

**LISTENING**

**Time: 30 min**

**Part 1. Listen to 8 speakers talking about different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the correct answer. Listen to the recordings twice.**

- 1) You are in a supermarket when you hear this announcement about a lost child. Where did he last see his mother?  
A in the butcher's area  
B in the fruit and vegetable area  
C in the pet food area
  
- 2) You are in an electrical shop when you overhear this woman speaking to the shop assistant. Why is she complaining?  
A She was charged the wrong amount.  
B The item was damaged.  
C The same item is cheaper elsewhere.
  
- 3) You overhear a woman talking on the telephone. Next Thursday the woman is going to ...  
A travel by plane  
B travel by train  
C travel by coach
  
- 4) Listen to a policeman talking to a householder. What does the policeman want to do?  
A speak to a neighbour  
B speak to the householder  
C speak to another member of the household
  
- 5) You are listening to the host of a radio phone-in programme speaking. Mary, the first caller, is ...  
A a married woman with a child.  
B a regular listener.  
C a single woman with a child.
  
- 6) You have joined a four-day sailing course in Britain. Listen to your instructor giving some important information. What is he talking about?  
A salt water  
B running out of water  
C drinking water

- 7) You overhear two people talking at a bus stop. The two speakers ...
- A are both familiar with the war memorial.
  - B are taking different buses.
  - C are going to the same place.

- 8) You overhear a man chatting on the telephone about a form he has to fill in. The man is speaking to ...
- A his daughter
  - B his wife
  - C his mother

**Part 2. Listen to a part of a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with one or two words. Listen to the recording twice.**

Bees do a (9) \_\_\_ to communicate where to find food.

Although parrots seem to speak, they are only (10) \_\_\_ the human sounds.

Primates can communicate a few (11) \_\_\_ using simple sounds.

Monkeys have not been observed to use any kind of (12) \_\_\_

Although dolphins can make vowel sounds, they cannot accurately imitate our (13) \_\_\_

Amazingly, dolphins demonstrate an (14) \_\_\_ of when to use phrases. The sounds made by whales contain (15) \_\_\_ than human speech.

The songs of the bottle-nosed whale have many of the (16) \_\_\_ of human speech.

The unique grammatical nature of human language arose due to life in (17) \_\_\_ .

Indeed, a young child needs enough (18) \_\_\_ with other people to develop speech.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

**Part 3. Listen to two friends discussing the British national lottery. For questions 19-25, choose the correct answer. Listen to the recordings twice.**

**19)** How does the man feel about the lottery?

- A. It is silly but entertaining.
- B. There is nothing good about it.
- C. It is particularly bad for young people.

**20)** Who can play the national lottery?

- A. anyone older than 18
- B. only 20 million people
- C. anyone

**21)** Why was this week special for Tina?

- A. She felt lucky.
- B. She went to Camelot.
- C. She had money to spend.

**22)** What does Tina think the lottery company does with the money it makes?

- A. They keep it.
- B. They don't make any money.
- C. They give it to charity.

**23)** How often has Barry played the lottery?

- A. never
- B. one time only
- C. once in a while

**24)** What does Barry's dad's saying mean?

- A. Work for your money.
- B. Try to win the lottery.
- C. It is difficult to win the lottery.

**25)** What is Tina going to do next week?

- A. buy a lottery ticket
- B. work overtime
- C. not buy a lottery ticket

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

## READING

Time: 30 min

**Part 1. Read the text. For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer.**

### Facebook addict

I've been a user of Facebook for years, almost since its inception. I should correct myself, actually: I've been a user, abuser and loser of Facebook since King Mark Zuckerberg bestowed his charming gift upon the world.

I call him a 'king' because he virtually rules over my life, and not in the typical way an actual king would, but in the way I have allowed myself to get sucked into the phenomenon. Let's face it: the man has more influence over some people, me being one of them, than some parents have over their own children. I've had my ups and downs with Facebook. I've gone from having thousands of friends I'd never met in real life, to deleting my account entirely and starting again from scratch, adding only real friends, as if that would make my experience more meaningful.

But why would I need Facebook to add depth to my existence? I'll tell you why ... it's because Facebook makes you slightly famous. It's like having your picture in the paper with a little news story about you, where you've been, what you're doing, what you bought today. You're surrounded by all the **trappings of Western society** in your status update photos and they're right there for the whole, um, small network of your friends to see.

I know what you're thinking ... I'm sad and hopeless, and you'll never turn out like me. But how many of you reading this can honestly say you don't do the same things? Maybe you do it to different degrees, and maybe you're even worse. You just have to ask yourself... is there anything wrong with that? I freely admit that I take pleasure from posting amusing pictures of a night out with friends, or what my dog's chewed up on my return from work, or the fantastic rearrangement I did of my living room. There was a time when I thought 'There must be something wrong with me. Surely I can find a better way to spend my time.' Apparently I can't, because I haven't, so my conclusion is that I never will and I'm better off accepting **it** than trying to **fight it**.

Allow me to present a solid case in favour of Facebook addiction ... isn't it far better than watching TV for hours on end? Or what about playing video games? That's much more harmful and pointless, in my opinion. At least with Facebook, the things I do are seen by my peers, for better or worse, and my actions are not completely invisible and meaningless. At least there's a purpose, right? I suppose we find purpose where we want to find it. One could argue that a TV addiction helps keep you up-to-date with current events. And maybe a computer game sharpens your physical reflexes. I've decided that I'm a Facebook junkie because I'm a deeply social person. I like sharing opinions, photos, videos, and links to articles I enjoyed reading. And I'm not ashamed of it!

OK, I admit, I *might* check my Facebook page 100 times a day too many. I *might* get just a little upset when no one clicks 'like' on any of the random postings I make every day. But I did get 70 'likes' for the photo I posted of me with my cat in front of my chin, which made me look as if I had a beard. You have to admit, those sorts of pictures are hilarious, and if they make someone laugh, where's the harm in that?

- 1) The author refers to Mark Zuckerberg as a man who is ...
- A parental.
  - B generous.
  - C powerful.
  - D ordinary.
- 2) What does the author think about being Facebook friends with people you don't know?
- A It is rather meaningless.
  - B It can give you cause to delete your account.
  - C It adds meaning to your life.
  - D It can stop you having friends in real life.
- 3) The expression 'trappings of Western society' in paragraph 4 means ...
- A things that hold us hostage.
  - B our habits or belongings.
  - C the media's effect on people.
  - D a person's lonely existence.
- 4) What does the author think about other people's relationship with Facebook?
- A Everyone is far worse.
  - B No one can be as bad.
  - C It varies from person to person.
  - D Most people aren't honest about it.
- 5) In paragraph 6, what does the 'it' refer to in both instances of *'I'm better off accepting it than trying to fight it'*?
- A The things people think about the author.
  - B The quality of things the author posts.
  - C The lack of free time in the author's life.
  - D The author's desire to use Facebook often.
- 6) What is the author's rationale for using Facebook?
- A It is better than other mindless activities.
  - B Everyone else the author knows is obsessed, too.
  - C All the author's posts benefit the author's friends.
  - D The author would be addicted to something else without it.
- 7) The last paragraph demonstrates that the author ...
- A is not ashamed of anything he does on Facebook.
  - B plans to spend less time on Facebook.
  - C may have a slight problem with Facebook.
  - D does not really enjoy Facebook.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

**Part 2. Read the text. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 8-14, choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (8-14).**

### **Just the ticket**

Travel requires time, money and desire to see beyond the supermarket on the edge of the town. Despite financial limits, students have always been great travelers, as the vacations offer the opportunities for long-distance travel, expeditions or doing very little on a faraway beach.

(8) \_\_\_ They are now regarded by industry and commerce as an exercise in independence and learning how to rely on oneself. Ten years ago, employers looked on gap years with suspicion but now they have a more positive attitude towards them. (9) \_\_\_\_\_

There are basically three ways of spending a gap year. (10) \_\_\_ Most of these trips are short enough to be fitted into the summer vacation, but some can last up to six months. Unfortunately, many of the organisations only offer such projects for 18- and 19-year-olds although a few may encourage young adults of all ages to apply. (11) \_\_\_ The cost of these trips can be fairly high, but people usually pay for some if not all of it through raising money from supporters.

The second way is the long holiday in which the student travels the world or a large part of it, perhaps working occasionally to add to spending money and pay for a new pair of trainers. (12) \_\_\_ Overall, however, it seems risky to expect to find work once you are abroad and it is much better to arrange it beforehand. Student travel specialists such as Campus Travel arrange special student conditions with airlines that allow customers to change their ticket date and route. (13) \_\_\_\_\_

The final type of gap year involves choosing a part of the world in order to study or work in a particular area. (14) \_\_\_ In this way people can develop skills and experience at an early age, which can lead to permanent employment after a few years when they return to their own country.

A Indeed, students over 25 with the right qualities might be able to work as a leader on certain projects.

B It is surprising how cheap this type of holiday can be, and casual work is reasonably easy to find in some of the typical destinations.

C According to the marketing manager of Campus Travel, a travel agency which specialises in student travel, gap years may even make students more attractive to future employers.

D One advantage is that the employers will often pay for the work that is done even if people are not fully qualified, so raising extra funds is not necessary.

E This is the choice which offers the greatest freedom and is by far the most popular.

F The first way is to join one of the expeditions or projects run by organisations or international charities.

G The opportunities for linking a student's future employment with a work placement scheme or industrial training are on the increase.

H As a result of this change, many travel agencies, including Campus Travel, have seen a huge increase in demand for round-the-world tickets in the last few years.

**Part 3. Read the texts. For questions 15-25, choose from the activities described under the titles (A-E). The titles can be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.**

*Which of the activity titles would you recommend for*

- someone who enjoys acting? **15**\_\_\_
- parents with young children under eight? **16**\_\_\_ **17**\_\_\_
- someone who enjoys using their computer skills? **18**\_\_\_
- a disabled person who wants to be sure of being included? **19**\_\_\_
- people who enjoy feeling frightened? **20**\_\_\_
- anyone who spends a lot of time watching television? **21**\_\_\_
- someone who would like to see their children on a screen? **22**\_\_\_

*Which of the activity titles suggests that*

- a person's character may benefit from the new experience? **23**\_\_\_
- the future plays an important part in their design? **24**\_\_\_ **25**\_\_\_

#### **A** Bad-Weather Sport

Children as young as four or five can learn to climb on indoor walls and need no special equipment to get started. In fact, even people who are blind or normally spend their lives in a wheelchair can enjoy some of the activities on offer. Young people gain a sense of responsibility and team skills through climbing, and at the same time may develop a real liking for a new pastime. Some of the indoor climbing centres have been established inside old buildings, and even experienced climbers find the artificial walls really exciting. The trick in learning to climb is to keep your weight on your feet and to keep looking down in order to see where to put your feet next. It's normal to feel frightened when you first start. But you have to focus your mind on what you're doing and not think about falling. For further information contact your local sports centre.

#### **B** Virtual Worlds

There is no point in trying to push youngsters into the fresh air if all they want to do is stay indoors and play with a computer. And, according to a recent report, there is no need to feel guilty when they do so — such games can help improve co-ordination skills and problem-solving abilities. The Trocadero in central London claims to be Europe's biggest indoor entertainment complex and is packed with high-tech excitement. The star attraction uses computer technology to fool you into thinking you are steering a small plane through an imaginary city in 2050. There is also a state-of-the-art electronic ride called Aqua Planet.

Passengers are strapped into chairs, given special glasses and sent into a magical underwater world.

### **C Hands-on Museums**

Not all museums are boring. There are now many museums which have interactive exhibits, that is exhibits which allow you to take part in various activities. For example, in one museum visitors can work on a production line in a factory or talk into a video-phone to find out what happens to the rubbish we throw out. If you want to be an astronaut, you can explore the solar system in a space workshop, and in another museum you can experience what an earthquake feels like — the ground really moves under your feet. There is even a theatre museum which holds workshops where teenagers can play the great romantic parts like Romeo or Juliet. Costumes are provided and the workshops are run by professional actors. This kind of activity is only suitable for fifteen to eighteen-year-olds, but there is one museum in the north of England which is specially suited to nine- to fourteen-year-olds. You can find out more about these and other hands-on museums by ringing 0071 22549.

### **D The Great Outdoors**

You don't have to wait for a fine day if you want to visit a theme park. Not far from London is a theme park full of exciting and adventurous rides. The main attraction is a new indoor ride which is suitable for anyone over the age of eight. This is the first ride of its kind in the world and involves a backward drop of fifteen metres in total darkness! You can book tickets for the theme park in advance, which is a good idea as it can get very busy. You should also try to arrive early in order to avoid the long queues for the rides which build up during the day. Another popular activity is a visit to a wild animal park. In most cases, the parks offer far more than just watching animals in the wild; very young children especially enjoy taking part in the feeding times for animals, which are usually advertised at the entrance to the park. Ring 0018 28571 for further details of parks in your area.

### **E TV Addicts**

If you cannot drag your children away from the television, why not encourage them to explore the medium itself. There is a national museum of photography, film and television which allows visitors to develop their own photographic prints. In the same museum you can also visit a studio to see TV programmes being made. The star attraction, however, is the museum's five-storey Imax cinema, the only one of its kind in Britain, showing an amazing film of the US space shuttle. Another museum runs workshops which show how television and computers work and what cars will look like in a hundred years' time. Yet another museum allows children to design their own cartoon film or to watch a film of themselves being interviewed by a famous TV personality. You can find out more by contacting an information hotline on 0011 84833.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 min

**Part 1. Read the text. For questions 1-9, choose the correct answer.**

### THE IDEAL INTERVIEW

When you are (1) \_\_\_ interviewed, 80 per cent of your mental effort goes into thinking about what to say and about 20 per cent into how to say it. The interviewer measures you the (2) \_\_\_ way round. According (3) \_\_\_ one expert, you (4) \_\_\_ to practise your role.

Lack of confidence at an interview puts employers off, (5) \_\_\_ sit on a chair in front of a mirror before the interview and rearrange yourself (6) \_\_\_ you look confident. Make sure you sit up straight and do everything in a (7) \_\_\_ way. If you look forced, you will feel tense. Get (8) \_\_\_ to listen to your voice. If you are nervous, you are (9) \_\_\_ to talk in a dull tone. But if you talk faster than you normally do, what comes out is likely to be nonsensical.

- |               |          |           |            |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1) A doing    | B making | C being   | D having   |
| 2) A next     | B other  | C wrong   | D best     |
| 3) A for      | B by     | C with    | D to       |
| 4) A must     | B need   | C study   | D got      |
| 5) A and      | B when   | C so      | D but      |
| 6) A provided | B until  | C while   | D unless   |
| 7) A loose    | B simple | C relaxed | D gentle   |
| 8) A someone  | B them   | C one     | D him      |
| 9) A possibly | B really | C likely  | D probably |

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!*

**Part 2. Read the email. For questions 10-17, write ONE word in the gap.**

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Aurora borealis – the northern lights is one of (10) \_\_\_ world's most magical firework displays. These displays (11) \_\_\_ light are most intense around the North pole, so in (12) \_\_\_ to experience them fully on a dark winter's night, you should ideally be in the Arctic circle.

The lights are actually tiny glowing particles from the sun, travelling on a solar wind. When these particles come past the earth, they are trapped by (13) \_\_\_ magnetic field and rapidly fall towards the pole. Although the displays occur all year round, the number varies in any one year, depending (14) \_\_\_ the sunspot cycle.

You need to be (15) \_\_\_ from the glow of the city on a cloudless night to see the northern lights properly, and people (16) \_\_\_ have witnessed them say they are unforgettable. At their brightest it's possible to read a book in the middle of the night as the whole area is lit up. Great sheets of light move across the sky in constantly-changing patterns (17) \_\_\_ huge colourful curtains.

**Part 3. Read the text. For questions 18-25, use the word given in capitals to form a word (from the same word family) that fits in the gap.**

ERNO RUBIK

Erno Rubik is the well-known inventor of the Rubik's Cube, which sold over 100 million in its first ten years. He is one of the (18 – WEALTHY) \_\_\_\_\_ men in Hungary and says that his most important tools are his (19 – IMAGINE) \_\_\_\_\_ and his brain. He enjoys geometry and the problems of construction. He says he has many (20 – VISIT) \_\_\_\_\_ who bring their dreams to him and want him to turn them into reality, but it's his own dreams that really excite him.

Before he invented his famous Cube, he was a (21 – LECTURE) \_\_\_\_\_ in interior design. Now he runs his own (22 – ORGANISE) \_\_\_\_\_ from an office in Budapest but is rarely seen in public. He is usually (23 – WILL) \_\_\_\_\_ to appear or make guest (24 – APPEAR) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere, although one year he did agree to attend an (25 – EXHIBIT) \_\_\_\_\_ of Hungarian design in London.

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!*