**LISTENING (15 PTS)**

**PART A) You will hear a radio interview with Sonia Evans, an artist whose work first became popular on the internet. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer (a, b or c). Write your answers on your answer sheet. (5x1=5 pts)**

1. What did Sonia most want to do when she was a girl?
2. Create sculptures
3. Paint using colours
4. Draw with a pencil
5. What disappointed Sonia about the exhibition in the art gallery?
6. Not enough people saw her drawings
7. There was a bad review of her drawings
8. Nobody bought any of her drawings
9. Sonia decided to use the internet to show her drawings because

a) the gallery refused to hold another exhibition of her work.

b) she did not want to go and live in a big city.

c) her friend had already promoted his photos that way.

1. What made Sonia’s video different from the others?
2. Her work had more artistic quality.
3. The film was more professionally made.
4. It did not show a completed picture.
5. How did Sonia feel when she found out how many people had looked at her video?
6. Rather uneasy
7. Highly delighted
8. Quite relieved

**PART B) You will hear a restaurant chef talking about his work. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (5x1=5 pts)**

Max decided to become a professional chef when he saw his **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** cooking.

His father wanted him to become a / an **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** instead of a chef.

He started his first job in late **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

The worst thing about working in the hotel was the **(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

He went to work in France because he knew a restaurant **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**in Paris.

**PART C) You will hear five different people talking about extreme weather events that they have seen. For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-F what each speaker says about what happened. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (5x1=5 pts)**

1. I was injured while it was going on.
2. I was glad I had decided to go by train. **Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. I stayed where I was all the time it was happening. **Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. I managed to help some people while it was going on. **Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_**
5. It was more severe than in previous years. **Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. I wasn’t sure what to do in the situation. **Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**READING (25 PTS)**

**PART A) You are going to read a magazine article about friendship. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (5X2=10 pts)**

1. They spent all their weekends together, and a several evenings a week too.
2. There isn’t much time each day and each week to “feed” the friendship, to prevent it from dying.
3. For one production, she and another woman called Carol had to work very closely together on the script.
4. Because of this, I am now much more careful about the friends I choose.
5. They enjoy each other’s company while they are working together, but they do not really socialize outside of the working environment.
6. Real friends are actually incredibly hard to find.

**A Friend in Need…**

It is fairly easy to define what a relative is. It is a person you are biologically related to, or who has married to someone you are biologically related to, or has been adopted, for example, by someone you are biologically related to. In short, it is someone in your family. It is not quite so easy to define what a friend is.

On one obvious level, our friends are people who are not family members whose company we enjoy. However, what about two people who work closely together in an office? **(1) \_\_\_\_.** Are they friends, or just colleagues? And consider two people who were best friends at school, but haven’t been in contact with each other for over 20 years. Are they still friends? Or should we say they used to be friends but aren’t any more?

“So what?”, you might say. Perhaps friendship is tricky to define, but that doesn’t matter. If you think you’re friends with someone then you are, but if you don’t then you are not. In many cases, that might be a good general rule, but there are potential problems with it.For this way of viewing friendship to be successful, it requires both people in the relationship to feel the same way about the other person.There are countless examples of friendship where that doesn’t happen.

Take Jane, for example. She joined an amateur dramatics club, which puts on plays two or three times a year. **(2) \_\_\_\_.** They met several times a week, and frequently called each other on the phone. As Jane says, “I enjoyed working with Carol, and we got on well together. It was really difficult when we’d finished the play, though. Carol still wanted to meet up and chat regularly. I didn’t, mainly because I just didn’t have time. I have got a family and a busy social life, and I wasn’t looking for any more close friends. How do you tell someone who thinks they are your close friend that really they are not?”

A further problem is the issue of “fair-weather friends”. These are people who you consider to be your friends, but prove themselves not to be when things get tough. Jake, for example, thought that Dave was a really close friend. **(3) \_\_\_\_.** They both shared an interest in movies, and had the same sense of humour. “Everything was great” says Jake, “until my mother became ill. It was a troubling time for me, and I got a bit depressed. I needed Dave to give me some support, but he wasn’t interested. He just disappeared.” What Jake needed, and what Dave was not, was a kind of friend referred to in the saying “a friend in need is a friend indeed”. The idea behind this is that if you are still the friend of someone when they are “in need”, when they need something such as help from you, then you are a real friend. You are not a “fair-weather friend”. **(4) \_\_\_\_.** Most adults say that they only have two or three real friends – people they can totally rely on in difficult times. At school, children and teenagers often have one or two “best friends”, but they also have a wide circle of other friends – 20 or 30 is not uncommon. It is actually very difficult to sustain this number of friends into adulthood.The main reasons for this are time and shared experience. Children see their friends every day (during term time) and have plenty of opportunity to “feed their friendship” – in class, during breaks, after school. Also, of course, all the members of the group live close together and have a shared interest (the school and what happens there). With adults, this is rarely possible. **(5) \_\_\_\_.** And, of course, people move apart geographically when they grow up, and lose the sense of a shared interest when they start working in different fields, or spending their time in different ways. Very few of our friends from school remain, real, close friends 20 years later.

**PART B) You are going to read a magazine article about a young mountain climber. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (a, b, c, or d) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (5X1=5 pts)**

**Teenage Climber**

Kai Bradey is 14 and plans to be one of the youngest people ever to climb Mount Everest. Kai’s team for the climb includes his father, Ed, and mother, Melissa. They call themselves “The Bradey Team”, and climbing Everest is only one part of their plan. If Kai succeeds in climbing Everest, and Koscuiszko in Australia, he will become one of the youngest people to have climbed the Seven Summits, the highest point on each continent. Few people achieve this under the age of thirty. Kai has already climbed four of them and might actually do it before his teenage years are over. If he makes ***it***, he could become one of the most famous teens of his generation. Because young people are spending more time on computers and games consoles, Kai hopes to inspire kids to climb their own mountains. Or, at least, to venture outdoors.

***Line 6***

I have spoken to a number of well-known Everest climbers and could not find a single one who thought that taking a 14-year-old up the world’s highest mountain was a good idea. They questioned whether many young climbers had the necessary physical strength, and had doubts about whether a teenager would be prepared emotionally for the challenge. In addition, they couldn’t see how a young person could have gained enough practical knowledge or awareness of potential hazards to develop the good judgment and reactions a climber must have in order to take part in such a project safely.

The Bradeys have heard such views before. “I know that people are critical of us - I have to put up with that”, Ed says, “but I don’t waste my time thinking about it - there’s still so much to do. I think about possible problems, obviously. Melissa and I weigh up the risks all the time. I’m concerned for Kai’s safety as any parent would be, but I believe our own background as climbers will help, and watching Kai develop gives me confidence.”

I also wonder about Kai’s motivation. Is this just an ambitious father taking his own love of adventure to a dangerous extreme? “This project isn’t about me trying to become famous for my son’s achievements,” Ed insists. “At first, he talked about it as something for later in life, but when we discussed it, we thought: “Why wait?” we talk to him from time to time to make sure he hasn’t lost the motivation to do it.” When I ask Kai what pleasure he finds in the challenge, he says, “I just focus on achieving my goal.”

In the past, few knew or cared about being the youngest or fastest person to climb a particular mountain, or sail a particular ocean. Today, every adventure is blogged about, and every climb turns into a record-setting challenge. The more adventurous the record, the more interest it generates. This gives Kai a dilemma. We may complain that achievement too often replaces enjoyment during such challenges, but if Kai wants to inspire others, he has got to play the media game. This means blogging, sitting for photo shoots and giving interviews. He has got to offer something truly spectacular, like climbing Everest. “And in fact,” Ed says. “If Kai decides next week that he’s had enough of mountain climbing and wants to swim instead, we’ll forget about this whole project and go to the pool.”

1. In the first paragraph, we learn that Kai’s aim is
2. to persuade teenagers to exercise more.
3. to become a very well-known person.
4. to encourage teenagers to join him on his expedition.
5. to give people a better impression of teenagers.
6. What does “*it*” refer to in line 6?
7. climbing five of the Seven Summits
8. being the youngest person to climb Everest
9. climbing Mount Everest and Koscuiszko
10. completing the Seven Summits climbs
11. What do we find out about Ed in the third paragraph?
12. He has difficulty dealing with the criticism of others.
13. He wonders whether Kai needs more climbing experience.
14. He has considered the dangers involved in the expedition.
15. He is worried about running out of time to prepare.
16. What is suggested in the fourth paragraph?
17. Ed will use the expedition to find fame.
18. Kai is genuinely interested in climbing Everest.
19. The family should leave the expedition until Kai is older.
20. There is little communication between Kai and his parents.
21. What is the writer’s attitude towards Kai in the fifth paragraph?
22. He recognises that Kai needs to do something that attracts attention.
23. He criticises the fact that Kai is only interested in breaking records.
24. He thinks Kai is unwilling to work with the media.
25. He believes Kai should do something even more challenging.

**PART C) You are going to read a magazine article about people who go to music festivals. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (10X1=10 pts)**

**Summer Music Festivals**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Nick Hendon has been going to the Cambridge Folk Festival for over twenty years. “Our house is barely a stone’s throw from Cherry Hinton Hall, where the festival is held, so I don’t have to put up with staying in a mud-filled tent for the weekend,” he jokes. At first, he used to go with friends from university but now that he is married it has become an annual family event. The festival isn’t just strictly folk music. His favourite festival area is the Club Tent where, as well as the invited artists, members of the audience can get up and perform. “My wife, Sarah, usually takes part. She has a beautiful singing voice and isn’t the least bit shy about showing it off”, he says proudly. |
| 1. Debby Harris says she would never have started going to Glastonbury festival if her friend who runs a food stall hadn’t needed a hand a few years back. “I thought it would just be all mud, noise and chaos, so I’d never fancied it.” Now she claims she would actually pay her friend for the privilege of working on her stall! “The tickets sell like hot cakes as soon as they’re on sale, so it’s the best way of making sure I can get to the festival so special,” she points out. When the festival is over she stays on for a couple of days to help the organisers clean up the site. |
| 1. Graham Crosby is a dedicated classical music enthusiast. Every year he tries to get to as many concerts as possible during the eight-week Proms festival season. “You have to queue up on the day of the concert to get a ticket.” The Proms is the largest classical music festival in the world. Although there is seating at the concerts, the most popular tickets are for the standing area in front of the orchestra. “The atmosphere is much more relaxed than at other classical concerts, especially at the Last Night of the Proms. In fact, the audience sometimes behave more like rock fans, jumping up and down to the music, which is really exhilarating. I’ve only missed the last night once in forty years, and that was only because of the flu.” |
| 1. Joan Mitchell does her best to get to the International Eisteddfod, a dance and music festival which takes place every July in Wales. Whenever possible she makes it part of her summer holiday, staying at one of the town’s hotels. The festival is also famous for the final Sunday evening gala concert which usually has some of the biggest names in opera as guest performers. “I’ve seen Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and Montserrat Caballe, but no one could ever match up to Pavarotti. He was absolutely breathtaking! I just love the fact that there are so many different kinds of people up there on stage.” |

**Which person**

1. has changed their opinion about a festival? **\_\_\_\_\_**
2. doesn’t leave as soon as the festival ends? **\_\_\_\_\_**
3. appreciates the diversity of performers at the festival? **\_\_\_\_\_**
4. is relieved at not having to stay overnight at the festival? **\_\_\_\_\_**
5. finds the response of an audience exciting? **\_\_\_\_\_**
6. enjoys an event in which festival-goers take part, too? **\_\_\_\_\_**
7. cannot buy festival tickets in advance? **\_\_\_\_\_**
8. was impressed by an outstanding performance at a festival? **\_\_\_\_\_**
9. does not need to buy a ticket to attend the festival? **\_\_\_\_\_**
10. once didn’t attend a festival event due to illness? **\_\_\_\_\_**

**USE OF ENGLISH (30 PTS)**

**PART A) Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on your answer sheet. (7X1=7 pts)**

**A True Pioneer**

Marco Polo is probably **(0) \_\_\_\_** famous traveller-explorer of the Far East. Hewasborn in 1254 and was the son of an Italian merchant who **(1) \_\_\_\_** in Venice, an important trade centre at that time. Marco was well-educated and also very curious, showing particular interest in different cultures. His father **(2) \_\_\_\_** already travelled to the Far East several times, and in 1271,

**(3) \_\_\_\_**Marco was seventeen, he decided to take Marco with him on his travel to China along the Silk Road, a series of trade routes throughAsia. They started outfrom Venice, travelled through Armenia, Persia, and Afghanistan, and along the Silk Road. After **(4) \_\_\_\_** for over three years, they finally arrived at their destination; the summer residence of the emperor Kublai Khan at Shang-tu, **(5) \_\_\_\_** to modern-day Beijing. Marco Polo fell in love with the city and became a friend of Kublai Khan, advising him on **(6) \_\_\_\_** matters. Marco Polo left a detailed account of his journey to China and his stay there. **(7) \_\_\_\_** the fact that he was not really a historian, he also wrote a long history of the Mongol people.

1. a) most b) more **c) the most** d) much
2. a) was living b) was lived c) has lived d) has been living
3. a) has b) had c) has had d) was
4. a) if b) then c) unless d) when
5. a) travel b) travelled c) travel to d) travelling
6. a) close b) open c) far d) up
7. a) plenty b) much c) a lot of d) a little
8. a) In spite b) Due c) Despite d) Although

**PART B) Read the text and fill in the blanks with ONE WORD. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on your answer sheet. (7X1=7 pts.)**

**A Different Kind of Computer Game**

As a boy, Will Wright wanted to be **(0)\_\_an\_\_\_** astronaut, but that all changed when he discovered computers. At 22, he took up game design and created **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** first game, commodore 64. Then, in 1989, he created The Sims. Unlike other games at the time, The Sims was not about violence and death, **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was about everyday life. In the game, players create and furnish an average house **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looking after a virtual family. After the game took off in the 1990s, Will made many more successful games including Nightlife and Pets. Today The Sims has become the

**(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** popular computer game ever and about 37 million copies have **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sold. As a result, Will has many awards. He lives in a dream house in San Francisco and **(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** he loves all technical things, he has filled his house **(7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** robots.

**PART C) For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a new word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on your answer sheet. (8x1=8 pts)**

**English Students and Culture Shock**

**CONFUSE**

**FAMILIAR**

**RESEARCH**

**ENTHUSIASTIC**

**ANXIOUS**

**COMMUNICATE**

**ADDITION**

**FINANCE**

**REAL**

Culture shock is a feeling of **(0) \_*confusion*\_** experienced by someone visiting a new country and being confronted with a / an **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** culture. It is experienced by many of the thousands of students who leave home to study English in an English-speaking country.

These students have to cope with changes in weather, food, language and behaviour. **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** have found that there are several stages of culture shock.

Initially, students may feel excitement and delight at the new culture. They take to their language studies with **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and make significant progress.

Once the novelty of being in a foreign place wears off, feelings of

**(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** depression and homesickness may arise, and homesick students may call home repeatedly. **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** problems, due to locals speaking too quickly and using strange idioms and slang, are also very common.

**(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** stress may be caused by racial discrimination,

**(7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** problems or safety concerns. During the next stage, the student is more **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and begins to accept the positive and negative aspects of both cultures.

**PART D) Complete the second sentence for questions 1-8, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given by using between two to five words. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on your answer sheet. (8x1=8 pts)**

1. It is a good thing you gave me a lift or I would have been late for my interview.

**IF**

**\_\_If you hadn’t given me \_\_\_\_\_** a lift I would have been late for my interview.

1. Light travels faster than sound.

**AS …………. AS**

Sound **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** light.

1. You should book your ticket beforehand if you want to get a good place.

**BE**

Your ticket **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** beforehand if you want to get a good place.

1. We don’t have any milk left, so we must go and buy one.

**RUN**

We have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** milk, so we must go and buy one.

1. Sophia was often ill when she was a child.

**USED**

Sophia often **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** when she was a child.

1. The plane couldn’t take off because of the rain.

**PREVENTED**

The rain **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from taking off.

1. Why are you interested in learning a new language?

**WANT**

Why **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a new language?

1. Matthew decided not to do his homework and went to play football.

**INSTEAD**

Matthew went to play football **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** his homework.

1. Whose car is this?

**BELONG**

Who **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?

**WRITING (15 PTS)**

|  |
| --- |
| **A) Write an essay about one of the topics below.** **Use 150 – 200 words. Write your essay on your answer sheet.** |

**Topics:**

**1.** Students can go to university or work after high school. Explain which one is better and why.

**2.** Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having a part-time job while studying at university.

**3.** In general, people are living longer now. Discuss the causes of this phenomenon.