themselves.
- F. This is what makes many people think that the wildcat is a species in its own right. Research currently being undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage is investigating whether the wildcat really is distinct from its home-living cousin, or whether it is nothing more than a wild-living form of the domestic cat.
- G. It is a typical image most folk have of the beast, but it is very much a false one, for the wildcat is little more than a bigger version of the domestic cat, and probably shows its anger as often.

Task 2. You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about exercising in water. Choose from the list (A-G) the sentence that best summarizes each part (7-10) of the article. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Making a SPLASH

7.

The last thing many people expect to do in a swimming pool these days is to swim. The latest fitness phenomenon to make a big splash at the local pool is aqua fitness. The properties of water have long been known to make it one of the safest and most effective media in which to exercise. Physiotherapists have used it for years and, even as far back as the Romans, the value of water for healing has been recognized.

8.

Today 'aqua fitness', as it is known, has seen exercising in the swimming pool progressing from merely being an activity for the recovery of an injury. Aqua fitness has become a valuable training aid even for professional athletes who use it to reduce the risk of overtraining. However, that's not to say that exercising in water isn't ideal for the rest of us too, from the young to the old, from the fit to those who do suffer from complaints such as arthritis.

9.

Exercising in water raises the heart rate less than land aerobics. Lydia Campbell, a fitness expert, says there are no conclusive studies on why it has a less drastic effect on your heart, but there are some factors that partly explain it. Lydia says, 'Water is supportive, as we all know, and with blood flowing more easily, there is less stress on the heart.'

10.

There are other benefits to working out in water such as the fact that your muscles are less likely to ache the following day, the water has a massaging effect on the body, and of

course, there is always the possibility of getting a bit slimmer. It is generally thought that an aqua fitness workout can use from 450 to 700 calories an hour. And don't forget, water is fun – exercising to music in water is a unique experience!

- A. You are unlikely to cause yourself an injury in water.
- B. Aqua fitness can do more than simply help heal injuries.
- C. You can lose weight and enjoy yourself at the same time.
- D. You can strengthen your heart and muscles by training every day.
- E. Your body will adapt to exercising in water.
- F. Exercise in water puts less pressure on the heart.
- G. The idea of exercising in water is not new.

Task 3. Read the text and answer questions 11-20 after the text. Choose A, B, C or D.

Traditional Chinese Medicine

In a world that relies so heavily on technology and modern science every day, many people have begun to take a step back. More and more, people are questioning the benefits of Western medication and treatments. In an attempt to return to a more natural, holistic form of treatment for disease and ailments, many people are turning to TCM, or traditional Chinese medicine.

What is TCM?

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an ancient medical system that takes a deep understanding of the laws and patterns of nature and applies them to the human body. Many people mistakenly derive their understanding of TCM from acupuncture. However, acupuncture is only one form of treatment in the comprehensive world practice of TCM.

Acupuncture, acupressure (similar to acupuncture but done with pressure instead of needles), *qigong* (a unique form of stretching and breathing techniques), herbal medicine, Chinese psychology, mental health therapy, and special healing foods are all considered important forms of treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.

Traditional Chinese medicine is a complete medical system. TCM takes the position that to cure ourselves of illness, we need to find the root of the problem. In other words, if we only treat the symptom, as is often the case in Western medicine, the problem will usually keep recurring.

At the core of traditional Chinese medicine is the concept that the body has the power to cure itself if the proper techniques are utilized. This belief is based on the fundamental idea that everything in the universe is made of energy, and that this energy must flow freely throughout our bodies.

The Concepts of TCM

Traditional Chinese medicine has been around for some 3,000 years. No other system of medicine rivals it in **antiquity** besides India's *ayurveda*. In TCM, it is thought that everything in the universe, including our health, is connected, and thus, our physical bodies are both a part of, and connected to, nature. As such, TCM incorporates the Chinese concept of the five elements of nature (wood, fire, earth, metal, and water) and the concept of *yin-yang* (the idea that opposites are connected to and depend on each other). The ancient Chinese observed nature's own cycles and changes to develop the concepts that would eventually become the basis for TCM.

TCM in the West

Though practised in China for thousands of years, the conceptual basis of traditional Chinese medicine is often difficult and even mysterious for many Westerners to accept. Compounding this, of course, is the fact that when Western culture refers to traditional Chinese medicine, it is often only referring to the practice of acupuncture. However, as mentioned previously, TCM includes far more than acupuncture, and in fact, acupuncture is only a small aspect of TCM. TCM is extremely complex, and a fully trained doctor will be skilled in far more than acupuncture.

Treatments and Benefits

In traditional Chinese medicine, each person may be treated differently for similar problems. Treatment is personalized. Unlike the Western approach to diagnosing and treating illness, TCM focuses more on the pattern of the symptoms involved, not just what the individual symptoms are. TCM looks at the whole person and what's happening in his/her whole life. In treating the body, TCM practitioners focus on harmonizing the entire body.

Traditional Chinese medicine is reported to offer a wide variety of benefits. Reputed to have the ability to improve general health, TCM is usually less costly than Western medicine, and is not dependent on pharmaceutical products, which often cause side effects and may even require the use of additional medications.

- 11. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2?
 - A. TCM is the only natural form of medicine currently practised in the world.
 - B. TCM is the only form of medicine that uses special healing foods in its practice.
 - C. TCM is only one of a variety of effective forms of treatments in the world.
 - D. If TCM is equated only with acupuncture, its effectiveness cannot be fully appreciated.

- 12. The word *antiquity* in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
 - A. importance.
 - B. oldness.
 - C. seriousness.
 - D. credibility.
- 13. All of the statements about traditional Chinese medicine are supported by the reading EXCEPT
 - A. It has been developed and practised for 3,000 years.
 - B. It carries the idea that everything in the universe and nature is connected.
 - C. It has been widely accepted as an effective system in the West.
 - D. Treating only the symptoms of an illness may not prevent it from recurring.
- 14. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5?
 - A. Traditional Chinese medicine is connected to ayurveda.
 - B. Ayurveda is another ancient medical system.
 - C. Traditional Chinese medicine uses only natural medicines.
 - D. The concept of *yin-yang* was invented for traditional Chinese medicine.
- 15. Each of the following things is true about traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT
 - A. It looks at the root of the problem, rather than just its symptoms.
 - B. It believes the body can heal itself, if given the correct treatment.
 - C. It looks at the whole person, not just the affected area.
 - D. It requires more energy to deliver treatments than other types of practices do.

- 16. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 7?
 - A. People who believe in TCM do not seek help from Western medicine.
 - B. Western medicine does not offer personalized treatments.
 - C. TCM is more interested in individual symptoms than in patterns of symptoms.
 - D. Even if people have the same symptoms, they may get different treatments.
- 17. All of the following points are mentioned as benefits of traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT
 - A. It is not dependent on Western pharmaceutical products.
 - B. Its treatments do not deliver any side effects.
 - C. It often costs less than Western medicine.
 - D. It can improve general health.
- 18. Which of the following statements is probably closest to the author's beliefs?
 - A. TCM is an effective medical system, though it is not given enough credit in the West.
 - B. TCM is not as popular in the West because it does not make use of pharmaceutical products.
 - C. Acupuncture is the most effective part of TCM, and that's why it is the most widely known.
 - D. Western medicine is more effective than TCM when it focuses on treating the symptoms.
- 19. The author's purpose in writing this article is primarily to
 - A. introduce the philosophy and practice of traditional Chinese medicine.
 - B. explain why many people are abandoning Western medicine.

- C. describe how a person becomes certified in traditional Chinese medicine.
- D. point out how the body is connected to nature and the universe.
- 20. All of the following points form part of the conceptual basis of traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT
 - A. ayurveda.
 - B. the five elements of nature.
 - C. yin-yang.
 - D. natural cycles and changes.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Time: 30 min

Task 1. You are going to read an article about Cinco De Mayo, an important Mexican holiday. Ten words are missing. Think of the word that matches the definition and solve the crossword puzzle.

Cinco De Mayo

Cinco De Mayo, the 5th of May, is a celebration of Mexican heritage and pride. The holiday (7) the victory of Mexican forces over French forces in the Battle of Puebla, which took place on 5 May, 1862. It is primarily a regional holiday celebrated in the Mexican state of Puebla, with some limited recognition in other parts of Mexico. Cinco De Mayo is also widely celebrated in US cities with a significant Mexican population, as well as in other locations around the world.

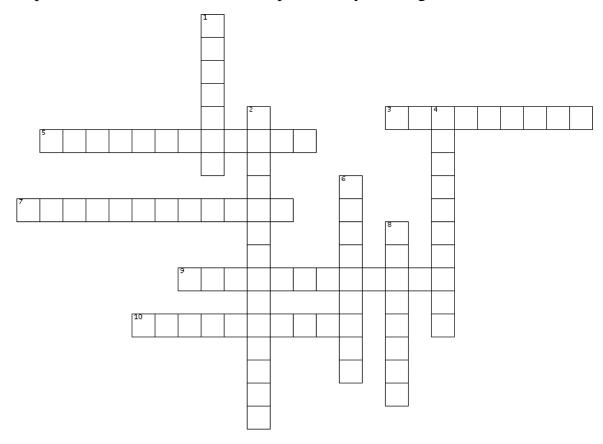
The people of Puebla, Mexico, celebrate Cinco De Mayo in a colourful, vibrant display of power and colours. In fact, the city of Puebla considers the Cinco De Mayo celebrations to be the most important ones of the year and both the (4) and visitors make the most of it with lots of food, music and drinks. At the centre of the Cinco De Mayo celebrations is the parade, as it (6) not only cultural icons, but also a great display of power, as the Mexican army marches through the streets. After the parade, food is the main attraction during the celebrations. There are numerous booths set up around the city displaying a variety of (10) Many of them offer the most (2) of Mexican cuisine: Mole Poblano. Mole Poblano is a thick spicy sauce that comes from blending more than 40 ingredients and is spread on top of turkey or chicken and Mexican style red rice.

Visitors can also enjoy fresh watermelon and orange juice, tacos and burritos, snow cones, and even candyfloss. Traditional fruit punch or lemonade is also served, as both are a classical part of Mexican cuisine.

In the United States, Cinco De Mayo has taken on (9) beyond that in Mexico. The date is perhaps best recognised in the US as a date to celebrate the culture and experiences of Americans of Mexican ancestry, much as St. Patrick's Day, Oktoberfest and the Chinese New Year are used to celebrate those of Irish, German and Chinese ancestry (5) Similar to those holidays, Cinco de Mayo is observed by many Americans, regardless of their ethnic origin. To celebrate, many people display Cinco De Mayo banners while school districts hold special events to educate students about its historical significance. Special events and celebrations (3) aspects of Mexican culture,

especially its music and regional dancing. Examples include ballet *folklorico* and *mariachi* demonstrations held **(8)....** at the Plaza del Pueblo de Los Angeles, near Olvera Street.

Commercial interests in the United States also (1) from the celebration, as the sale of Mexican products and services increases, particularly beverages, food and music.



ACROSS

- 3. describe something in a way that makes people notice it and think about it
- 5. in a way that relates or belongs to each of the separate people or things you have just mentioned
- 7. serves as a memorial of something
- 9. the importance that something has because it affects other things
- 10. something especially rare or expensive that is good to eat

DOWN

1. get help or an advantage from something

- 2. typical of, or the same as, others in a larger group of people or things
- 4. the offices, departments, and groups of people that control a country, state, city, or other political unit
- 6. shows the best qualities or parts of something
- 8. happening every year

Task 2. For items 11-20, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Every aspiring athlete hopes to (11)	their dream of winning a gold medal at
the Olympics. However, not everyone can	win, and often talented athletes must
(12) second place. A team of p	sychologists recently (13)
some research on the emotional responses	of those finishing second. For certain
individuals, a silver medal may (14)	their expectations and so naturally they
will be delighted. They may also enjoy surpris	sing experts and journalists who believed
they had absolutely no (15) of acl	nieving anything. In (16),
the athlete who everyone assumed would	win with ease, but then suffers a
(17) defeat, may not celebrate their	silver medal. This reaction differs sharply
from the athlete who comes second but finished	l a long way behind the winner. There is a
(18) in the research that shows su	ich a person will feel significantly happier.
To a certain (19), these finding	s are not surprising. Silver medalists who
were close to victory will almost certainly ((20) on what might have
happened if they had trained harder or done thin	gs differently.

11. A complete	B finish	C achieve	D succeed
12. A admit	B accept	C reject	D refuse
13. A controlled	B conducted	C directed	D guided
14. A exceed	B overtake	C pass	D overcome
15. A outlook	B view	C estimate	D prospect

16. A opposition	B contrast	C distinction	D contradiction	
17. A thin	B tight	C narrow	D slight	
18. A habit	B trend	C custom	D inclination	
19. A extent	B amount	C range	D level	
20. A review	B wonder	C consider	D reflect	

Task 3. For questions 21-30 mark the statements below with "T" if they are true or "F" if they are false.

- **21.** The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Representatives.
- 22. In Australia, the national day of the country is celebrated on 26th January, in winter.
- 23. King Charles III is Australia's Head of State.
- **24.** The Lake District contains the principal English lakes and the highest English mountains.
- **25.** There are two mottos in the Coat of Arms of the UK.
- **26.** The Australian Coat of Arms features a red kangaroo and a kiwi.
- **27.** Golf and basketball were invented in the UK and are considered national sports today.
- **28.** Two nicknames for British police, 'bobbies' and 'Peelers', come from the founder of the police, Robert Burns.
- **29.** The London Eye was constructed to commemorate the millennium.
- **30.** The first postage stamp was created in the U.K. It was designed in May 1840, and it featured Queen Elizabeth II.

Task 4. Each idiom listed below contains the name of food. For items 31-40 fill in the words missing in the idioms.

cream	nut	beans	salt		cookie
appl	le c	ucumber d	cake	tea	eggs

- **31.** Baby Jessica is the of her father's eye.
- **32.** Angelo is a hard to crack when something is bothering him like this.
- **33.** Working at the university library lets me have my and eat it too—I can study and make money at the same time.
- **34.** 'That's the way the crumbles,' I thought when I understood that I would not be able to afford to buy a new car.
- **35.** I thought I was afraid of flying, but I was as cool as a all the way to England.
- **36.** My Granny, who is seventy, is always full of I never get bored with her.
- **37.** Opera isn't exactly my cup of
- **38.** We need to draft this player he's definitely the of the crop.
- **39.** Even though I'm keen on Art, I'm taking a Maths course because my dad says I shouldn't put all of my in one basket.
- **40.** Any teacher worth their is able to inspire their students.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (20 points)

Time: 40 min

You see the following notice in an online English magazine for teenagers.

Reviews wanted

A Fantastic Book/Movie/TV Series!

Have you ever read a book or watched a movie/a TV series which you really loved? If so, write a review including some general information about the book/movie/TV series, the plot, the main character(s), what you liked about it and explain why you would recommend it to other teenagers. Don't forget to send the review to us by the end of November! We will put the best reviews on our website next month.

Remember to:

- give a headline to your review, use one idiom and two phrasal verbs of your choice in the correct form in your review;
- write some general information (genre, time of action, main themes) about the book/movie/TV series:
- introduce the plot and the main character(s);
- outline no fewer than 2 things that you liked about the book/movie/series;
- give at least 2 reasons why people of your age should read/watch it.

Underline the required idiom and phrasal verbs in your review.

Write 220—250 words (the title is included in the word count).