

LISTENING (15 Pts)

PART 1 (5X1=5 Pts)

You will hear someone welcoming a group of visitors to *Ocean Life* Sea Park. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box. You will hear the recording twice.

1. This group of visitors
 - A. ☐ have just arrived at the sea park.
 - B. ☐ have finished their visit.
 - C. ☐ have already seen some of Ocean Life.

2. Visitors are encouraged to
 - A. ☐ see only the sea life they like best.
 - B. ☐ take plenty of time to see everything.
 - C. ☐ come back to the park for another visit.

3. Organisers at the centre believe that
 - A. ☐ some sea life is more interesting than other.
 - B. ☐ sharks should never be kept in a sea park.
 - C. ☐ certain sea life should remain in the sea.

4. What does the speaker say about learning at the sea park?
 - A. ☐ It's less important than being entertained.
 - B. ☐ You can both learn and have fun.
 - C. ☐ There is written information everywhere.

5. How do the organisers make school visits easier?
 - A. ☐ They speak to teachers after the visits.
 - B. ☐ They organise special school days.
 - C. ☐ They make suggestions about what to study.

PART 2 (6 X 1=6 Pts)

You will hear a woman talking on the radio about an exhibition of food and cooking. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

THE GOOD FOOD SHOW AT THE CAPITAL EXHIBITION CENTRE

At the show, you can

- ◆ buy Jane Adams' new book about making (1)_____.
 - ◆ get advice about buying (2)_____.
 - ◆ watch how to cook lunch just with (3)_____.
 - ◆ learn how to make a dessert in less than (4)_____.
 - ◆ taste food from many different countries – the food from (5)_____ is specially recommended.
- The show finishes on (6)_____.

PART 3 (4 X 1=4 Pts)

You will hear four holidaymakers talking about their holidays in North America. Choose from the list A-D what they are talking about. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A. This speaker spent too much money.
- B. This speaker made an unusual discovery.
- C. This speaker's luggage was lost.
- D. This speaker had something stolen.
- E. This speaker had an accident.

SPEAKER 1	
SPEAKER 2	
SPEAKER 3	
SPEAKER 4	

READING (30 PTS)

PART 1 (5X1=5 points)

A-You are going to read an extract. Complete each paragraph with one of the sentences below.

AIR BABYLON

Depending on what computer system the airline uses, check-in staff can talk to each other via simultaneous email. So when they seem to be taking a very long time to type your rather short name into the computer, they are probably sending one of their colleagues a message - usually about you or about someone in the queue behind you. These messages range from 'Have you seen this incredibly good-looking woman/man?' to 'I've got a really difficult passenger here - does anyone have a seat next to a screaming child?' **(1)** ____

There is a sensible drinking policy on all airlines, which means that we are not supposed to serve passengers if they start getting noisy, but some air crew think that if you give them enough to eat and drink, they will eventually fall asleep and give you no trouble at all. **(2)** ____ That's the reason, of course, why we like to turn the heating up halfway through a flight...

Some airports have bad reputation for losing passengers' luggage. Heathrow has a poor reputation - most airports lose about two in every thousand bags, but Heathrow loses eighty per thousand, which means for every five hundred people who check in, forty won't get their bags or suitcases at the other end! **(3)** ____ When the airport is busy, which it always is, there is so much baggage being transported between the terminals and so little time to do it that a lot of the transferred luggage gets left behind.

(4) ____ Not only is there always a shortage of them for the people who really need them, but worse still, some of the people who request them often don't need them at all. I've lost count of the number of times I've pushed someone through the airport, taken them through customs and passport control, and got a porter to pick up their luggage, and then seen the person jump up in Arrivals and run towards their waiting relatives. One flight attendant I know gets so annoyed when this happens that as soon as the passenger gets out of the chair she shouts, 'Ladies and gentlemen! I give you another miracle, courtesy of the airline industry! After decades in a chair, he walks again!' The passenger is normally so embarrassed that he (and it's usually a *he*) disappears as quickly as he can.

Birds are one of the major problems for any airport when planes are taking off and landing. A swan or any large bird can easily cause an accident. **(5)** ____ Smaller birds are less of a problem. In some cases they can do some damage, but more often than not they are just roasted. When this happens, there is often such a strong smell of roast bird that passengers on the plane think chicken is being cooked, and they're often surprised when they are given a choice of fish or beef at dinner!

- A.** Wheelchairs are a big problem for us.
- B.** It flies into the engine, totally destroying itself and the machinery.
- C.** I'll never forget the last time it happened to me.
- D.** So you can see, it really does pay to be nice to the person at the desk.
- E.** This is mainly because the transport times between the terminals are so tight.
- F.** And, as every flight attendant knows, a snoring plane is a happy plane.

PART 2 (5X2=10 points)

B- You are going to read an article about crime prevention. For each of the questions, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet desolate, area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the aforementioned precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive, it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. According to the writer, we should:
 - A. avoid leaving our house empty.
 - B. only go out when we have to.
 - C. always keep the curtains closed.
 - D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.

2. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot:
 - A. is a predictable place to hide it.
 - B. is a useful place to hide it.
 - C. is imaginative.
 - D. is where you never find a spare key.

3. Gaining entry to a house through a small window:
 - A. is surprisingly difficult.
 - B. is not as difficult as people think.
 - C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.
 - D. is tried only by very determined burglars.

4. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms:
 - A. cost a lot of money but are worth it.
 - B. are good value for money.
 - C. are luxury items.
 - D. are absolutely essential items.

5. The best title for the text is:
 - A. Increasing household crime.
 - B. Protecting your home from intruders.
 - C. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.
 - D. Burglary statistics.

PART 3 (10X1=10 points)

You are going to read a magazine article about four people and their first jobs. Read statements 1-10 and match them to the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. There's an example at the beginning.

MY FIRST JOB

A. Eileen

Hardly anyone in my year at school had a job, and if they did, it was only helping their parents with whatever they did, but I really wanted to earn some of my own money and be able to spend it on whatever took my fancy. The trouble was that there weren't a lot of jobs around at the time and even fewer for a teenage girl without any skills or qualifications. My parents had a friend who owned an apple orchard and he was complaining to them one night about how difficult it was to get people to pick apples. I overheard and that was how my career as a fruit picker began. The other pickers were almost all women in their thirties and forties so I was the baby of the group. They were nice to me, especially at the beginning when I was very new not just to the orchard but to the whole experience of working. If you wanted to make any money, you had to pick very fast because we weren't paid a wage, but our money was based on the number of wooden crates we filled with apples. The other women, who almost all worked in pairs, filled nine or ten of these a day but my record working on my own was a rather pitiful two. Still I did have a bit of money in my pocket at the end of the week which was what I wanted, after all.

B. Susan

There was no question of having the pony my parents had bought me at home, so we had to pay for her to be kept at a nearby farm. There were a couple of teenage girls working there part-time and it was my dream that the people who managed the farm would offer me a job too. Sure enough, when I turned fifteen they did. My parents were not at all keen on the idea because they said the work was too hard but I loved every second of it. We had to clean the stables, feed and groom the horses and in the spring help with the new born foals. That was the best part. The money wasn't great, but it really didn't mean anything to me, I just wanted to be with the horses. We didn't actually get to ride them, though, as they were all highly strung and could only really be ridden by very experienced riders like Mr. and Mrs. Calvin, my employers. Actually I worked there for so long that I think they almost began to think of me as their daughter. When I left school I had to sell Tania-that was my pony's name- and give up the job but I still pop in on the Calvins whenever I'm in town.

C. Margaret

My parents had a shop and we lived on the premises so even when we were tiny we were always in the shop with them. Almost as soon as I could walk, I started helping put things on the shelves and so on and then from the age of about nine I used to serve the customers. Of course I wasn't on the payroll, nor did I ever think I should have been. I just accepted that the shop and giving mum and dad a hand in it, was part of normal life. When I was about fifteen, a supermarket company made my parents an offer for the shop which they found very attractive at the time. We could continue to live there as tenants but the supermarket chain would actually own the shop. This new arrangement meant that my parents had to have the shop front painted in the company colours. It also meant that I had to go through the formalities of filling in a lot of forms and going on a training course so that I could continue to work there. It seemed a bit silly since I would have happily done the work for nothing but after that I was also paid a very small wage.

D. Patricia

My first real job was in a language school my uncle had set up in Majorca. He needed someone who spoke English, Spanish and the local dialect of Catalan as a manager and I fitted the bill. It was a bit overwhelming for someone like me who had just finished university because I was in complete charge of the school. It was very challenging and I learnt a lot about the business world and also about myself but I doubt whether I would take on a job like that again. There were so many problems I had not anticipated. I was not one of the teachers, so I often felt quite isolated. Still, there were good things about the job. The money was good and I was able to live in Spain for the first time in my life, which was something I had wanted to do since I was a child. I stuck it out for a year but in the end I had to change jobs. The pressure was too much. Then I went to work for a large company in the city and I loved it... particularly the fact that if there was anything I felt uncertain about I could always ask, and I was not in sole charge.

Which girl:

worked more hours than she was paid for?

0 ☐ C

was sometimes lonely?

1 ☐

had too much responsibility?

2 ☐

got the job by chance?

3 ☐

disagreed with her parents over the job?

4 ☐

had to write an application for her job?

5 ☐

thought that the money was unimportant?

6 ☐

worked with people who were kind to her?

7 ☐

developed a special relationship with her employers?

8 ☐

lived where she worked?

9 ☐

chose to leave the job?

10 ☐