

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДНІПРОВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ОЛЕСЯ ГОНЧАРА
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Навчальний посібник містить завдання з використання мови (Use of English), різних видів читання (Reading) рівня B2 та додаткових завдань (Supplementary Tasks), що охоплюють вправи, спрямовані на підвищення словникового запасу здобувачів вищої освіти. Наявність ключів до завдань і текстів сприятиме успішному використанню посібника в самостійній роботі, що передбачає самоперевірку.

Запропоновані завдання адресовано студентам денної та заочної форм навчання, викладачам, перекладачам, а також усім, хто прагне вдосконалити своє володіння англійською мовою.

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CONTENTS

Introduction.....	4
Test I.....	6
Test II.....	16
Test III.....	27
Test IV.....	38
Test V.....	49
Test VI.....	60
Test VII.....	71
Supplementary Tasks.....	82
Answer Keys.....	95
References.....	101

Introduction

Навчальний посібник «English for Master's Exam» містить практичний матеріал для підготовки до Єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови до магістратури й охоплює 7 тестів, у яких вміщені завдання з використання мови (Use of English), різних видів читання (Reading) та додаткових завдань (Supplementary Tasks), що охоплюють вправи, спрямовані на підвищення словникового запасу здобувачів вищої освіти.

Завдання з мови вміщують 2 різновиди: 1) лексичний вибір – вибрати з чотирьох слів те, яке відповідає пропуску в тексті; 2) перевірка знань граматики та лексики – заповнити пропуски в тексті відповідними словами.

Завдання з читання ускладнюються з кожним рівнем, зокрема: перший рівень – знайти співвідношення, тобто прочитати текст і з'єднати заголовки з відповідним параграфом (Matching Headings); другий рівень – зробити правильний вибір, тобто прочитати текст для отримання конкретної інформації (Four-way Multiple Choice Questions); третій рівень – прочитати текст задля розуміння його структури, а потім вирішити, які речення або параграфи треба вставити до кожного пропуску (Gapped Text).

Тести в представленому посібнику спрямовані на те, щоб після закінчення навчального курсу здобувачі вищої освіти були здатні успішно виконати екзаменаційні завдання та скласти зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання з англійської мови та First Certificate English.

Посібник рекомендовано для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти денної та заочної форм навчання, а також для тих, хто вивчає англійську мову.



TEST I

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read an article about cycling. For questions 1-10, choose from the cyclists (A-D). The cyclists may be chosen more than once.

I Love My Bike

Four young Dubliners talk about the joys of cycling in the city

A Erin_____

This old second-hand bike gets me from A to B all right because you don't need flashy sets of gears or anything like that in a city this size and it makes it less of a target for thieves. But having said that, mine's a very bright colour – it cheers me up, especially when I have to cycle home in the pouring rain. I've always thought that the bike was a good reflection of the real me actually, and I usually wear jeans when I'm cycling. I might need to rethink that though because I've just started my own company, and my outlook on life has changed a little. There may be times when I need to turn up looking a bit more elegant! I'd say to anyone thinking of getting a bike, make sure the saddle's right before you part with your money. If you're going to use it a lot, you don't want to get sore.

B Luke_____

I bought my bike from an Internet auction site and had to have it shipped from Germany in pieces. I then paid to have it assembled here in Dublin – but it was worth it. I use it every day and tend to wear everyday clothes and try and dodge the showers. I cycle all over the city because it's much quicker than walking and you don't get snarled up in the traffic, which can be a pain in a

motor vehicle. At least on a bike you can keep moving. The only tip I'd give to novice cyclists round here is keep a lookout for drivers turning left, it's easy for them to miss you because you can see what they're doing but they can't necessarily see you. I worked briefly as a cycle courier — delivering letters and stuff. It was fun, but I wouldn't recommend making a career out of it!

C Claire_____

My parents picked this bike up for me in New York. It's a red and black cruiser with a burger-shaped bell — some of my friends think that's a bit uncool, but I don't really go along with that idea. I've got two helmets, a summer and a winter version but I still get too hot on really sunny days. Still, you can't really do without one, can you? I cycle down to college in no time at all, but the uphill trek home takes me around thirty-five minutes. I only take the bus if it's wet. It's quicker, but on the bike I can make my own mind up about when I travel. I cycle in high heels, which you might think would be tricky, but is actually easier than walking any distance in them. But I wouldn't really recommend them to other cyclists.

D Kieran_____

My bike's an early 1980s racer and I bought it off an old man who sells junk out of his garage. He reckoned it had once belonged to a professional cycling champion, but I think he was making it up. I was looking for old cameras, but when I saw it I couldn't resist it. It did get stolen on one occasion, but then later that week I saw someone riding it up my street. I grabbed him and gave him his taxi fare home so that I could take it back. My advice to cyclists would be to wear fluorescent armbands, especially at night or in poor weather conditions. They're less uncomfortable than the waistcoats or jackets in the same material. I've just invested in special raingear actually, but I don't find it very comfortable, to be honest, because as soon as the sun comes out, you feel overdressed.

When talking about their bike, which cyclist

1. accepts the need to wear uncomfortable safety equipment?
2. advises people to make sure a new bike is comfortable to ride?
3. believes that false information was given by the seller?
4. disagrees with other people's opinion of one of the bike's features?
5. hopes not to get caught in bad weather on the bike?
6. feels that cycling is less frustrating than driving?
7. finds some cycle journeys easier than others?
8. feels that the bike matches the owner's character?
9. was once the victim of bike crime?
10. was a professional cyclist for a short time?

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Moving House

A few days later, Lyn's mother told her to spend her evening sorting out and packing her belongings. 'I'll see to your clothes,' she said. 'I want you to do your books and paints and things. I've put some cardboard boxes in your room.'

'You should've asked me,' said Lyn, following her into the bedroom and seeing the assorted boxes. 'I would've got some. There's lots outside the supermarket near school.'

'These came from the local shop. Oh it's all right, I've shaken out all the dirt,' she said as Lyn tipped up the nearest one, checking that it was empty.

'OK. I'll do it,' said Lyn. 'We're ready to move then, are we?'

'Yes, the day after tomorrow. You're going to miss the end of school term, but you won't mind that, will you?'

‘You mean Friday’s my last day at school?’ Lyn pushed the boxes aside with her foot to clear a path to her bed so that she could sit down. ‘You could’ve told me,’ she said. ‘I have got people to say goodbye to, you know.’ ‘I am telling you,’ said her mother reasonably. ‘It doesn’t take two days to say goodbye, does it? You’ll only get upset.’

‘Why are we doing my things first?’ Lyn asked. ‘I haven’t got much. There’s all the other stuff in the house — shouldn’t we start on that first?’

‘Don’t worry about that. Mrs Wilson’s coming to help me tomorrow.’ Lyn remembered what Mandy Wilson had said all those days ago. ‘My mum’s coming round to help you pack.’ She felt angry with herself for not having said something straightaway — it was probably too late now. But worth a try. ‘I can help you,’ she said. ‘We can do it together.’

‘You’ll be at school — you want to say goodbye.’

‘I’ll go in at lunchtime for that. Mum, we can do it together. I don’t want that Mrs Wilson touching our things.’ Mandy Wilson’s mother — picking things over — telling Mandy what they’d found — Mandy at school announcing importantly, ‘My mother says they’ve got cheap plates and half of them are cracked and none of their towels match.’ The image was intolerable.

Lyn’s mother moved over to sit beside her on the bed. She was wearing her harassed expression. She was clearly feeling the pressure too, but managed to keep her patience. ‘Nothing’s ever straightforward with you, is it?’ she said. ‘It’s been agreed for a long time and it’s extremely kind of her to help. Everything’s got to be wrapped up carefully so it doesn’t get broken, then put in storage boxes in the right order — I don’t doubt you’d do your best, but there’s not room for anyone else — and she offered first.’

Lyn said no more and got on with the job she’d agreed to do. Her bedroom looked odd when she’d finished, but not as odd as the rest of the house when she got home from school next day. It was so sad. There were no curtains at the windows and no ornaments on the shelves, and in the middle of the room stood four large wooden boxes, full of objects wrapped in

newspaper. But what really struck Lyn most were the rectangles of lighter-coloured paint on the wall where pictures had once hung. It was as if they had been atomised by a ray gun. Moving into the kitchen, she saw empty cupboards, their doors wide open. Somebody had done a thorough job.

11. When Lyn is asked to pack her belongings, she

- A) objects to putting her clothes in boxes.
- B) is worried whether the boxes are clean.
- C) thinks that boxes are unsuitable for the job.
- D) is annoyed that she forgot to get better boxes.

12. When Lyn says ‘I’ll do it’ (Paragraph Four, underlined), she is talking about

- A) filling something.
- B) checking something.
- C) collecting something.
- D) replacing something.

13. How does Lyn react to the news that the family is moving soon?

- A) She’s sad to learn that she’s leaving her old home.
- B) She wonders how her friends will take the news.
- C) She’s worried about missing her schoolwork.
- D) She wishes she’d been told earlier.

14. Why does Lyn offer to do more of the packing?

- A) She feels her mother needs her support.
- B) She regrets having refused to do it before.
- C) She distrusts the person who is coming to help.
- D) She’s concerned that some things will get damaged.

15. What reason does Lyn's mother give for not accepting Lyn's offer of help?
- A) Other people have already said they will do it.
 - B) The job will take more than two people.
 - C) Lyn would not be capable of doing it.
 - D) Lyn would not enjoy doing it.
16. What made the greatest impression on Lyn when she came home the next day?
- A) how sad her bedroom looked
 - B) the empty spaces where things had once been
 - C) how the things from the house had been packed
 - D) the fact that the kitchen had been completely cleared

Task 3

You are going to read an article about a man who takes photos of celebrities. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Airport Photographer

I'm a photographer based at Heathrow Airport in London. Airlines often commission me to take photos of aircraft or their staff. But mostly I concentrate on getting shots of celebrities as they come through the arrivals hall. I sell some photos direct to the daily newspapers and celebrity magazines, and the rest go to a picture agency.

On a typical day I look out for the flights arriving from Los Angeles on the major airlines. 17 _____. Most of them fly either with British Airways because it's such an established company, or with Virgin Atlantic because the owner, Richard Branson, moves in those celebrity circles.

You've got to cover all the incoming flights though – Victoria Beckham took to flying with Air New Zealand at one time. I know the ground and

security staff here very well. **18** _____. That can really make all the difference to being in the right place at the right time. I've been working here for many years now, so I've seen thousands of celebrities throughout the decades. In my experience, the old stars are the best. Joan Collins is my favourite — she sends me a Christmas card every year. Mick Jagger also knows me and always says hello. People like Paul McCartney and Rod Stewart are lots of fun, too. **19** _____. I guess that's because they can see the value of it.

Today's big stars are generally okay and give you a polite smile. I won't mention names, but there are some who wave me away rudely, whilst others even have their managers popping up from nowhere, saying 'no pictures' to the waiting photographers. **20** _____. You've probably seen photographers leaping around in this manner on TV footage of celebrities arriving at airports and wondered why they do it — well often that's why.

21 _____. One time, Naomi Campbell refused to come out from behind a pillar. She called up for a buggy and hopped on the back, so there I was chasing it, trying to get a shot of her. But the next time I saw her she'd just got engaged and came up to me to show me the ring.

But if today's stars don't make my job as easy as it was, today's technology more than makes up for it. When I started out it was much less sophisticated. I remember when the British queen's granddaughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie, were just babies. I heard that their mother, the Duchess of York, was coming through Heathrow with them. She was carrying both babies in her arms. **22** _____. I realised I had a good chance of getting one of them onto the front page of the newspaper, which is always the photographer's aim.

So I called my editor to warn him, took the shots, then rolled up the film, labelled it, put it in an envelope and organised for a motorbike dispatch rider to pick it up, take it back to the newspaper offices and have it developed. It had taken three hours. Today, using digital cameras and a laptop, the office gets images in three minutes.

- A. You get the impression that they enjoy the attention.
- B. I was lucky enough to get some lovely shots of them.
- C. Often it's one of them who tips me off that a big star has just come through passport control.
- D. That's where you generally find the celebrities.
- E. They could be appearing in the arrivals hall at any time, night or day, of course.
- F. When that happens, they have to do what we call 'duck and dive' to get a shot.
- G. With some stars, however, you're never quite sure what you're going to get.



Part "Use of English"

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Gesture Interface

At the moment if we want mobile **23** _____ to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has **24** _____ up with a way of doing this using only something we've **25** _____ around with us for millions of years – our hands.

The idea is **26** _____ on simple technology that is already in existence. **27** _____ carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to **28** _____ you to the Web. It also has sensors which

read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to **29** _____ a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device **30** _____ out what you want and operates the camera.

23	A	line	B	entry	C	access	D	link
24	A	come	B	thought	C	found	D	done
25	A	delivered	B	fetches	C	brought	D	carried
26	A	based	B	started	C	founded	D	begun
27	A	Along with	B	Instead of	C	Except for	D	Apart from
28	A	sign	B	download	C	log	D	connect
29	A	make	B	take	C	do	D	Get
30	A	works	B	reckons	C	meets	D	knows

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

I can't come tonight – _____ **31** my in-law's. Next month, the National Theatre _____ **32** a new production of Hamlet. _____ **33** a successful author one day. According to the programme, the show _____ **34** at 9 o'clock prompt. _____ **35** to John's party on Saturday – do you want to come? It is not _____ **36** mine. The series of TV programs that has just finished _____ **37** very useful. Physics _____ **38** a subject that has grown enormously in importance during this century. A pack of cards _____ **39** scattered over the table. The few words he spoke _____ **40** well chosen. Some of his advice _____ **41** funny. Let's get _____ **42** lettuce.

31	A	I visit	B	I visited	C	I'm visiting	D	I will visit
32	A	are putting on	B	shall put	C	put on	D	putting on

				on				
33	A	I'm being	B	I'm going to be	C	I go to be	D	I be
34	A	is start	B	shall start	C	starts	D	starting
35	A	I go	B	I will go	C	I going	D	I'm going
36	A	same as	B	same like	C	the same as	D	the same like
37	A	are	B	weren't	C	wasn't	D	were
38	A	are	B	was	C	is	D	have been
39	A	is	B	are	C	were	D	have been
40	A	is	B	was	C	were	D	wasn't
41	A	are	B	were	C	was	D	aren't
42	A	head of	B	a head of	C	head of a	D	a head



TEST II

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read some extracts about the fears or challenges that several people have face. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Confront your Fears and Face your Challenges

A Katie_____

I’m afraid of spiders. You won’t hear me scream, but I will certainly get out of the room until someone else has dealt with it. Once, when I was a teenager, and my parents were both working late, I sat on the front steps of the house for nearly five hours waiting for help. There was a spider on the ceiling in the hallway, you see! I couldn’t get into the house! My father was quite angry with me when he got home; he thought I needed to learn to be more independent. “How will you ever survive if you have to live alone some day?” he asked. Well, I’m sure if I had to I would just deal with it, although it would be a challenge. But I’ve never had to live alone. I had flatmates at university, and now I’m married. Luckily my husband has no problem with spiders, and is tolerant of my phobia!

B Ellie_____

The most challenging thing I’ve ever done, by far, was trekking in the Himalayas. It was something I’d always dreamed of doing and I was incredibly fortunate to have the opportunity to join a trek for charity. I always considered myself fit; I mean, I go to the gym two or three times a week. But as soon as we set out, I realised I was quite out of my depth; I’d never even

carried a pack before. In retrospect, I can't imagine what I was thinking. On the first day, we had a six-hour walk and after four hours I was so exhausted I felt that I couldn't go on. I took off my pack, sat down, and cried. Apparently my reaction was fairly common so our group leader knew just how to deal with it. He calmly explained that we were only two more hours from our first camp, while I'd have to walk for four, alone, to go back! I had no choice. I had to continue. So I did, and when we eventually reached Everest base camp it was the proudest I've ever been.

C Daniel_____

After high school I was accepted into a very good music school, by merit of my audition. I almost declined; I didn't want to go to university. It was a terribly difficult time because nobody could understand why I would make that decision. I was just so terrified that I would fail. I'm dyslexic, and I knew that even if I were studying music I would have to write essays for so many classes. I'd had some teachers in the past that were convinced that I was just careless, that I was lazy, when in fact I was spending much more time on the assignments than my classmates. In the end I went, but I had a terrible attitude. I missed a lot of classes; I wasn't even trying. Eventually I found my way to an office that offered support to students with special needs; I think someone told me that I could get a free computer, or something. That turned my life around. To get the computer I had to attend regular meetings with an advisor, which I hated at first, but eventually I learned to recognise my strengths and be realistic about my weaknesses; I realised I could get help when I needed it, and that was OK. That was the hardest thing; but once I'd understood it, there was no stopping me.

D Jack_____

My fear of heights was affecting my life because I had difficulty going up and down stairs or over bridges, particularly if I could see down, beneath me. I

would just get paralysed. I would feel nauseous, and my feet would feel heavy, as if they were made of lead. I had read that it was possible to get over phobias by exposure, so I put myself into difficult situations on purpose. It was exhausting, but I knew it was important. I noticed slight improvements, but only very slight. It was frustrating. Then I had the idea; I was going to try bungee jumping. I got a trusted friend to go with me; to make sure I didn't change my mind. He told the people in charge they would have to push me, because I wouldn't jump. It was all very fast; there was no time to think. The feeling was exhilarating, to be honest. And I've had no trouble in my day-to-day life since then. Though, I admit, I have no desire to do it again.

Which person ...

1. did not receive help willingly at first?
2. did not realise how difficult something would be?
3. did not feel a need to change?
4. helped others while being challenged?
5. can rely on a family member who does not share their phobia?
6. was afraid of being unsuccessful?
7. felt a sense of great happiness while taking part in an extreme activity?
8. initially tried to overcome his/her difficulty alone?
9. took advantage of an offer which had conditions attached to it?
10. had the support of a friend?

Task 2

You are going to read an article about a woman's career. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A Varied Career

Chloe Kelling, a successful model and singer-songwriter, now has a new venture

I arrive for my interview with Chloe Kelling and I'm asked to wait in the garden. I hardly have time to start looking round at the carefully tended flowerbeds when Chloe appears. Every bit as tall and striking as I'd expected, Chloe emerges from the house wearing an oversized man's jacket, a delicately patterned top and jeans. Chloe is known for her slightly quirky sense of fashion and, of course, she looks great as she makes her way towards me through the flowerbeds.

'Let's talk in my office,' she says, leading the way not back to the house, but instead to an ancient caravan parked up next to it. As we climb inside the compact little van, the smell of fresh baking greets us. A tiny table is piled high with cupcakes, each iced in a different colour. Chloe's been busy, and there's a real sense of playing tea parties in a secret den! But what else should I have expected from a woman with such a varied and interesting career?

Chloe originally trained as a make-up artist, having left her home in the country at nineteen to try and make her name as a model in London, and soon got work in adverts and the fashion business. 'I went to Japan to work for a short period, but felt very homesick at first,' she recalls. 'It was very demanding work and, though I met loads of nice people, it was too much to take in at nineteen. If I'd stayed longer, I might have settled in better.'

Alongside the modelling, Chloe was also beginning to make contacts in the music business. 'I'd been the typical kid, singing with a hairbrush in front of the mirror, dreaming of being a star one day,' she laughs. She joined a girl band which 'broke up before we got anywhere', before becoming the lead singer with the band Whoosh, which features on a best-selling clubbing album. Unusually though, Chloe also sings with two other bands, one based in Sweden and another in London, and each of these has a distinct style.

It was her work with Whoosh that originally led to Chloe's link with Sweden. She was offered a song-writing job there with a team that was responsible for songs for some major stars, but gradually became more involved in writing music for her own band.

Although she now divides her time between London and Sweden, her first stay there turned out to be much longer than she'd bargained for. 'The rooms are very tall over there and so people have these rather high beds that you climb up to,' she explains. 'I fell as I climbed up the ladder and cracked three ribs. Although the people at the hospital were very kind, I was stuck there for a while, which was very frustrating. Sneezing and laughing were so painful at first, let alone singing!'

It was while recovering from her injuries that Chloe hit upon the idea of staging what she calls vintage fairs. 'It was snowing in Sweden and I wanted something nice to look forward to.' Chloe had always loved vintage clothes, particularly from the 1950s, and decided to stage an event for others who shared her passion. The first fair was held in her home village and featured stalls selling all sorts of clothes and crafts dating back to the 1950s. It was a huge hit, with 300 people turning up.

'When I had the idea of the first fair, it was only meant to be a one-off, but we had so many compliments, I decided to go ahead with more,' says Chloe. 'There's something for all ages and people find old things have more character than stuff you buy in modern shops. It also fits perfectly with the idea of recycling.' Looking round Chloe's caravan, I can see what she means.

11. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that Chloe

- A) usually keeps people waiting.
- B) is much taller than he expected.
- C) lives up to her stylish reputation.
- D) is surprisingly interested in flowers.

12. What do we learn about Chloe in the second paragraph?

- A) She's cooked something for her guest.
- B) She's expecting some other visitors today.

- C) She has no room in her house for an office.
- D) She invites very few people into her caravan.

13. What does Chloe say about her trip to Japan?

- A) She soon got used to her life there.
- B) She felt lonely most of the time there.
- C) She wishes she'd done the work better.
- D) She wasn't old enough to appreciate it fully.

14. In the fourth paragraph, we find out that Chloe

- A) gave up modelling to become a singer.
- B) had always had ambitions to be a singer.
- C) has now left the first successful band she joined.
- D) sings in three bands that have a very similar sound.

15. Chloe ended up in hospital in Sweden after

- A) breaking a rib whilst trying to move her bed.
- B) hurting her leg in a fall from her bed.
- C) falling off a ladder in her bedroom.
- D) tripping over in her room at night.

16. What does Chloe say about her 'vintage fairs'?

- A) Her main aim is to raise awareness of environmental issues.
- B) She has responded to positive feedback from customers.
- C) Certain shops are now showing interest in the idea.
- D) They are mostly popular with older people.

Task 3

You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences of learning to skydive. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Skydiving Experience

The thrill of skydiving is beyond any possible description. Falling at 120 mph with the wind screaming past your body is an unbelievable experience of total freedom. The sport is not without an element of danger; indeed, it is this fear that makes it so addictive. Yet there are relatively few serious injuries in this activity because of the tight regulations and safety requirements mandated for skydiving and parachuting organisations.

I still recall my first jump from 2,500 feet using what is called a static line. **17** _____. The static line system is often used for those new to the sport. It is a means of helping them to deal with the sensation of falling, while ensuring that they will not actually hit anything.

18 _____. Still, there seems to be a little slice of missing time from the point where I let go of the aircraft to the parachute canopy actually opening. Pure terror sometimes does that! It was a moment where time ceased to exist, not quite a total blackout but still quite strange. Two days of training on the ground, the ceaseless drill of counting out "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand" and about all I seem to recall when I let go is something like "aaaaahhhhhh". After a second and many subsequent jumps, this sensation soon faded to a dim recollection as I became accustomed to falling.

The first real free fall commenced at about the fifth jump. This simply involved letting go of the aircraft and immediately deploying the canopy. **19** _____. Starting from three seconds (let go and pull the ripcord) to five seconds (let go, count to three then pull the ripcord) increasing to seven seconds and so on. Once I made it to ten seconds and beyond, it became important to use an altimeter.

Free fall became really interesting at the 15-second mark because that is when the real training started. Turning, tumbling and rocketing forward by using different body positions put a completely new challenge before me. I learned it was possible to put my body in a position where forward ground speed was around 80 mph with an increase of downward velocity close to 200 mph – the ears tend to get a little warm! It is also quite important to flare out, slow and adopt a more stable position before deploying the canopy. Doing so at really high velocity really hurts, and I suspect everyone does this at least once. It is quite a lot of stress on your body when pulling up from 120 mph to 10 mph in about two or three seconds. **20** ____.

One of my most fearful experiences occurred when I made a complete mess of trying to do a reverse tumble and became wildly unstable. Nothing I did seemed to correct the spinning and rolling, I was still at 5,000 feet and in desperation I deployed the canopy. **21** ____.

The bag wrapped around one of my legs. Luckily, by this time had enough free fall experience to have the presence of mind to see what was happening and it was not too difficult to reach down and disentangle the risers. I also knew there was plenty of time to correct the problem because I was far higher than the standard 2,500 deployment altitude. It turned out fine in the end.

I would say one of my most memorable free falling experiences was above the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria, Australia. **22** ____.

From this altitude, I did some nice slow turns and drank in the scenery of Port Phillip Bay, out to sea, across the length of the peninsula to the city of Melbourne, all in an orange-red glow of the most amazing sunset I can ever remember. It was incredible.

A. There are few other ways to experience the total and utter freedom of flight.

B. This is a strong nylon tape that is attached to the aircraft on one end, and to the release pin of the jumper's canopy on the other.

- C. I think my ears are still ringing from that mistake.
- D. Altitudes increased gradually, as did time in free-fall.
- E. It was a 40-second fall from 14,000 feet, right at sunset.
- F. What happened next was not good at all.
- G. My first experience is still very sharp in my memory.



Part “Use of English”

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Royal Residences

Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse are these **23** _____ of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the Queen, whose personal flag flies **24** _____ her Majesty is in residence.

These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the **25** _____ as much as these commitments allow. They are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the paintings are **26** _____ in the rooms for which they were originally **27** _____.

The official residences are in regular use and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal **28** _____ as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice depending on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by the Queen as Sovereign in trust for her successors and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of the admission fee and other **29** _____ from visitors is directed. The remainder of this money funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle which was badly **30** _____ by fire in November 1992.

23	A	venues	B	residences	C	situations	D	occupation
24	A	whatever	B	however	C	whoever	D	whenever
25	A	humans	B	public	C	peoples	D	stranger
26	A	created	B	explored	C	produced	D	displayed
27	A	instructed	B	intended	C	performed	D	guarded
28	A	feature	B	location	C	destination	D	appearance
29	A	salary	B	budget	C	income	D	wage
30	A	destroyed	B	ruined	C	damaged	D	collapsed

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Hurricane Was a Nightmare

Kevin Parfait from Martinique tells about a disaster experience: «This story **(31)** _____ about seven years ago. At that time I was only eleven years old, but images of that week are still **(32)** _____ if it all happened yesterday. During that week, we had to face **(33)** _____ to the most powerful hurricane Martinique **(34)** _____. The fact that I was little increased the effects of such an experience. I can still hear the noise of the wind **(35)** _____ on the taped windows that were shaking. Outside, everything was flying or moving. trees, papers, plastics. But the nightmare was not that phase when we were just afraid without **(36)** _____ other possibilities. The real one was after it hit. In fact, the hurricane **(37)**

_____ the island only once, but three times, causing more and more damage at each crossing. During the entire week following that event, we **(38)** _____ to go out of the house. All the roads **(39)** _____ cut off, and we did not have running water or phones. Under those conditions, **(40)** _____ part was having no contact with the rest of my family living around the island. The feeling of presuming the death of your close friends and relatives was hard to endure. We **(41)** _____ like that for one horrible week before everything **(42)** _____. For me, those seven days were a real nightmare».

31	A	take place	B	took place	C	have taken place	D	had taken place
32	A	as clear as	B	so clear	C	both clear and	D	rather clear
33	A	in	B	on	C	for	D	up
34	A	ever see	B	ever saw	C	have ever seen	D	had ever seen
35	A	blow	B	to blow	C	blowing	D	blew
36	A	no	B	any	C	every	D	some
37	A	do not cross	B	did not cross	C	had not crossed	D	was not crossed
38	A	can't	B	could not	C	were not able	D	had not able
39	A	are	B	were	C	have been	D	had been
40	A	the hardest	B	hardest	C	the most hard	D	harder
41	A	lived	B	have lived	C	has lived	D	had lived
42	A	fixed	B	was fixed	C	were fixed	D	been fixed



TEST III

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read five different people’s opinions about time travel. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-E. The people may be chosen more than once.

Time Travel

A Charlie_____

I’d travel back to the year I was born, and live my life again, but only if I could know then what I know now! I’d love to see my parents and grandparents again. I’d persuade my dad to stop smoking, so that he wouldn’t die so young. On the other hand, in the present, I have two wonderful grown-up children and two precious grandchildren. Perhaps the answer is to make the best of the present and stop hankering after the past. If I could visit other times just for a day, I’d love to meet my parents as children, and go into the future to meet the great-great grandchildren I’ll not live to see!

B Chloe_____

I would not exchange today for any previous era. I have studied a lot of history and whilst I would be interested in certain eras there would be difficulties. For example, Tudor times – interesting, but as a Catholic I might have had my head chopped off; eighteenth and nineteenth centuries – exciting, but too many petticoats to wear, never mind about corsets. Then there is the lack of education and opportunity for women to consider, and the lack of medical knowledge. No, today is the best time to live. Having said that, I would not mind the opportunity to take tea with Miss Austen – she would have been enormous fun.

C Emily_____

Go back in time? Who'd want that? I mean, as soon as some people spotted you, you'd be the odd one out. And if you went back in time with all that futuristic equipment on and, for example, the alarm clock on your watch went off, you would be denounced as a devil; tortured, quartered and drawn, and then burnt at the stake! Travel to the future and you'd be a museum artifact! You'd be seen as some sort of primitive beast! I'm fine where I am at the moment, thank you. Also, to those of you intending to prevent the election/birth of various politicians, it won't work; if you succeeded, then you would have no incentive to do so, and thus wouldn't have gone. That's the paradox.

D Jack_____

I have always dreamed of being a sailor in the merchant navy between 1920 and 1940. At that time, travelling to foreign ports like Yokohama, Saigon, Rangoon, Surabaya and such would have been the same as space travel is today. Imagine coming home after a long voyage, and telling the people in the pub all about your travels! You'd have such stories to tell! I have seen the majority of the world's cities now, and most look exactly the same as each other. If you want to travel somewhere that is still unique today, without the time machine, see Asia but steer clear of package tours. And hurry; do it now before it all becomes McDonaldised.

E Liam_____

I'd go back maybe about five years and try to do a better job this time. I would never have ended the relationship with the love of my life. I wish I could've known better, and understood then what I understand now. I would also stay at college. I'd register 250 of the best internet domains possible, so by now I'd be a billionaire without having done a thing. But I wouldn't be selfish; I would change the world for the better with the money. Money can save lives and do

unbelievable things in the right hands. Plus, I would have the girl! Oh well, back to reality.

Which person ...

1. thinks its best to appreciate the present?
2. would make a different relationship decision?
3. would try to help a family member?
4. offers contemporary travel advice?
5. is probably at least 50 years old?
6. is interested in history?
7. is put-off by old-fashioned clothes?
8. thinks of impressing others?
9. would make an investment?
10. would not expect time travellers in general to receive a friendly welcome?

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a science fiction novel called «1984». For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

‘How is the Dictionary getting on?’ said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

‘Slowly,’ said Syme. ‘I’m on the adjectives. It’s fascinating.’

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

‘The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,’ he said. ‘We’re getting the language into its final shape – the shape it’s going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we’ve finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new

words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words – scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course, the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well – better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course, we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words – in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless, Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good

enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on.

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

11. Winston and Syme are

- A) in a cafeteria
- B) at a party
- C) at school
- D) in an office

12. Syme likes

- A) the food
- B) hearing Winston's opinions
- C) talking about his work
- D) to shout

13. What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A) adjectives
- B) verbs and adjectives
- C) nouns
- D) everything except antonyms

14. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A) He finds it exciting.
- B) He studies it eagerly.
- C) He is outspokenly against it.
- D) He accepts it unhappily.

15. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?

- A) It is a historical language being reconstructed.
- B) It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
- C) It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
- D) It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.

16. What kind of future does Syme imagine?

- A) Everyone will be better educated.
- B) People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
- C) People will not have enough language to think at all.
- D) People will communicate better and more effectively.

Task 3

You are going to read a magazine article about a volcano in New Zealand, now a nature reserve, and the experience of native people in the past when it erupted. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Rangitoto

Off-track the ground is menacing. Lava, like angry waves frozen in mid-chop only moments ago, claws at the soles of my boots and threatens to shred my knees if I place a foot wrong. The surface is so uneven that progress is extraordinarily difficult. Occasional smooth stone channels course like petrified streams through the rougher ground, their solid surfaces a welcome pathway amid teetering plates of broken lava and treacherous bouldery rubble. Out of the shade of the dense thickets of bush, it's as hot as a furnace. All that black rock absorbs and radiates enough heat to melt Antarctica. It's as hostile a spot as you could find anywhere in New Zealand, yet when I turn around, there is downtown Auckland in plain view just a few kilometres away.

17 _____. Its symmetrical cone is a relaxed cousin of those higher and steeper volcanoes Taranaki and Ngauruhoe but Rangitoto is a truly astonishing wilderness right on the doorstep of the city. Landing on the island, the graceful sweeping curves seen from a distance quickly give way to a magnificent mosaic of the tortuous lava I've been scrambling through and scrubby, impenetrable pohutukawa forest.

Of course, it was not always like this. 18 _____. However, the emergence of the youngest and largest of the fifty-odd volcanoes in Auckland's volcanic field was witnessed by Maori living on adjacent Motutapu Island.

The persistent yelping of dogs might first have awoken them. Soon afterwards there would have been a thundering roar. The vibration of the sandy ground beneath them would surely have Jolted them from their homes. 19 _____. A wind shift and the familiar smells of the camp – wood smoke, the sea, and even the

penetrating stench of shark flesh drying on frames – were soon overpowered by the pungent, suffocating odour of sulphur dioxide.

Running across the beach and dragging boats into the sea, shoals of dead fish bumped against their legs as they waded into the cold shallows. 20 _____. Looking behind them, the cataclysm was becoming clearer in the first light of day. Black clouds were blasting out from the base of a roiling column of steam, flying boulders were arcing white streamers through the sky and splashing into the sea.

21 _____. The footprints of a small group of adults and children were found sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash. Markings show where the ground was prodded with sticks and that one of the dogs with the group paused to drink from a puddle. 22 _____. Whether these people were foolhardy or brave, lured by curiosity, or a desire to retrieve their treasured possessions, we'll never know.

A. The familiar form of Rangitoto did not exist for generations of Maori who first inhabited the surrounding lands.

B. The low black cliffs of Rangitoto are just 1500m away, the centre of the eruption only 3 km further.

C. The impressions were so well preserved that the next blanket of ash must have spewed from Rangitoto soon after they were made.

D. Paddling hard towards safety, the first wet ash began to fall, sticky and abrasive.

E. Outside, the familiar stars above and the scatter of bright campfires along the shore to the west was hidden by a pall of steam, strobed by lightning and lit by a ferocious fiery glow from beneath.

F. No landform is more familiar to Aucklanders than Rangitoto Island and yet how many of them ever go there?

G. Proof exists that in the weeks or months following the onset of the eruption, people came back to their campsite on Motutapu Island.



Part “Use of English”

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

New Cycling Schemes

The County Council has decided to give a higher **23** _____ to cycling and agreed a new strategy to guide the way ahead in East Sussex.

Cycling is a **24** _____, healthy and environmentally-friendly form of transport. It is intended to make it safer, more convenient and attractive, and to increase the **25** _____ of journeys made by bicycle.

Cycling is being encouraged both for utility purposes (such as journeys to work, school and the shops) and for **26** _____ trips for exercise and enjoyment, including longer trips by tourists.

Recent cycle schemes carried out in conjunction with District Councils and other bodies include the Brighton and Hove seafront route and the Cross Levels Way cycle route, in Eastbourne.

27 _____ people will be consulted as the strategy is implemented. The County Council will work with local cycling and other groups, and a countywide Cycling Forum will be formed to **28** _____ that all bodies concerned with cycling are in regular **29** _____.

The objectives of the Cycling Strategy are given in a leaflet, and a **30** _____ of the full strategy document can be seen in County Council Public Libraries.

23	A	advantage	B	income	C	benefit	D	priority
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24	A	shortcut	B	high-speed	C	dangerous	D	low-cost
25	A	size	B	proportion	C	provision	D	proposal
26	A	recreational	B	useless	C	sufficient	D	promotional
27	A	Abnormal	B	Proper	C	Country	D	Local
28	A	improve	B	ensure	C	assert	D	maintain
29	A	contact	B	basis	C	touch	D	account
30	A	copy	B	book	C	letter	D	network

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Freshers' Week

The UK has a well-respected **(31)** _____ education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing. October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers' Week for their **(32)** _____. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life. **(33)** _____, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nerve-wracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you **(34)** _____? Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university **(35)** _____ life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into **(36)** _____ that you'll regret for the next three years. Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week: — blend in. Make **(37)** _____ you are aware of British social etiquette. Have some Cola and snacks handy for your housemates and friends; — be **(38)** _____. Sometimes cups of tea or even **(39)** _____ of toast can give you a head start in making friends; — be sociable. The more active you are, the more

(40) _____ you'll be to meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves one's room; bring a doorstep. Keep your door open when you're **(41)** _____ and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you are **(42)** _____. So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits.

31	A	high	B	higher	C	highest	D	highness
32	A	graduates	B	lecturers	C	newcomers	D	undergraduates
33	A	Thus	B	However	C	As well as	D	In order to
34	A	join	B	unite	C	connect	D	bond
35	A	society	B	socialism	C	socially	D	social
36	A	something	B	nothing	C	anything	D	everything
37	A	assure	B	sure	C	surely	D	unsure
38	A	hospitable	B	distant	C	unsociable	D	pleasure
39	A	loafs	B	bars	C	slices	D	packs
40	A	like	B	liking	C	likely	D	unlike
41	A	at	B	in	C	out	D	outside
42	A	reserved	B	shy	C	friendly	D	cold



TEST IV

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read four accounts of people who have their dreams and travelled some amazing place. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. the people may be chosen more than once.

Following Dream

A Harry_____

Just north of Fregate I met two manta rays. They were seven or eight feet wide with massive outstretched fins that seemed like rubberized wings. The water was murky, rich with plankton that attracted the giant rays that filtered it through their wide mouths. They treated me with caution, maintaining a constant distance if I turned towards them, but were content to let me swim on a parallel course, as if I, too, was feeding on the plankton. For a few minutes we were companions, until, circling and shifting shape against the depths, they became faint black shadows in the gloom and were gone. The deep blue of the Indian Ocean has captured my heart and drawn me back again and again to these pure shores. On Praslin there were dolphins offshore and a pair of octopus, sliding across the coral as they flashed signals to one another with changing skin tones as remarkable as – but much faster than – any chameleon. At Conception, close to Mahe, giant rocks formed an underwater cathedral beckoning me into its vaults where moray eels gaped at me, the strange visitor to their liquid world.

B Gabriel_____

And so my first real trip to Asia unfolded in what seemed a series of dream-panels – adventures and faces and events so far removed from my day-to-day experience that I could not convert them into any tongue I knew. I revisited them again and again, sleepless, in my memories and notes and photographs, once home.

Almost every day of the three-week trip was so vivid that, upon returning, I gave a friend a nine-hour account of every moment. The motorbike ride through Sukhothai; the first long lazy evening in an expat's teak house in Sunkumvhit; the flight into the otherworldly charm of Rangoon and the Strand Hotel, and the pulse of warm activity around the Sule Pagoda at nightfall. Long hot days in the silence, 5,000 temples on every side; slow trips at dawn along Inle lake, seeing a bird-faced boat being led through the quiet water; a frenzied morning back in Bangkok, writing an article while monsoon rains pounded on the windows all around me.

C Maya_____

As I stepped off the six-seater Cessna plane after a bumpy flight over the Okavango Delta and my feet touched the arid ground I knew this was what I'd been waiting for all my life – Africa. Our first day was at the Selinda Camp in one of the driest parts of the Delta and when we arrived I thought that nothing could possibly survive under the relentless sun. I was almost immediately proved wrong, as Selinda is near a small lagoon – home to a group of hippos. At night we could hear their bark-like call.

Our guides warned us that although hippos may seem harmless, if threatened, they could easily kill a man! We went on to stay in various other camps that were situated in different habitats. Jacana Camp was surrounded entirely by water and only accessible by boat. But my favourite place was the Kalahari

Desert. Our final camp was located just on the edge of the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans, which are home to many rare species of animal, such as the brown hyena.

D Tom_____

I'd been to New York three times in the past but not for long and I couldn't remember _____ much _____ of _____ it.

This time I only had four days but I was on my own and this seems like a better way to get to know a city: less being sociable, more walking and visiting different places. Perfect. I liked New York even more than I expected and it's right up there on my list of foreign cities where I'd like to live. It's fighting for the top spot with San Francisco, with the next position occupied by Paris. I stayed at the Incentra Village House, which was lovely: reasonably priced, really friendly, comfortable rooms. I'd stay there again. I did a lot of walking and could easily have done a lot more. I rarely left Manhattan. One day I walked more than 12 miles, including the length of Central Park and on down Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue was the least pleasant place; it felt like London's Oxford Street. I also walked along the High Line, which is very nicely done, although rather shorter than Paris's Promenade Plantee.

Which person ...

1. interacted closely with wild animals?
2. Was participating in a water sport?
3. Did not think he/she would like place so much?
4. Was in relatively close proximity to dangerous animals?
5. Refers to documenting their travel experiences?
6. Appreciated the advantages of travelling alone?
7. Spent time near places of worship?
8. Told someone all about his/her experience?
9. Compared the place he/she visited with other places?

10. Was shown around by a professional?

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel “Alice in Wonderland”. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Before she had drunk half the bottle, she found her head pressing against the ceiling, and had to stoop to save her neck from being broken. She hastily put down the bottle, saying to herself ‘That’s quite enough – I hope I will not grow any more – as it is, I can’t get out at the door – I do wish I hadn’t drunk quite so much!’

Alas, it was too late to wish that! She went on growing, and growing, and very soon had to kneel down on the floor: in another minute there was not even room for this, and she tried the effect of lying down with one elbow against the door, and the other arm curled round her head. Still she went on growing, and, as a last resource, she put one arm out of the window, and one foot up the chimney, and said to herself ‘Now I can do no more, whatever happens. What will become of me?’

Luckily for Alice, the little magic bottle had now had its full effect, and she grew no larger: Still it was very uncomfortable, and, as there seemed to be no sort of chance of her ever getting out of the room again, no wonder she felt unhappy.

‘It was much pleasanter at home,’ thought poor Alice, ‘when one wasn’t always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits. I almost wish I hadn’t gone down that rabbit hole – and yet... and yet – it’s rather curious, you know, this sort of life! I do wonder what can have happened to me! When I used to read fairy-tales, I fancied that kind of thing never happened, and now here I am in the middle of one! There ought to be a book written about me, that there ought! And when I grow up, I’ll write one ... but I’m grown up now,’ she added in a sorrowful tone; ‘at least there’s no room to grow up any more in here.’

‘But then,’ thought Alice, ‘will I never get any older than I am now? That’ll be a comfort, one way ... never to be an old woman but then ... always to have lessons to learn! Oh, I shouldn’t like that!’

‘Oh, you foolish Alice!’ she answered herself. ‘How can you learn lessons in here? Why, there’s hardly room for you, and no room at all for any lesson books!’

And so she went on, taking first one side and then the other, and making quite a conversation of it altogether; but after a few minutes she heard a voice outside, and stopped to listen.

‘Mary Ann! Mary Ann!’ said the voice. ‘Fetch me my gloves this moment!’ Then came a little pattering of feet on the stairs. Alice knew it was the Rabbit coming to look for her, and she trembled till she shook the house, quite forgetting that she was now about a thousand times as large as the Rabbit, and had no reason to be afraid of it.

Presently the Rabbit came up to the door, and tried to open it; but, as the door opened inwards, and Alice’s elbow was pressed hard against it, that attempt proved a failure. Alice heard it say to itself ‘Then I’ll go round and get in at the window.’

‘That you won’t’ thought Alice, and, after waiting till she fancied she heard the Rabbit just under the window, she suddenly spread out her hand, and made a snatch in the air. She did not get hold of anything, but she heard a little shriek and a fall, and a crash of broken glass, from which she concluded that it was just possible it had fallen into a cucumber-frame, or something of the sort.

Next came an angry voice – the Rabbit’s – ‘Pat! Pat! Where are you?’ And then a voice she had never heard before, ‘Sure then I’m here! Digging for apples, your honour!’

‘Digging for apples, indeed!’ said the Rabbit angrily. ‘Here! Come and help me out of this!’ (Sounds of more broken glass.)

‘Now tell me, Pat, what’s that in the window?’

‘Sure, it’s an arm, your honour!’

‘An arm, you goose! Who ever saw one that size? Why, it fills the whole window!’

‘Sure, it does, your honour: but it’s an arm for all that.’

11. Why didn’t Alice leave the house when she noticed she was growing?

- A) She couldn’t find her way out.
- B) She was already too big.
- C) She was hiding from the Rabbit.
- D) She was comfortable there.

12. As she grew, Alice had to

- A) keep changing position.
- B) break the roof of the house.
- C) be very gentle.
- D) climb up the chimney.

13. Alice had a long conversation with

- A) the Rabbit.
- B) herself.
- C) an old woman.
- D) Pat.

14. Mary Ann is most likely

- A) the name of the Rabbit.
- B) what the Rabbit calls Alice.
- C) Alice’s little sister.
- D) Alice’s friend.

15. Before the Rabbit called him, Pat was spending his time

- A) doing something secret.
- B) hiding from the Rabbit.
- C) doing something silly.
- D) growing food.

16. Why does the Rabbit argue about what they see in the window?

- A) He knows that Pot is foolish.
- B) He can't see it clearly.
- C) He can't believe his eyes.
- D) He is trying to trick Pat.

Task 3

You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences of being aware while she is dreaming, called lucid dreaming. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Lucid Dreaming

The other night I experienced a lucid dream. In the dream I was sitting gazing into our fish aquarium. I peered in closely, examining our spotted suckerfish. I often gaze at him because he never moves much in the daytime. I watch him to see if he is OK. As I stared at him, suddenly I noticed there were two more suckerfish! They were identical to the original.

17 _____. Then I wondered where they could have come from. As I pondered this I abruptly realised that I must be dreaming! **18** _____. I jumped up and looked around. There were other people in this dream with me. I had a husband, a son and a dog. Before looking at the fish, I had been going along, living my daily life in a mundane fashion. The last thing I had remembered doing was feeding the dog and kissing my little boy on the head while he played on the kitchen floor.

As I looked at these people, I realised it wasn't my real husband or either of my real children – I excitedly blurted out at them that we were all dreaming. **19** _____. I yelled again "We are dreaming!" As I became even more self-conscious, I announced that I could test my theory by flying.

If this really was a dream, I should be able to fly! So I jumped up and flew to the ceiling. I can still see the look on the man's face as he watched me float up to the ceiling. Unfortunately, as I watched the fear and doubt on his face, I began to fall. I sank all the way back down and landed with a hard thud on the floor. When that happened, I began to doubt my own perception and lost my awareness as I fell back into a regular dream state.

The above is an example of lucid dreaming. **20** _____. You are aware that you are dreaming, while dreaming. If you have ever had it happen to you spontaneously, you understand how exciting it is, the heart races with excitement at your prospects.

Gazing at something in your home or on your body, such as your hands during your regular workday is a technique used by dream researchers to induce lucid dreaming. Another technique is to continually ask yourself throughout the day if you are dreaming. **21** _____. On another occasion just before becoming lucid in a dream, I noticed that my kitchen cupboards were the wrong colour, which alerted me. The duplicated fish are another example.

Stephen LaBerge, the pioneer of lucid dreaming research, suggests that once you can become lucid, there is no limit to what your imagination can create in a dream. **22** _____. You can even try out things you've always wanted to try and see what it is like. It has been discovered, and my experience supports this, that when you do become lucid, it is extremely difficult to stay that way. Research has shown though that the more you do it, the better at it you get and the better your control is. Often a few seconds of lucidity is all that is manageable. It is still a thrilling experience.

- A. "Of course!" I said; that explains this.
- B. At first I was startled and shocked, surprised that there were more.
- C. It truly is amazing, from flying, to inventing, to art.
- D. After waking from the dream and becoming lucid, I remember gazing at my hands and noticing that they were an odd shape.
- E. My husband looked at me, perplexed.
- F. If you develop these habits – if you happen to be in a dream state while looking at your hands – you will be tipped off when your hands look odd.
- G. Lucid dreaming is the state of being conscious in your dreams.



Part "Use of English"

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Eighth Wonder of the World

The Thames Barrier is a major part of the flood defence scheme for protecting London **23** _____ rising water levels. The defenses **24** _____ include raised river embankments and additional flood gates at strategic points, including the Barking Barrier. The unique structure that is the Barrier spans the 520-metre wide Woolwich reach and **25** _____ of 10 separate movable gates, each pivoting and supported between concrete structures which house the operating machinery.

When raised, the four main gates **26** _____ stand as high as a five-storey building and as wide as the opening of Tower Bridge. Each **27** _____ 3700 tonnes. During the first twelve years of **28** _____, the Barrier has been closed twenty-nine times to protect London.

29 _____ the Barrier from the comfortable cafeteria. Picnic on the riverside embankment. Enjoy beautiful views from the riverside walk. Visit the shop which stocks a large selection of souvenirs, books and Barrier information.

There is a children's play area suitable for 4- to 12-year olds, located adjacent to the riverside walk. A visit to the spectacular Thames Barrier is a **30** _____ experience.

23	A	against	B	for	C	between	D	with
24	A	and	B	also	C	still	D	too
25	A	consists	B	includes	C	involves	D	contains
26	A	which	B	every	C	each	D	none
27	A	measures	B	costs	C	calculates	D	weighs
28	A	operation	B	surgery	C	vacation	D	profession
29	A	Sight	B	View	C	Hear	D	Explore
30	A	forgettable	B	memorable	C	forgetful	D	memorised

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Stonecutter

Once upon a time there was a stonecutter. The stonecutter lived in a land where a life of privilege meant **(31)** _____ powerful. Looking **(32)** _____ his life he decided that he was unsatisfied with the way things were and so he set out to become the most powerful man in the land. Looking around his land he **(33)** _____ to himself what it was to be Powerful. Looking up he saw the Sun shining down on all the land. «The Sun must be the most powerful thing that there is, for it **(34)** _____ down on all things, and all things grow from its touch». So he **(35)** _____ the Sun. Days later, as he shone his power down on the inhabitants of the land, there

came a cloud which passed beneath him obstructing his brilliance. **(36)** _____, he realized that the Sun was not the most powerful thing in the land, if a simple cloud could interrupt his greatness. So he became a cloud, in fact, he became the most powerful storm that the world **(37)** _____. And so he blew his rain and lightning, and resounded with thunder all over the land, **(38)** _____ that he was the most powerful. Until one day he came **(39)** _____ a boulder. Down and down he poured and his thunder roared, lightning flashed and filled the sky, striking the ground near the boulder. His winds blew and blew and blew, and yet, despite all his efforts, he **(40)** _____ not budge the boulder. Frustrated again, he realized that the storm was not the most powerful thing in the land, rather it must be the boulder. So he became the boulder. For days he **(41)** _____, unmovable, and impassive, demonstrating his power, until one day, a stonecutter came and chiselled him to bits. The moral of the story is: sometimes **(42)** _____ thing to remember is that you already have.

31	A	be	B	to be	C	being	D	been
32	A	at	B	in	C	for	D	up
33	A	wonder	B	wondered	C	wondering	D	had wondered
34	A	shines	B	shining	C	shone	D	shine
35	A	become	B	became	C	has become	D	had become
36	A	Frustrated	B	Frustrating	C	Frustrate	D	Frustrates
37	A	ever saw	B	had ever seeing	C	was ever seen	D	had ever seen
38	A	demonstrate	B	to demonstrate	C	demonstrating	D	demonstrated
39	A	across	B	over	C	under	D	on
40	A	can	B	cans	C	could	D	couldn't
41	A	is sitting	B	are sitting	C	were sitting	D	was sitting
42	A	more	B	the most	C	important	D	most

		important		important			important
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TEST V

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read an article from a travel magazine about beaches. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. The authors may be chosen more than once.

Four of the World’s Best Beaches

Which are the best beaches on Earth? Here are our top four.

A Rodas Beach, the Cies Islands, Spain_____

Some of Spain’s most spectacular beaches lie in Galicia on the Atlantic coast, and perhaps the most stunning of these are on the Cies Islands. These unspoilt and uninhabited islands are a national park, with public access limited to the summer months, and contain the perfectly-shaped Rodas Beach with its pure white sand and clear blue sea. At first sight it almost seems tropical, until dipping your toe in the water encourages you to spend a lazy day on the beach rather than dive in for a swim. There you can enjoy the quiet, the warmth of the sun and the scent of pine from the nearby woods, and later on have an excellent meal in the reasonably-priced fish restaurant close to the beach.

B Whitehaven Beach, Whitsunday Islands, Australia_____

Australia is famous for wonderful beaches, and Whitehaven must surely be one of its very best. Set against a background of amazingly-green tropical forest, and with views across the clear blue ocean to distant small islands, the

sandy white beach is like something from a picture postcard or a TV commercial. As you would expect in such a sunny climate, the water is pleasantly warm, ideal for swimming on or below the surface. The sand, in contrast, always remains cool as it is of a type that reflects the sunlight, so you won't need sandals. As the island has no permanent inhabitants, and most day trippers leave by boat quite early, in the late afternoon and evening you can have the place almost to yourself.

C Matira Beach, Bora Bora, Tahiti_____

Matira Beach on the Pacific Island of Bora Bora has incredibly white sand, beautiful fish swimming in clear blue-green water, and stunning sunsets. The air temperature hardly varies around the year, and neither does that of the ocean – which is only waist-high even hundreds of metres from the shore. And unlike windier beaches nearby, Matira is quite well sheltered. There isn't, however, much shade, so it is advisable to use plenty of sun cream, and the sand can feel uncomfortably hot unless you wear beach shoes or something similar. There is no charge to visit the beach, yet it rarely becomes crowded at any time of day. Everyone should go there at least once in life, and when you do, make sure you have your photo taken as the sun goes down.

D Anse Source d'Argent Beach, Seychelles_____

This must be one of the most photographed beaches in the world, so don't forget to get some shots of your own, especially of the sea and the sand framed by the background of enormous pink rocks, with tall palm trees right behind them. It's easy to see why commercials have been made there. The patches of brilliantly white sand between those beautiful rocks make it the perfect place to spend a relaxing day, and it is well worth the small amount it costs for access. The best spots – those with both sunshine and shade – quickly get taken, so make sure you arrive well before the sun starts to beat down and the sand heats up.

Which person ...

1. recommends paying the entrance fee?
2. states that the beach has featured in advertisements?
3. says visitors may be surprised by the water temperature?
4. points out that the water is quite shallow?
5. suggests visitors should take photos of the beach?
6. says visitors can walk on the beach in their bare feet?
7. mentions the pleasant smell from the trees?
8. advises visitors to get to the beach early in the day?
9. states that it is not always possible to visit the beach?
10. warns visitors to the beach to protect their skin?

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

‘Claire, it’s Ruth.’ Claire held back a sigh and walked into the kitchen to put the coffee machine on. A phone call from her sister was never over quickly.

‘Ruth, darling. How are you?’ As she waited for her sister to start describing in detail her latest disaster, Claire mulled over how much to reveal about her new business assignment. Her family would have to be told something, of course. Not that they ever came to visit, or called her home phone, or sent her letters. Still, it seemed only right to tell them it meant she was moving out for twelve months. Tuning back into the phone call, Claire realised she had missed some key information and tried to catch up with what her sister was talking about.

‘So the doctor said it was probably lack of sleep. You know Sky is a bad sleeper and her nightmares have been worse since she started Year Two.’

Claire worked out that someone was unwell, but was unsure whether it was her sister or her six-year-old niece.

Claire thought about her own schooling. Her parents had paid for the best, obviously, although Claire often wondered whether that was to ensure their three children didn't affect their lifestyle, rather than to give their offspring a good start in life. The school had encouraged independence and character but had no time for tears and tantrums. Claire had learned quickly to work hard and stay out of trouble. More than could be said for Ruth. It had been a constant disappointment to her parents that, while their first and third children both achieved academic success, Ruth only acquired a reputation for bad behaviour.

Ruth's next sentence sharply interrupted Claire's thoughts.

'The tests are the week after next. That's why I'm calling. Is there any chance you could come and look after Sky? It's half-term and most of her friends are going skiing. Of course, we can't afford that...'

Claire inhaled deeply and forced herself not to rise to the bait. Ruth was always poor and begrudged Claire her success. Claire accepted that looking after a child on your own probably limited your career options, but look at the 'Harry Potter' author J. K. Rowling, it hadn't held her back. She was convinced Ruth could help herself if only she'd try harder. Claire was almost too irritated by the thinly-veiled criticism to react to the request, but not quite.

'Have Sky? How long for? When?' Claire could hear panic in her voice and forced herself to breathe in deeply. Once she was sure she was back in control of her emotions she said in a slow voice, 'I start a new work assignment on 1st March, and I'll... be on the road a lot. You know. Meeting clients.'

'Dining out on someone else's credit card.' Ruth's voice cut in.

'There's more to it than that.' Claire responded quickly. Then, before Ruth could start the age-old argument, Claire consciously lowered her voice.

‘Tell me the day you need me to have Sky, I’ll check my diary.’

‘Well, it’s two days, actually.’ Ruth sounded embarrassed.

Thinking about minding a six-year-old for two days almost made Claire choke. She gulped down her coffee and wondered if she could use the new assignment as an excuse.

There was something in Ruth’s voice, though, that made her pause.

‘Can’t Mum take care of her? I thought Mum and Dad were the perfect grandparents?’ It seemed odd to Claire that two people who had no time for their own children could go mad over someone else’s, even if they were their grandkids.

‘Er, Mum’s coming with me, to the hospital.’

Ruth’s words finally got through to Claire. ‘Just what tests are you having exactly?’

‘Weren’t you listening? You never listen to me.’

Claire almost smiled at the petulant tone in Ruth’s voice. For a moment they were twelve and fourteen again.

11. When Claire realises who is phoning her, she

- A) expects to hear some good news.
- B) tries to hide her true feelings.
- C) hopes it will be a long conversation.
- D) knows exactly what she will say to Ruth.

12. Why doesn’t Claire know who is ill?

- A) Ruth didn’t make it clear who she was talking about.
- B) None of her other relatives had written to her about it.
- C) She was away on business when the illness began.
- D) She wasn’t paying attention when Ruth was speaking.

13. How does Claire feel about her school?

- A) She would have achieved more at a better school.
- B) Her parents never appreciated how successful she was there.
- C) Her sister was better suited to that school than she was.
- D) She may have been sent there for the wrong reasons.

14. What is Claire's attitude to Ruth's financial problems?

- A) She feels they are largely Ruth's own fault.
- B) She wishes she could do more to help Ruth.
- C) She thinks Ruth could get any well-paid job she wanted.
- D) She feels guilty about having more money than Ruth.

15. What does 'it' refer to? (second half of the text, sentence underlined)

- A) spending the firm's money
- B) the task Claire has been given
- C) looking after Ruth's daughter
- D) the reason Claire sounds stressed

16. What do we learn about Claire and her family?

- A) Her relationship with her sister has completely changed since their childhood.
- B) She realises that her parents treated her very well when she was a child.
- C) She doesn't understand why her parents are so close to their grandchildren.
- D) She accepts that her mother is more interested in Ruth than in her.

Task 3

You are going to read an article about the new headquarters of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Ultimate Green Home: the WWF's New Headquarters

Sandwiched between an incredibly ugly shopping centre and a busy main road, the environmentalist Sir David Attenborough, no less, is planting a tree and declaring: 'Today is a historic day.' He really means it.

Maybe our children's future will be an overheated, desert-like world, but if it's not, it will probably look a lot like this. The new, highly environmentally-friendly home of the World Wide Fund for Nature, a hemispherical glass tube standing above a council car park, was officially opened today, watched by a small but enthusiastic crowd. **17** ____.

Known as the 'Living Planet Centre', it has jumping panda animations that greet visitors to its WWF Experience, where schoolchildren can interact with Ocean, River, Forest and Wildlife Zones. Since the mid-20th century, many of the ideas behind humanity's attempts to protect animals and the natural world have been started by the WWF. **18** ____.

The World Wide Fund for Nature is one of the great hopes for the world,' Sir David Attenborough said. 'This building enshrines that, and advertises it to the world.' The concrete is all recycled, as is the carpet and even most of the computer equipment, and there are many solar energy panels. **19** _____. In addition, new habitats and plant species have been installed around the gardens, while indoors a home has been found for three tall trees.

The sense of total calm inside, from the high curved ceilings to the plants and trees, is all the more remarkable for the building's urban location. It has been built between a canal and a small area of woods listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. **20** _____. The contrast gives us an idea of what might just be possible in the future.

The WWF was set up in 1961. The organisation originally fought to protect individual species, such as the Arabian oryx, from extinction. Eventually, the focus moved from individual species to ecosystems: all the living things in one area and the way they affect each other. Sir David, who is an ambassador for the WWF, said: 'Now, it's not just individual ecosystems.

Now the change is to a global approach. **21** _____. That is because the planet is one vast ecosystem. The WWF has been the leader in changing everyone's attitudes towards nature.'

Sir David is clear about the task ahead, and more importantly, unlike many environmentalists, he believes it is not too late to make a difference. 'You can't turn the clock back, of course. **22** _____. But we can slow down the rate at which the numbers are increasing, we can cut down the carbon we put in the atmosphere,' he said. 'It's never happened before that the whole world has come together and made a decision. To go as far as we have done to reduce carbon is an impressive achievement. But you cannot have unlimited growth in a limited situation. You can't expand infinitely in a finite planet.'

- A.** Even so, it remains in an ugly corner of a fairly unattractive town centre.
- B.** So even if you aren't particularly concerned about the environment, as energy costs rise you'll want to save money on fuel bills.
- C.** Other such features include extensive glass to increase natural light, natural ventilation, rainwater in the toilets, and heat pumps that bring warm air up from 200 metres below.
- D.** It is hoped their new home will be a living example of that.
- E.** That means you can't put back forests that are gone, not for a century, and the population size is not going to shrink.
- F.** If you want to do something, you have to persuade people of the world not to pollute.
- G.** If humanity is to survive, they must have been thinking, it will do so living in buildings of this kind.



Part “Use of English”

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Space Junk

The Space Age began well over half a century ago, and ever since then the area just **23** _____ the Earth’s atmosphere has been filling up with all kinds of man-made objects that have become **24** _____ as ‘space junk’. The items up there **25** _____ from old satellites and parts of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre, all of them travelling at extremely **26** _____ speed. Over the last five years, the number of such objects in space is **27** _____ to have risen by 50 per cent, and this has **28** _____ increased the risk of damage to working satellites or space vehicles with crews on board.

International agreement has therefore now been **29** _____ on limiting the amount of new space junk. Scientists have also **30** _____ some interesting suggestions for tidying up space. These include using laser beams, giant nets and even an enormous umbrella-like device to collect tiny bits of junk.

23	A	along	B	away	C	out	D	beyond
24	A	referred	B	known	C	called	D	named
25	A	include	B	enclose	C	cover	D	range
26	A	high	B	rapid	C	light	D	fast
27	A	assessed	B	supposed	C	estimated	D	regarded
28	A	largely	B	greatly	C	importantly	D	absolutely

29	A	arrived	B	reached	C	finished	D	closed
30	A	caught up with	B	put up with	C	come up with	D	kept up with

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Pied Piper of Hamelin

The town of Hamelin **(31)** _____ from a terrible plague of rats. The town council tried **(32)** _____ to get rid of them, but they couldn't. **(33)** _____ last, the Mayor promised a big reward to anybody who could put an end to the plague. A stranger dressed in bright clothes arrived and said he **(34)** _____ rid Hamelin of the rats. At night, the stranger began **(35)** _____ a tune on his flute, drawing all the rats out of the houses and barns into the river, where they **(36)** _____. The Mayor did not pay the piper because he said that playing a flute was not worth **(37)** _____. He ordered the piper **(38)** _____ Hamelin. But the piper **(39)** _____ one day, and started to play his flute. This time, all the children followed him, and he left the town **(40)** _____ the mountains. Suddenly, a cave opened in the mountain and the piper and all the children went **(41)** _____. The cave closed behind them and the children were **(42)** _____ seen again in Hamelin.

31	A	suffer	B	is	C	were	D	was
32	A	everything	B	nothing	C	something	D	anything
33	A	On	B	At	C	In	D	With
34	A	can	B	can't	C	could	D	couldn't
35	A	play	B	to play	C	played	D	playing

36	A	drown	B	drowned	C	were drown	D	did drown
37	A	reward	B	rewarding	C	to reward	D	rewarded
38	A	leave	B	leaving	C	left	D	to leave
39	A	came across	B	came on	C	came in	D	came back
40	A	backward	B	forward	C	towards	D	inward
41	A	in	B	out	C	over	D	to
42	A	ever	B	always	C	until	D	never



TEST VI

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read a magazine article about adults who have met an old school friend again through social media. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-E. The people may be chosen more than once.

Friends Again

Five people talk about the school friends they have met up with again thanks to social media websites.

A Nadia Hassan_____

Although we’ve been living in different countries for a long time, I know I should have made more of an effort to stay in touch with Amina because we always got on well together, even though we’re quite different people. For instance, I’m much more ambitious than her and have no plans to start a family, whereas she already has two children. It’s quite a contrast in lifestyle, and although it’s great that we’re both content with our own lives – and we’ve enjoyed catching up with each other’s news – I don’t really know whether in the future we’ll have enough in common to keep the relationship going.

B Julia Nowak_____

The first thing that struck me was that Natalia still looked much the same as she had ten years earlier, unlike some other people in their late twenties – especially those who have had serious personal issues to deal with during that time. She’s also still very keen on sports, which I’m not, but she remains as sociable as she ever was and I suppose we’re quite alike in that respect. In fact, she was one of the first people I thought of when the idea of contacting

my old classmates occurred to me, and it's great you can do that online so easily. Otherwise you could lose touch with them forever.

C Olivia Morgan_____

Back in our school days I always liked Megan, but she was never keen on studying so I sort of took it for granted that she would end up doing a job that didn't require qualifications. Now it turns out she went on to do really well academically and for two years was a Philosophy lecturer at a top university. The other mistake I made was being rather cautious about responding when she first got in touch with me online last autumn, when in fact as soon as we saw each other on the screen we started chatting again as if that ten-year gap had never existed. I think we both quickly realised that we wouldn't ever let anything like that happen again.

D Maite Silva_____

I was delighted when Carla told me she has such a good job. Somehow I always knew she'd do well, though I must confess that back then she was the last person I would have imagined becoming an economist because she was pretty hopeless at maths. But when she appeared on my laptop screen after all those years I was impressed by how mature she sounded and looked, and in fact she might be having an influence on me. Ever since we met up again. I've found myself taking a more serious attitude to my career, with promotion now a real possibility.

E Yan Lin

When I realised my old classmate Ming was trying to contact me I didn't hesitate for a second in replying. Somehow I'd always known that one way or another we were bound to run into each other at some point, because when we left school we'd both gone off to do the same subject at different universities. What I hadn't been prepared for, though, was the news that she'd

had to interrupt her studies owing to personal problems. I expressed my sympathy, but she assured me she'd recovered and eventually graduated, and that since then she's been working in advertising. Which of course is exactly what I do, too.

Which person ...

1. is surprised at the job her friend now has?
2. is sure that this time their friendship will last?
3. thinks her life may have changed as a result of meeting her friend again?
4. feels that in one way she and her friend have similar personalities?
5. believes that even without the Internet they would have met again?
6. regrets losing contact with her friend years ago?
7. was initially unsure whether she wanted to talk to her friend again?
8. told her friend she was sad to hear what had happened to her?
9. was surprised at how little her friend's appearance had changed?
10. admits she wrongly predicted her friend would never have a successful career?

Task 2

You are going to read an article about studying abroad for a year. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A lot can Happen in a Year Abroad

Like many students before her, studying abroad had a profound affect on
Sarah Morrison

As I sat staring out at California's spectacular Big Sur coastline, I felt fortunate to have a sister who had persuaded me to spend a year of my degree abroad. It seems that there are not enough older siblings explaining just how easy it is to take part in an international exchange.

While most universities offer worldwide exchanges, where students swap places with others from all over the world for a semester or a year during their degree, the number and quality on offer, together with the cost and time spent abroad, vary dramatically.

A deciding factor for me in choosing to study at the University of Edinburgh was the fact it offered more than 230 exchange places at overseas universities in the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, South Korea, Japan, Singapore and South America.

Despite all this choice, I still found that deciding to spend a year abroad was something of a novelty, with most of my friends giving more thought to embracing Edinburgh than packing their bags to leave a city that had only just become their home. Yet, fortified by my sister's advice and a Californian friend who told me I would love the coast, I applied to spend my third year at the University of California, Berkeley – never guessing that this would affect almost every future decision I would make.

From the start of your exchange, you are aware that the time you have in your new country is limited and not to be wasted. Your experience is shaped by a predetermined start and end, which immediately increases the significance of the time in between.

From the first week I arrived, I started to work at The Daily Californian, Berkeley's student newspaper. I moved from an international house with more than 600 students from all over the world into a co-operative house where 60 of us shared responsibility for management of the building. I met people from Calcutta, Cairo and Chile, and learnt that holding on to any stereotypes I might have about Americans would be about as useful as assuming that all European people lived on farms.

The grades I earned at Berkeley didn't actually count towards my degree classification at Edinburgh. However, I studied under a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, signed up for student-led seminars and took an African American literature class that shaped my dissertation in Edinburgh. Whether

I was learning about contemporary poets on a tour of San Francisco or reporting on the President's speech in San Francisco for the next day's newspaper, my stay there enabled me to return to Edinburgh with an increased sense of awareness about what I wanted to gain from my English literature degree.

While the expense might seem like an initial barrier to international exchanges, in reality they can actually save a student money. Visas, health insurance and flights to the chosen country will have to be bought, but a student will usually only be charged 25 to 50 per cent of their home university's annual fees. A student travelling abroad is entitled to a larger student loan, and grants are available at many institutions for students going on an exchange.

Taking part in an exchange may not appeal to all students. You have to research the options independently, apply almost a year before you go away and be aware of the grades required in the first year to qualify for a place on one. Even so, Edinburgh's international exchange officer, Helen Leitch, says: 'If I had a pound for every time that students told me it was the best experience of their life, I would be a very wealthy woman indeed.'

11. One reason Sarah became a student at Edinburgh University was that

- A) she could first study abroad and then move to Edinburgh.
- B) her sister had previously studied at Edinburgh.
- C) she could do part of her studies at a suitable university abroad.
- D) most of the students at Edinburgh spend a year at an overseas university.

12. How did Sarah feel when she went to Berkeley?

- A) She was pleased to find the people were exactly as she had expected.
- B) She knew she wanted to make the most of her stay there.
- C) She wanted to get a job rather than begin studying immediately.
- D) She began to wish her stay there could be a little shorter.

13. What does Sarah feel she achieved at Berkeley?

- A) She formed a clearer idea of what her long-term aims were.
- B) She took the first steps towards becoming a teacher.
- C) She developed her poetry-writing skills significantly.
- D) She ensured that she would graduate with a first-class degree.

14. What does Sarah say about the cost of an international university exchange?

- A) As a student you can get reduced rates for health insurance.
- B) Your fees may be cut by half for every year of your course.
- C) It can be cheaper overall than studying in your own country.
- D) Taking cheap flights abroad can save you a lot of money.

15. What does 'one' refer to in the last paragraph (underlined)?

- A) an international exchange as part of a university course.
- B) a research degree at a university in another country.
- C) a university course that is paid for by the government.
- D) the first year of a university course in your own country.

16. What does Helen Leitch suggest in the final paragraph?

- A) Students who do international exchanges often go on to become extremely rich.
- B) Most students who've done an international exchange believe it was highly worthwhile.
- C) Only students from rich families can afford to do an international exchange.
- D) She should be paid a far higher salary for organising international exchanges.

Task 3

You are going to read an article in which a television news producer talks about his work. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Working as a TV News Producer

Rob Cole has produced TV news for decades now, working on anything from international celebrities to global conflicts. He shares the benefit of his considerable experience in the industry.

Rob's time behind the cameras has coincided with huge changes in the way news is reported – from a time when everyone bought local newspapers, through the birth of 24-hour rolling news, and now the Internet. But what is the work like on a day-to-day basis?

Rob's always worked in foreign news, so his focus is obviously on news from around the world. As you can imagine, there's a lot of that. Rob comes in early, having checked his phone, social media, and listened to as many news programmes as he could. **17_____**. Running the foreign section is like a never-ending contest – constantly trying to get his journalists' news presented ahead of the TV station's other sections.

Once you have a story it's then a matter of making sure that wherever the journalist is, the report comes into the building – through satellite, Internet or other routes – and it is ready to run on air on time. **18 _____**. There's nothing like getting a note from the producer at another network congratulating on a job well done. The low points, on the other hand, are much less pleasant: 'I've had colleagues badly injured.'

So how can you become a news producer? Says Rob: 'We get loads of applications. **19_____**. Don't be put off; people in this business admire people who don't give up.'

You need to be keen to learn and, of course, take a real interest in current affairs. ‘You have to be obsessed with news, constantly following it. Even if you’re a creative producer, doing graphics, you still have to care about what’s going on in the world. Also, some people think about going into the media just because it sounds exciting. That would be a mistake; you have to really want to do the job. Luck’s involved too, of course. **20**____. In some ways, Rob’s job should remain fairly constant for the next few years. ‘They will always need someone to make decisions and take responsibility for newsgathering. However, what will change is the way in which news is delivered. When I started in TV, the crew used to consist of a reporter, producer, a camera operator, a sound person, and sometimes even a separate lighting person. **21**____. Now there’s just the reporter and a multitasking camera operator who also edits and supplies the written material – if you’re lucky!’

‘Before long there will be a crew of just one, shooting all their own material on a smartphone, then editing and voicing that material, before sending it to head office, where it ends up going straight on air. **22**____. Actually, this has already started to happen. The technology will just get quicker and quicker and smaller and smaller.’

- A.** You might write to just the right person at the right time.
- B.** Turning the device around and pressing the live app button also enables live broadcasting into the same programme.
- C.** They would be loaded down with equipment and some of them would be linked by cable.
- D.** With this information, before any stories actually come in, he then decides on the news priorities of the day.
- E.** In those days it was possible to start a career in news without even going to university: you went straight into training on a local paper.
- F.** Making sure it does so matters, especially given the friendly competition

with other TV networks: 'beating the other networks' is a real highlight.

G. I always endeavour to reply, but from my own experience too many people don't get back to you, so it's best to keep trying.



Part "Use of English"

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Planes Can Make it Rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to put up with the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that **23**_____ residents also have bad weather, according to a **24**_____ published study.

The scientists looked at satellite **25**_____ of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools **26**_____ rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, **27**_____ with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the **28**_____ of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant **29**_____ on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are **30**_____ to affect the global climate.

23	A	neighboring	B	close	C	local	D	surrounded
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24	A	lately	B	recently	C	lastly	D	freshly
25	A	images	B	figures	C	aspects	D	portraits
26	A	totally	B	extremely	C	entirely	D	perfectly
27	A	joined	B	attached	C	composed	D	combined
28	A	forecasts	B	certainties	C	chances	D	opportunities
29	A	result	B	influence	C	consequence	D	impression
30	A	doubtful	B	unsure	C	unlikely	D	improbable

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

What's the **(31)** _____ you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you **(32)** _____ about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike? For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping rough and **(33)** _____ long distances through inhospitable terrain are second nature. Mr Jones currently **(34)** _____ a huge trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China. Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there **(35)** _____ by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an **(36)** _____ 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth **(37)** _____ an explosive expansion in car ownership. Edward Genochio, another British cyclist **(38)** _____ completed a 41,000-km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to "promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of **(39)** _____ about". In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled **(40)** _____ the last five years. Politicians also **(41)** _____ cycling as a way to boost their eco-

credentials, with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him **(42)** _____ Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!

31	A	fast	B	furthest	C	more farthest	D	more furthest
32	A	feel	B	to feel	C	felt	D	feeling
33	A	cycle	B	cycled	C	to cycle	D	cycling
34	A	be undertaking	B	is undertaking	C	undertakes	D	had undertaking
35	A	puzzled	B	are puzzled	C	was puzzled	D	been puzzled
36	A	estimate	B	estimates	C	estimating	D	estimated
37	A	increased	B	have increased	C	has increased	D	had increased
38	A	why	B	who	C	whose	D	whom
39	A	get	B	to get	C	getting	D	got
40	A	in	B	on	C	at	D	along
41	A	see	B	to see	C	seen	D	seeing
42	A	follow	B	followed	C	to follow	D	following



TEST VII

Part “Reading”

Task 1

You are going to read an article about the effects of tourism on local people. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-E. the people may be chosen more than once.

Living with Tourism

Five people describe how tourism has affected their home town.

A Leonor Sousa _____

It can't be denied that tourism has attracted investment, which has certainly raised living standards here, but the cost in other respects has been extremely high. Take the effect on the environment, for instance. When my parents were young this used to be an area of fields and woods, but now everything is covered in concrete. The tourists themselves aren't responsible for this, it's the construction companies, property developers and estate agents who are to blame because they're the ones making all the money. They're all based in the big cities and bring in their own people, so they hardly create any employment at all for local residents.

B Yusuf Demir _____

When I was growing up in my home town there was a path I used to walk along to go to school, and last summer I went to see if it was still there. It was, but the view from it had changed completely. Now there is a vast shopping mall, with a cinema and cafes alongside. I don't actually mind that, because it means there are lots more things to do, and I also like the fact that it has a really international atmosphere. It's good for local people to meet visitors

from other parts of the world, try new kinds of food and hear about different ways of living.

C Matt Walker_____

Tourism has changed this town so much, even in the years since I was at junior school. In those days there was a football pitch near the harbour where we would kick a ball around, but it's gone now, which is a pity. In the harbour itself luxury yachts owned by people from richer parts of the country have replaced the fishing boats, to the extent that there is now no sign of what used to be the main source of income and employment locally. In the evenings the town is certainly a lot livelier, but sometimes people start doing things they would never think of doing back in their own home towns, and then the police have to be called.

D Trisha Chandra_____

I was just a child when tourism first took off here and those incredibly ugly houses were built for summer visitors. The residents really should have protested about that. It was all the fault of the town council, who only ever thought in the short term and seemed to give planning permission to anyone who applied to build anything. Nowadays there's talk of ecological tourism, but that's just a way of making people feel less guilty about the harm they are doing by making a few insignificant changes, such as re using towels in their hotel rooms.

E Daniela Navarro_____

I know some of the new hotels and holiday apartment blocks are unattractive, and that the bars, restaurants and nightclubs that cater for tourists have changed the nature of the town, but without them unemployment – particularly among the young – would be far worse than it currently is. That, though, is as far as the economic benefits to the town go, as the only ones making any real money out of all this are the big tour operators and the

owners of hotel chains, none of whom are actually based in this country. Also, very few tourists learn our language. I know it must be difficult for them because most of them are quite old, but it means there's little communication between us and them.

Which person ...

1. misses a place they used to go to as a child?
2. states that tourism provides a considerable number of jobs for local people?
3. wishes local people had opposed the construction of certain holiday homes?
4. claims that tourism has destroyed a traditional industry?
5. blames the tourist industry for spoiling the local countryside?
6. feels that the presence of people from other cultures benefits the local community?
7. criticizes the behaviour of tourists in their town?
8. says the town is wealthier than it was before it became a tourist resort?
9. believes that most of the profits from the local tourist industry go abroad?
10. is not convinced that so-called green tourism actually benefits the environment?

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 11-16, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Alex North felt uncomfortable. With little time to pack, she'd forgotten her professional suit jacket. So she was wearing flat black boots, dark denim jeans, a long sleeve white T-shirt and fawn shawl; she looked more like a protestor than a journalist. Tiredness added to her misery. As she made her

way home last night, she had expected to be enjoying a Saturday morning lie-in. But after a panicky 2 a.m. phone call from her editor Gerome, a tense cab ride to the hospital and then an 8 a.m. plane from Heathrow to Prague, her day was far off course. She'd had little rest on the plane; after embarrassing herself by flinging out an arm in her sleep and hitting the crew-cut young American sitting next to her, she sat awake and rigid for the rest of the flight.

Bernie was meant to be in Prague covering this story. 'It all boils down to this, my dear,' he had said last night during their evening out with the others from the office. 'If I can get a really good story at the international conference, I might actually retire. Job done. Go home. It's that important.'

Bernie left earlier than Alex, keen to go over his notes and finish packing. Alex stayed out with the rest of her colleagues, and she'd barely made it into bed when Gerome had called to pass on the terrible news. Bernie was in hospital. His wife said he collapsed when he got home. The doctors diagnosed a stroke. Alex was so horrified that the Prague conference, and the large number of protestors expected to turn up there, was the last thing on her mind. But Gerome insisted she go in Bernie's place. He told her to get a good night's sleep, knowing full well she would get dressed and rush to visit Bernie.

Bernie Cook and his wife Laura had been like parents to Alex since she arrived in London from Australia four years ago. 'Aren't you a bit old to be a trainee?' was the first of many questions Bernie asked. Alex explained that journalism wasn't her first career choice. She tried her hand at accounting, but found her office job was torture. Her three-year communications degree was far more satisfying, but left her jobless and penniless at age 28. So off to London it was, with a traineeship at the UK's best investigative daily newspaper, living in the city's smallest, cheapest flat and sustained by a weekly roast dinner at Bernie and Laura's.

Anyone overhearing Alex and Bernie talking would never think there was a 30-year age difference. Bernie's passion for political debate – and

conspiracy theories – kept Alex enthralled for hours. And his talent for journalism had rubbed off. Seeing him lying there unconscious, so still and frail, was a shock to Alex. Laura looked visibly withered, leaning over Bernie's face as if frightened she might miss something if she glanced away. She barely looked up long enough to give Bernie's iPad to Alex so she could study his notes for the assignment.

Alex pretended to feel confident as she hurried across Charles Bridge towards the conference venue – Prague Castle. She was staying near the Old Town Square, in the predictably modest hotel booked by Bernie. Alex had politely endured the hotelier's gossip; Bernie always said the people were the best thing about Prague. But Alex loved the pastel feel of the city, the swans on the river and the winding cobbled streets. She knew her way around, having visited once before with a forgettable ex-boyfriend. She recalled being more impressed with Prague than with him. It was no wonder the relationship petered out like all the others.

11. In the first paragraph, what do we learn about Alex?

- A) She was excited at the prospect of working in Prague.
- B) She was feeling better after sleeping on the plane.
- C) She was worried her clothes were unsuitable for work.
- D) She had known it was going to be a busy night.

12. What does 'it all boils down to this' mean? (Paragraph Two, underlined)

- A) as far as I am aware
- B) this is the only problem
- C) what annoys me is this
- D) to sum up the situation

13. When Alex's boss rang her

- A) he expected her to do everything he said.

- B) he told her to go to the airport immediately.
- C) he said she had to cover the story in Prague.
- D) he wanted her to go to Bernie and Laura's house.

14. Why did Alex become a journalist?

- A) She was an unemployed graduate looking for work.
- B) She was attracted by the high salaries in London.
- C) Bernie had encouraged her to do the same job as him.
- D) That was what she had always wanted to be.

15. What upset Alex at the hospital?

- A) Laura's attitude towards her.
- B) Bernie's notes about the conference.
- C) What Bernie said when she arrived there.
- D) The contrast with how Bernie usually was.

16. How did Alex feel when she arrived in Prague?

- A) She was sad her ex-boyfriend wasn't there with her.
- B) She was glad to be there again.
- C) She was sure she would do a good job there.
- D) She liked the luxury accommodation she had there.

Task 3

You are going to read a magazine article about outdoor ice skating. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (17-22). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Go Skating in Sweden this Winter

Forget crowded indoor ice rinks. Once you've skated on natural ice, there's no going back.

It was the question on all of our minds, but I asked it: ‘How do you know when the ice isn’t safe to skate on?’ Niklas, our calm Swedish guide, rubbed his chin, thought for a moment, then offered up the wisdom of a lifetime spent playing around on frozen water. ‘When it breaks,’ he said with a broad smile.

The comment wasn’t exactly reassuring, but his easy confidence was. As long as it was just jokes being cracked, maybe we’d be all right after all. Niklas, a maths teacher when having breaks from pursuing hobby, was not entirely joking about his attitude to ice. **17**____. The fact that strong ice makes a deeper sound under one’s feet than thin ice does is a useful clue.

Our group of beginners was feeling rather nervous as we stood at the edge of a vast frozen bay that first day. Niklas tried his best to persuade us to move forward but, like hesitating penguins on an iceberg, no-one wanted to take the first step. **18**____. ‘Look at your faces,’ shouted Niklas to the happily smiling group, racing along behind him.

Our expressions had been far less joyful the previous evening on being told that a five-hour drive would follow our flights into Sweden’s Arlanda airport. That hadn’t been the plan; but then, in the world of natural ice skating, no-one expects very much from plans. With its 100,000 lakes and continuous sub zero winter temperatures, Sweden has no shortage of ice. **19**____. For instance, too much overlying snow and you get a bumpy, uncomfortable ride; a sudden thaw and vast areas become unusable.

Perfect conditions must be sought out, and don’t last. **20**_____.

Niklas had received a message via social media about Stigfjorden, a shallow, island-studded bay around 50 kilometres north of Gothenburg on the west coast.

There we quickly discovered skating in the open air is a wonderfully leisurely activity. Push off with one skate and you can go 10 metres with ease. Two or three quick kicks at the surface and you accelerate like a top-class

sprinter. **21**_____. We weren't yet ready to skate that kind of distance, but we certainly had a wonderful sense of freedom.

Our best day was at Vattern, one of Europe's biggest lakes and also one of its clearest. In ideal conditions, this clarity creates a phenomenon known as 'glass ice'. The rocky lake bottom stretched beneath us, three metres below a surface so perfect it was unseen. My tentative first steps left scratches; it felt like vandalising a classical sculpture. As my confidence grew, so did my speed. The sensation as I raced across the invisible ice was astonishing, somewhere between floating, falling and flying. Then there was a sharp noise from all around us. **22**_____. No one had to say it. We were skating on very thin ice.

- A.** That was the reason for our unscheduled journey from one side of the country to the other.
- B.** Ten minutes later we laughed at our earlier caution as we slid across the smooth surface, our joy as limitless as our surroundings.
- C.** The skates consisted of removable blades that fastened to the toes of our specialist boots like cross-country skis.
- D.** At first I ignored it, but when thin cracks began to appear I thought it wise to return to solid ground.
- E.** After our first session on the ice had ended, we were not surprised to be told that covering 250 kilometres in a single day is quite possible.
- F.** The Swedes adopt a common-sense approach: they are cautious, they test as they go, and they use ears – as well as eyes – to check it.
- G.** This is not always suited to skating, however.



Part “Use of English”

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (23-30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Checking your Mobile Phone

How often do you check your phone? For many of us, our phone is an essential part of everyday life, but apparently we are spending an increasing amount of time checking it for information without being **23** _____ of doing so.

Research in Helsinki shows that phone checking **24** _____ lasts less than 30 second on each occasion, and usually **25** _____ of opening a single application such as social media. The study also found many users check their mobiles throughout the **26** _____ day, and that what they check is often **27** _____ with particular context. For instance, when travelling to work or college, people tend to check their email; if they are bored, they get a quick **28** _____ on the latest news.

Checking this frequently can easily become a habit, which some say can **29** _____ us from more important things. Others, though, believe that being able to **30** _____ so much new information so quickly makes life far more interesting.

23	A	sensitive	B	cautious	C	sensible	D	conscious
24	A	virtually	B	typically	C	widely	D	suitably
25	A	consists	B	composes	C	involves	D	includes
26	A	complete	B	total	C	normal	D	entire
27	A	attached	B	assumed	C	associated	D	accompanied

28	A	update	B	revision	C	review	D	upgrade
29	A	disturb	B	distract	C	disrupt	D	distribute
30	A	capture	B	import	C	obtain	D	seize

Task 5

Read the sentences below. For questions (31-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It has become a tradition to start **(31)** _____ of some country from its capital. London is an ancient city with rich cultural achievements. Such sights as the Tower, the Houses of **(32)** _____, Westminster, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are well known in the world. **(33)** _____ the capital of the country there are many other places and regions which are worth speaking about and seeing. One of them is the most beautiful part of Great Britain — Wales, which is famous for its mountains and valleys. It's an ideal place for **(34)** _____ your vacations. Wales has often been called the Land of Songs. One of the Welsh traditions **(35)** _____ festivals. The Welsh sing then songs, wear their traditional clothes in their capital Cardiff as **(36)** _____ as in the other parts of the country. They say if you visit Great Britain, you must visit the City **(37)** _____ Bath, the splendid monument to the elegance and good taste of the 18th century. The city took its name from the Roman bath, **(38)** _____ can be seen in the heart of the city. To visit the country **(39)** _____ visiting Stratford-on-Avon is unimaginable. The things that attract people's attention are the places connected with the name of William Shakespeare: the house where he was born, the Grammar School where he studied, the little cottage near Stratford where his wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as a girl. But to my mind the biggest attraction is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. One of the **(40)** _____ beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain is Scotland; especially the region usually **(41)** _____ the Highlands. Tourists go to Scotland to see its beautiful lakes (called «lochs»). Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful and old

city. The first thing you see in it is the Rock, a very large hill in the middle of the city. The Edinburgh Castle stands on it. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy tale. Scottish national and **(42)** _____ festivals are held there.

31	A	sight	B	sightseeing	C	travel	D	see
32	A	Parliament	B	President	C	Feudal	D	Rada
33	A	Far	B	Inside	C	Where	D	Besides
34	A	spending	B	wasting	C	sending	D	during
35	A	be	B	being	C	is	D	are
36	A	good	B	well	C	better	D	best
37	A	of	B	from	C	above	D	under
38	A	when	B	who	C	where	D	which
39	A	with	B	without	C	by way	D	among
40	A	many	B	much	C	more	D	most
41	A	called	B	cried	C	phoned	D	asked
42	A	musical	B	melody	C	tune	D	song



SUPPLEMENTARY TASKS

The following texts are aimed to enhance your vocabulary.

Text 1

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are true or false.

Cultural Expectation and Leadership

Cultural expectations and leadership Gabriela worked for a multinational company as a successful project manager in Brazil and was transferred to manage a team in Sweden. She was excited about her new role but soon realised that managing her new team would be a challenge.

Despite their friendliness, Gabriela didn't feel respected as a leader. Her new staff would question her proposals openly in meetings, and when she gave them instructions on how to carry out a task, they would often go about it in their own way without checking with her. When she announced her decisions on the project, they would continue giving their opinions as if it was still up for discussion.

After weeks of frustration, Gabriela emailed her Swedish manager about the issues she was facing with her team. Her manager simply asked her if she felt her team was still performing, and what she thought would help her better collaborate with her team members. Gabriela found her manager vague and didn't feel as if he was managing the situation satisfactorily.

What Gabriela was experiencing was a cultural clash in expectations. She was used to a more hierarchical framework where the team leader and manager took control and gave specific instructions on how things were to be

done. This more directive management style worked well for her and her team in Brazil but did not transfer well to her new team in Sweden, who were more used to a flatter hierarchy where decision making was more democratic. When Gabriela took the issue to her Swedish manager, rather than stepping in with directions about what to do, her manager took on the role of coach and focused on getting her to come up with her own solutions instead.

Dutch social psychologist Geert Hofstede uses the concept of 'power distance' to describe how power is distributed and how hierarchy is perceived in different cultures. In her previous work environment, Gabriela was used to a high power distance culture where power and authority are respected and everyone has their rightful place. In such a culture, leaders make the big decisions and are not often challenged. Her Swedish team, however, were used to working in a low power distance culture where subordinates often work together with their bosses to find solutions and make decisions. Here, leaders act as coaches or mentors who encourage independent thought and expect to be challenged.

When Gabriela became aware of the cultural differences between her and her team, she took the initiative to have an open conversation with them about their feelings about her leadership. Pleased to be asked for their thoughts, Gabriela's team openly expressed that they were not used to being told what to do. They enjoyed having more room for initiative and creative freedom. When she told her team exactly what she needed them to do, they felt that she didn't trust them to do their job well. They realised that Gabriela was taking it personally when they tried to challenge or make changes to her decisions, and were able to explain that it was how they'd always worked.

With a better understanding of the underlying reasons behind each other's behaviour, Gabriela and her team were able to adapt their way of working. Gabriela was then able to make adjustments to her management style so as to better fit the expectations of her team and more effectively motivate her team to achieve their goals.

Are the sentences true or false?

1. Gabriela's management style worked well with her team in Brazil but not with her team in Sweden.	True / False
2. Gabriela's team questioned her proposals and her decisions because they didn't trust or respect her.	True / False
3. Gabriela was satisfied with her Swedish manager's way of dealing with her problem.	True / False
4. Gabriela found it helpful to talk openly with her team about the differences in their expectations.	True / False
5. Gabriela faced a problem with her Swedish team because her management style was old-fashioned and wrong for the modern world.	True / False
6. The author believes that people from high power distance cultures and low power distance cultures should never work together.	True / False

Task 2. Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary

Definition

1. vague

a. to perform or complete a job or activity;

2. to carry out a task

b. unclear, not specific or definite;

3. democratic

c. a system where members are ranked according to status or authority;

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 4. a hierarchy | d. based on the idea that everyone is equal and should be involved in making decisions; |
| 5. to come up with | e. to think of something such as an idea or plan; |
| 6. resentment | f. to be seen or understood in a certain way; |
| 7. to be perceived | g. to have the ability to take action without someone telling you what to do next; |
| 8. to have initiative | h. dissatisfaction and bad feelings from being treated unfairly. |

Task 3. Explain in English the following words of important leadership abilities and make up your own sentences.

Guidance, initiative, advocacy, stewardship, motivation, networking, responsibility, dependability, generosity, empathy, flexibility.

Task 4. For the following characteristics of leadership and leaders discuss and write down the importance of each personal trait.

For instance, charismaticness is important because charismatic leader is a leader who uses his or her communication skills, persuasiveness, and charm to influence others. Charismatic leaders, given their ability to connect with people on a deep level, are especially valuable within organizations that are facing a crisis or are struggling to move forward.

Charismatic, responsible, competent, decisive, open-minded, motivated, objective, calm, ethical, sociable, empathetic, loyal, trustworthy, communicative, inspirational.

Text 2

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are true or false.

COP26 – the UN Climate Change Conference

The COP26 UN Climate Change Conference will take place 1–12 November 2021, in Glasgow, Scotland. The event will bring together country leaders, experts and environmental campaigners to take urgent action against climate change

Introduction

The United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres recently said, ‘2021 is a make or break year to confront the global climate emergency.’ This means that action taken now will decide whether we succeed or fail completely. ‘If this task was urgent before, it’s crucial now,’ said Patricia Espinosa, a UN climate change leader. The COP26 summit is seen as a last opportunity to limit climate change to 1.5°C and meet the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

What is COP26?

This year will see the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference. These events are also known as ‘COPs’, which stands for ‘Conference of the Parties’. The conference was due to take place in 2020, but it was postponed because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The meeting of world leaders will now be held from 1 to 12 November 2021, in Glasgow, Scotland. The United Kingdom and Italy are the hosts and share the presidency this year. Sir David Attenborough, the British natural historian and much-loved TV personality, has been named the COP26 People’s Advocate for climate change as part of the preparations.

The 2015 Paris Agreement

COP26 is an opportunity to get the world on track to meet the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement, which was signed at COP21. The Paris Agreement represented an important moment in the climate change process because it was the first time there was a legal agreement bringing countries together to act. Since then, 190 countries have joined the Paris Agreement. The goal is to keep global warming to well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C. To do this, countries need to reduce CO₂ emissions as much and as fast as possible. However, time is running out. Despite the Paris Agreement, not enough has been done to limit climate change or to manage its impact on people and the planet.

What's the plan now?

The aim of the COP26 conference is to bring international leaders together to make faster progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement. The UN is asking the biggest CO₂-emitting countries to come to COP26 with ambitious plans to cut their emissions. The 2021 event has four goals, set by its hosts, the UK and Italy:

- agreeing to more ambitious action to reduce carbon emissions
- strengthening adaptation to the effects of climate change
- making money available for climate action
- improving the way countries work together on energy change, clean road transport and nature.

COP26 brings together country leaders, experts and environmental campaigners to work on the biggest challenge the world faces today. It is time for people to come together to take ambitious and fast action against the climate crisis.

Are the sentences true or false?

1. The UN wants people to understand that COP26 is just one step in a long and slow process.	True / False
2. The COP26 conference was supposed to happen last year.	True / False
3. Sir David Attenborough has criticised the goals of COP26.	True / False
4. The 190 countries that have signed the Paris Agreement are aiming to limit global warming to below 1.5°C.	True / False
5. Countries need to reduce carbon emissions dramatically to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.	True / False
6. The four objectives for COP26 were proposed by the UK and Italy.	True / False

Task 2. Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary

Definition

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. a natural historian | a. a person who participates in activities that are designed to change something in society; |
| 2. CO2 emissions | b. a formal meeting between leaders from two or more countries; |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 3. a host | c. to be expected or planned to happen at a particular time; |
| 4. an advocate | d. a place or organisation that provides the space for a special event; |
| 5. a summit | e. someone who studies plants, animals, rocks, etc.; |
| 6. to be due to | f. someone who publicly supports something and speaks in favour of it; |
| 7. a campaigner | g. quantities of carbon dioxide that are sent out into the air and that are harmful for the environment; |
| 8. adaptation | h. the process of changing to suit different conditions. |

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

warming	leaders	challenge	change
goals	campaigners	emissions	plans

- The conference tackles the issue of climate
- Environmental were unhappy when the conference was postponed.
- COP26 is a last opportunity for countries to meet the of the Paris Agreement.
- The aim is to limit global to below 2°C.
- Countries need to present their plans to cut CO₂
- International will come together at the summit to discuss the action needed.
- The UN is asking for ambitious for change from the countries with the highest carbon emissions.

8. Climate change is the greatest the world faces today.

Task 4. Discussion

What do you think is the most important action to be taken to confront the climate emergency?

Text 3

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are true or false.

World Kindness Day

World Kindness Day is celebrated on 13 November. How can we become happier by doing kind things for others? And how can we help the world by doing kind things for ourselves?

Can you remember a time when somebody was kind to you? Perhaps a person allowed you to go in front of them in a queue. Maybe your sister phoned you to ask how your week was going. Or perhaps a stranger or a friend helped you in a much deeper way. There are a million ways to offer kindness. And at a time when the world seems to have so many problems, some people have started to take the issue of kindness very seriously indeed!

Why be kind?

Few people would disagree with the idea that a kind action is good for the soul. It is a win-win situation, leading to a sense of well-being both for the receiver of this kind gesture, as well as for the person who does the action. As a simple example, let's imagine you have a workmate who always does a very good job. How about taking a moment to mention this to them, just in conversation or perhaps by email? The effects of this will probably be quite clear: your workmate will be happy to receive some praise and, in addition, you will probably feel good about yourself for having spread a little joy.

What are 'random acts of kindness' ?

Many organisations try to encourage people to do kind acts, wherever and whenever they can. The idea behind this is that it doesn't take any major plan to be kind, just a little bit of effort. Perhaps the strongest supporters of this idea are the Random Acts of Kindness (RAK) Foundation, who work with schools and companies to teach people kindness skills. They operate under

the beliefs that kindness can be taught and that it is contagious. Their activities range from suggesting kind acts to allowing their website-users to become 'RAKtivists' (people who officially register themselves as activists of kindness).

How can I be kind?

Apart from using your own common sense, the RAK website suggests some more imaginative ways to show kindness. Generally, these fall into three categories. The first is interpersonal kindness. Some examples are donating old clothes to charity or writing a positive online comment about a restaurant that you like. The second is environmental kindness, which could mean simply recycling or organising a group event to clean a local park or beach. The third category is less obvious: personal kindness, which means treating yourself kindly. Some examples are taking a walk in nature or setting yourself an objective to complain less. The logic is that by being kind to yourself, you will automatically be kinder to the world around you.

What is World Kindness Day?

This is an annual celebration which takes place on 13 November each year. The day is marked in many countries, drawing attention to the amazing work of organisations and individuals in local communities. How do people celebrate this day? Well, by being kind ... and having lots of fun. One typical event is to use 'kindness cards'. These are small cards which you hand to somebody when you do a kind act for them – with the message that now it is the other person's turn to 'pass on' the card by doing a kind act for another person.

Most experts on kindness agree that it has a sort of ripple effect. This means that one kind action tends to lead to more and more. So don't wait for kindness to find you today, go and start a new ripple!

Are the sentences true or false?

1. The text suggests that the world is not generally a kind place.	True / False
2. The text suggests that kindness is better for the giver than for the receiver.	True / False
3. Random acts of kindness can be spontaneous.	True / False
4. In the third paragraph, the word 'contagious' has a positive idea.	True / False
5. The RAK website suggests that people should think less about themselves.	True / False
6. World Kindness Day is not celebrated in every country in the world.	True / False
7. A 'kindness card' is a little card which you give to a person who has been kind to you.	True / False
8. The conclusion of the text is that the next time a person treats you kindly, you must do something kind for a different person.	True / False

Task 2. Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

<i>Vocabulary</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1. kindness	a. practical knowledge which almost everybody has
2. the soul	b. to give something to somebody
3. well-being	c. the part of a person that is not physical and that experiences emotions
4. contagious	d. kind behaviour (treating people in a helpful, friendly way)
5. common sense	e. a sense of health and happiness
6. to complain	f. a small movement that is a consequence of an earlier action
7. to hand	g. to talk in a negative way about something which makes you feel angry or unhappy
8. a ripple	h. able to pass quickly from one person to another, like a virus

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

for	from	from	into	on	under
-----	------	------	------	----	-------

1. Few people would disagree with the idea that a kind action is good the soul.
2. They operate the beliefs that kindness can be taught and that it is contagious.
3. Their activities range suggesting kind acts to allowing their website users to become ‘RAKtivists’.
4. Apart using your own common sense, the RAK website suggests some more imaginative ways to show kindness.

5. Generally, these fall three categories.
6. Most experts kindness agree that it has a sort of ripple effect.

Task 4. Discussion

Can you suggest other ideas for how we can be kind? Do you agree that it is important to treat yourself kindly?



Answer Keys

TEST I

Task 1

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B

Task 2

11. B
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. B

Task 3

17. D
18. C
19. A

TEST II

Task 1

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. D

Task 2

11. C
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. C
16. B

Task 3

17. B
18. G
19. D

TEST III

Task 1

1. A
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. E
10. C

Task 2

11. A
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. C

Task 3

17. F
18. A
19. E

TEST IV

Task 1

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C

Task 2

11. B
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. C

Task 3

17. B
18. A
19. E

TEST I

20. F

21. G

22. B

TEST II

20. C

21. F

22. E

TEST III

20. D

21. G

22. C

TEST IV

20. G

21. F

22. C

Task 4

23. C

24. A

25. D

26. A

27. B

28. D

29. B

30. A

Task 4

23. B

24. D

25. B

26. D

27. B

28. D

29. C

30. C

Task 4

23. D

24. D

25. B

26. A

27. D

28. B

29. A

30. A

Task 4

23. A

24. B

25. A

26. C

27. D

28. A

29. B

30. B

Task 5

31. C

32. B

33. B

34. C

35. D

36. C

37. C

38. C

39. A

40. C

41. C

42. B

Task 5

31. B

32. A

33. D

34. D

35. C

36. B

37. C

38. C

39. B

40. A

41. D

42. B

Task 5

31. B

32. C

33. B

34. A

35. D

36. C

37. B

38. A

39. C

40. C

41. B

42. C

Task 5

31. C

32. A

33. B

34. A

35. B

36. A

37. D

38. C

39. A

40. C

41. D

42. B

TEST V**Task 1**

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C

Task 2

11. B
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C

Task 3

17. G
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. F
22. E

TEST VI**Task 1**

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. E
6. A
7. C
8. E
9. B
10. C

Task 2

11. C
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. A
16. B

Task 3

17. D
18. F
19. G
20. A
21. C
22. B

TEST VII**Task 1**

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. E
10. D

Task 2

11. C
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. B

Task 3

17. F
18. B
19. G
20. A
21. E
22. D

TEST V**Task 4**

- 23. D
- 24. B
- 25. D
- 26. A
- 27. C
- 28. B
- 29. B
- 30. C

Task 5

- 31. A
- 32. A
- 33. B
- 34. C
- 35. B
- 36. C
- 37. B
- 38. D
- 39. D
- 40. C
- 41. B
- 42. D

TEST VI**Task 4**

- 23. C
- 24. B
- 25. A
- 26. B
- 27. D
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. C

Task 5

- 31. B
- 32. A
- 33. D
- 34. B
- 35. B
- 36. D
- 37. C
- 38. B
- 39. C
- 40. A
- 41. A
- 42. D

TEST VII**Task 4**

- 23. D
- 24. B
- 25. A
- 26. D
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. B
- 30. C

Task 5

- 31. B
- 32. A
- 33. D
- 34. A
- 35. C
- 36. B
- 37. A
- 38. D
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. A
- 42. A

Answers Keys Supplementary Tasks

Text 1

Task 1

1. True.
2. False.
3. False.
4. True.
5. False.
6. False.

Text 2

Task 1

1. False.
2. True.
3. False.
4. False.
5. True.
6. True.

Text 3

Task 1

1. True.
2. False.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False.
6. True.
7. False.
8. False.

Task 2

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. E
6. H
7. F
8. G

Task 2

1. E
2. G
3. D
4. F
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. H

Task 2

1. D
2. C
3. E
4. H
5. A
6. G
7. B
8. F

Task 3

Students' answers

Task 3

1. change
2. campaigners
3. goals
4. warming

Task 3

1. for
2. under
3. from
4. from

Task 3

Task 3

5. emissions

6. leaders

7. plans

8. challenge

Task 3

5. into

6. on

Task 4

Students' answers

Task 4

Students' answers

Task 4

Students' answers



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