

## LISTENING

**Time: 15 minutes**  
**(10 points)**

### Task 1.

**Listen to the text. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording TWICE.**

1. What will the global population be in 2050?  
A. It will be less than nine billion.  
B. It will be more than nine billion.  
C. It will be double what it is now.
2. How will we produce enough food in the future?  
A. We will bring more food into the country.  
B. We will increase the amount of land that crops are grown on.  
C. We will grow more GM produce than before.
3. Which of the following will be TRUE about energy, according to Mark?  
A. We will only use solar energy.  
B. We are likely to discover new types of power.  
C. We certainly won't have cars running on water.
4. What reasons does Beth give for why wildlife is at risk?  
A. Some species are losing their natural environment.  
B. Global warming is causing the destruction of forest habitats.  
C. Certain animals are taking over the habitats of other species.
5. According to Mark, what are scientists researching?  
A. How to tell in advance what the weather will be.  
B. How to develop crops which need less water.  
C. How to change weather systems using Internet technology.

### Task 2.

**Listen to five short extracts. Choose which animal each speaker is talking about from the list A-H. There are three extra options which you do not need to use. You will hear the extracts only once.**

- A. dogs which have long helped disabled people
- B. dogs which detect certain smells
- C. dogs which are killed or harmed for scientific experiments

- D. cats which have been made sacred
- E. snakes which sense movement
- F. dolphins which rescued people
- G. dolphins which have incredibly acute hearing
- H. cats which help people get through

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

**READING**

**Time: 25 minutes  
(16 points)**

**Read the text below and do the tasks.**

**WORLDLY WEALTH**

*Can the future population of the world enjoy a comfortable lifestyle, with possessions, space and mobility, without crippling the environment?*

The world's population is expected to stabilize at around nine billion. Will it be possible for nine billion people to have the lifestyle enjoyed today only by the wealthy? One school of thought says no: not only should the majority of the world's people resign themselves to poverty forever, but rich national must also revert to simpler lifestyles in order to save the planet.

Admittedly, there may be political or social barriers to achieving a rich world. But in fact there seems to be no insuperable physical or ecological reason why nine billion people should not achieve a comfortable lifestyle, using technology only slightly more advanced than that which we now possess. In thinking about the future of civilization, we ought to start by asking what people want. The evidence demonstrates that as people get richer they want a greater range of personal technology, they want lots of room (preferably near or in natural surroundings) and they want greater speed in travel. More possessions, more space, more mobility.

In developed world, the personal technologies of the wealthy, including telephones, washing machines and cars, have become necessities within a generation or two. Increasing productivity that results in decreasing costs for such goods has been responsible for the greatest gains in the standard of living, and there is every reason to believe that this will continue.

As affluence grows, the amount of energy and raw materials used for production of machinery will therefore escalate. But this need not mean an end to the machine age. Rather than being thrown away, materials from old machinery can be recycled by manufacturers. And long before all fossil fuels are exhausted, their rising prices may compel industrial society not only to become more energy efficient but also to find alternative energy sources sufficient for the demands of an advanced technological civilization – nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, solar energy, chemical photosynthesis, geothermal, biomass or some yet unknown source of energy.

The growth of cities and suburbs is often seen as a threat to the environment. However, in fact the increasing amount of land consumed by agriculture is a far greater danger than urban sprawl. Stopping the growth of farms is the best way to preserve many of the world's remaining wild areas. But is a dramatic downsizing of farmland possible?

Thanks to the growth of agricultural productivity, reforestation and 're-wilding' has been under way in the industrial countries for generations. Since 1950 more land in the US has been set aside in parks than has been occupied by urban and suburban growth. And much of what farmland in the nineteenth century is now forest again. Taking the best Iowa maize growers as the norm for world food productivity, it has been calculated that less than a tenth of present cropland could support a population of 10 billion.

In *The Environment Game*, a vision of a utopia that would be at one high-tech and environmentalist, Nigel Calder suggested that 'nourishing but unpalatable primary food produced by industrial techniques – like yeast from petroleum may be fed to animals, so that we can continue to eat our customary meat, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese – and also have adequate supplies of animal protein for the first time.'

In the long run, tissue-cloning techniques could be used to grow desired portions of meat by themselves. Once their DNA has been extracted to create cowless steaks and chickenless drumsticks, domesticated species of livestock, bred for millennia to be stupid or to have grotesquely enhanced traits, should be allowed to become extinct, except for a few specimens in zoos. However, game such as wild deer, rabbits and wild ducks will be ever more abundant as farms revert to wilderness, so this could supplement the laboratory-grown meat in the diets of tomorrow's affluent.

With rising personal incomes come rising expectations of mobility. This is another luxury of today's rich that could become a necessity of tomorrow's global population – particularly if its members choose to live widely dispersed in a post-agrarian wilderness. In his book *Free Flight*, James Fallows, a pilot as well as a writer, describes serious attempts by both states and private entrepreneurs to promote an 'air taxi' system within the price range of today's middle class – and perhaps tomorrow's global population.

Two of the chief obstacles to the science fiction fantasy of the personal plane or hover car are price and danger. While technological improvements are driving prices down, piloting an aircraft in three dimensions is still more difficult than driving a car in two, and pilot error causes more fatalities than driver error. But before long our aircraft and cars will be piloted by computers which are never tired or stressed.

So perhaps there are some grounds for optimism when viewing the future of civilization. With the help of technology, and without putting serious strains on the global environment, possessions, space and mobility can be achieved for all the projected population of the world.

**Task 1.**

**For Questions 1–6, tick (YES) if the statement reflects the writer’s claims, (NO) if the statement contradicts the writer’s claims, (NOT GIVEN) if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.**

1. Today’s wealthy people ignore the fact that millions are living in poverty.
2. There are reasons why the future population of the world may not enjoy a comfortable life style.
3. The first thing to consider when planning for the future is environmental protection.
4. As manufactured goods get cheaper, people will benefit more from them.
5. It may be possible to find new types of raw materials for use in the production of machinery.
6. The rising prices of fossil fuels may bring some benefits.

YES	NO	NOT GIVEN

**Task 2.**

**For Questions 7–8, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

7. Greater mobility may be a feature of the future because of changes in
  - D. patterns of employment.
  - E. centres of transport.
  - F. the location of housing.
  - G. the distribution of wealth.
  
8. Air transport will be safe because of
  - D. new types of aircraft.
  - E. improved technology.
  - F. better training methods.
  - G. three-dimensional models.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET!**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 20 minutes**  
**(30 points)**

**Task 1.**

**For Questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.**

**REDUCING YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT**

A carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide that every individual on the planet releases into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is thought to contribute (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to global warming.

We all produce different amounts of carbon dioxide, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ more or less damage to the planet. For example, when you breathe, you will release some carbon dioxide in the air you exhale. But that's not (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a big problem, as it doesn't do much to change the atmosphere. What is much more (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for environmentalists is the increase in air and car travel. If you go to school every day by car, the burning of fuel necessary to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ your car releases carbon dioxide into the air. What is perhaps interesting to (6)\_\_\_\_\_ is that air travel is a bit more carbon-friendly than car travel. In an estimate on the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ of miles travelled, flying produces slightly less carbon.

What needs to be done? First of all, we should use public transport more. Cycling is also much better for the environment, as is walking and both are (8)\_\_\_\_\_ for your health. But if you're (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to drive, remember that the distance you travel matters as well. Reducing the mileage of a(n) (10)\_\_\_\_\_ new car from 15,000 to 10,000 miles a year will save more than a ton of carbon dioxide. And remember that if you switch to an electric car, it will save you money on fuel, too!

- |     |               |                  |               |               |
|-----|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.  | A. remarkably | B. significantly | C. specially  | D. obviously  |
| 2.  | A. making     | B. resulting     | C. affecting  | D. causing    |
| 3.  | A. like       | B. such          | C. so         | D. as         |
| 4.  | A. worrying   | B. doubtful      | C. uncertain  | D. suspicious |
| 5.  | A. manage     | B. adjust        | C. run        | D. direct     |
| 6.  | A. identify   | B. know          | C. inform     | D. tell       |
| 7.  | A. motive     | B. cause         | C. basis      | D. method     |
| 8.  | A. beneficial | B. rewarding     | C. valuable   | D. productive |
| 9.  | A. decided    | B. fixed         | C. determined | D. committed  |
| 10. | A. average    | B. everyday      | C. normal     | D. regular    |

### Task 2.

**For Questions 11–19, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each space.**

#### THE RECYCLISTS

What do you do to help fight climate change? Two teenage boys from Wales have just won an award for their efforts. Liam Wright and Noah Burke call (11) \_\_\_\_\_ as the Recyclists. They pedal (12) \_\_\_\_\_ their neighbourhood on their bikes collecting rubbish to be recycled. In the area (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the boys live, the local council only collects a few types of refuse to be recycled, so the boys help their community to recycle more, in (14) \_\_\_\_\_ for a small fee.

Their business venture started three years (15) \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of making some extra pocket money. Now Liam and Noah have expanded their business. They have invested (16) \_\_\_\_\_ some chickens and now also sell their own organic eggs (17) \_\_\_\_\_ they cycle round the town.

The judges of the ‘Ethical Kids Award’, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the boys won, were very impressed by them, saying: ‘The Recyclists captured our imaginations straightaway. Their idea was innovative and green at the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ time.’

### Task 3.

**For Questions 20–30, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

#### A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE

After a (20) \_\_\_\_\_ between two ships in the Atlantic, Robert Radley from Aberdeen ended up (21) \_\_\_\_\_ living on a desert island. ‘I fell (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and no-one noticed.

**COLLIDE**  
**EXPECT**  
**BOARD**

A few hours later I found myself lying (23) \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach after swimming for miles. It was (24) \_\_\_\_\_ too, not warm and sunny, like Crusoe’s island. The only (25) \_\_\_\_\_ I could find was to dig a hole in the sand as a shelter.’

**EXHAUST**  
**FREEZE**  
**SOLVE**

After an (26) \_\_\_\_\_ in the weather, Robert waited to be rescued.

**IMPROVE**

‘There was little food and no fresh water. It was an (27) \_\_\_\_\_ life, and I felt ill most of the time. I suffered from (28) \_\_\_\_\_ too, but then I found a village on the other side of the island!’ he said. ‘The people had moved there after the

**HEALTH**  
**LONELY**

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ of their homes by a volcano.

**DESTROY**  
**LUCK**

(30) \_\_\_\_\_ they had a radio, and a ship soon came to rescue me.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET!**

**WRITING**

**Time: 60 minutes  
(40 points)**

Comment on the following quotation.

*A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people.*

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Write **200-250 words**.

**Remember to**

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

**TRANSFER YOUR WRITING TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**