

Time: 120 minutes

Task 1. You are going to listen to five people talking about happiness. Look at the two listening tasks (A and B). Listen and complete both tasks at the same time.

A. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the thing each speaker did to increase their happiness. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

1. Speaker 1 ____ 2. Speaker 2 ____ 3. Speaker 3 ____ 4. Speaker 4 ____ 5. Speaker 5 ____	A. I started doing a new job. B. I did a course that changed my life. C. I got into shape and noticed the benefits. D. I tried a technique recommended by a health specialist. E. I volunteered at an organization. F. I gained self-confidence. G. I took medication which helped me. H. I changed my sleeping habits.
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B. For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) the biggest benefit each speaker found. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

6. Speaker 1 ____ 7. Speaker 2 ____ 8. Speaker 3 ____ 9. Speaker 4 ____ 10. Speaker 5 ____	A. feeling better about himself/herself B. feeling more optimistic and upbeat C. more compassionate D. more decisive and energetic E. feeling braver F. clarity of thoughts G. gratitude for his/her life H. less anxious
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Task 2. Listen to five people talking about happiness again. Are the statements 11 – 15 True (T), False (F), or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

11. If you do no exercise, no endorphins are released into the body. ____
12. The hippocampus is responsible for processing positive experiences. ____
13. Having a lot of money can always make us happier. ____
14. When you smile you feel happier and you feel pain less. ____
15. Meditation really only helps with stress levels. ____

Task 3. Listen to the sentences. Match the verbs (a – h) in bold with the definitions 16 -23.

16. to speak in a very loud high voice because you are so scared or angry that you cannot control yourself	a. 'Oh well, my team has lost again,' he sighed .
17. to speak in a loud voice because you are angry, excited or in pain, or in order to make people hear you	b. 'It can't be! I thought you were dead!' she gasp ed.
18. to speak very quietly so that other people can't hear you	c. 'Stop it! Stop it this minute!' he yelled .

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19. to speak in a way that shows you are unhappy	d. <i>'But, Mum, please, I don't want to go! Please ...' the girl whined.</i>
20. to speak breathing out slowly, making a long soft sound, especially because you are disappointed, tired, annoyed or relaxed	e. <i>'It's a ghost,' she shrieked.</i>
21. to speak while you are breathing in suddenly, for example because you are surprised, shocked or in pain	f. <i>'Don't tell Alex about the surprise party,' he whispered.</i>
22. to complain in a way that annoys other people	g. <i>'Sorry. I didn't, I didn't really mean to do it, well, not exactly,' he muttered.</i>
23. to speak in a low voice that is difficult to hear, especially because you are annoyed, embarrassed or talking to yourself	h. <i>'Oh, no. Not another exam!' groaned the students.</i>

Task 4. Replace 'said' in these sentences (24 - 29) with an appropriate verb from the table (a - h). Two verbs are extra.

a. <i>sighed</i>	b. <i>gasped</i>	c. <i>yelled</i>	d. <i>whined</i>
e. <i>shrieked</i>	f. <i>muttered</i>	g. <i>groaned</i>	h. <i>whispered</i>

24. 'Oh well! Better luck next time!' **said** Brian. It was the fifth time he'd failed his driving test, but he was taking it calmly.
25. 'Come here right now and say you're sorry!' her mother **said**, furious at the way her daughter had just spoken to her.
26. 'I want to get off!' he **said** in the middle of the roller coaster ride. He had never been more scared in his life!
27. 'Sorry I'm late. It's, erm, well, the bus was late,' she **said**. Unfortunately, the teacher could hardly make out a word.
28. 'It's not fair, it isn't! It's just not fair,' **said** the boy. It was the tenth time he'd made the comment and everybody was losing patience with him.
29. 'My leg! I think it's broken!' he **said**, although it was hard for him to breathe because of the pain.

Task 5. Unscramble the names of these famous British authors 30 - 40.

LADOR HALD	30.		Matilda (1988)
R.J.R. INKLETO	31.		The Lord of the Rings (series)
HURTAR CANON LODEY	32.		Sherlock Holmes (series)
REXBAIT TORPET	33.		The Tales of Peter Rabbit (1902)
LECRASH SCINKED	34.		A Tale of Two Cities (1859)
WISEL ROLLARC	35.		Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)

9 - 11 form

ANI ELMFING	36.		James Bond (series)
HATAGA ICESHIRT	37.		Death on the Nile (1937)
MAILWIL AHSPEEKASE	38.		Romeo and Juliet (1597)
JEAN SEANUT	39.		Sense and Sensibility (1811)
S.C. SWILE	40.		The Chronicles of Narnia (series)

Task 6. Find words in the word search to complete the compound adjectives.

R	O	Q	B	L	O	W	I	N	G	U	Y
Y	A	L	P	V	S	G	Z	N	Q	Y	H
X	M	I	D	Y	N	G	I	L	R	Y	K
X	C	V	S	I	N	Y	E	V	N	M	W
U	D	Y	M	I	O	U	Y	X	S	B	E
C	N	R	N	R	N	E	C	K	P	P	S
T	A	E	T	L	J	G	R	O	L	H	K
W	P	S	C	A	T	C	H	I	N	G	K
O	E	R	G	P	B	I	T	I	N	G	V
D	S	P	L	I	T	T	I	N	G	U	P
O	U	Z	C	J	A	U	L	S	A	U	F
E	J	S	T	O	P	P	I	N	G	P	M

ear-_____, mind-_____, hair-_____, heart-_____,
heart-_____, eye-_____, eye-_____, soul-_____,
nail-_____, break-_____.

Complete the sentences (41 - 50) with these compounds.

41. It was a _____ end to the race. We didn't know Rob had won until the officials looked at a photo of the finish.
42. The film was _____. It was crazy and powerful and utterly compelling.
43. The science programme was _____. It showed me things I'd never thought of before.
44. The new ride at the theme park wasn't fast, but it was _____. I'd never been so scared and excited in my life!
45. It was a _____ story. I love it when a story has a great feel-good ending.
46. The damage the fire caused was _____ after all the hard work we'd done designing and decorating the house.

47. Everyone looked at the poster because it was really _____.
48. When a child ran into the road in front of my car it was a _____ moment.
Luckily, I managed to stop in time.
49. The ambulance got to the hospital really quickly because it drove at _____ speed.
50. When the band played, it was _____. I didn't expect the music to be so loud.

Task 7. Read the article about two street artists and write eL Seed (A) or Hassani (B) for the following statements (51 – 56):

51. The artist believes art is a good way to face up to problems.____
52. The artist wants to show how people have grown stronger due to the problems they've faced.____
53. The artist paints specially designed messages of hope and peace.____
54. The artist hopes that their work will give others the confidence to believe in themselves.____
55. The artist isn't concerned about following the academically correct style.____
56. Audiences don't always understand the artist's message at first.____

Graffiti has a negative connotation for many, as it brings to mind rude slogans sprayed on neighbourhood walls. However, there is a growing body of street artists who are producing a new kind of graffiti that is legal and spreads a message.

eL Seed is an artist who joins Arabic letters with graffiti to produce a new art form he refers to as 'calligraffiti'. He is Tunisian but was born in France and grew up in Paris, speaking both Arabic and French. A chance meeting with a graffiti artist inspired him to paint in Arabic. His calligraphy is very much his own; it doesn't follow the classical style as he never learnt to write calligraphy formally, and he enjoys the freedom his own style offers him. He used social media to show photos of his work online. This led to commissions on buildings around the world containing quotes from famous people. On a wall in London is a quote by English philosopher John Locke, "It is one thing to show a man that he is in error and another to put him in possession of the truth"; the verse "You forgot how to love your people, to love your country, country of the poor, country of the black" from the poet Gabriela Torres Barbosa on a roof in a Brazilian favela; and Nelson Mandela's words "It always seems impossible until it's done" on a wall in Cape Town, South Africa. These are hard-hitting messages that contain hope and peace. Although people can't always make out what he's written, they still find his work eye-catching, and it's the beauty of his calligraphy which makes his art popular with people of different cultures. However, once they know the meaning of the words they usually look again and take a minute to ponder the message, which can only be a good thing.

Shamsia Hassani was born in Iran but came from an Afghanistan family. She started doing graffiti after attending a workshop in 2010 and became hooked. She feels it is the perfect art form for Afghanistan as it is freely available to both artists and viewers, especially as a lot of people are unable to visit art galleries or museums as they are scarce in Afghanistan. It can also spread a message without words, which is key in a country with low literacy rates. On a practical note, there are lots of blank walls in the cities.

She also wants to point out that Afghanistan women have changed and they are stronger. In her graffiti series entitled ‘Secret’, she has outlined female figures in burqas playing guitars. The instrument represents her ability to express herself and she has used red because it is a colour that is traditionally used to highlight important things in Afghanistan. She has also painted in LA where she did a series called ‘Birds of No Nation’. Hassani believes that “art is a kind of friendly way to fight with every kind of problem.” She hopes that she can get through to women; that they will see her pictures and think “she is a woman and I am a woman, I can do things too.”

These are just two examples from a host of successful street artists who have joined the friendly fight against problems. The good news is the movement is growing in strength and success. Next time you see some street art, stop and take a moment to think if there is an important message the artist is trying to convey.

Task 8. Read the article again and choose the best alternative (a or b) to complete the sentences (57 – 62).

57. eL Seed paints Arabic calligraphy on buildings
 - a. and he follows the classical style because this is what he was taught.
 - b. but he uses his own style of writing because it allows him more freedom.
58. eL Seed’s choice of language for his art
 - a. was clear from the start, he knew he wanted to paint in Arabic.
 - b. wasn’t planned, it just happened by chance.
59. People appreciate his work because
 - a. the designs are vibrant and appeal to everyone even if they don’t understand the words.
 - b. the art is colourful and the messages are very clear, strong and full of hope.
60. Hassani believes street art is
 - a. well suited to Afghanistan because there aren’t any art galleries or museums there.
 - b. a good way for people to see art because they can’t visit the galleries or museums.
61. Hassani wants her work to show
 - a. that Afghanistan women are happy with their way of life.
 - b. that Afghanistan women have undergone a transformation and grown tougher.
62. Both artists believe that street art
 - a. is a good way to stand up to problems of racism and intolerance.
 - b. is a good way for them to show their work to a wide audience.

Task 9. Read the article about British slang and complete the summary with words (63 – 74) from the text. Use no more than two words in each answer.

It’s slang for attractive, and begins with ‘p’. Can you pass the youth test?

Here is a simple test, for which there is a one-word answer. What word is slang for attractive, and begins with ‘p’? If you’re a British teenager, then you will know the answer is peng. If you’re older or not from the UK, it’s likely you didn’t know the answer.

How can this one small word be so baffling for anyone over the age of 20 and yet so commonplace for anyone under? According to Jonnie Robinson, the sociolinguistics curator at the British Library, 'It doesn't matter where the teenagers come from,' Robinson said. 'Yesterday I had an all-female, all-white group of girls from Manchester Grammar School. They all said "peng". It's all classes, regions, everywhere.' A lot of the students also said 'well peng', which, Robinson says, shows how quickly Jamaican patois has been absorbed into contemporary British speech. When asked the question, British adults might say 'pretty', which isn't even slang. The word you choose says something very revealing about the future of the English language and identity.

Language purists used to complain that the English language was being changed by Americans. Transatlantic speech – as featured in most mainstream films, music and television – was the biggest influence on British English. But that is no longer true. The vocabulary teenagers in the UK use and even the way they speak is being transformed by the languages they hear around them.

Of course teenagers have always used slang, but what Robinson's Evolving English project at the British Library has revealed is more than that: a generational divide, with young people shaping the future of English in unexpected ways. It turns out that Americans are, contrary to reputation, preserving the old-fashioned way of speaking English. It's modern Britons who are the radical ones, responding not to American English, but to the English spoken by Caribbean and Asian immigrants.

There are about 400 million native English speakers, but 1.4 billion speak it as a second language. The fact that native speakers are now the minority may come as a surprise, and to chart the effect on the English language, Robinson has collected as many voices speaking today's English as he can as part of the project.

Another example of a changing word is 'contrOversy'. If you say it aloud, where does the stress fall? The English dictionary states that the only way to say it is to put the stress on the first syllable. And according to the Evolving English project, this is the way that Americans say it. But in the UK, this way is dying out: 'contrOversy' is a mark of youth. 'This change is happening only in the UK,' Robinson says. The same applies to 'harrass', or 'applicable'. Older people would say 'hArass' and 'Applicable'. Young people have changed the pronunciation to 'harAss' and 'applIcable'. Older British people often get very annoyed by this transformation and tend to blame the Americans for it. But it's the British changing, not the Americans.

Though Britons do sometimes use American vocabulary, it is only in certain contexts, for example, ordering a burger and fries in a fast-food restaurant because that's what's on the menu. But nobody talks to their friends entirely in American English just because they've seen it in films. According to Robinson, what is most important is face-to-face contact. And because at any British secondary school there will be more Asian-English or Jamaican-English speakers than Americans, that is the direction in which English is changing.

Eventually, most sociolinguists believe, sheer weight of numbers will force native English speakers to change to the way English-as-a-second-language speakers are speaking. There are between 200 and 300 languages spoken in London alone. For example, 'a few pieces of advice' may be lost in

favour of what some Chinese-English speakers call ‘advices’. It’s more efficient that way. But don’t worry – it’s the future, and it’s the way it has always been.

Summary ‘British Slang’

English is changing because (63) _____ who live in today’s multicultural society are using it in a different way. For example, the word *peng* is now being used to mean (64) ‘_____’. This is an example of current (65) _____. Older people probably (66) _____ it. According to Jonnie Robinson, words like *peng* are known to teenagers from different social backgrounds and (67) _____ of the UK.

The British Library project shows that Americans are continuing to speak a more (68) _____ kind of English. Young British people, however, are being influenced by the English spoken by (69) _____ from the Caribbean and Asia. This is not surprising when you consider that there are now far more speakers of English as a second language than (70) _____. Another example of changing language is the pronunciation of the word ‘controversy’, which young people now pronounce with the stress on the (71) _____.

Though Britons do use American English vocabulary in certain situations, it seems that (72) _____ has more influence on the way the language changes. Since there are now a lot of (73) _____ students who are Asian-English and Jamaican-English speakers, this is having a bigger impact on British English than American English. Experts predict that in the (74) _____ everyone in the country will speak a different kind of English as a result of English-as-a-second language speakers.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 10. Writing

... He woke up in the middle of the forest with a torn page from an old book in his hand. He cast a glance at it to remember everything at once...

This story begins in *medias res* which means it begins in the middle of the events. What events **precede** the given moment and what **comes after** it?

Write a **short thrilling story** related to the given situation. Your story must involve a **mystery**. Let it make the **reader’s hair stand on end** before it’s **finally clear that there’s nothing to be scared of**. Your story must include **an idiom**. And one more thing. Use the phrase ‘**Don’t trouble the troubles until troubles trouble you!**’ The story has to be **more than 200 words**.

Good luck!