

PART 1

Listening Comprehension

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

Listen and, for questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Gary participated with his (1) ¹⁵ family in his first adventure race last year. Adventure racing became popular as a sport in the (2) ¹⁵ 1990s, although there were races before that. In many adventure races, there must be a balance of (3) ¹⁵ men and women in each team. Gary thinks teams which contain (4) ¹⁵ specialists are more successful. Although some races take place in urban areas, most happen in (5) ¹⁵ mountains or deserts. Teams are really alone on the race because there are almost no (6) ¹⁵ inhabitants in the area where they race. Gary's ambition is to do a race called the (7) ¹⁵ South Island Race in New Zealand. Some races may take up to (8) ¹⁵ ten days to complete. Gary thinks (9) ¹⁵ staying awake must be the hardest thing in long races. Adventure racing is considered (10) ¹⁵ unattractive by many athletes from other sports as well.

TASK 2

Listen to an extract and choose the best title (11)

- 15. Gary's ambition
- 15. Adventure racing ✓
- 15. Adventures in New Zealand

TASK 3

Listen to the story, decide which statement is true (T), false (F) or not stated (N/S).

- 15. 12. people have been doing adventure racing in numerous groups T
- 15. 13. I actually took part in one for the first time last year in the north of England with my friends F
- 15. 14. There were races as far back as a hundred years T
- 15. 15. In marathons or pentathlons the winner is the individual runner
- 15. 16. In pentathlon a team must be made up of an equal number of men and women
- 15. 17. These races combine a mixture of three different activities or sports – running, swimming and kayaking. F

15. 18. Every team contains specialists in different skills, such as climbing and kayaking. *F*
15. 19. The races are organised in cities *F*
15. 20. The South Island Race includes running, cycling and kayaking for 180 miles through mountains and down rivers. *F*
21. Many people who reach the top of their sport career give up sports.

TASK 4

Name words from the tape that mean:

15. 22. Participants of the races - competitors
23. strengthen a certain feeling
- 24 extremely dangerous -
- 25 locals -
- 26 the most difficult
15. 27 places with extremely poor flora *deserts*.....
- 28 the ability to continue doing something physically difficult for a long time.....
15. 29 not near and difficult to reach *isolated*.....
15. 30. to paddle a small covered canoe *kayak*.....

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 2

Reading

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

Read the article and match the paragraph summaries (A-G) from the box below with each paragraph (1-7).

- 10. A 5 A language Ken helped save
- 10. B 1 Ken's ability to learn languages quickly
- 10. C 2 How Ken learnt languages
- 10. D 4 Ken's origins
- 10. E 7 Reasons for protecting languages under threat
- 10. F 6 Ken's involvement in language theory
- 10. G 3 The biological basis of language

Kenneth Hale, Master Linguist

1. SOMETIMES Kenneth Hale was asked how long it would take him to learn a new language. He thought ten or fifteen minutes would be enough to pick up essentials if he were listening to a native speaker. After that he could probably converse; obviously not fluently, but enough to make himself understood. To those whose education, however admirable in other respects, had provided only rudimentary language skills, he seemed a marvel.

10. 8

2. As many of these languages had no written grammar or vocabulary, and indeed were spoken by few people, Kenneth picked them up orally. His tip for anyone who pressed him for advice on learning a language was to talk to a native speaker. Start with parts of the body, he said, then common objects. After learning the nouns, you can start to make sentences and get attuned to the sounds.

10. 9

3. This is all the more confusing as language is much more complex than, say, simple arithmetic, which often takes years to master. It is often hypothesised that language is an innate human faculty, with its own specialised system in our brain.

10. 10

4. He spent his childhood on a ranch in Arizona and started his education in a one-roomed school in the desert. Many years later, lecturing at MIT, he

still felt most comfortable in cowboy boots. On his belt was a buckle he had won at a rodeo by riding bulls, and he had the slightly bowed legs of a horseman. His students were impressed that he could light a match with his thumbnail.

10.

11

- 5 One Indian language at its last gasp was spoken by the Wopanaak, the tribe that greeted the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620. It is now spoken again by several thousand people around Cape Cod. A Wopanaak who studied under Kenneth is preparing a dictionary of her language. 'Ken was a voice for the voiceless,' said Noam Chomsky. And he worked tirelessly to learn endangered languages.

10.

12

- 6 Despite these setbacks, Ken did contribute to an understanding of the apparently innate human capacity for speech. He made a number of what he called 'neat' discoveries about the structure of language, and had an instinctive sense of what all languages had in common. After his retirement from MIT, he said he would 'really get down to work', an ambition he was unable to achieve, though his other achievements were considerable.

10.

13

- 7 And these people are often particularly upset by a scholarly argument which surfaces from time to time about the desirability of keeping alive languages that have little chance of survival. Occasionally the argument turns nationalistic. For example, is what Kenneth called the 'revitalisation' of Welsh merely a nuisance in Britain where, obviously, English is the working language? Kenneth Hale had an indignant answer to that question. 'When you lose a language', he told a reporter, 'you lose a culture, intellectual wealth, a work of art. The damage that's done is irreparable. It's like dropping a bomb on a museum, the Louvre.'

Task 2

Now choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap in the text (8-13). There is one paragraph which you do not need to use.

- A And he had discovered his talent for language when playing with Indian friends who taught him Hopi and Navajo. Learning languages became an obsession. In Spain he picked up Basque, in Ireland he learnt Gaelic, and he mastered Dutch within a week. He sought to rescue languages that were dying out.
- B And so he was. He had a gift. But he was also an academic, a teacher of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He was aware

- that many otherwise clever people find learning a second language extremely hard. He sought to find laws and structures that could be applied to all languages and the search took him into many linguistic byways, to the languages of Native Americans and Australian aborigines and the Celtic fringes of Europe.
- C** However, for Kenneth bilingual dictionaries were an anathema and banned in his classes. He held that meanings were too fluid to be captured and readily translated word-for-word from one language to another. He always told his students that meaning was intuitive: you either grasped it, or you didn't.
- D** In addition to his feat of learning so many languages, he is likely to be remembered by *The Green Book of Language Revitalisation*, which he helped to edit. It was warmly welcomed, especially by those who may be a touch aggrieved by the spread of English, which is blamed for brutally sweeping other languages aside.
- E** Kenneth could converse in about 50 languages, perhaps a world record. He was the last person on earth to speak some languages. Hundreds are disappearing, he said. 'They became extinct, and I had no one to speak them with.'
- F** Some students of linguistics believe that such an ability, if it exists, is normally lost at the age of 12. But for Kenneth it was around this age that his interest in language was just starting.
- G** Still, there is much more to language than that. Noam Chomsky, like Kenneth a teacher of linguistics at MIT, wrote: 'Language is really weird. There is nothing else in the natural world that even approaches its complexity. Although children receive no instruction in learning their native language, they are able to fully master it in less than five years.'

Task 3

Do the quiz

14. "Fleet Street" is associated with _____.

A the fleets

B the press

C the Anglican Church

D the Royal family

15. Broadcasting in the UK is controlled by _____.

A CNN

B BBC

16. The 'guinea' (a gold coin) is originally associated with _____.

A Guinea in West Africa

B short-eared animal like a big rat

C horse-race

D domestic fowl of a pheasant family

17. "Fiver" is _____.

18. A five pence B five pounds C five shillings
18. The British monetary system consists of _____.
- A pounds and pence B pounds, pence and shilling
- C pounds, pence, penny D pounds and penny
19. Which of these capital cities is the capital of an independent state?
- A Edinburgh B Dublin
- C Belfast D Cardiff
15. 20. The word "Tory" is _____.
- A an English word for politicians B a Scottish word for enemies
- C an Irish name for thieves
16. 21. The word "Whigs" is _____.
- A a rude name for cattle drives B people who wear wigs
- C a name for all opponents
22. Which of these people is not elected in Great Britain?
- A a member of Parliament B the Prime Minister
- C a peer
15. 23. Which university is the oldest in Great Britain?
- A Oxford B Cambridge
24. Buckingham Palace is associated with the official residence of the queen and what about Downing Street 10?
15. 25. Are these Scottish or Irish surnames?
- A O'Connor is Irish . B MacMahon is Scottish .

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 3

Use of English

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

For items 1-15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There are two extra words in the right column which you don't have to choose. Write the correct word in your answer sheet.

Problem School Changes Diet

At first glance there seems nothing special about the students at Appleton Central High School in Wisconsin. They (1) ^{appeared} calm, interact comfortably with one another, are focused on their schoolwork and do not seem to misbehave.

And yet a couple of years ago, this school had a police officer patrolling its halls. Moreover, many of the students were known to be troublemakers. They (2) ___ frequent problems including attacks on teachers and some of them even carried weapons. Today fights and offensive behaviour are extremely rare and the police officer is no longer needed.

What happened? A (3) ___ through the halls at Appleton Central High School provides the answer. The first change was getting rid of the vending machines which (4) ^{used} to sell a selection of soft drinks and colas. They were replaced by water dispensers. The next step was to take hamburgers and chips off the menu in the school restaurant, making (5) ___ for fresh vegetables and fruits, wholegrain bread and salad bar.

The School Director LuAnn Coenen is still surprised when she speaks of the 'astonishing' changes that have (6) ___ at the school since she took these (7) ___ decisions eight years ago. Although she expresses amazement, the idea that food can affect the way our brains work and (8) ^{thus} our behaviour is not so radical.

The brain is a highly active organ. While it only (9) ___ for two per cent of our body weight, it uses a massive 20 per cent of our energy. In order to generate that energy, we need a broad range of nutrients that we get from balanced and (10) ^{varied} meals.

The question is: do examples like the High School in Wisconsin point to a direct connection between nutrition and behaviour? Stephen Schoenthaler, a law professor at California State University, has been researching (11) ___ this relationship for more than 20 years. He has proven that reducing sugar and fat (12) ___ in our daily diets leads to higher IQs and better grades at school. When he supervised a change in meals served at 803 schools in low-income neighbourhoods in New York City, the number of students that passed final exams (13) ^{rose} from 11 per cent below the national average to five per cent above. A study of one of the schools where these changes were made showed that the number of

rose

room

extremely

appear

intake

accounts

alternatives

occurred

varied

drastic

glance

instances

thus

used

exactly

caused

such

(14) ___ of bad behaviour fell by 37 per cent when canned food in the cafeteria was replaced by fresh (15) _____.

Task 2

In each pair of sentences choose which of the four options given in the test fits each gap. (16-25)

discarded expelled deposed evicted

After one game, he was ^{discarded 16.} _____ (16) and never played international football again.

After a dispute with the owners, she was ^{deposed} _____ (17) from the flat.

blurred distorted warped smudged

There is something wrong with the speakers – the sound is very ^{smudged} _____ (18).

Because of the heat, the door is ^{distorted} _____ (19) and won't close properly.

muttered hissed hummed whined

She ^{whined} _____ (20) something about feeling ill, but I didn't hear exactly what she said.

The audience booed and ^{muttered} _____ (21) to show their disapproval.

abated slackened dwindled alleviated

I read a magazine in the waiting room, which ^{alleviated 20.} _____ (22) my boredom a bit.

Audiences ^{abated} _____ (23), until eventually the show had to close.

amassed escalated proliferated enhanced

As tourism grew, new hotels _____ (24) along the coast.

This building greatly ^{proliferated} _____ (25) his reputation as an architect.

Task 3

Match the names of the animals with the sound they produce:

0,5 26. cats ♂

0,5 27. cows m

28. sheep

29. pigs i

a) quack

b) howl

c) neigh

d) buzz

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 30. cocks | e) hiss |
| 31 hens | f) bark |
| 32. chickens | g) roar |
| 0,5 33. crows p | h) crow |
| 34. doves | i) grunt |
| 0,5 35. tigers g | j) mew |
| 0,5 36. mice q | k) coo |
| 37. horses | l) bleat |
| 38. snakes | m) moo |
| 0,5 39. frogs t | n) cheep |
| 0,5 40. ducks a | o) cluck |
| 41. dogs | p) caw |
| 0,5 42. little birds k | q) squeak |
| 43. wolves | r) twitter |
| 44. geese | s) cackle |
| 0,5 45. bees or bumble-bees d | t) croak |

Task 4

Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that mustn't be there. If the line is correct, put down (+), if a line has a word that should not be there, write down the word in the space on the right.

	46. Being straddled over among two tectonic plates and	
18.	47. sitting on the Pacific ocean "ring of fire" can have its	ocean
18.	48. disadvantages in the form of volcanoes, earthquakes	+
	49. and other natural accidents hazards. However, this	
	50. subterranean activity also blesses at New Zealand	
18.	51. with some spectacular geothermal areas and relaxing	+
	52. hot springs, as well as providing electricity and central	
	53. heating in some areas. Rotorua is the middle centre	
18.	54. of geothermal tourist activity, with many plenty of	many
	55. mud pools, geysers, and hot springs in its active thermal	
18.	56. areas, not to mention its trademark "Sulphur City" is	is
	57. smell. First settled by Maori who used the hot springs as	
	58. for cooking and bathing, Rotorua soon attracted	
	59. European residents. The reputed health benefits are of	
18.	60. its hot pools quickly earned the area the name of "Cureland".	+

Transfer your answers to your answer sheet

Part 4

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

You are to write a report on the advertisements in your favourite magazine. Recommend what kinds of ads the editor should encourage – and what kinds of ads he should try to discourage.

Remember to:

- include a title
- use an appropriate style;
- organize the information logically and clearly;
- make a critical evaluation and analysis of the advertisements;
- recommend what should be done.

Write 120 - 150 words.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Vogue isn't just a magazine from TV ads.

Our days advertising can be different, both annoying and incredibly motivating. A lot depends on it – the demand for products, the attitude of consumers and so on. All stores are trying to make ads better, and Vogue is no exception. Their videos are saturated with sensuality, fashion glamour, and also invitation of stars helps to increase the rating. We can verify this by viewing a lot of their ads. Aesthetics, beauty, unusual colors and presentations of goods – that's what unites all advertising materials Vogue. For example, advertisement with Gigi Hadid, California model. She showed eyewear for women in one minute video. In such a short time, we fell in love with her glasses and that's cool!

I can just recommend not to stop, you're doing a great job. Thank you for that.