

Ірина Доценко, Оксана Євчук

Готуємось до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

ТРЕНАЖЕР

20 КОМПЛЕКСНИХ ТЕСТІВ

БЛАНКИ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

КЛЮЧІ ДО ЗАВДАНЬ



ПЕРЕДМОВА

TEST 1.....	4
TEST 2.....	15
TEST 3.....	26
TEST 4.....	37
TEST 5.....	47
TEST 6.....	60
TEST 7.....	72
TEST 8.....	83
TEST 9.....	93
TEST 10.....	105
TEST 11.....	115
TEST 12.....	125
TEST 13.....	138
TEST 14.....	151
TEST 15.....	161
TEST 16.....	171
TEST 17.....	181
TEST 18.....	193
TEST 19.....	206
TEST 20.....	219

ANSWER SHEET

ANSWERS

Видавництво «Підручники і посібники»

ББК 81.2 Анг-922 Д55

Готуємось до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання

Редактор *Надія Вітушинська*

Дизайнер обкладинки *Оксана Корнєєва*

Доценко І. В., Євчук О. В.

Д 55 **Англійська мова: Тренажер.** — Тернопіль: Підручники і посібники, 2012. — 208 с.

ISBN 978-966-07-1847-0

Навчальний посібник містить матеріали для ефективної підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання знань та державної підсумкової атестації з англійської мови.

Книга містить 20 комплексних тестів, рівень яких відповідає програмі ЗНО, зразки бланків відповідей та ключі до завдань.

Для випускників загальноосвітніх шкіл, ліцеїв, гімназій, абітурієнтів та студентів.

ББК 81.2 Анг-922

ISBN 978-966-07-1847-0

© Доценко І., Євчук О. 2011

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Посібник адресований учням, які готуються до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання знань з англійської мови та державної підсумкової атестації за курс середньої школи. Він містить 20 комплексних тестів, які відповідають Програмі ЗНО, зразки бланків відповідей та ключі до завдань.

Кожен тест складається з двох частин: читання та письмо.

Завдання на читання перевіряють загальне, детальне та вибіркове розуміння тексту, вміння розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту, правильно використовувати лексичні одиниці та граматичні форми відповідно до контексту.

Завдання другої частини перевіряють вміння вживати правильне слово відповідно до контексту та робити висловлювання у письмовій формі.

Тематика текстових завдань дібрана згідно Програми вивчення англійської мови на старшому етапі загальноосвітньої школи. Матеріал базується на автентичних зразках мови, охоплює реалії сучасного життя. Письмові завдання мають комунікативний характер, готують до використання мови у сферах щоденного спілкування.

Матеріал може бути ефективно використаний для підготовки до складання тестів різного формату.

PRACTICE TESTS

TEST

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO STAY HEALTHY AND HAPPY

1 Apple is rich in fibre which is very good for digestion. Grapes and berries have high antioxidants. Orange is rich in vitamin C which is believed to be very effective especially if you have a cold or flu.

2 Don't eat foods that contain trans fatty acids, which could caused clogged arteries. Such foods include spreads, margarine, packaged foods and fries and chicken from fast foods that are deep fried.

3 Learn to control your appetite, like for instance a cereal and a juice for breakfast, a chicken pasta for lunch and a salad for dinner. In between have some fruits for snacks.

4 Always make it a point to include exercise on your daily regime like for instance walking every morning. Walking is a good aerobic exercise. Aside from that you can also do stretching exercises for your neck and low back.

5 Sleeping for 7-8 hours a day is considered to be the best relaxation after all day's work, especially if you had a good sleep.

- A** Stay away from junk foods.
- B** Look forward to the day with a smile.
- C** Get enough slumbering.
- D** Do drills every day.
- E** Think positively.
- F** Eat five times a day in moderation.
- G** Eat any kind of fruits every day.
- H** Try joining a club.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

STOP EATING PROCESSED AND FRIED FOODS

There's a drugless and side effect-free way to reduce inflammation in the body, restore the body's natural defence system, lose weight, possibly increase lifespan and improve or prevent diabetes, cardiovascular disease and kidney disease. What's more, you can get the benefits from this natural health strategy no matter what your age or whether you already have a serious disease. So who's behind these 'wild' health declarations? It's not a supplement maker or natural health group. Instead, the claims come from mainstream science — researchers from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, to be exact.

Their findings conclude there's a simple, inexpensive dietary intervention that could control weight even without changing caloric intake and help make people healthier in a host of ways. The key? Stop eating processed and fried foods.

According to the study, these foods, which are abundant in Western diets, are loaded with harmful toxins called Advanced Glycation End products (AGEs). AGEs are produced when foods are heated, pasteurized, dried, smoked, fried or grilled. Then, once consumed and inside the body, AGEs adhere to tissues and oxidize them, causing inflammation which can result in numerous diseases. In fact, a long list of animal studies have previously shown the dangers of AGEs. The oxidative stress from high oxidant levels and inflammation increase the risk of diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease and other chronic diseases.

The new clinical study, conducted in collaboration with the National Institute on Ageing (NIA), built on this earlier animal research but this time looked at what people ate and how it affected their bodies. The researchers studied 325 healthy adults and 66 with chronic kidney disease. A subset of 40 healthy participants and another 9 with kidney disease were randomly assigned to follow a regular Western diet full of AGEs or to follow a diet with only one-half the amount of AGEs typically found in the American style of eating. Research subjects in the 'AGE-less diet' group were advised to avoid grilling, frying or baking their food. Instead, they were told to eat food that was poached, stewed or steamed. There was no change in calories or nutrient intake during the time of the study.

After four months on the low-AGEs eating plan, the scientists checked the blood of the healthy research subjects. They found that AGE levels, inflammatory markers, and biomarkers of vascular function declined by as much as 60 percent. What's more, a similar reduction was found in the kidney patients after only one month on the AGE-less diet.

In addition, the research team found a positive effect on a cellular receptor for AGEs called AGER1. That's a critical finding because the AGER1 receptor is

needed for removing toxic AGEs from the body. On the other hand, the participants with kidney disease had severely suppressed AGER1 receptors. The Mount Sinai scientists speculate that's because this important defence mechanism is 'exhausted' as a result of persistently elevated AGEs.

But there's good news. After even a short period of not eating AGEs loaded fried and processed foods, the number of AGER1 gene copies was restored to normal levels among patients with kidney disease. That means by simply adjusting the diet to avoid processed and fried foods, the body was rebuilding its healthy defence system.

'What is noteworthy about our findings is that reduced AGE consumption proved to be effective in all study participants, including healthy persons and persons who have a chronic condition such as kidney disease,' said Dr. Vlassara, the study's lead author, in a press statement.

'This suggests that oxidants may play a more active role than genetics in overwhelming our body's defences, which we need to fight off disease. It has been said that nature holds the power, but the environment pulls the trigger. The good news is that unlike genetics, we can control oxidant levels, which may not be an accompaniment to disease and ageing, but instead due to the cumulative toxic influence of AGEs.'

6. The studies claim that it is possible to reduce inflammation in the body

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A by using certain drugs | C by keeping to a diet |
| B by taking supplements | D by losing weight |

7. People can control weight when they

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A change caloric intake | C eat poached, stewed or steamed food |
| B keep to an inexpensive diet | D restore the body's natural defence system |

8. According to the studies Advanced Glycation End products don't

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A decrease the risk of numerous diseases | C cause inflammation of the tissues |
| B stick to the tissues and oxidize them | D cause various chronic illnesses |

9. The number of participants assigned to follow a diet containing AGEs was

- | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|
| A 325 | B 66 | C 40 | D 49 |
|-------|------|------|------|

10. As a result of keeping to a diet avoiding processed and fried foods

- A the AGE levels increased
- B the body's defence mechanism was exhausted
- C the receptors were severely suppressed
- D the body was restoring its natural defences

11. The study suggests that when we need to fight off diseases

- A genetics is more important than oxidants in body's defences
- B we can control oxidant levels
- C oxidants are always an accompaniment
- D we need the cumulative influence of AGEs

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SCHOOLS OF ENGLISH AROUND THE WORLD

12.

Glasgow School of English opens a sister school, Global School of English, in Edinburgh in July 2010. GSE — Edinburgh plans to offer the same English language course programme as the Glasgow School of English. The new boutique school will have six classrooms, a large student common room and free WiFi access. It is situated in a building that has recently been renovated and retains many original features. Edinburgh is a lively city with many historic sites, as well as wide choice of local bars, pubs, restaurants and clubs and a world-famous summer cultural festival.

13.

GenkiJACS Japanese language school in Fukuoka has partnered with Willing Workejs On Organic Farms (WWOOF) Japan to offer students the opportunity to do volunteer work in Japan after finishing their studies. Students can choose from more than 300 volunteer destinations in Japan, including farms, restaurants, art galleries, workshops, and more, and can volunteer for up to a year. GenkiJACS will arrange the application, and help students to contact hosts about placements. Students gain valuable experience working, as well as improving their Japanese, and in turn are given board and lodging free of charge.

14.

IALC's newest Italian member, A.L.C.E. Associazione Lingue e Culture Europee, is offering a scale of discounts for short-term Italian intensive courses (22 hours per week): 2 weeks — 20 % discount, 3 weeks — 25 % discount, 4 or 5 weeks — 30 % discount (plus 10% discount on the cost of a student house). The offer runs from 28 August to 3 November 2010.

15.

Eight Tour— Italian On The Road. This unique and exclusive programme with A.L.C.E. combines the opportunity to see some of the most beautiful cities of Italy with daily classes 'on the road'. Students can study for one or more weeks in Bologna before embarking on a one-week road trip.

16.

Any student registering for the Summer Intensive Course in the KAI Japanese language school in Tokyo by 30 June will qualify for discounted tuition fees. Full details of the special offer are on the KAI Japanese language school website.

The start date for KAI's General Course Autumn Term has been announced as 6 October 2010. Agents wanting to find out more should visit the KAI website for details on this and all other courses.

What language school should you choose if you want ?

- A** to combine language learning with technical tuition
- B** to take a new long-term course in spring
- C** to see a lot of wonderful sights in an old place
- D** to combine learning a language with travelling round the country
- E** to get hands-on experience in your gap year
- F** to have a last-minute special offer for summer
- G** to book a cheaper course in August
- H** to combine language courses with advanced art learning

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

As critical for ocean life as coral reefs but less well known, seagrass beds around the planet are also in sharp decline, according to a study (17) , Spain and the United States, and published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

'Seagrass beds are at least (18) as tropical forests or coral reefs,' said coauthor James Fourqurean of Florida International University.

Seagrass meadows provide important habitat and nurseries (19) , which in turn draws larger marine life to these areas to feed. They also help prevent coastal erosion by stabilizing sediments on the ocean bottom, and filter out many of the wastes that flow into the ocean from the land.

Yet according to the study, the rate of annual seagrass decline has leaped from 1 percent per year before 1940 to 7 percent per year today. An estimated 58 percent of all seagrass meadows around the world (20) Since 1879, a full 29 percent, or 19,690 square miles, of the meadows have disappeared.

'Globally, we lose a seagrass meadow the size of a soccer field every thirty minute,' said co-author William Dennison of the University of Maryland.

Development has been the primary driving force behind sea grass destruction. Forty-five percent of the world's population lives along the coast, and the industrial revolution led directly to sea grass declines in North America and Europe (21) and outright dredging of sea grass meadows. The major areas of sea grass decline are now along coasts of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Global warming is expected to exacerbate sea grass decline (22) and rising sea levels.

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** for large numbers of shellfish and fish
- B** conducted by researchers from Australia
- C** due to ocean warming
- D** as economically and ecologically important
- E** protected from large storm waves
- F** due to water pollution
- G** because they live in the same kind of environments
- H** are currently in a state of decline

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TWO KINDS OF FOOD

One day while travelling with a companion, Nanak took (23) in the house of a poor, low-caste Hindu carpenter named Lalo. He took a liking to Lalo and stayed with him for two weeks. Then he heard that people were (24) They said, 'Nanak is a high-caste Hindu; why should he be staying with a low-caste man? It is not proper.'

One day a wealthy (25) of the neighbourhood decided to give a big (26) and to invite all the four castes of Hindus — brahmins, military, merchants and (27) labourers. A brahmin friend of Guru Nanak came to him and told him about the feast. 'You really must go,' he said. But Nanak did not believe in castes, and considered all men (28) He did not like the idea, and said, 'I do not belong to any of the four castes, so why invite me?' 'Ah,' said the brahmin, 'now I see why people call you a 'heretic'. Malik, will be very displeased with you if you (29) his invitation.' And he walked away.

Nanak did not go to the feast, and, sure enough, afterwards Malik came and confronted him. 'Why did you dishonour me by staying away?' 'Well,' replied Nanak, 'I do not (30) fine food. But if this offends you, then I will eat some of your food.' But Malik was still not happy, and (31) Nanak of ignoring his own caste and eating and staying with Lalo, a low-caste man.

'Then give me my (32) of elegant food from your banquet,' said Nanak, and turning to Lalo he asked him to bring him something from his stock of simple food.

When both foods were set before Guru Nanak, he took Lalo's (33) food in his right hand and Malik's fine food in his left, and (34) them both. And from Lalo's food milk flowed out, and from Malik's, blood!

Read and complete the text below.

For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 23 | A place | B hiding | C lurking place | D shelter |
| 24 | A speaking | B chatting | C gossiping | D talking |
| 25 | A landlord | B master | C host | D owner |
| 26 | A feast | B festival | C holiday | D meeting |
| 27 | A menial | B manual | C handmade | D handwork |
| 28 | A even | B alike | C equal | D similar |
| 29 | A refuse | B reject | C deny | D dissuade |
| 30 | A anxious | B die | C crave | D long |
| 31 | A blame | B accused | C charge | D sue |
| 32 | A chance | B participation | C quota | D share |
| 33 | A gruff | B coarse | C rude | D brutal |
| 34 | A squeezed | B compress | C jam | D tightened |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (35 - 46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Nowadays computer jobs are (35) great demand and value. Computer (36) skills can be called a big part of contemporary work. One of the most popular computer jobs is design. Computer jobs (37) with professional design include art (38) and different kinds of project activity for forming (39) views and pictures of real (or fantastic) subjects and environment.

Design computer jobs can be logically (40) into graphic, landscape and (41) , 2D- and 3D-animation, computer games design, etc.

Many courses of computer jobs exist. Studying of design computer jobs (42) basic work on personal computer, office programmes learning and effective work in the Internet. (43) this popular kind of computer jobs everyone must work at (44) individual place checking knowledge on his own practice. It helps to (45) the time of studying computer jobs and catalyzes the (46) of theoretical materials. Knowledge of graphic help is getting popular in well-paid computer jobs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 35 A in | B on | C of | D at |
| 36 A jobs | B jobs' | C job | D job's |
| 37 A connecting | B connected | C being connected | D having been connected |
| 38 A construction | B construct | C constructive | D constructing |
| 39 A acceptable | B accepting | C accept | D acceptably |
| 40 A dividing | B divided | C divide | D division |
| 41 A illustrative | B illustrating | C illustration | D illustrator |
| 42 A is including | B include | C includes | D included |
| 43 A To study | B Studying | C Having studied | D To be studying |
| 44 A its | B his | C owns | D ones |
| 45 A minimum | B minima. | C minimal | D minimize |
| 46 A perceive | B perceptive | C perception | D perceptibility |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

IT PAYS TO BE PATIENT

Once there was a rich man who fell seriously ill. He sold all his belongings just to cure his illness. After he became healthy, he realized that he had nothing left. He had difficulties feeding himself, but he thought that in no time things would be back to normal again, he would be rich again.

He waited (47) a long, long time but nothing happened. His life was dreadful and so he decided that if he took his own life, it would be over. So he did.

While on his way to hell, he met two angels (48) were carrying a heavy load. He asked them where they were going.

After their long explanations, this man realized that the two angels were coming to (49) The heavy load they were carrying was a bag full of money. But since he was no longer alive, he wouldn't be able to receive (50)

TASK 2

51. You successfully entered the university yesterday.

On a separate sheet of paper write **a note** (100-120 words) to your friends announcing this news and invite them to a party you plan to give.

In your note you should:

- say when the party will be given;
- give directions to the party;
- tell your friends what to bring.

Write your note in the appropriate style and format.

READING

TASK 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. COMINO AND THE BLUE LAGOON

Full Day

Sail with us to the magical Blue Lagoon and enjoy the crystal clear waters in a wonderful day out at sea. We start off towards the north of Malta where this excursion will take us past landmarks such as the bays of St Julian's, St Andrews and St Paul's where we can see the islands where the shipwreck of St Paul took place in 60 A.D.

2. FERNANDES — GOZO, COMINO AND THE BLUE LAGOON

Full Day

One of the most recommended excursions in Malta is definitely a full day on the Fernandes which is a Turkish Gullet with a large forward deck and saloon. After leaving Sliema and start cruising towards the north of Malta, we pass popular places like St Julians and its casino, St Pauls Islands and Mellieha Bay.

3. SUNDAY SPECIAL

Full Day

Come join us on a delightful full day excursion that includes a cruise, a flea market and horse racing together with a buffet lunch to make this tour a complete day out in Malta. We start off with the ever popular Valletta market with its many stalls, hawkers and customers all enjoying the latest Sunday deal.

4. ABOVE AND BELOW

Full Day

Enjoy a full day excursion that combines a tour of the majestic Grand Harbour and the mysterious wonders of what lies beneath the sea. We start off by discovering the ports and creeks of Valletta and the Three Cities that make this Harbour such a unique experience.

5. MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HARBOUR

Half Day (Morning)

This is a spectacular half day excursion where we combine two of the most popular attractions in Malta, the Harbour Cruise together with the Malta Experience in one memorable event. The Harbour Cruise takes us to the exact battle site of the island's greatest battles, the Great Siege of 1565 and the World War II.

During this tour you can

- A** see the underwater world
- B** do the shopping
- C** visit the museum of history
- D** spend a day on an old ship
- E** go on a trip to the capital
- F** see the place where the ship sank
- G** go on an excursion round the islands
- H** have a day off with extreme sports

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

GREEN TEA COULD NATURALLY PREVENT AND TREAT OSTEOPOROSIS

According to the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), the bone thinning condition known as osteoporosis is a major public health threat for 44 million Americans, 68 percent of whom are women. Approximately 10 million Americans already have osteoporosis and another 34 million more have low bone mass, placing them at high risk for this disease. Of course, Big Pharma claims it has the solution — lots of prescription drugs that supposedly strengthen bones and treat osteoporosis. Unfortunately, these medications are loaded with potentially severe and even fatal side effects, including cancer and disintegration of bone in the jaw.

But now scientists have found a natural substance that could prevent and treat bone robbing osteoporosis without any side effects at all. A Hong Kong research team just published new evidence in the American Chemical Society's Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry that green tea may help improve bone health. In fact, they've discovered green tea contains a group of chemicals that can stimulate bone formation and help slow its breakdown. The result, the researchers said in a statement to the media, is that green tea has the potential to help in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis and other bone diseases that affect millions throughout the world.

For their study, over the course of several days the scientists exposed a group of cultured bone-forming cells called osteoblasts to three types of natural chemicals found in green tea: epigallocatechin (EGC), gallic acid (GC), and gallic acid gallate (GG). They found that one in particular, EGC, sent the activity of a key enzyme that promotes bone growth soaring by about 79 percent. EGC also significantly raised levels of bone mineralization in the cells, showing that the green tea component could strengthen bones.

What's more, the researchers also found that the high concentrations of EGC blocked the activity of osteoclasts, a type of cell which weakens and can break down bones.

Ping Chung Leung and colleagues point out in their study that a host of previous research has linked green tea to beneficial effects in preventing cancer, heart disease, and other conditions.

For example, Natural News has previously covered research showing green tea may prevent cancer, leukaemia and even Alzheimer's disease.

And there's even more good news about green tea from Japanese scientists, too. In a study just published in the journal *Annals of Epidemiology*, scientists from Okayama University report that long-term consumption of about seven cups of green tea daily caused a reduction in the risk of death from heart disease by 75 percent and lowered the risk of colorectal cancer 31 percent.

6. The percentage of men suffering from osteoporosis is

- A about 70 % C more than 60 %
- B more than 30 % D about 30 %

7. The studies show that

- A prescription drugs help strengthen bones
- B traditional medicines treat osteoporosis
- C natural substances help improve bone health
- D chemicals discovered in green tea are loaded with side effects

8. The side effects of the medications include

- A Alzheimer's disease C leukaemia
- B heart disease D disintegration of bone in the jaw

9. How many components of green tea can help in the treatment of osteoporosis?

- A one C three
- B two D all of the components

10. The scientists found out that EGC doesn't

- A promote weakening and breaking down bones
- B block the activity of osteoclasts
- C promote bone growth
- D raise levels of mineralization in the cells

11. The studies suggest that a reduce in the risk of fatal diseases is possible when people drink green tea

- A in the morning
- B three times a day
- C during the regular meals
- D oftener than during the regular meals

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BELS MALTA'S NEW SCHOOL

An interview with Rebecca Brincat

BELS will shortly be opening a new English language school in Malta, offering students a further option when choosing to study on this Mediterranean Island. Today we spoke to Rebecca Brincat, Director at BELS, to find out a little more about the new school.

12.

A: In Gozo, our flag-ship adult school is meeting the ambitious targets we set for 2010 and on Malta we ran the Teenage Residential Programme for the first time ever, at Easter time and this too was a great success. We are now hoping that the new adult school on Malta will have equal success.

13.

A: The new school is based in the sea-side town of St. Paul's Bay. St Paul's Bay and its neighbours Bugibba and Qawra are Malta's largest seaside resorts.

14.

A: The coast line is full of little coves and bays that are ideal for swimming in sheltered water on a rocky beach. Since St. Paul's Bay is also a fishing village, it boasts some of the best fish restaurants on the island. It is also well connected to the rest of the island through a well traversed bus route. Also less than a 5 minute bus ride away one may find Mellieha Bay — the longest sandy beach on Malta.

15.

A: Yes, the school has 8 classes that are all well lit and air-conditioned. It boasts an internet cafe and study areas and also coffee and snack vending machines. The residence is located just next door and can offer clients private single or double rooms with or without air-conditioning. Bathroom, kitchen and living facilities are shared. We can also provide host families and 3 or 4 star hotels are within easy walking distance of the school. The school is also located close to all amenities such as green grocers, mini markets, bakers, butchers, banks, diving schools etc.

16.

A: Malta is a unique destination, because English is a native language here, however we also boast fabulous weather, marvellous beaches and of course friendly locals. St Paul's Bay is a pleasant change to St Julian's, by far the busiest destination for EFL on Malta. One is met with blue seas, typical houses and smiling faces as opposed to smog and a concrete jungle. BELS, St Pauls Bay is scheduled to open this June 2010,

A Q: Do you have any special offers or last minute deals this summer?

B Q: How has the year been so far for BELS?

C Q: So BELS is soon to be launching a new school in Malta.

Where is the new one located?

D Q: Increasingly access to the worldwide web is important for students.

What internet facilities do you have at the school?

E Q: Finally, what would you say is your unique selling point (USP), not just about the school, but about studying in Malta?

F Q: What courses are you offering?

G Q: What's on offer in the area?

H Q: Could you tell us a bit about the accommodation and facilities?

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CHILDREN EXPOSED TO HARMFUL RADIATION FROM UNNECESSARY CT SCANS

If a child is accidentally hit in the head with a baseball or kicked in the forehead during roughhousing, it can be scary for the youngster and the parents, too. After all, traumatic brain injuries are sometimes serious. They result in about 7,400 deaths a year to American kids 18 years old and younger. So it makes sense to have children checked out for a concussion or other signs of brain injury (17), especially if they were knocked unconscious. But far too many kids with knocks to their 'noggins' are being routinely treated as if they had serious brain injuries — even if they don't have significant symptoms of a neurological problem — and given unnecessary, radiation-loaded computerized tomography (CT) scans.

That's the conclusion of a study just published online and slated for an upcoming edition of the print version (18) Nathan Kuppermann, of the University of California at Davis Departments of Emergency Medicine and Pediatrics, and colleagues found there are validated ways doctors can identify children at very low risk of clinically important traumatic brain injuries (ciTBIs). That's important because these simple, noninvasive findings on an exam should keep the vast majority of youngsters with head trauma (19) which expose them to potentially cancer-causing radiation.

The study investigated the records of more than 42,000 children, including CT scans that had been performed on 35 percent of them. About 25 percent of the youngsters were under the age of two, (20)

The researchers also came up with another prediction rule to identify children older than two (21) Those without a significant brain injury had normal mental status, no loss of consciousness, no vomiting, non-severe injury mechanism, no signs of a fracture at the base of their skull, and no severe headache. This list of signs and symptoms correctly predicted 99.95 percent (all but two) of the 3,800 patients who did not have a ciTBI.

Once again, however, the researchers found that a large number of these youngsters, 20 percent, had been given CT scans even though they were actually at low risk for brain trauma. Bottom line: (22) , most children with bumps to the head would avoid CT scans and the accompanying radiation exposure.

- A** who did not have ciTBI
- B** and the others were three to 18 years old
- C** from having CT scans
- D** to assist clinicians and families in CT decision making
- E** if doctors used the prediction rules listed above
- F** if they've experienced head trauma
- G** of the medical journal the *Lancet*
- H** with minor blunt head trauma

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SELLING THE BEARSKIN

Ali and Hasan (23) bear hunting. For four days they (24) nothing. Each night they slept in a nearby village, pledging part of the bear's skin against the cost of their (25) On the fifth day a(n) (26) bear appeared, and Ali said nervously to his friend, 'I don't mind (27) that I'm afraid to take this bear.' Hasan laughed, 'Just (28) it to me.'

So Ali (29) like lightning up the nearest tree, and Hasan stood with his gun at the ready. The bear came lumbering on, and Hasan began to grow more and more scared. At length he (30) his gun to his shoulder," but by now he was trembling so much that, before he could take proper aim, his gun went off and (31) the target.

Hasan, remembering that bears never touch a dead body, threw himself flat and (32) his breath. The bear came up, (33) all around him and finally made off. Ali, who had been watching the whole (34) from his tree, now came down and, congratulating Hasan on his escape asked him, 'What did the bear whisper in your ear?'

'Don't sell the bearskin before you have caught the bear.'

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 23 A took out | B found out | C left out | D turned out |
| 24 A watched | B gazed | C saw | D looked |
| 25 A cottage | B block | C lodging | D manor |
| 26 A huge | B large | C enormous | D tremendous |
| 27 A answering | B confessing | C telling | D realizing |
| 28 A give | B say | C leave | D do |
| 29 A scratched | B screamed | C cut | D scrambled |
| 30 A raised | B arose | C lifted | D rose |
| 31 A killed | B missed | C did | D lost |
| 32 A stopped | B halted | C held | D hid |
| 33 A tasted | B smelled | C sniffed | D touched |
| 34 A business | B affair | C deed | D deal |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For each empty space (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

My grandparents have given me a pet dog as a birthday present this year. I called my pet Rex. My dog Rex (35) too many accidents over the past year. For example, four months ago when he (36) with me, he accidentally (37) into a very deep hole in the forest and (38) one of his paws.

But his worst accident (39) while we (40) our holidays in the country. Our grandpa who (41) to feed him that morning, found him lying on the road. A car (42) him the night before. Rex (43) his hind legs and his tail. We (44) home immediately and took him to the vet's.

Since then, he (45) at home with us, but he is still not completely better. He (46) outside again yet, although he wants to go out and chase cats.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 35 A had | B has had | C had had | D has been having |
| 36 A had been hunting | B hunts | C was hunting | D has been hunting |
| 37 A fell | B was falling | C has fallen | D has been falling |
| 38 A broke | B has broken | C had broken | D has been broking |
| 39 A has happened | B had happened | C was happening | D happened |
| 40 A spent | B were spending | C was spending | D had spent |
| 41 A was going | B had gone | C went | D has gone |
| 42 A had hit | B hit | C was hit | D had been hit |
| 43 A broke | B has broken | C breaks | D had broken |
| 44 A were rushing | B rushed | C had rushed | D have rushed |
| 45 A has recovered | B recovered | C is recovering | D has been recovering |
| 46 A hasn't been | B wasn't | C hadn't been | D isn't |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

THE OPTIMIST

There is a story of identical twins. One was a hope-filled optimist. 'Everything is coming up roses!' he would say. The (47) twin was a sad and hopeless pessimist. The worried parents of the boys brought them to the local psychologist.

He suggested to the parents a plan to balance the twins' personalities. 'On their next birthday, put them in separate rooms to open their gifts. Give the pessimist the best toys you (48) afford and give the optimist a box of manure.'

The parents followed these (49) and carefully observed the results. When they peeked in on the pessimist, they heard him audibly complaining, 'I don't like the colour of this computer ... I'll bet this calculator will break ... I don't like the game... I know someone who's got a bigger toy car (50) this.

Tiptoeing across the corridor, the parents peeked in and saw their little optimist gleefully throwing the manure up in the air. He was giggling. 'You can't fool me! Where there's this much manure, there's gotta be a pony!'

TASK 2

51. Your friends love doing sports and you want to spend a weekend together with them. On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** to them (100-120 words) in which you describe a place you would recommend for a weekend.

In this letter include these points:

- how you found out about the place;
- describe the place, its atmosphere and the nature you can see;
- mention the activities you can do there;
- express your opinion of the place.

TEST 3

READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO FEEL BETTER INSTANTLY

1. There is something a bit dark about listening to a song that makes you feel sad or bad. It feels like it is going to help but it really doesn't. Pay close attention to the music you listen to. Is it positive, uplifting and happy? There are tons of positive songs out there that you can listen to you. Remember garbage in, garbage out. Whatever you allow in your mind, you'll see show up in your life.

2. Go to YouTube and search on words like 'inspiring', 'happiness', 'inspirational', 'kindness', 'amazing'. Then sit down and immerse yourself with the videos. You'll be amazed how you'll feel like you've had a bath in pure sunlight. You'll feel better about yourself, others and the world. Plus, it will save you a fortune in therapy.

3. Stand up and do some simple exercises. Your physiology determines much of your emotions. While you're doing some kind of physical activity, smile while you're doing it.

4. Allow your troubles to lift off of your shoulders. Imagine them going away from you. Really use your imagination to see them moving farther and farther away from you. It is a simple exercise but one that is powerful.

5. Start living in the present moment. Most of what makes you feel bad emotionally has to do with images of the past or fears of the future. Right now is the only time anyone has. Live in it.

- A Communicate more.
- B Take up your favourite hobbies.
- C Look for positive words.
- D Become immediately aware of the present moment.
- E Get up and get moving.
- F Relax or meditate.
- G Have more rest.
- H Listen to positive music.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

MEDITERRANEAN DIET REDUCES DEPRESSION RISK

There's yet another reason why eating the Mediterranean way is not only delicious but extraordinarily healthy. In addition to helping prevent and even treat type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome heart disease, dementia and obesity, the Mediterranean diet, which consists of lots of fruits, nuts, whole grains and fish, also helps **keep depression at bay**. That's the conclusion of new research just published in the Archives of General Psychiatry.

According to background information in the study, the rate of mental disorders over the course of a lifetime is lower in the Mediterranean region than in Northern European countries. That observation suggested to researchers that the way people eat in Mediterranean countries could play a role in better mental health. In fact, earlier research has indicated monounsaturated fatty acids in olive oil, which are used abundantly in the Mediterranean diet, could lower the risk of clinical depression.

Scientists investigated 10,094 healthy Spanish participants who completed an initial questionnaire between 1999 and 2005. The research subjects kept track of what they ate daily by using a food frequency list. The scientists then calculated adherence to the Mediterranean diet based on these nine measurements: a high ratio of monounsaturated fatty acids to saturated fatty acids, moderate intake of alcohol, moderate consumption of dairy products, low intake of meat and a high consumption of legumes, fruit, nuts, cereals, vegetables and fish.

After approximately 4.4 years of follow-up, 480 research subjects were diagnosed with depression, including 156 men and 324 women. However, the people who had followed the Mediterranean diet most closely had a greater than 30 percent reduction in the risk of depression than those who had the lowest Mediterranean diet scores.

'The specific mechanisms by which a better adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern could help to prevent the occurrence of depression are not well known,' the authors wrote in the Archives of General Psychiatry research paper. 'Components of the diet may improve blood vessel function, fight inflammation, reduce risk for heart disease and repair oxygen-related cell damage, all of which may decrease the chances of developing depression.'

'However, the role of the overall dietary pattern may be more important than the effect of single components. It is plausible that the synergistic combination of a sufficient provision of omega-three fatty acids together with other natural unsaturated fatty acids and antioxidants from olive oil and nuts, flavonoids and other phytochemicals from fruit and other plant foods and large amounts of natural folates and other B vitamins in the overall Mediterranean dietary pattern may exert a fair degree of protection against depression,' the scientists concluded.

Although antidepressant drugs such as Prozac and Paxil are now the most commonly prescribed medications in the U.S., there are numerous natural alternatives to these risky, mind altering chemicals. As Natural News has reported previously, a host of natural strategies are known to help fight depression including yoga, eating sunflower seeds and getting adequate amounts of vitamin D.

6. According to the studies people from Northern European countries than those who live in the Mediterranean region.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A suffer from mental disorders more | C keep to a more healthy diet |
| B suffer from mental disorders less | D keep to a less healthy diet |

7. The phrase 'keep depression at bay' (line 5) means

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A resist the disease | C keep a disease at a distance |
| B be able to cure the disease | D force people to turn and face the disease |

8. The food frequency list shows that the preference is given to

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| A meat products | C dairy products |
| B intake of wines | D fish and grown products |

9. What percentage of women was diagnosed during the research?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A more than 60 percent | C approximately 40 percent |
| B about 50 percent | D less than 40 percent |

10. The components of the diet may not

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A fight inflammation | C improve blood vessel function |
| B reduce risk for heart disease | D cause depression |

11. The researches imply that taking drugs

- | |
|---|
| A is safe for the patient |
| B leads to changes in the mind |
| C is an effective method of treating mental disorders |
| D cannot be substituted by natural alternatives |

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HISTORY OF MOBILE PHONES

Mobile phones have become ubiquitous in our society. In fact, they have been around for several decades in some form or another. The technology began shaping in the late 1940s, when the idea of a mobile phone was introduced. Let us see how the mobile phone developed in its current form.

12.

Mobile phones are looked upon as a modern invention. However, their origin can be traced back to the invention of telephone way back by Graham Bell in 1870s and success in the capture of radio message. Since those events, these basis technologies have merged and shaped themselves together as mobile phone.

Summing up the history of mobiles phones we can say that the Telephones were the beginning of the whole system. Radio charted the progress of radio communications. Both technologies came together to bring Radio Telephones. Then came Cellular which marked the development of the popular cellular mobile phone systems. Another step was Digital which led to the emergence of a digital standard, GSM. Satellites helped mobile phones emerge as the preferred medium of communication at the global level.

13.

Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876. The device was initially developed using the technology designed for the telegraph and started 64it as a manually-switched network. Calls were connected by operators. Another pillar of mobile telephony came into being when Charles Stevenson developed radio communication in the early 1890s to keep in contact with off-shore lighthouses. Marconi transmitted a signal over a distance of 2 km in 1894, Fessenden was able to broadcast music by radio in 1906.

14.

Next development was merger of telephone and radio technologies. Units worked by connecting to one or more base stations. However, one could only talk or listen, for the transmit and receive frequencies were different.

In early 1920s in the United States, mobile radios began operating at 2 MHz. These mobile radios were used only by the police on experimental basis. By the 1920s, police forces in the United States were experimenting with two-way radios in patrol cars. Practical systems were not implemented until the 1940s. Development of the system was done keeping the police and emergency services requirements in mind. Public use of mobile technology was not yet thought.

15.

Commercial Mobile Telephony goes back to the 1940s, when digital wireless and cellular roots came into being. The transistor, invented in 1948, made it possible to build smaller, cheaper and lighter devices. While early telephone network worked on .the vacuum tube and the transistor, the wireless revolution began only after low cost microprocessors and digital switching became available.

16.

New mobile phone system called Total Access Control System (TACS) made possible efficient use of frequencies. The system had the mobile phones connected to smaller, lower-powered base stations arranged in a cellular pattern. Hence the name cellular phone.

However, limitation of Analogue technology led to the development of GSM or Global System for Mobile Communications technology. GSM enabled efficient use of radio spectrum, provided international roaming, gave satisfactory voice quality and was compatible with other systems such as ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

- A** Basic Mobile Telephony
- B** Basic Telephony
- C** Start of Commercial Mobile Telephony
- D** Origin of Mobile Phones
- E** Satellite Phones
- F** Introducing the Idea of the Mobile Phone
- G** Wireless Revolution
- H** Communication Technologies

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ferran Adria, the world renowned chef of El Bulli, has been criticised for inadvertently poisoning customers (17) known as haute cuisine. El Bulli, near Barcelona, Spain, has been chosen as the best restaurant in the world by Britain's Restaurant Magazine five times.

El Bulli is open only six months out of each year, (18) This, despite the price of \$ 500 per head. Most in Spain regard Ferran Adria as a national treasure.

However, a year ago another highly regarded chef in Spain, Santi Santamaria, publicly denounced Ferra Adria's approach of 'molecular gastronomy' asking, 'Can we be proud of a cuisine which fills plates with gelling agents and laboratory emulsifiers?' Most 26 regarded Santamaria's publicized query (19) Some even called Santamaria a traitor.

A German food critic and author of The Unappetizing Underside of Molecular Cooking, Jorg Zipprick, recently weighed in with an attack on Ferran Adria's creations. Zipprick calculated that one sitting in El Bulli would give a person 16 percent of his or her annual additive intake! 'It would not occur to any fast-food chain to stuff us with 20 or 30 dishes (20) ', he asserted.

Ferran Adria argues that he is not doing anything unusual with his molecular gastronomy. He argues that the chemicals he uses (21) for years. Adria believes his chemical concoctions cause no harm.

It's easy to assume that the six months El Bulli are closed gives Adria time to devote to his 'chemical laboratory'. The additives criticised are not off-the-shelf ingredients. A chef has to experiment with different chemical mixes (22)

Eating in cheap fast food restaurants or the best haute cuisine restaurant both have one thing in common: toxic food additives.

**Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.**

- A** full of chemical additives
- B** and has been booked in advance by international diners for years
- C** have been a tradition of haute cuisine
- D** with his version of the sophisticated culinary art
- E** was quoted as saying
- F** as professional jealousy
- G** was an experience and art
- H** to achieve textures and tastes that would be uniquely appealing

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

GREATEST TREASURE

Long ago lived a young man in Istanbul, Turkey. Because he was poor, he had only a single room, (23) furnished with a few books and a small cot for a bed. One night the young man had a dream — a vision, really.

In it, he saw himself walking on a street in what he came to (24) was in the city of Cairo in Egypt, a place he had never been. He could clearly see the name of the street and the houses that lined the (25)

In the vision, he walked up to one particular house, (26) the address.

He entered into a tiled courtyard and then into the main house. An open door drew him to a particular room within the house. In this room sat an old man surrounded by treasures beyond anything the young man had ever imagined.

Diamonds, emeralds, and rubies were (27) high in pyramid shapes.

Gold and silver bars lined the walls. Exquisite carpets and artefacts from around the world lay at his feet. The young man (28) at the treasures and then at the old man in amazement, for in that moment he somehow knew that these treasures belonged to himself. He didn't know how he knew it was a vision, after all, but he was certain that all of it was rightfully his.

The young man bolted awake from the dream. So confident was he in its veracity that he set off that very day on the long journey from Istanbul to Cairo in order to claim his treasure. In those days, travel was slow and the young man, being poor, had to work along the way to pay for food and (29) After several months, he eventually arrived in Cairo. Upon making the (30) he found the very street he had seen in his dream.

As he set foot upon it, everything seemed (31) familiar. The houses were exactly as he had seen them in his vision. And sure enough, the house that in the dream had contained the old man and his treasure was precisely where the young man expected it to be. Knowing his way, he entered into the tiled courtyard and then into the room of treasures where he planned to make his claim.

There sat the old man, but there were no jewels, no gold or silver, no carpets or artefacts. The young man, undeterred by the absence of the treasures recounted his vision to the old man and (32) by saying, 'Since everything else in my vision has been accurate, I assume that the riches are hidden here somewhere. Please hand them over to me.'

The old man was silent for some time, looking intently at the young man, his eyes glistening. After a while, he spoke. 'It's strange,' he said. 'I, too, had a dream. I dreamed of a young man in Istanbul who looked exactly like you.'

'Yes, go on,' (33) the young man, certain that this information would lead to his treasure.

The old man (34) to describe the street on which the young man lived in Istanbul. He described the young man's mother and father, his siblings, his friends at work, and the books on the wall of his simple room.

'In my vision,' said the old man, 'the greatest treasure, more precious than all the shiny rocks and metals of the world, was there on a small cot in that room.' The young man suddenly realized what the old man meant. He bowed to the wise man, and taking his leave, returned home to Istanbul where he lived out his quiet days.

-
- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 23 | A barrenly | B scarcely | C rarely | D richly |
| 24 | A accept | B realize | C implement | D obtain |
| 25 | A path | B lane | C highway | D road |
| 26 | A noticing | B making | C noting | D notching |
| 27 | A piled | B compiled | C comprised | D consisted |
| 28 | A stared | B saw | C watched | D glanced |
| 29 | A entering | B lodging | C filing | D putting up |
| 30 | A interference | B information | C inquisition | D inquiries |
| 31 | A fully | B particularly | C completely | D almost |
| 32 | A concluded | B was over | C stopped | D came to an end |
| 33 | A informed | B implored | C wondered | D inquired |
| 34 | A used | B was | C asked | D proceeded |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

ON THE OTHER SIDE

A sick man turned to his doctor. As he (35) the room after (36) a visit, and said, 'Doctor, I am afraid (37) Tell me what (38) on the other side.' Very quietly the doctor said, 'I don't know.' 'You don't know?' the man said.

'You, a Christian man, do not know what is on (39) side?'

The doctor (40) the handle of the door, on the other side of which came a sound of (41) and whining. As he opened the door, a dog (42) into the room and leaped on him with an eager show of gladness.

(43) to the patient, the doctor said, 'Did you notice my dog? He (44) in this room before. He didn't know what was inside. He knew (45) except that his master was here, and when the door opened, he sprang in without fear.'

'I know little of what is on the other side of death,' the doctor continued, 'but I do know one thing: I know my Master is there, and that is enough. And when the door (46) , I will pass through with no fear, but with gladness.'

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 35 A left | B was leaving | C had left | D were leaving |
| 36 A pay | B to pay | C paying | D payment |
| 37 A dying | B to be dying | C to die | D death |
| 38 A lay | B was lying | C lie | D lies |
| 39 A the other | B other | C another | D the others |
| 40 A was holding | B held | C holds | D holding |
| 41 A was scratching | B scratching | C scratch | D scratchings |
| 42 A was springing | B had sprung | C springs | D sprang |
| 43 A Turning | B Having turned | C To turn | D Having been turned |
| 44 A never was | B has never been | C never been | D will never be |
| 45 A anything | B something | C nothing | D everything |
| 46 A will open | B will be opened | C opened | D opens |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

THE BLIND BOY

A blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a sign which said: 'I am blind, please help.'

There were only a (47) coins in the hat.

A man was walking by. He took a few coins from his pocket and dropped them into the hat. He then took the sign, turned it around and wrote some words. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by would see the new words.

Soon the hat began to fill (48) A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy.

That afternoon the man who had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy recognized his footsteps and asked, 'Were you the one who changed my sign this morning? What did you write?'

The man said, 'I only wrote the truth. I said what you said but in a (49) way.'

What he had written was:

'Today is a beautiful day and I cannot (50) it.'

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing? Of course both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply said the boy was blind. The second sign told people they were so lucky that they were not blind.

Should we be surprised that the second sign was more effective?

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** of 100-120 words to your friend giving news about yourself and your health.

Mention:

- the problem you had;
- the symptoms;
- the doctor's advice;
- how you feel now.

TEST 4

READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO LIVE HAPPY TODAY

1 Many people worry excessively about the future. But the future is uncertain. Often, what we worry about never materializes. But we stew and fret about what essentially amounts to nothing. We waste today for a future that never comes. To find peace you need to realize that there's little use in wasting away today to try to live for tomorrow.

2 How much do you really appreciate what you already have? Do you appreciate the home you live in, your family, your job and the investments you have? Unfortunately, most people concentrate only on what they lack. They struggle to get more, never thinking that they already possess the things that can make them happy.

3 Activity prevents worry. It alleviates frustration. To live happy means to enjoy what you are doing right now. People find joy in gardening, others enjoy social activities. Others love to take walks with their spouse and children. Activity gets your mind away from your worries and on something that occupies your time.

4 The world today is in a miserable state. While you can't change the world for the better all by yourself, there are things you can do today, no matter how small, to alleviate the pain and suffering of someone. Rather than stew in your own problems, focus your attention outward. Doing something for someone without expecting a reward brings happiness.

5 Living today means enjoying the company of your circle of friends. Go bowling or play bridge. Good company and laughter help elevate the soul and dispels worry, fear and anxiety. Take every opportunity to find new friends.

A Get involved.

B Get active.

C Show thankfulness.

D Seek for companionship.

E Stop worrying.

F Have a positive attitude.

G Concentrating on what you need.

H Be appreciative.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

A ROARING GOOD TIME IN DISNEY'S ANIMAL KINGDOM

Family travel expert Kate Pocock discovers this theme park.

It was only after I'd passed under the elephant archway and into the tropical Oasis, strolled through the Safari Village and came up against the cracked ochre walls of the Harambe river port, that I realized that Disney's Animal Kingdom was not a gimmick. This newest theme park really did have the sounds, the smells and even the look of Africa-Sure, there were stores along the way selling Goofy watches. Some of the 'trees' on the African savannah were actually made of concrete and topped with 'Lazy Susan' dinner trays of acacia shoots and bamboo. And the dinosaur bones that the kids were digging out of the Texas gritty sand in DinoLand, U.S.A. were not authentic four thousand-year-old quadrupeds.

Of course, the kids probably won't notice any of this. Rather, they'll have a ball travelling from the energetic show of the Festival of the Lion King to the 3-D 'It's Tough to be a Bug' film and on to an exciting safari journey past elephants and zebras in an open-sided lorry. And if they're the type of kid who knows his brontosauri from his diplodoci and whose idea of an excellent day is to watch a veterinarian treat a Galapagos sea turtle with a stomach virus, they'll be in heaven.

If you arrive early, just after the gates open at 7 a.m., head for the Kilimanjaro Safaris before the heat lays low the animals who roam the 100 acres of African savannah. It's the highlight for many visitors. 'Fasten your seat belts. This could be a rough ride,' instructed our driver as we lurched off down a road filled with ruts and rocks. The kids will love the adventure of trying to stop the 'elephant poachers' as the vehicle races over bridges and swoops past animals before it comes to a stop in a flooded ditch. Even some of the adults looked aghast when the guide joked, 'Oh no, I knew I should have had this truck serviced last week.' There we were, stuck in water, with wild animals seemingly all around.

During one 20-minute safari ride, we came so close to a white rhino that passengers could reach out and touch its very un-Oil of Olay-treated skin. One word of caution — because the sides of the trucks are open and the ride very jerky, younger children should not ride on the outside.

Another sure hit with kids is the 'It's Tough to be a Bug' film in the impressive Tree of Life. The audience shrieks with delight as the Stinkbug lets loose. And if you've got too-cool teens along, the terrifying Countdown to Extinction ride should shake their attitudes. Tired parents who want to park themselves under a shady tree should guide their offspring to the Boneyard in DinoLand U.S.A., where the kids can enjoy some downtime unearthing dinosaur bones from a large sand pit.

But be warned: the kids may not want to leave. I kept seeing parents drag their reluctant paleontologists away from their 'dig'.

After hours of excitement, it's time to travel on the Wildlife Express train, with a steam whistle right out of a British mystery movie, to the very heart of Animal Kingdom — the Conservation Station. Here, the keepers, dieticians and hospital veterinarians both entertain and educate. Through large glass windows, kids can watch a wounded bird being fed with an eyedropper, a chinchilla rolling herself in a volcanic ash dust bath to clean herself, or someone's misplaced key chain being surgically removed from the stomach of an unfortunate parrot.

Last year, the park added two new attractions: Maharajah Jungle Trek, where tigers, gibbons and other animals roam freely without apparent barriers, and Kali River Rapids, a high-speed, white-water raft trip down a raging river through the rain forest. Next year, visitors will also be able to see animals from their hotel windows. The new Animal Kingdom Lodge will recreate the feel of a South African game reserve lodge and offer views of some 100 grazing animals and 130 birds on the property's private savannah.

Well, Mr. Disney, Animal Kingdom more than makes up for this shortcoming. Enough lions and tigers and hares. Oh yes! And the setting of far-away continents to house them all.

6. Where's the Animal Kingdom situated?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A in African safari | C on the Galapagos Islands |
| B in Kilimanjaro | D in North America |

7. Visitors can extend their knowledge about the ancient animals of the earth...

- A digging in the Boneyard
- B travelling on the wildlife express train
- C heading for Kilimanjaro Safaris
- D watching 'It's Tough to be a Bug' film

8. What kind of rest does not Disney's Animal Kingdom offer?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A open-nature walks | C true-life adventure |
| B adventure river rides | D underwater rides |

9. Safari Ride is usually

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|--------|
| A boring | B relaxing | C terrific | D safe |
|----------|------------|------------|--------|

10. Animals roam safely without barriers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A in Kali River Rapids | C in the Maharajah Jungle Trek |
| B in the Boneyard in DinoLand | D at the Conservation Station |

11. The park attracts a great number of tourists because

- A they are provided with comfortable accommodation.
- B they have a chance to trace the animals in the wild.
- C have an opportunity to make their own series of film shootings.
- D it offers a great deal of true-to-life adventures for kids and adults.

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TOP PROFESSIONS OF THE WORLD

12

At many departments, responding to medical calls or car accidents it is the most frequent activity, and a routine shift might also entail sorties to deal with hazardous materials, gas leaks, structural collapses, floods, ice storms, wild animals, or the myriad predicaments from which local residents need to be rescued. There's also a ton of training, since this is a tactical, technical job that requires intense discipline under pressure. They work for local governments and respond mainly to community calls, but there are also specialists trained to cope with forest fires, airplane accidents, terrorism, and mass-casualty events. The profession attracts its share of adrenaline junkies primed for action.

13

It's the job to ensure that the students learn despite their disabilities. You may spend your day using sign language to teach deaf students or working with students who were born with mental retardation. You may work with students who have learning disabilities and ensure that they receive the necessary test-taking accommodations, such as removal of time limits. Some of your time may be spent helping general-education teachers adapt their lesson plans for students with learning disabilities, working with parents on ways they can help their children at home, or learning about assistive technologies that could improve the classroom experience for your students.

14

While some counsellors focus on the behaviour of an individual, these specialists go a step further, addressing mental-health issues within the context of the family. By counselling couples, families, or individuals, they can tackle a host of problems: adult schizophrenia, substance abuse, anorexia, and marital conflict. Today, this therapy is considered a 'core' mental-health profession, alongside social work, psychiatric nursing, psychology, and psychiatry. More than 1.8 million people are currently receiving treatment from these specialists.

15

More than 70 percent of all them work in small practices treating household pets and the occasional ferret or reptilian best friend. You will spend a lot of time diagnosing and treating minor ailments, providing vaccines and other medications, dressing wounds, and, if you specialize, performing surgery and repairing broken bones. Others deal with horses and, in farm settings, other large animals, in which case you'd spend a lot of time on the road tending to animals where they live — on farms or in zoos, aquariums, and research laboratories. They also can pursue a research specialty as a career.

16

The line between educational success and failure is thick: High school dropouts earn just a fraction of what students with bachelor's and advanced degrees earn. As thick as the divide is, its causes are a gray and complicated area. It's your job to find the physical, psychological, social, or emotional issues that prevent students' success and craft a systemic solution that generally involves the student and the student's family, caregivers, and teachers. Although you may be working with limited resources and overstretched teachers, it's your job, for example, to ensure that a student who has just lost a parent to cancer can get the support he or she needs, or that a student's drug addiction doesn't go ignored. Programmes and solutions are monitored and reworked with the help and input of parents and teachers.

What profession is it?

- A** General-Education Teachers
- B** Life Guard
- C** Special-Education Teacher
- D** Beauty Specialist
- E** Firefighter
- F** Marriage and Family Therapist
- G** School Psychologist
- H** Veterinarian

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

NASA has announced there's evidence of frozen water on Mars and the moon, raising hopes humans will eventually explore and colonize those and other neighbours in our solar system and beyond. Already, astronauts live for long periods aboard the International Space Station. And, (17), those space travellers need good nutrition— especially when you consider they are faced with the extra stresses of cramped living conditions and exposure to excessive radiation.

Now new research just published in the Institute of Food Technologists Journal of Food Science has provided a way astronauts (18), starting with carrots, aboard their spacecraft.

So why should carrots in particular be such an important part of astronauts' diets? Carrots are loaded with phytochemicals in the carotenoid family. Alpha, gamma and beta carotene, (19), are antioxidants that are transformed within the body into an active form of vitamin A. Researchers believe adding unprocessed, carotene-rich carrots to astronauts' diets (20) of excess radiation which include an elevated risk of cancer.

In fact, as previously reported, scientists have associated the high carotenoid content of carrots with protection against not only cancer but also cardiovascular diseases, cataracts and macular degeneration.

In order to investigate ways to incorporate natural and fresh antioxidants into the diets of astronauts, researchers from Tuskegee University in Alabama grew carrots using hydroponics, a technology for growing plants in nutrient-enriched water instead of in soil. In all, the scientists grew 18 different varieties of carrots (21) In one, called the nutrient film technique (NFT), roots were exposed to a nutrient solution held inside a plastic film trough.

The second method, known as the microporous tube membrane system (MTMS), involved planting carrots in nutrient tubes embedded into a material dubbed surface which is similar to crushed clay.

Seventy days after planting, all the carrots were harvested and tested for moisture, fat and carotene content (22) The researchers also had consumer volunteers test the hydroponically grown carrots. The group evaluated the colour, crunchiness, sweetness, fibrousness and blandness of each of the 18 different carrot types grown using NFT and MTMS. The volunteers also told the scientists which carrot they preferred overall.

- A** like their earth-bound counterparts
- B** which is particularly plentiful in carrots
- C** can help protect space travellers from the negative effects
- D** using two different hydroponic approaches
- E** as well as for colour and texture
- F** because of their better colour
- G** and more carrot-like appearance
- H** can grow their own gardens of health-enhancing fresh veggies

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For each empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It's often thought in conversation (23) two or more people, that one person talking (24) others are listening. Sadly, this is not the truth in (25) of situations. People can get distracted from other people's voices, by their own thoughts, by creating a plan of what to say next, or by many other variables. Active listening is a(n) (26) of structured way of conversing, especially between two people, where focus is on truly *hearing* the communications of the other person. It's a conversation model (27) in many settings.

The easiest way to understand active listening is to think of it in a one-on-one conversation model. While one person speaks, the other listens, and they do so with great attention (28) the speaker. The listener gives (29) of continued focus, like nodding in agreement, saying the occasionally 'uh-huh' or 'yeah', and tries to withhold any personal reaction that might (30) if the experience (31) negative or difficult emotions. The goal remains to keep centred on what the speaker is trying to communicate while withholding judgement.

There is a place to talk in an active listening model. Listeners can (32) the flow of conversation by asking questions of the speaker or by paraphrasing some of what the speaker has said. This helps the speaker (33) on his or her own words and clarify them, retract them or continue with more detail to explain the issue (34)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 23 A among | B near | C between | D around |
| 24 A explains | B means | C suggests | D proposes |
| 25 A mixture | B classification | C difference | D variety |
| 26 A brand | B species | C type | D assortment |
| 27 A accepted | B used | C applied | D employed |
| 28 A at | B on | C to | D of |
| 29 A cues | B explanations | C drafts | D diagnosis |
| 30 A arrive | B attend | C disappear | D occur |
| 31 A sparks at | B sparks off | C sparks in | D sparks with |
| 32 A encourage | B deter | C comfort | D sway |
| 33 A remember | B recollect | C reflect | D see |
| 34 A with hand | B at hand | C on hand | D in hand |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE KING OF THE FOREST

One day a tiger (35) around in a forest. An unlucky fox (36) and caught by the tiger. For the fox, the inescapable destination was very clear — death. Despite the danger, the fox thought hard to find a way out.

Promptly, the fox declared to the tiger, 'How dare you (37) me!'

On (38) the words the tiger was surprised and asked for the reason. The fox raised his voice a bit (39) and declared arrogantly: 'To tell you the truth, it's I who (40) to the forest as the king of all the animals! If you kill me, that will be against the God's will, you know?'

Seeing that the tiger became (41) , the fox added: 'Let's have a test. Let's go through the forest. Follow me and you will see how the animals are (42) of me.' The tiger agreed.

So the fox walked ahead of the tiger (43) through the forest. As you can imagine, the animals, (44) the tiger behind, were all terribly frightened and ran away. Then the fox said proudly: 'There is no doubt that what I said is true, (45) ?'

The tiger (46) nothing to say but to acknowledge the result. So the tiger nodded and said: 'You are right. You are the king.'

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 35 A hunted | B has been hunting | C had hunted | D was hunting |
| 36 A met | B had been met | C had met | D was met |
| 37 A kill | B to kill | C to be killing | D to have killed |
| 38 A hearing | B heard | C hear | D having heard |
| 39 A high | B highest | C higher | D the highest |
| 40 A accredited | B had been | C has been | D was accredited |
| | accredited | accredited | |
| 41 A suspicious | B suspicion | C suspicions | D suspiciously |
| 42 A frightening | B frightened | C frighten | D frightful |
| 43 A proud | B pride | C proudly | D prouder |
| 44 A seeing | B having seen | C had seen | D having been seen |
| 45 A isn't there | B is there | C is it | D isn't it |
| 46 A didn't have | B had | C has | D doesn't have |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

HONESTY IS STILL THE BEST POLICY

Once a general manager wanted to test his people, who had come from all over India, about their values of life. He announced that in their seminar folder, there was a PVC pouch and in it a seed. When they return, they must put the seed in a pot with good soil and look (47) it very well. He would hold a competition at the next year's seminar and that the best plants would be awarded suitably.

Everyone did what was told to him. A year (48) quickly. And next year in a big hall, a great scene! There were hundreds of pots and a great variety of plants — all except one. In this one pot was soil, but no plant! The owner of the pot was standing quietly and seemingly ashamed of himself.

The general manager called him on the stage. He asked him what happened and he told him the truth. He planted the seed, which he was given, and did what was to be done — but nothing (49)

The general manager declared him the (50) ! Everyone was shocked. It was announced, 'Gentlemen! The seeds I gave you were boiled seeds. You planted them and nothing happened! You acted smartly and used some other seeds. This man was honest to his work and therefore, he did not cheat me or himself!'

TASK 2

51. You are going to study at the summer language school on Malta.

On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** (100-120 words) to the English-language school and ask for the following information:

- what documents you need;
- what the fees are and how you can pay them;
- how many lessons per week you can have;
- about accommodation;
- what the school rules are;
- what kind of entertainment and excursions they offer.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

STUDYING AT THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

1

Phoenix English Academy has introduced an English for Aviators course specifically designed for pilots and air traffic controllers. With the introduction of new ICAO English Language Proficiency Requirements, pilots and air traffic controllers need to improve their ability to communicate on work-related matters in English.

2

The Dominion English language schools in Auckland and Christchurch are offering an early-bird booking on 2011 English courses. Agents who book and send payment for any 2011 course before 31 October 2010 will pay 2010 prices. Dominion are also keen to quote competitive prices for study tour groups for both adult and teen programmes in 2011. Agents are advised to get in touch now to discuss these deals, using the contacts below.

3

English language students at SACE Whitsundays College of English have been enjoying a classroom with one of the best views in the world — onboard a sailing vessel in the Whitsundays. The English & Sailing Course includes four weeks of General English and a one-week live aboard Competent Crew Sailing Course. One recent English & Sailing graduate was so impressed with his experience that he now intends to travel to Fiji to practise his new sailing skills on a two-week sailing tour.

4

Among the most popular activities at Torquay International School are the walks and tours of Dartmoor National Park. Dartmoor is very close to Torquay and every Sunday, amateur photographer and Dartmoor Guide Nick Wotton takes small groups of TIS English language students aged 16-70 out on Dartmoor to discover its stunning natural beauty and diverse wildlife. The park also has a mysterious atmosphere, which inspired and provided the setting for one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's most famous Sherlock Holmes stories, The Hound of the Baskervilles. TIS students have not yet found any trace of the 'beast', but beautiful scenery and the wild ponies and sheep which roam the park often leave a deep and lasting impression.

5

The Eastbourne School of English is launching in September 2010 is a 15-hour per week mornings only English programme for students wanting to work in the afternoons or looking for a less expensive long-term course. And scheduled for 2011 is an English plus Natural Health programme, in which students choose from a range of alternative therapies, relaxation techniques and natural fitness classes.

Which language school ?

- A** has introduced a course for young learners
- B** includes an impressive marine experience in the course
- C** starts a course for students who are looking for part-time job
- D** announces an English course for professional purpose
- E** provides a course in photography
- F** launches an incentive scheme
- G** includes a four-week sailing course
- H** inspires students to learn English in an enigmatic atmosphere

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

On March 7, 1997 the world was stunned by the news that a team of scientists in Edinburgh, Scotland had successfully cloned a sheep they named Dolly. All of a sudden, the worries of science fiction writers seemed very relevant. Would vast armies of cloned soldiers be raised to fight wars for us? Or perhaps we'd create a race of slaves?

However, at the symposium in Rome, the doctors insisted they were motivated solely by the desire to help infertile couples have children. Cloning is the Pandora's box of the new millennium. No one can be certain where this technology will lead, yet the lure and romantic possibilities we envision are an overwhelming temptation.

A wealthy couple, whose 10-month old baby died of a heart defect, is working with a company called Clonaid so they can 'create a healthy duplicate, a twin,' of their son. In a heart-felt letter to the U.S. House of Representatives, the father writes, 'I could do no less for him. He deserves a chance to live, to grow, to learn, to walk, to talk, to go to school, to listen to music, to drive a car, to make a difference in this world; all these things he would never have the chance to do if this were the end ... how could this be, how could a father accept this outcome?' If you were able to give back to the parents the children they lost at the bombing, would you?

The problem with cloning celebrities or notable individuals is that it is highly unlikely the cloned individual would be able to equal the achievements of their genetic 'twin'. Is it realistic to expect a cloned Einstein to equal the accomplishments of the 'original'? But then again, the nature vs. nurture debate would be resolved once and for all.

And, of course, there are those that will leave you speechless. You can visit a website that proposes the following, 'We can take DNA samples from Jesus' Shroud of Turin and use them to clone the second coming! This is fantastic. Friends, we should clone a Jesus for anyone who wants one. No more communicating with God through your pastor or priest. If you have a question for God you could just call home and ask him. Just imagine a world with a Jesus in every household. Sounds like heaven to me.'

Are they kidding? Who knows, the possibilities of cloning are as limitless as our imagination, and some people have really sick imaginations. It is not surprising then, that governments around the world are either banning or introducing strict regulations to monitor the technology.

The Canadian Minister of Health, Allan Rock, has presented a draft law to the House of Commons Committee on Health that would ban human cloning and regulate assisted human reproduction.

There are anti-cloning advocates who believe human cloning shouldn't be allowed since it infringes on one of the things we value most, our individuality. Some also believe that human cloning may damage dignity and break down our social structure. Some religious groups and other organizations say human cloning is wrong.

Daniel Osmond, a Professor of Physiology and Medicine in Toronto, believes there are inherent problems in changing the natural course of a species, 'I feel that if we clone ourselves we will limit our ability to adapt. I believe we need the diversity nature provides,' says Osmond.

Of course, there are those who believe that the ability to clone humans is invaluable, especially if we take into consideration that we don't necessarily have to clone entire people. For example, cells could be duplicated so that victims of severe burns could grow back their own skin.

Dr. Ian Wilmut, one of the scientists responsible for cloning Dolly, in his article written for *Scientific American*, states, 'Cloning offers many other possibilities. One is the generation of genetically modified animal organs that are suitable for transplantation into humans.' Wilmut goes on to say, 'At present, thousands of patients die every year before.' He explains that pig organs that are transplanted into humans would be rapidly destroyed by the human immune system and suggests that organs from a pig that have been genetically altered could eventually be accepted into the human body and save lives.

Many argue that cloning animals could save species that are newly extinct or on the brink of extinction. For example, scientists in Spain are working on bringing back the bucardo, a newly extinct Spanish mountain goat while other teams are looking into saving rare animals such as the African bongo, the ocelot and the giant panda.

Robert P. Lanza, one of the lead authors of a study published in a recent issue of the journal *Cloning*, says it is unlikely scientists will be able to resurrect a woolly mammoth from specimens frozen for centuries in Siberian permafrost because their DNA has become fragmented.

Scientists believe the potential of human cloning is so valuable to the human race that it would be premature to stop research now. They are just beginning to understand the possibilities of the technology. The notion of cloning, particularly human cloning, challenges our sense of morality and ethics as we pursue knowledge through science and technology. Regardless of our point of view this issue will force us all to reflect on our values and make decisions that may alter the natural evolution of the human species. Some have said, we have come to a second Genesis and we are playing God.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

- 6. While experimenting on animals scientists**
A know for sure the future outcome
B worry about the results of the experiment
C understand that their worries are irrelevant
D are concerned about the future of the world
- 7. If genetically modified copies of people were made, they**
A would be exact copies of their 'twins'
B would differ from the cloned individual
C would be able to equal the achievements of their genetic 'twins'
D would equal the accomplishments of the 'original'
- 8. The possibilities of genetic modifications are**
A limited
B known
C predictable
D unpredictable
- 9. Cloning is beneficial because**
A it can regulate assisted human reproduction
B it can damage dignity
C it can break down our social structure
D it is unnatural
- 10. The ability to clone humans can lead to a disaster because**
A the victims of severe burns could grow back their own skin
B genetically modified animal organs could be suitable for transplantation into humans
C a replacement heart, liver or kidney would become available
D scientists could create a race of slaves and monsters
- 11. The researchers have proved that could save lives.**
A only the animal organs transplanted into humans
B genetically modified animal organs transplanted into humans
C genetically modified immune system of another human
D genetically modified immune system of an animal transplanted into humans

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

TATA MANZA

12 Arguably the best-looking Tata car currently on roads, Indigo Manza is another addition to the exquisite range of customer friendly Tata cars. The car is a sedan version of Indica Vista. The stylish car has a bold smart look, spacious interiors and high class designing. It shares a lot of features and technology with Tata Indigo and Indica. It is expected to pose a good competition for Ford Fiesta, Ford Ikon, and Mahindra Renault Logan.

13 Largely inspired from Tata Indica Vista, the front part of Tata Manza retains the sweeping angular headlights. The front bumper in the car features a big dam, with black finish and has round fog lights. The front grill is made of four horizontal lines, featuring a big Tata logo and chrome finish upper lip. A chrome strip runs across the rear bumper, imparting a big and wide look to the car. The exquisite looks of the car live up to its catchy slogan 'Indulge in Style'. With its cool and spacious interiors, Tata Indigo Manza scores well as a comfortable car. It features spacious legroom and headroom, making the ride extremely enjoyable for the front as well as the rear seat passengers.

14 The engine of Tata Manza has been sourced by Fiat. It is available in two engine options, 1.3-litre petrol engine that is known as Safire and 1.4-litre diesel engine called Quadrajet. The petrol version of the car is also available with an ABS option.

15 The host of advanced safety features in Tata Manza includes a superior crash-tested Cockpit Design, Dual Front Airbags, Antilock Brake System with Electronic Brake-Force Distribution and Front Disc Brakes. Passive safety features are Side Impact Beams, Height Adjustable Front Seatbelts, Warning Lamp for Driver Seatbelt, Front Passenger Seatbelt Reminder, Child Locks and Central Locking. Wider tubeless tyres with alloys option are also available.

16 Tata Indigo Manza has been launched in eight variants, four with diesel engine and four with petrol engine. As for the colours, you have six options to choose from — Arctic Silver, Cavern Grey, Gala Red, Infiniti Black, Marine Silver, and Noble Blue. The base variant of Tata Manza has been reasonably priced.

A Safety

B Design and Comfort

C The Best Looking Tata Car

D Variants and Price

E Engine

F Cool and Spacious Interiors

G The Petrol Version of the Car

H Ecological Security

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The discussion of cell phones and the problems they can cause is nothing new to Natural News readers, of course. Studies have linked cell phone radiation to changes in brain physiology, declines in sperm quality, cancer, and more.

Newly released studies in 2008 and 2009,. compiled at the Environmental Working Group, 2 have linked cell phone use to brain cancer, salivary gland tumours, behavioural problems, migraines and vertigo, and more. These newer studies show that use of a cell phone for ten years or longer (17) by raising the chances of problems manyfold.

Two research groups working independently of one another both analysed data from earlier studies and found a 50 to 90 % increase in the risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma, both brain tumours. Both appear most often on people's 'talking' side (the side of the head their cell phone is usually used). An Israeli study found a 50 - 60 % higher chance of salivary gland tumours for those (18)

Children are especially at risk, it appears, and new European laws are now in place because of that. Six nations (Switzerland, Germany, Israel, France, the UK, and Finland) have had their health agencies recommend reducing childrens' exposure (19)

The European Parliament passed a resolution in 2008 urging EU members to lower radiation limits for cell phones in their countries.

These were largely due to research such as one in which Danish children who use cell phones often were shown to have an 80 % higher risk of emotional and hyperactivity problems. Mothers (20) had the same risks.

Currently, manufacturers are required to disclose their products' specific absorption rate (SAR) level in the user's manual or on a separate sheet within the consumer purchase packing container the phone is in. These numbers are also available on the FCC's website. While that is at least a step in the right direction, the numbers themselves are from an experiment that has been found to be woefully inaccurate.

Even if the numbers were accurate, they would only be accurate for adults, since it's known that the smaller the head, (21)

Cell phone users should keep the phone (22) when talking. Use a headset, speaker, or other device to distance yourself from the phone. Limit your total use of the phone as much as possible and definitely do not let your children have their own cell phone. These and other recommendations from the EWG3 are the best way to lower your risks if you can't bring yourself to stop using your mobile phone altogether.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** as far from their bodies as possible
- B** who have a high cell phone use
- C** or even on the manufacturer's website
- D** who use cell phones heavily during pregnancy
- E** to cell phone radiation
- F** the larger the dosage of radiation received from the device
- G** can have serious impacts on a person's health
- H** which does a lot of harm

TASK 5

Complete the text below.

For (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THE 100th MONKEY

The Japanese monkey, *Macaca fuscata*, had been (23) in the wild for a period of over 30 years. In 1952, on the island of Koshima, scientists were providing monkeys with sweet potatoes dropped in the sand. The monkey liked the taste of the (24) sweet potatoes, but they found the dirt unpleasant. An 18-month-old female named Imo found she could (25) the problem by washing the potatoes in a nearby stream. She taught this (26) to her mother. Her playmates also (27) this new way and they taught their mothers too.

This cultural (28) was gradually picked up by various monkeys before the eyes of the scientists. Between 1952 and 1958 all the young monkeys learned to wash the sandy sweet potatoes to make them more palatable. Only the adults who (29) their children learned this social improvement. Other adults kept eating the dirty sweet potatoes. Then something (30) took place. In the autumn of 1958, a certain number of Koshima monkeys were washing sweet potatoes — the exact number is not known.

Let us suppose that when the sun (31) one morning there were 99 monkeys on Koshima Island who had learned to wash their sweet potatoes. Let's further suppose that later that morning, the hundredth monkey learned to wash potatoes. Then it happened! By that evening almost everyone in the (32) was washing sweet potatoes before eating them. The added energy of this hundredth monkey somehow (33) an ideological breakthrough!

But notice: A most surprising thing observed by these scientists was that the (34) of washing sweet potatoes then jumped over the sea. Colonies of monkeys on other islands and the mainland troop of monkeys at Takasakiyama began washing their sweet potatoes.

Thus, when a certain critical number achieves an awareness, this new awareness may be communicated from mind to mind.

For (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 23 | A observed | B seen | C noticed | D looked |
| 24 | A boiled | B raw | C undercooked | D washed |
| 25 | A do | B solve | C guess | D understand |
| 26 | A joke | B anecdote | C trick | D action |
| 27 | A taught | B studied | C learned | D found out |
| 28 | A innovation | B invention | C research | D device |
| 29 | A followed | B copied | C duplicated | D imitated |
| 30 | A wonderful | B startling | C terrific | D overwhelming |
| 31 | A raised | B arose | C rose | D got up |
| 32 | A group | B tribe | C family | D company |
| 33 | A created | B founded | C worked out | D established |
| 34 | A tradition | B custom | C tendency | D habit |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

FREEDOM PARROT

A man, a great man, a fighter for freedom was travelling in the mountains. He stayed in a caravanserai for the night. He (35) that in the caravanserai there was a beautiful parrot in a golden cage, continually (36) 'Freedom! Freedom!' And it was such a place that when the parrot repeated the word 'Freedom!' it would go on echoing in the valleys, in the mountains.

The man thought: 'I have seen many parrots, and I have thought they must want to be free from those cages... but I (37) such a parrot whose whole day, from the morning to the evening when he (38) to sleep, is spent in calling out for freedom.' He had an idea. In the middle of the night, when the owner was fast asleep, he got up and opened the door of the cage. He (39) to the parrot, 'Now get out.'

But he was very (40) that the parrot was clinging to the bars of the cage. He said to him again and again, '(41) about freedom? Just get out! The door is open and the owner is fast asleep; nobody will ever know. You just fly into the sky; the whole sky is yours.'

But the parrot was clinging so deeply, so hard, that the man said, 'What is the matter? Are you mad?' He tried to take the parrot out with his own hands, but the parrot started (42) at him, and at the same time he was shouting 'Freedom! Freedom!' The valleys in the night echoed and re-echoed, but the man was (43) stubborn; he was a freedom fighter.

He pulled the parrot out and threw him into the sky; and he was very (44) , although his hand was hurt. The parrot pecked him as forcefully as he could, but the man was immensely satisfied that he (45) a soul free. He went to sleep.

In the morning, as the man was waking up, he heard the parrot (46) , 'Freedom! Freedom!' He thought perhaps the parrot must be sitting on a tree or on a rock. But when he came out, the parrot was sitting in the cage. The door was open.

Read the texts.

For each of the empty space (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 35 | A was amazed
C had been amazed | B amazed
D has been amazed |
| 36 | A repeated
C repeating | B being repeated
D repeat |
| 37 | A haven't ever seen
C never saw | B have never seen
D didn't ever see |
| 38 | A go
C will go | B goes
D is going |
| 39 | A whisper
C was whispering | B whispers
D whispered |
| 40 | A surprised
C surprising | B surprise
D surprisingly |
| 41 | A Had you forgotten
C Do you forget | B Did you forget
D Have you forgotten |
| 42 | A have pecked
C pecking | B peck
D pecked |
| 43 | A also
C even | B either
D almost |
| 44 | A satisfying
C satisfactory | B satisfy
D satisfied |
| 45 | A had made
C has made | B made
D was making |
| 46 | A was shouting
C has been shouting | B shouting
D had been shouting |
-

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

PATIENCE — A GREAT VIRTUE

In an Indian temple, when the priest had gone for lunch, the Idol of the Lord and the Stepping Stone (47) conversing.

Stepping Stone: 'What a good fate you have. We both were the same lump of rock for millions of years. The sculptor carved an idol out of you and everyone is worshipping you. And look (48) me, I am a stepping stone and everyone stands on me and stamps on. What kind of life is this?'

The Idol kept smiling and never bothered to answer this, now, routine murmur from the stepping stone. But the stepping stone will never stop his constant bickering.

The Idol replied: 'But do you remember that when the sculptor set out to carve an idol, it was you he chose, first. You were so impatient. In one strike, you broke (49) two. But when he tried on me, I grinned and bore all the hammers and chisel strikes with patience. Here I am the worshipful and happy Idol and you are the Stepping Stone...'

The difference (50) success and failure is patience and persistence.

TASK 2

51. Your school magazine is running a competition. You are invited to describe a journey that you really enjoyed. On a separate sheet of paper write **an account** (100-120 words) of the journey entitled 'The Journey of My Life.' You may include the following points:

- where you went;
 - who you went with;
 - how you travelled;
 - what happened during the journey;
 - why you liked it so much.
-
-
-

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO GET MOTIVATED TO LOSE WEIGHT

1 Write down the reasons you want to lose weight this year. If you have the list in front of you working towards your goal will be easier.

2 Decide your exercise programme, healthy eating, and goals before you begin. A good weight loss goal would be one to two pounds per week. Setting goals too high paves the way for failure.

3 Substituting whole grain products, such as bread and pasta, for white products is a good place to start. Instead of candy have a piece of fruit. If you crave chips, try celery with a small amount of peanut butter.

4 Pick exercises you enjoy. Don't plan to run on the treadmill if you despise running. Maybe try a spin class or aerobics class. Starting a new habit may be hard at first, but eventually you will love the healthier lifestyle.

5 If you have a bad week, look back on the goals already met in your journey to lose weight this year. Maybe next year you can inspire others to lose weight.

- A Reward yourself.
- B Do it slow and be realistic.
- C Join a group of weight watchers.
- D Implement the new exercise programme.
- E Believe in your future.
- F Make a list of reasons.
- G Introduce healthier food choices.
- H Make a plan.

TASK 2

Read the text. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

The use of animals in medical research is increasing at its fastest rate since 1986. We must find a credible humane alternative. The government has been assuring us for many years that animal experiments are only sanctioned for high priority medical research, as a last resort. We were told that the trend was for fewer laboratory procedures using animals. Indeed, the government boasted that it was committed to big cuts in animal-based research through the development of replacement methods. This seemed to be the case for several years, when the use of lab animals steadily declined.

It therefore comes as a major surprise to learn that in 2008 the number of medical experiments involving animals has shown the largest rise since modern records began. Home Office figures state that nearly 3.7 M. experiments were performed on animals last year, a rise of 454,000 or 14 % on the previous year. This is the steepest increase in animal use in medical research since 1986, when the government introduced new recording and monitoring procedures.

While most experiments in 2008 involved mice, macaque monkeys were used in 1,000 extra experiments, a hike of 33 %. This trend is particularly disturbing and difficult to justify, given that macaques (and other monkeys used in UK labs) are intelligent, social animals. They share many human-like attributes, including language, tool-use, reasoning, emotions, improvisation, planning, empathy and the capacity to feel both physical and psychological pain. The mere fact of their imprisonment in laboratory cages — usually in solitary confinement — is a serious abuse of these thinking, feeling creatures.

The spike in animal experimentation coincides with the 50th anniversary of landmark proposals to find alternatives. Alas, for half a century successive governments have failed to fund the promised development of replacement methods — even though every scientist knows that animal models are flawed and imperfect approximations of the human body and human disease.

The recent jump in animal research has been condemned by animal rights campaigners who have called for a new co-ordinated effort to reduce the number of animals used in medical research. 'With the scientific expertise this country has to offer we should have seen far greater progress to replace animals with more advanced techniques,' said Sebastien Farnaud of the Dr Hadwen Trust for Humane Research. The organisation called on political parties to agree to a 'roadmap to replacement' to reduce the use of animals in research.

Replacement of animals is possible in many spheres of medical research. Remember how the supporters of vivisection used to say that it was impossible and dangerous to halt the animal testing of cosmetics and household products? Well, despite their scare-mongering, it has been possible to safely replace many animal

tests that were previously said to be 'irreplaceable.' The Dr Hadwen Trust has shown that alternatives are safe and effective.

With tiny amounts of self-generated funding, it has already financed the development of successful, scientifically-validated alternatives to experiments that were once conducted with animals, including brain, kidney, diabetes and rheumatism research.

Of course, some animal research has provided breakthroughs in medical science. But these breakthroughs might have also come about through non-animal experimentation if they had been equally well funded. There is also a problem with information gleaned from animals in labs. What applies to mice, dogs, monkeys or rabbits may not necessarily apply to humans. Our physiology is sufficiently different to invalidate most cures devised by animal experimentation.

For me, cruelty is barbarism, whether it is inflicted on humans or on other species. The campaigns for animal rights and human rights share the same fundamental aim: a kinder, gentler world without oppression and suffering, based on care and compassion. The abuse of animals in farming, sport, circuses, zoos, the fashion industry and medical experiments is a blot on humanity. The sooner we end it, the better.

6. For the last years the government hasn't promised

- A to sanction only high priority animal research
- B to increase animal-based research
- C to develop replacement methods in the labs
- D to steadily decline the use of lab animals

7. Since modern records began the number of experiments on animals

- A has declined B has cut down C has increased D has not changed

8. The rise of involving intelligent animals in the experiments is

- A about 70 % B more than 30 % C 50 % D 100 %

9. The results obtained from experiments on animals are

- A perfect to humans C inaccurate to humans
- B applicable to humans D good science to humans

10. Some methods of vivisection used in the animal testing of cosmetics and household products

- A cannot be safely halted C are dangerous to stop
- B are impossible to replace D have been successfully substituted

11. The advances in medical research might have come through non-animal experimentation

- A if they had been physiologically supported
- B if they had been applied to humans
- C if they had been better financed
- D if they had provided accurate data

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

VIDEO GAMES

12.

Millions around the world spend their free time playing video and computer games. Many even believe they are improving themselves by doing so. Could they be right?

Beads of sweat form on your brow as you grip the gun. Your heart is beating out of your chest as you creep through this virtual world. You are in control. Law — what law? Go ahead, steal a car, shoot innocent bystanders...

Real? — Almost.

'Thrilling?' 'Heart throbbing?' 'Captivating?' 'Addictive?' — YES!

Why is society so wrapped up in them? What do studies and research show? Why are people so enthralled by these inventions, spending countless hours in front of a screen?

13.

For many people, the world of video games is a perfect break from a reality filled with deadlines, stress and responsibilities. People play them because they are fun, interesting and a way to relax.

Computer and video games are often used to help people focus on something other than life's daunting problems. They are in a virtual world that makes sense to them — a place where they can be whoever or whatever they choose, without worrying about how they look or act, and without having to deal with real-life problems. For some, this escape is just a passing fascination — but for others, video games are much more.

14.

The video games of today can be compared to the board games of previous generations. People once played board games as a form of social interaction. These games were generally a way of learning about and getting closer to family, friends or even dates. It was an opportunity to spend time with people and learn about how they thought. Board games offered a chance to socialize, stimulate the mind and enjoy interesting conversation. Human beings need this type of innocent social interaction. People were designed to engage with — talk to each other.

Many today believe they can gain a social life from playing computer and video games.

15.

Recently, researchers have recognized that video games have another destructive quality: They are addictive. Many video games are so engrossing that players feel they absolutely must finish the TASKs in the games — even going so far as to neglect their own personal lives. This has been further compounded in online games, in which players who ‘take time off ’ in order to live their normal lives feel as though they are letting down their online friends.

The effects of this have been tragic. In 2002, a gamer was so addicted to Everquest that he actually took his own life, most likely because of problems he was having solely within the game.

16.

The current state of video games reveals a world that is progressing further into self-deceit, confusion, violence and ignorance. Young generation should be taught which pursuits truly have long lasting value.

Adults must show the way how to form correct relationships and how to react, respond to and deal with stress. People should no longer turn to vain pursuits in the hope of finding social lives, or to waste the day away.

- A** Are Video Games a Paradise?
- B** Addictive Behaviour
- C** In Search of Social Lives
- D** Avoiding Responsibilities
- E** Of Lasting Value
- F** An Escape from Reality?
- G** Pursuing Favourite Hobbies
- H** Recent Game Consoles

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The drought in India has become so severe (17) in many regions of the country, even murdering each other over the precious substance.

Northern India is in the grips of a drought so severe that in Bhopal, the City of Lakes, the government has been forced to ration water use (18) Nearly two million people live in this massive city, where the 1,000-year old artificial Upper Lake has shrunk from 38 square kilometres (15 square miles) to a mere five square kilometres (two square miles).

Almost 100,000 Bhopal residents live without water hookups of their own, (19) that travel throughout the city. Fights are common when the tankers arrive in a slum, with people jostling each other for the best chance at the limited water supply. In unregistered slums, water tankers never arrive and residents may have to hike two kilometres (20)

It was in one such unregistered slum that the Malviya family drilled a hole into a municipal water pipe, and travelled there shortly before the water began flowing one night, (21) The family was confronted by a group of neighbours, including a local man named Dinu who accused them of blocking the pipe and cutting off water farther down the hill. Dinu slapped Gyarasi Malviya, and when her son Raju tried to interfere, one of the people gathered drew a sword. In the ensuing clash, all the Malviyas were hacked to death.

The situation in Bhopal and across northern India may offer a glimpse of the world's future. The United Nations has warned that by 2050, four billion people will find themselves living in areas (22)

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** or more to the nearest pumping stations
- B** were too afraid to do anything
- C** with an insufficient water supply
- D** that people have begun literally fighting over water
- E** to half an hour once per three days
- F** didn't want them to take any water
- G** relying on water tankers
- H** to collect the liquid in whatever containers they could get their hands on

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

SHOULD HE BITE ME?

One time a large stone fell upon Snake and covered her so that she could not rise. A white man, it is said, came upon her and (23) the stone, but when he had done so, she wanted to bite him. The White Man said, 'Stop! Let us first go to someone (24)' They went to Hyena, and the White Man asked him, 'Is it right that Snake should want to bite me, even though I helped her so much?'

Hyena (who was looking for his own (25) of the White Man's body) said, 'If you were bitten, what would it matter?' So Snake thought that (26) it, but the White Man said again, 'Wait a little, and let us go to (27) wise people, that I may hear whether this is right.' They went and met Jackal, and the White Man put the same question to him.

Jackal replied, 'I don't believe that Snake could ever be so (28) by a stone that she could not rise. (29) I saw it with my two eyes, I wouldn't believe it. (30) me to the place where you say it happened so I can see for myself whether it can (31) be true.'

They went together to that place, and Jackal said, 'Snake, (32) down, and let yourself be covered.' Snake did so, and the White man covered her with the stone; and (33) she tried with all her strength Snake couldn't get up. Then the White Man wanted to let Snake go again, but Jackal stopped him saying, 'Don't lift the stone. She wanted to bite you, (34) , let her get up and lift it herself.

Then they both went away and left Snake there, just as before.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 23 | A broke out | B lifted | C rose | D got up |
| 24 | A complicated | B wise | C intelligent | D cunning |
| 25 | A share | B halve | C divide | D part |
| 26 | A organized | B made | C established | D settled |
| 27 | A another | B the other | C other | D the others |
| 28 | A overcrusted | B covered | C overlaid | D veiled |
| 29 | A Unless | B If | C When | D Nevertheless |
| 30 | A Follow | B Lead | C Show | D Take |
| 31 | A even | B possibly | C however | D although |
| 32 | A lie | B lay | C sit | D slide |
| 33 | A however | B although | C because | D as soon as |
| 34 | A as though | B thus | C as if | D therefore |

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

STONE AND THE FLOWER

'You have hardened', said the flower, (35) her petals downward toward the half stone at her roots. 'These rains (36) you, made you more fertile and receptive to the seeds of the fields; but no. You (37) minerals and have become more silent and full of calcium. Why do you stay here? Why do you resist the brook that (38) us water?' The stone said nothing.

A number of clouds passed by, the sun set and the night arrived with an immense bronze-coloured (39) moon with acne scars upon her worn face and in this manner reflected down upon the silent stone which still (40) The flower, by now, had tucked-in her petals and slept profoundly, and at this time the stone began to answer: 'I stay here because your roots (41) me yours. I stay here because it is no longer about my feeling the earth rather because I (42) part of that which functions as a support of your stem which (43) the wind and the rain. Everything changes, my sweet flower', said the stone, 'but I stay here because love is that microscopic space between your feet and my (44) skin. You would only be able to feel it if destiny were ever to separate the two of us.'

The moon followed the fade of the stars. Dawn gave a yawn as the sun began (45) its horizon on the lower lip of the mouth of a new day. The flower awoke and extended her beautiful petals. 'Good morning', she said, 'I dreamt that you (46) to me. How foolish of me, don't you think?'

The stone said nothing.

Read the text **STONE AND THE FLOWER.**

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 35 | A having bent
C bending | B was bending
D to bend |
| 36 | A should soften
C had softened | B have softened
D should have softened |
| 37 | A accumulated
C had accumulated | B have accumulated
D have been accumulated |
| 38 | A gives
C give | B is giving
D is given |
| 39 | A freckling
C freckles | B freckled
D freckle |
| 40 | A haven't fallen asleep
C hadn't fallen asleep | B didn't fall asleep
D wasn't falling asleep |
| 41 | A make
C made | B have made
D will make |
| 42 | A became
C had become | B am becoming
D have become |
| 43 | A resists
C will resist | B resist
D is resisting |
| 44 | A salt
C salty | B salted
D salting |
| 45 | A burn
C to have burned | B to burn
D to be burning |
| 46 | A were singing
C had sung | B have sung
D sing |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

LOOKING FOR DIAMONDS

Albert Einstein said, 'In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity.' Once discovered, such opportunities are (47) valuable diamonds hidden in the sand.

Several years ago I spoke at church about how we are surrounded by 'diamonds,' if we could only recognize them. A man stopped by to see me. I remembered him as somebody who had suffered through a painful divorce and was examining his life's priorities. His outstretched hand contained a small, plastic gem stone.

'I stepped on this gem stone (48) I was leaving church last Sunday,' he explained. 'It became lodged in the sole of my shoe. You had spoken about recognizing opportunities — diamonds. I put the plastic stone in my pocket to remind me to look for those diamonds that I need.'

'I (49) been trying to sell my business,' he continued. On Monday morning, a man stopped by who seemed interested in purchasing some of my stock. I thought, 'Here's my diamond — don't let it get away!' I sold the entire stock to him by noon.

'Now,' he said through a broad smile, 'my next diamond is to find a new job!' Not long afterward, he did find a new — and better — job. He resolved to keep his gem stone with him from then on as a reminder to look for diamonds as he digs through the difficulties of (50)

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write (100-120 words) about a memorable experience when you met an interesting person. Write about:

- who you met;
 - where it was;
 - why the person was interesting;
 - why meeting this person was memorable.
-
-

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO MOTIVATE YOURSELF TO WAKE UP EARLY AND WORKOUT

1. You set your alarm for 6 a.m. each night and correspondingly jump into the shower when the buzzer goes off. You do this because you know that you have to be at work! You can't just hit snooze 3 days a week and just skip work! So, why not be the same about your exercise routine? For starters, try placing your alarm clock on the other side of the room. Turn the volume up full blast so that when you wake up to it, you actually wake up! The purpose of placing it on the other side of the room is so that you physically have to get up and turn the alarm off.

2. Buy a pair of great jeans that are your ideal size. You don't have, to spend a lot of money but you want to have something to motivate yourself towards. Or, if you can't afford to spend money on clothing, find something in your closet that once fit you but is now too snug. Hang the new or vintage article of clothing in front of your workout equipment. This will help push you to see what you're really motivating yourself toward.

3. Make sure you have a day to sleep in! Whether it's Wednesday or Saturday, make sure to give yourself a reward. If you are devoting yourself to making a healthy change, then you must give yourself credit for working hard.

4. Put your workout equipment in your bedroom or as close to your bedroom as possible. If your bedroom is on the top floor of your home and your exercise equipment is in the basement, then you may feel it's too exhausting to go all the way to the basement!

5. If you choose to workout at a gym, still leave your alarm on the other side of the room, but also wear workout clothing to bed. Wear comfortable shorts, a sports bra if you are a woman, and a T-shirt. Or, lay out your workout attire the night before so that you can wake up and change quickly. The drive to the gym will actually help to wake you up. Make a CD or playlist on your iPod with upbeat songs to listen to while driving to the gym to wake you up.

A Have some energy drink!

B Wake up!

C Keep your outfit close.

D Choose a day for healthy change!

E Stretch and work out!

F Do purchasing to motivate you forward!

G Conquer your day!

H Prepare suitable clothes for training!

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

EARTH 50 YEARS FROM NOW

People talk about wars and pandemics that could prevent us from populating ourselves into a disaster. A war or pandemic would have to be nothing like we have ever seen before. All of the people that were killed in all of the wars for the last hundred years in total make a shocking number, but those deaths did not stop the swelling of the population.

The population is that main issue but it is not the only issue. Another issue is the disproportionate consumption of the resources. Americans, Canadians, and Western Europeans have been consuming many times their share of the resources, but these statistics are going to change in the near future. China and India are becoming economic powerhouses and they want their share of the good life. This will be additional pressure on the resources as these two large population areas claim more and more resources per person. The dwindling resources will make war and deacease inevitable so maybe in a sense they will be the answer. We may just keep fighting and dying until our population has been reduced though I doubt that the ecosystem will take the beating; especially if the nukes are unleashed.

I'm not sure there is an answer to stopping the depletion of the resources of the planet. Even if we all turned over a new leaf tomorrow and did our best to conserve; I don't think we could conserve nearly enough to make a difference. There are very few of us, and I'm not one of them, that would drastically reduce their standard of living to save the resources. Without that level of sacrifice; I don't know if conservation will do the trick.

Economics does play a part. The markets will not survive when resources dwindle and more people will be without the funds to consume at the rate they are consuming now. The present recession has showed us how consumption can slow when money gets tight. People, even Americans, will get back to basics when the money runs out. I'm not sure where we will be fifty years from now, but I imagine the threat will be more real than it is now. There is always hope that science will find new ways to stretch our resources and keep us going a little longer, but I think by 2059 the global situation could be very tense.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

6. The number of people on Earth is

- A dwindling
- B increasing
- C being reduced
- D unchangeable

7. In the near future will get more resources per person.

- A Western European countries
- B Canadian population
- C Asian states
- D Americans

8. What will make death of the population inevitable?

- A change of the ecosystem
- B disproportionate consumption of the resources
- C cut down of the resources
- D dying out of the population

9. The author the people could change their planet into a better place.

- A is sure that
- B is uncertain whether
- C wonders whether
- D proves that

10. If the markets decline, people

- A will consume less
- B won't have money for purchasing
- C will consume more
- D won't run out of funds

11. In author's opinion by 2059 the global situation will be

- A better
- B not worse
- C more optimistic
- D very strained

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE VIDEO GAME INDUSTRY

12.

The video game industry is exploding. People of all ages are enjoying them, whether on a computer, game console or the Internet.

Everyone is talking about them. Consider these recent headlines: 'Top Activity for National Goof-Off Day: Playing Video Games!', 'Video games, not TV responsible for obesity in kids...', 'Video Games Approved for Teens Often Contain Violence, Study Concludes', 'Violent video games are training children to kill'.

13.

Recently, the U.S. Army and Navy have employed video games to train their recruits. They have found that the large simulators once used were much too expensive. Instructors are able to spend far less time explaining how to use a complex simulation; this allows them to spend far more time training soldiers in battlefield tactics.

There is evidence that 'gamers' have faster reaction times and more accurate hand-eye coordination than 'non-gamers.' Like the military, certain corporations have seen positive results from using video games to train workers who engage in intense mental activities, such as stock market trading.

14.

Additionally, there is a tendency within the circle of avid gamers to talk about the wonderful benefits of these games. Many in this crowd claim that video games are actually making them smarter.

There are various conflicting theories as to defining and measuring intelligence. Some psychologists say that it is skill; others consider it an aptitude for learning; and still others assert that it is an ability to handle diverse situations. Regardless, knowledge is not the same as intelligence.

Gamers have not actually become more intelligent — they have become more experienced. Consider. Would anybody be surprised if studies proved that smokers are better at smoking or that heroin addicts are better at giving injections? Experience in these 'skills' does not make such people more intelligent.

15.

Practicing an activity makes one better at it. Apply this understanding to the video games that children play — games in which kids practice fighting, murder and taking drugs. As a result, children are becoming good at being deplorable!

Many parents are unaware of the level of violence to which they are exposing their kids in giving them such games. Sadly, most parents simply do not take the time to know what their children are really doing. Often, the few who try are met with the violence or cursing that their kids have been learning from video games.

Parents need to be diligent and cautious in buying video games for children, or else they risk exposing them to violence and sexually explicit material.

16.

Remember, people once played board games to engage in conversation and to learn about each other. But today, when people play video games with each other, the conversation is far from engrossing. Many gamers claim that since they are not good at dealing with other people, they turn to their 'online friends'. However, is the 'virtual social life' that these people engage in truly as beneficial as real life?

Gamers who devote virtually all their spare time to playing video games do not allow themselves to develop the social skills that would lead to real-life relationships. They do not have a social life because they have not allowed themselves the opportunity to develop one!

To be good at anything takes practice — and this includes developing an active, healthy ability to interact with all kinds of human beings.

- A** Developing Social Skills
- B** Video Games Addicts
- C** Children Are Practicing Violence
- D** Cause and Effect
- E** Do Games Make You Cleverer?
- F** TV Publicity of Video Games
- G** Growing Popularity
- H** Practicing Skills

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

CHINCOTEAGUE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, VA

By Candyce H. Stapen

On Assateague Island the breezes may bring you the sounds of snow geese honking and the neighs of wild ponies. Although Misty, the pint-size pony from Marguerite Henry's book 'Misty of Chincoteague', may have made this area famous, (17) The area also has sunlit beaches, wetlands and in fall thousands of migrating waterfowl.

Chincoteague provides the only Virginia access to Assateague Island, home to Assateague Island National Seashore and Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. This barrier island has 37 miles of wild beach, and the only inhabitants include 320 different species of birds, the endangered Delmarva fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, Sika elk, and wild ponies. Grazing or galloping across a field, (18) Remember that the ponies are wild. Do not get too close and do not pet these animals as they may bite or kick.

No one knows how the ponies arrived. Legends abound, including speculation that the first ponies swam ashore from wrecked Spanish galleons or were driven to the barrier island in the 1680s by colonists (19) Six inches shorter than saddle horses, the brown, white, or dappled Chincoteague ponies are stockier than other breeds.

Cars are allowed only in limited areas, so your best bet for enjoying the wildlife and undeveloped beaches (20) Fall and winter are special times to visit. There are 18,000 acres of natural landscape — no motels, condominiums, or fast-food restaurants to mar your communing with nature — and few crowds except during the peak of the fall migration. The island is located on the eastern flyway, (21) Here the crisp, clear air vibrates with strange sounds, such as the high-pitched honk of snow geese and the throaty duck calls that carry from marsh to marsh.

In fall and winter you can walk the miles of wild beaches bordered by dunes, bike through the acres of marshlands, and observe scores of black ducks, snowy egrets, and 66 great blue herons. This is a special winter refuge, not just for the migratory waterfowl, but for beach lovers, bird-watchers, animal enthusiasts, (22)

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** the ponies impart a sense of power and freedom to this landscape
- B** is to hike or bike
- C** and especially burned-out city dwellers
- D** with an array of interactive, educational exhibits
- E** there's a lot more than horses here
- F** avoiding livestock taxes and the cost of fencing
- G** that serves as a state-of-the-art environmental learning centre
- H** so the sky is filled with thousands of migrating waterfowl in fall

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WAVES IN AN OCEAN

Spiritual Story by Mitch Albom

A little wave was (23) along in the ocean, having a grand old time. He's enjoying the wind and the fresh air — until he (24) the other waves in front of him, (25) against the shore.

'My God, (26) is terrible,' the wave says. 'Look what's going to (27) to me!'

Then along comes (28) wave. It sees the first wave, looking (29), and it says to him, 'Why do you look so (30) ?'

The first wave says, 'You don't (31) ! We're all going to crash! All of us. Waves are going to be (32) ! Isn't this (33) ?'

The second wave says, 'No, YOU don't understand. You're not a wave, you're (34) of the ocean.'

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 23 | A swinging | B drifting | C bobbing | D sailing |
| 24 | A watches | B notices | C gazing | D peeping |
| 25 | A crashing | B smashing | C breaking | D splitting |
| 26 | A this | B these | C that | D those |
| 27 | A take place | B come about | C chance | D happen |
| 28 | A other | B each | C one | D another |
| 29 | A dull | B cloudy | C grim | D ugly |
| 30 | A dismal | B dismal | C sad | D unfortunate |
| 31 | A grasp | B understand | C seize | D appreciate |
| 32 | A nothing | B anything | C something | D everything |
| 33 | A terrible | B horrible | C awful | D terrific |
| 34 | A fragment | B portion | C fraction | D part |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

CARROTS, EGGS, OR COFFEE

A young woman went to her grandmother and told her about her life and how things were so hard for her. She did not know how she (35) make it and wanted to give up. She was tired of fighting and struggling. It seemed as one problem (36) , a new one would pop up.

Her grandmother took her to the kitchen. She filled three pots with water and placed (37) on a high fire, and soon the pots came to boil. In the first pot she placed carrots, in the second she placed eggs, and in the last she placed ground coffee beans. She let them (38) without saying a word. In about twenty minutes she turned (39) the burners. She fished the carrots out and placed them in a bowl. She pulled the eggs out and placed them in a bowl. Then she ladled the coffee out and placed it in a bowl.

(40) to her granddaughter, she asked, 'Tell me what you see.'

'Carrots, eggs, and coffee,' she replied. Her grandmother brought her closer and asked her to feel the carrots. She did and noted that they (41) soft. The grandmother then asked the granddaughter to take an egg and break it. After (42) off the shell, she observed the hardboiled egg. Finally, the grandmother asked the granddaughter to sip the coffee. The granddaughter smiled as she tasted its rich aroma then asked, 'What (43) , grandmother?'

She answered: (44) water. Each reacted (45) The carrot went in strong, hard, and unrelenting. However, after being subjected to the boiling water, it softened and became weak. The egg had been fragile. Its thin outer shell had protected its liquid interior, but after sitting through the boiling water, its inside became (46) The ground coffee beans were unique, however. After they were in the boiling water, they had changed the water.

'Which are you?' she asked her granddaughter.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 35 A goes to | B was going to | C will go | D went |
| 36 A to solve | B be solving | C was solved | D has been solved |
| 37 A each | B every | C one | D another |
| 38 A boil | B boiling | C were boiling | D boiled |
| 39 A on | B out | C in | D off |
| 40 A Having turned | B To turn | C Being turned | D Turning |
| 41 A are | B were | C will be | D had been |
| 42 A pulling | B the pull | C having pulling | D being pulling |
| 43 A does it mean | B it means | C do it mean | D is it mean |
| 44 A boiled | B boiler | C boil | D boiling |
| 45 A differently | B differ | C different | D differed |
| 46 A hardly | B hard | C hardened | D hardening |

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SMALL PACKAGES

We sisters loved Diwali, the festival of lights. We looked (47) to the small package papa brought for us — the box of sweets! When the sweets were gone, we craved for another box.

And yes, who can forget the crackers? We always felt they weren't enough for us to go to the common playground and burst them with the other kids. Those days were tough, papa used to buy us limited crackers within his means. Other kids found it funny that we came to enjoy Diwali with six to ten crackers.

A girl laughed 'Hey, that's all, and then what are you (48) to burst tomorrow?'

I felt a lump in my throat. I looked at my sister. I could see a small tear drop form in her eye. If only Papa could buy us some more crackers, I could give her a fitting reply.

The next Diwali, we burst crackers on our terrace, just the two of us. We noticed an elderly aunt watch us enjoy. At the end of it, she remarked, 'It was beautiful, you made my day!' She used to tend to her sick father day (49) day with devotion, her world revolved only from home to office and back We felt happy that day; we saw her smile! She sure made our day too.

Today, years later, Diwali has a different meaning. Today we can afford to buy as many crackers as we (50) from our earnings, but we never do.

Today we do have a lot of sweets during Diwali, but we never savour them as we used to then. The beauty of life truly, lies in small packages. Thanks Papa.

TASK 2

51. You are a member of the local Green Society. The secretary asked you to write **an article** (of 100-120 words) about the environmental issues concerning your region including information about:

- pollution of the area;
- transport;
- food and farming;
- recycling.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO PACK FOR MOVING DAY TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

1 Go from room to room. You need to pack room by room so that you don't forget anything. Starting with the smallest room, like a half bathroom, and working towards a larger room, like the basement or kitchen, is the best approach.

2 Do one room per day or one room every other day. It should take you at least an hour no matter what the room size, so don't wait until the last minute.

3 Set them aside. Don't let movers take these items at the risk of them damaging something irreplaceable. Take as much as you can in your own vehicle to the new place.

4 It will be easier to find the rooms that they will be going into in the new house. This will save you a lot of time once you get into your new house because you won't be going back and forth from room to room with boxes. They will already be put in the right room and ready to be unpacked.

5 If you don't think you'll ever use something again, pitch it. This will save you a lot of time in the end because let's face it, buying a new home and moving into it are two immense tasks to take on at once.

- A Get rid of items you don't need!
- B Do a general cleaning of your home.
- C Properly pack fragile items.
- D Clean the kitchen appliances!
- E Put the items you pack into boxes labelled.
- F Give yourself enough time.
- G Keep important papers with you during the move.
- H Don't get scatter-brained.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

EXPERIENCE WILD FOODS AND HERBAL MEDICINES OF ECUADOR YOURSELF IN AN UPCOMING ECO-TOUR ADVENTURE

By Mike Adams

Imagine walking through the rainforests of Ecuador, surrounded by medicinal plants and wild foods. Harmonies of birds and locusts blanket the forest from lush treetops. Your group pauses for a moment to take it all in ... that's when you discover you're standing right next to a sacred Sangre de Drago tree, rich with natural medicine, standing five stories tall with a gorgeous canopy of leaves shaped like hearts. Your group guide makes a small incision on the tree bark and the medicine begins to flow: It's an anti-cancer tree sap, made of 90 % proanthocyanidins. It's been used by the Shuar Indians as living medicine for centuries and now you're getting to taste it fresh, raw and wild, right off the tree...

This scene isn't fiction. I experienced it myself a few weeks ago as part of an eco-tourism mission I've taken on to help promote ecological tourism throughout Ecuador. As you'll soon see, you can experience this too because it's all part of a January eco-tour being offered by an Ecuadorian-owned company based in Vilcabamba.

I was invited as a guest to go on a preview of this tour, and what I experienced was truly breathtaking: Hikes through the national forest, the identification and sampling of wild herbs, and the tasting of all varieties of exotic wild foods that I never even knew existed. This tour, called the 'Amazon Wild Foods and Medicinal Plants Adventure,' promises five days of adventure in Ecuador that you'll remember for a lifetime.

The tour is focused on Zamora, a magical town in Southern Ecuador that's host to a magnificent assortment of wild foods and medicines. What's really amazing about this particular tour is that you'll have the opportunity to identify, harvest and experience numerous wild foods and herbal medicines straight from the Ecuadorian rainforest.

You'll also get the opportunity to visit a local herbalist who makes his own powerful medicinal tinctures using local wildcrafted herbs in the way they have been traditionally used for generations by the indigenous Shuar culture of Southern Ecuador.

The January tour being offered in Zamora will also be repeated later in June. I'm told, so if you can't make the January timeframe, contact them anyway to inquire about adventures later in summer.

And, yes, the company organizing this tour books your local airfare and hotels, too. They also arrange for your ground transportation and two meals a day. Most of the planning is already done for you.

Enjoy Ecuador!

6. What is not common for the rainforests of Ecuador?
A giant trees C sacred tombstones
B leafy branches D diverse environments
7. What is like a huge garden in the sky in the rainforests?
A the forest floor C the canopy
B the understory D the plant bank
8. The sacred Sangre de Drago tree
A looks like a block of flats
B is a five-storeyed house
C resembles a heart
D has a top in the form of a heart
9. In the rainforests of Ecuador you'll have an opportunity to taste a
A tree branch C tree leaf
B tree bark D tree syrup
10. The tour to Ecuador doesn't offer
A a course of treatment
B hikes through the rainforest
C collecting medical herbs
D tasting of exotic wild foods
11. In the tour to Zamora the guests won't have a chance
A to identify herbs
B to take part in a rite of healing the sick
C to learn about some of the herbal medicines
D to taste different foods from the forest

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

When we slouch on the couch and spend hours staring at that colourful electronic box called a television, we are actually, subconsciously, taking in hours of subtle indoctrination via TV commercials. The study, published online in the International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity, found that teens who watch more than 5 hours of TV each day are more likely to become fast food junkies when they reach young adulthood.

12

The study had looked at data on 1,366 students from high school and 564 students from middle school. The researchers found that high school students who watched over 5 hours of TV each day consumed less fruits, vegetables, whole grains and calcium-rich foods as young adults, and instead had a higher intake of fast food, fried foods, snack foods, sugary drinks as well as foods with trans fats.

It seems the advertisements for fast food restaurants and other similar junk foods are having an impact. 'Television watching impacts diet choices adolescents make five years later,' said Daheia Barr-Anderson, an assistant professor of kinesiology and the leader of the study. She further conjectured that snacking during TV time makes the young ones more likely to eat the foods which are being advertised.

13

This study has brought our attention to an important issue — the impact of the media is real and very pronounced. 'This research tugs not so gently at the wool in front of all of our eyes — revealing that heavy TV viewing, especially of food advertising — makes a difference to our children's diets,' said Frederick J Zimmerman, an assistant professor at the Child Health Institute of the University of Washington.

'This research suggests that heavy TV-viewing adolescents consume about 200 more calories per day than those who watch a moderate amount of TV. That is a lot of calories by anyone's count,' he said. Zimmerman also added that these findings will not be unexpected for people familiar with research connecting TV, advertising and diet.

14

The kids are still very young, and it is clear that parents have an important role to play in influencing their habits and choices. This is another key issue which we need to take note of. 'Parents need to adhere to the American Academy of Paediatrics' recommendation that children watch less than two hours of quality television per day,' said Barr-Anderson.

'This study is a clear wake-up call that entertainment media matter when it comes to health. Given the current obesity and overweight crisis in America, this study provides clear evidence that kids and parents should make a point of reducing sedentary time spent in front of a TV screen,' she said.

15

Another recent worrying study on the state of health of our young ones include how poor sleep and lack of sleep were found to be causing heightened blood pressure in healthy adolescents. This increase could not be explained by other factors such as obesity or socioeconomic status.

Even more alarming was what a study revealed — that children and teenagers had arteries which were as degenerated as middle aged adults. The study had found that more than 50 % of the 70 young persons who were involved in the study were about 3 decades older than their actual age.

Intuitively, we could probably link all the adverse health effects. Too much late night TV, for example, would be a contributing factor for lack of sleep, while overindulgence in junk foods also harms arterial and heart health.

16

'For those looking to nudge their families in the right direction, implement a rule in your home of no eating while the TV is on. Or if that's too tough, then insist that only fruits and vegetables and water get consumed while viewing TV. You could also require that for every hour of TV viewed, each member of the family needs to engage in at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise,' suggested Thompson.

- A** Diet Commercials
- B** Influence of Television
- C** Fast Food Addicts
- D** What Can Parents Do?
- E** The Young are in Trouble
- F** Details and Findings of Study
- G** Parents Must Take Note
- H** Impact on Studies

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Halloween is the perfect time (17) We never forgot the thrill of yelling 'TRICK OR TREAT' and getting that candied apple, popcorn ball or candy bar dropped in our bag from when we were children. That same excited child still lives in all of us, we just pretend it does not matter anymore. We relive the thrill every year when the kids come to our door and repeat the same ritual we did so many years ago.

Let's face it the world is not as safe (18) , and parents no longer take their children to the homes of strangers to collect treats the way our parents did. Most parents take their children to one of the thousands of malls across America to trick or treat. I did it myself once, but I never will again. The lines are long, it is boring and the candy is cheap. I came up with an idea that changed all that and my children remained equally safe.

All the parents in the office I worked at brought in their own bags of candy and we divided it all up and gave it to every worker, along with permission to eat (19) but save some for the children. We all left work a little early and brought our costumed children back to the office. At a predetermined time we started going from office to office and desk to desk allowing the kids to Trick or Treat. It was a blast!

The children went right up to the desk of each person and received the candy purchased by the parent. The employee did not need to get out of their seats and it only took up one or two minutes of the workers time to give treats to all the children. I honestly believe the employees giving the treats enjoyed it more (20) They talked about it for days!

The following Halloween I had more employees without children asking if we were going to get to do it again than employees with children. It created a bond between all of the employees and bonded employees make better teammates (21)

I have also worked in offices (22) filled with candy for their co-workers. It puts a bit of excitement in the air and everyone is happy and productive for the day! So go out there and let your inner child run free for the day and trick or treat in your own chosen way at the office this year.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** where people brought in little plastic pumpkins
- B** to enjoy that excitement in the office
- C** without spending a penny on it
- D** as much as they want
- E** to have fun and build comradeship at the office
- F** than the children did
- G** as it used to be
- H** when working on various projects

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How would you feel if the (23) you've been doing for most of your life just moved offshore without any (24) ?

What if you just spent several years getting a(n) (25) for what you thought would be a very hot job but later (26) to be a very bad choice?

How would you like to know the (27) to choosing a satisfying (28) that will also be a hot job?

By understanding the major (29) that are affecting our lives, you will be able to play an active role in planning and (30) your career. By understanding these trends you will have a better (31) of seeing the big changes before they hit.

This look into the future will show you the hot jobs that are (32) to have high demand and some that aren't. But more importantly this article will show you the (33) of 'trend spotting' so that you can (34) your own intelligent career choices.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 23 A task | B job | C work | D career |
| 24 A warning | B threat | C notice | D tip |
| 25 A education | B learning | C tutoring | D studying |
| 26 A bring to light | B turned out | C manifest itself | D become apparent |
| 27 A privacy | B mystery | C secrets | D hugger-mugger |
| 28 A fortune | B profession | C labour | D career |
| 29 A inclinations | B leanings | C drifts | D trends |
| 30 A referring | B aiming | C directing | D relegating |
| 31 A event | B chance | C occurrence | D potential |
| 32 A expected | B waited | C anticipated | D awaited |
| 33 A basics | B stem | C origin | D fundamentals |
| 34 A do | B practise | C make | D fulfil |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

An old man had three children, all boys. When they (35) to manhood, he called them together and told them that now he was very old and (36) able to provide, even for himself. He ordered them to go out and bring him food and clothing. The three brothers set out, and after a very long (37) they came to a large river. As they (38) on together for such a time, they decided that once they got across they (39) The eldest told the youngest to take the middle road, and the second to go to the right, while he himself would go to the left. Then, in a year's time, they would come back to the same spot.

(40) they parted, and at the end of a year, as agreed, they found their way back to the riverside. The eldest asked the youngest what he had gotten during his travels, and the boy replied: 'I have nothing but a mirror, but it has wonderful power. If you (41) into it, you can see all over the country, no matter how far away.'

When asked in turn what he had gotten, the second brother replied: 'Only a pair of sandals that are so full of power, that if one (42) them on one can walk at once to any place in the country in one step.'

Then the eldest himself, said: 'I, too, (43) but little, a small calabash of medicine, that is all. But let us look into the mirror and see how father fares.'

The youngest produced his mirror, and they all looked into it and saw that their father was already dead and that even the funeral custom (44) Then the elder said: 'Let us hasten home and see what we can do.' So the second brought out his sandals, and all three placed their feet inside them and, immediately, they were home to their (45) grave. Then the eldest shook the medicine out of his bag, and poured it over the grave. At once their father (46) , as if nothing had been the matter with him. Now which of these three sons has performed the best?

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 35 | A grew up | B grow up | C had grown up | D were growing up |
| 36 | A no longer | B not longer | C any longer | D no long |
| 37 | A when | B if | C as | D while |
| 38 | A went | B had gone | C were going | D would go |
| 39 | A will separate | B would be separated | C were separated | D would separate |
| 40 | A So | B As | C When | D If |
| 41 | A will look | B would look | C are looking | D look |
| 42 | A puts | B put | C had put | D was putting |
| 43 | A had obtained | B was obtaining | C have obtained | D had been obtaining |
| 44 | A was finished | B finished | C had been finished | D has been finished |
| 45 | A fathers | B father's | C fathers' | D father |
| 46 | A rose | B raised | C arose | D risen |

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

UNEXPECTED LESSONS

Being on the road at 3.15 a.m. to drive 450 km was not in my plans for the weekend. I had been looking forward to a relaxing couple of (47) to allow me to recharge my batteries in readiness for the busy week ahead that lay ahead of me.

My eldest son, Simon and a group of his good friends were heading off for a week at the snowfields, however, due to last minute issue with their transportation; I willingly offered to help out and provide the extra car that was required to ensure that everyone got to the drop off point near the snow fields, (48) that they could then enjoy their weeks break snow boarding and skiing.

As I set (49) on my early morning journey the only thing I could think about at that time was that no sooner had I arrived and then said my goodbyes, I would be on the road again to make the trip back home, in total a round trip of 900 km in just on 10 hours. Although I was only too happy to make the trip, the thought of such a long drive in one day was a daunting one, particularly as I was looking forward to that much required time to relax.

Over the years I have come to realize (50) in life often events happen to challenge you and that they often don't reveal their real purpose at the time. As I was to discover over the next 10 hours, this was not to be the case on this occasion.

TASK 2

51. Last month you were at camp and left your rucksack in the room you lived. On a separate sheet of paper write a letter to the administration of the camp describing your rucksack and asking to send it back to you.

Give the following details:

- size;
- material it is made of;
- colour and texture;
- special features.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO SELECT SNACKS THAT ARE NUTRITIOUS

1 Keep them at your fingertips. Take fruit with you to work so when it's snack time you reach for a piece of fruit instead of a candy bar from the vending machine. Put some grapes in the freezer so you have a frozen treat available.

2 Chop your favourite vegetables into bite size pieces and store them in zip lock baggies in the refrigerator. Pull out a bag and either take them to work, eat them at home or when you're running errands. Preparation is key!

3 They are a great way to add vitamins, minerals, fibre, and essential fatty acids like omega 3 and omega 6 to your diet. Some great choices include walnuts, almonds, cashews, flaxseeds, peanuts, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds and sunflower seeds. Be creative and make your own variety of trail mix. Use granola, nuts, seeds and fruit.

4 Spread natural peanut butter on apple slices, celery, whole wheat crackers, rice cakes etc. Natural peanut butter is an excellent source of protein. Note: store natural peanut butter at room temperature so it's easier to spread. Turn the jar upside down and stir to mix the oil and peanut butter. The standard recommended shelf life for peanut butter is 18 months.

5 For a buttery flavour, add a few spritzes of 'I Can't Believe It's Not Butter!' spray. Experiment and use different seasonings for added flavour i.e. dry taco seasoning mix, chilli powder, garlic powder, salt free seasoning blends, parmesan cheese etc. You can also try adding raisins or dried fruit. Directions: pop the popcorn in the microwave or air-popping machine; spritz with butter flavoured spray; sprinkle seasoning on top.

- A Purchase a variety of fresh fruit.
- B Choose low-fat or fat-free popcorn.
- C Eat nuts and seeds.
- D Eat natural peanut butter.
- E Keep as much mixed fruit as possible.
- F Have a store of chopped vegetables.
- G Consume fruits when you are hungry.
- H Make sugar free drinks.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It's been almost 50 years since Dr. Jane Goodall first arrived at Gombe Stream National Park to study primates, and since then, much has changed in the world. 'We have made rather a mess,' Dr. Goodall told Natural News in an exclusive interview, speaking about the impact of humans on our planet. 'We humans have left a very, very unpleasant ecological footprint on this beautiful planet.'

Dr. Jane Goodall, however, is no pessimist, and her message is instilled with a sense of hope and genuine inspiration. 'What's tremendously important is that people do have a sense of hope amidst the doom and gloom,' she says. 'What I realize today is that we have made major mistakes and it's about time we start putting it back together.'

Goodall's institute, named the Jane Goodall Institute, pursues worldwide programmes to educate children, protect natural habitats and uplift the lives of those human populations that live among or near important protected habitats. Her institute's programme for children, *Roots and Shoots* engages children in the knowledge and skills of sustainable living, teaching them practical know-how they'll need to be a proactive part of a sustainable future on our planet.

'We've been stealing, stealing, stealing from our children, and it's high time we started paying back,' she told in her interview. 'Think of how we could have changed the entire structure of the world and alleviated poverty if the money spent on the last couple of wars could have been used for good purposes.'

Jane Goodall's efforts today are focused on teaching people how to make informed, small choices that cumulatively add up to grassroots global change. 'If you just spend a few minutes each day thinking about the choices you make: What you buy, what you eat, what you wear, how it was made, if it harmed the environment, if it hurt animals, if it was socially unjust, that would cause you to make small changes,' she explained. 'And if millions of people make small changes, we start to influence the companies who are making unethical products.'

As part of that effort to help people make better choices, Jane Goodall has partnered with Pangea Organics, an eco-conscious maker of hand-crafted body care products, to deliver a special offer to Natural News readers that helps raise funds for the Jane Goodall Institute.

As part of our effort to support Dr. Jane Goodall's work, our non-profit Consumer Wellness Centre is also donating \$ 1,000 to the Jane Goodall Institute.

6. Dr. Jane Goodall
 - A carries out experiments on animals
 - B studies animals in unnatural conditions
 - C learns animals' behaviour and communication
 - D studies the extinct species in the wild
7. The scientist criticises people's attitude to
 - A animals
 - B other nations
 - C the place they live
 - D scientific discoveries
8. The scholar works much to
 - A inspire others to make a difference to the environment
 - B organize national parks for endangered animals
 - C stop human intrusion into habitats
 - D organize some conservation groups
9. The programme for children *Roots and Shoots*
 - A entertains kids in the wild
 - B educates the youngsters about the planet's treasures
 - C gives children practical advice how to save the planet
 - D teaches children how to survive in the natural environment
10. The scientist suggests people could not improve the situation on Earth ...
 - A by spending money on good purposes
 - B by educating people
 - C by wasting money on wars
 - D by tiny choices, multiplied by millions
11. The practical part of Dr. Jane Goodall's work is
 - A making hand-crafted body care products
 - B raising funds
 - C donating money
 - D learning to be eco-conscious

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

CORRUPTION OF COMMUNICATION

12.

Picture a time when written communication only occurred through handwritten letters — an era before word processors, spell-check or grammar correction. Through the wonders of technology, we are more easily able to communicate whatever thoughts come to mind. Regrettably, this freedom has come with a cost. Since we are no longer forced to construct complex sentences in our thoughts, the 'mind muscle' — the brain — has become lazy in the correct use of language. Certain technologies perpetuate laziness. One example is the cellphone, whose users operate with a language all its own. This is a particularly popular form of communication among young people. Have you allowed this to happen to you?

13.

During the last three decades, personal communication has undergone a revolution. Rarely does one hear of receiving — never mind writing — an actual letter with paper and pen.

Times have dramatically changed! Telephones, email, instant messages, text messages and other 'instant' services have largely replaced handwritten letters, allowing man to communicate with a speed and efficiency once unheard of. No matter your age, these tools impact your life. It is not uncommon for people, from preteens to adults, to send text messages. Again, technology has allowed unprecedented access to communication — but has our ability to harness language and convey ideas also improved?

14.

Then there are the social networks which allow for a continuous connection to friends and family, updated any minute of any day. Friendships should be able to blossom and families should grow closer with such unprecedented access. In addition, people are now much better able to reach those of like mind and similar interests unlike any other time in history.

Communication has come a long way from the days in which a handwritten letter took weeks to reach its recipient. Of course, people still converse face-to-face, but written communication largely drives the language of oral communication.

What about you? Do you spend nearly as much time interacting through a computer as you do in real life?

15.

Growing numbers turn to digital communication because they are not interested in actual personal, human contact. A popular cellular phone company recently ran an advertisement in which family members, while sitting only a few feet from each other, communicated entirely through Twitter and Facebook.

This satire speaks volumes to how far real families — and society — have gone in interpersonal communication. Friends and acquaintances have become nothing more than a name on a screen...

What is the result of technology being widely misused? Interaction has become curt and abbreviated. Instead of exchanging pleasantries and actually caring about others, communication has been transformed into a search for raw information.

16.

Why does communication and language matter? Why should you care? Perhaps you may have recognized that some of these characteristics have crept into your communication.

Do you find yourself losing interest in physical interaction with others? Do you often become bored with conversation? To be any other way in an instant-access digital world is to swim upstream.

Again, people were designed to interact with each other. As we slip into digital thinking, we risk the danger of becoming cold and distant like the lifeless computer systems we use to communicate. When our peers become nothing more to us than sources of information — not living, breathing human beings — we automatically focus more on the self. Self-focus, self-esteem, self-promotion, self-preservation and, ultimately, self-fulfilment become our only goal.

- A** Expand Image
- B** Improving Communication Abilities
- C** Digital Relationships
- D** Against the Current
- E** Degrading of Languages
- F** Using Technology Effectively
- G** Degradation of the Quality of Communication
- H** Digital World

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Scientists have long known this strange fact: It's easier to look deep into space than into the centre of Earth. Light can pass through most of space, so the light from distant stars can easily be seen with the naked eye. But Earth is opaque, which means that light cannot pass through it.

If light cannot pass through it, (17) So if we can't use light to see inside our own planet, what can we use?

Recently, some scientists have been trying to use neutrinos — (18) that zip through space. Neutrinos come from the sun or other distant stars, and astronomers have studied them for years. Now, a team of geoscientists — 'geo' means Earth — think a kind of neutrino may have something to say about the Earth, too.

Not all neutrinos come from outer space. Special neutrinos (19) are generated from within the Earth. (Remember that 'geo' means Earth.) Most of these local neutrinos come from either the crust or the mantle. The crust is Earth's outermost shell, what we stand on, and the mantle is five to 25 miles below the crust. Certain elements within the Earth can send off geoneutrinos when undergoing a process called radioactive decay.

During radioactive decay, a material loses some of its energy by sending out particles and radiation. An element that goes through this process is said to be radioactive, and radioactive elements occur naturally in the Earth. Some radioactive elements produce geoneutrinos.

After they are produced, geoneutrinos pass straight through the solid Earth without being absorbed or bouncing around. If they're not stopped, (20) — and keep going, and going and going. Geoscientists hope to catch a few of these particles on their way out, but it's not going to be easy.

There are two big problems: There aren't that many geoneutrinos, and they're hard to find. To catch these elusive particles, scientists have designed special geoneutrino detectors. These strange-looking scientific instruments are giant, metal spheres buried deep underground.

In an abandoned mine in Canada, for example, scientists are preparing a geoneutrino detector that is four stories tall (21) The detector will be filled with a special liquid that flashes when a geoneutrino passes through. The liquid 'produces a lot of light, and it's very transparent,' says Mark Chen, the director of the project. When it's up and running, probably in 2010, the detector will find only about 50 geoneutrinos per year. Other detectors are being planned all over Earth — (22) !

The geoscientists who study geoneutrinos hope that the particles will help answer an old question about the Earth. The interior of the Earth is blistering hot, but where does the heat come from? They know that part of the heat — maybe as much as 60 percent — comes from radioactive decay, but researchers want to know for sure. By measuring geoneutrinos, scientists hope to figure out how radioactive decay helps heat Earth.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** and more than a mile underground
- B** they go straight into outer space
- C** then we cannot see what's on the inside of our planet
- D** called geoneutrinos
- E** produced by natural radioactivity inside Earth
- F** tiny particles smaller than an atom
- G** one of them is even supposed to sit on the bottom of the ocean
- H** originally called neutrinos

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WORKERS NEED ABILITY TO LEARN THROUGHOUT LIFE

Lifetime (23) is a simple concept: It means (24) yourself to improving your job (25) throughout your career. For a worker, it now is a (26) Studies show that the (27) person now changes careers at least three (28) and jobs an average of 10.5 times over the course of a working (29) Each of these new careers and jobs likely will (30) a person to learn a new (31) of skills.

Just think of some of the jobs that exist today that did not exist 30 years ago, such as computer network administrator and Web site programmer. Think of some of the jobs that now use a(n) (32) different set of tools, such as auto repair or mechanical (33) People who were in mid-career in any of these (34) a decade ago are still in the work force, either doing the same thing in a completely different way or doing something completely different.

For empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 23 | A teaching | B schooling | C tutoring | D learning |
| 24 | A devoting | B giving life | C sacrificing | D dedicating |
| 25 | A knacks | B abilities | C skills | D dexterity |
| 26 | A demand | B necessity | C indispensability | D possibility |
| 27 | A average | B medium | C common | D middle |
| 28 | A times | B hours | C occasions | D occurrences |
| 29 | A lifespan | B lifetime | C vitality | D life duration |
| 30 | A need | B require | C want | D necessitate |
| 31 | A series | B kit | C set | D regulation |
| 32 | A fully | B all | C altogether | D completely |
| 33 | A technologies | B engineering | C facilities | D devices |
| 34 | A activities | B professions | C businesses | D operations |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THAT'S NOT MY PROBLEM

A mouse looked (35) a crack in the wall to see the farmer and his wife opening a package; what food (36) it contain? He was aghast to discover that it was a mouse trap!

(37) to the farmyard, the mouse proclaimed the warning, 'There is a mouse trap in the house, there is a mouse trap in the house.'

The chicken clucked and scratched, raised her head and said, 'Mr. Mouse, I can tell you this is a grave concern to you, but it is of no consequence to me; I (38) by it.'

The mouse turned to the pig and told him, 'There is a mouse trap in the house.'

'I am so very sorry Mr. Mouse,' sympathized the pig, 'but there is nothing I can do about it but pray; be assured that you are in my prayers.'

The mouse turned to the cow, who replied, 'Like wow, Mr. Mouse, a mouse trap; am I (39) grave danger, Duh?'

So the mouse returned to the house, head down and dejected to face the farmer's mouse trap alone.

That very night a sound (40) throughout the house, like the sound of a mouse trap catching its prey. The farmer's wife rushed to see what was caught.

In the darkness, she (41) that it was a venomous snake whose tail the trap (42)

The snake bit the farmer's wife. The farmer rushed her to the hospital.

She returned home (43) a fever. Now everyone knows you treat a fever with fresh chicken soup, so the farmer took his hatchet to the farmyard for the (44) main ingredient.

His wife's sickness continued so that friends and neighbours came to sit with her around the clock. (45) them, the farmer butchered the pig.

The farmer's wife did not get well, in fact, she died, and so many people came for her funeral and the farmer had the cow (46) to provide meat for all of them to eat.

So the next time you hear that someone is facing a problem and think that it does not concern you, remember that when the least of us is threatened, we are all at risk.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 35 | A in
C through | B out of
D outside |
| 36 | A must
C had to | B should
D might |
| 37 | A Retreating
C To retreat | B Having retreated
D Being retreated |
| 38 | A mustn't be bothered
C cannot be bothered | B needn't be bothered
D shouldn't be bothered |
| 39 | A at
C on | B in
D with |
| 40 | A heard
C had been heard | B hearing
D was heard |
| 41 | A did not see
C haven't seen | B hadn't seen
D wasn't seen |
| 42 | A caught
C had caught | B was caught
D did catch |
| 43 | A from
C at | B with
D about |
| 44 | A soup's
C soups | B soup
D soups' |
| 45 | A Feeding
C To have fed | B To be feeding
D To feed |
| 46 | A slaughter
C slaughtered | B slaughtering
D having slaughtered |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The drive to our destination was punctuated with the mandatory refresher and comfort stops, an early morning breakfast in a highway petrol station that could (47) best described as filling but far from nutritious, the dawning of a new day, coupled with patches of fog, mist and light rain which typifies a winter's morning as you get closer to the snow fields.

As we drove, Simon and I talked a little about his week's break and a host of what may have seemed unimportant and rather minor subjects, (48) , it was great to have this time with him as we very rarely spend five continuous hours in each other's company, other than in the days when we played Saturday afternoon cricket together.

As I left to make the return trip (49) home, I had a strange sense of loneliness which quickly disappeared as I concentrated on driving through some very heavy early morning fog. Within an hour I was through the fog and had a clear open road ahead of me, so I engaged cruise control and spent the next four hours (50) to some of my favourite CD's.

TASK 2

51. A scientific journal has asked its readers to write **an article** discussing the question '**What should be done to help endangered animals.**'

On a separate sheet of paper write **an article** of 100-120 words **for the magazine** on this topic.

Mention:

- why so many animals are endangered today;
- what the reasons of animals' extinction are;
- the possible solutions of the problem.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR CHILD'S READING LEVEL AT HOME

Everything Is a Book Waiting to Be Read

1. Do it often. Studies show parents do not read to their children very much any more, if at all. Leading authorities say a child should be read to at least 30 minutes a day.
2. Pause to spell them and sound them out as you read to your child. Pause while reading to have him spell out or read a word you previously went out of your way to teach him.
3. Write them out the letters to a word. Say cat, then let the child turn the letters into a picture of a cat. If she is too young, you can draw the picture for her so it is recognizable. Do this for every letter of the alphabet.
4. Use for the objects around the house and post them to the appropriate object. For instance, spell out 'refrigerator' or 'door' on a note card then tape it to that object. Your child can help make these or decide what objects he would like to spell. Then every time you or he uses that object, get in the habit of spelling it and pointing to each letter.
5. Practise reading it over and over again. Let this be his/her very first book to read on his/her own. If a child has memorised the words, as many kids do, it will be even easier for him/her to learn the words.

- A** Have fun with words.
- B** Point out words.
- C** Write the letters.
- D** Read to your child.
- E** Find a book the child loves.
- F** Make flash cards.
- G** Make note of important parts.
- H** Start a learning discussion.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

TRAVEL AUSTRALIA WITH US!

Ever wanted to just leave life behind, pack your family into a motorhome and drive away like you had no worries? Well that's what my husband, our two kids and I have done! We are the Mckay's, and we are inviting you to come along with us as we traverse our beautiful continent of Australia, starting by heading north from Brisbane, following the coast and then eventually circumnavigating our way back round the continent to Queensland. So watch this space for updates on the adventure of a lifetime, travel advice and general hints on campervan living! This is my first lens, and it kickstarts our journey as well as provides invaluable advice on travel in Australia for local and international travellers. In it I do my best to persuade you to come and visit our magnificent country, it's something you won't regret. Australia has 7.69 million square kilometres to it, so there's a lot to explore out there! If you never make it, well hopefully my lens can be the next best thing!

Having lived in Brisbane for years now we've been on countless trips to the Sunshine Coast, a collection of seaside suburbs that begins about an hour and a half north of the Queensland capital. Sunny, surfy and laid back, the Sunshine Coast is the ultimate spot for a relaxing weekend away, and we've made the most of that over the years. But I've never been as excited as I am today to make this short drive north. Looking out from the passenger seat of our motorhome, the rainforests seem greener and full of promise, and the blue ocean we occasionally glimpse to our right looks more inviting than ever before.

This is the start of our travels around Australia, travels that me and my husband Bruce have been planning for months. We are stoked to see all our hard work come together, and can't think of a more beautiful spot to kick it all off than the little coastal town of Noosa on the Sunny Coast. The kids, Derek, who is 12, and Jenny, who has just turned 10, absolutely love it here, and we got an early start so they could get a full day in at the beach. We will spend the night at our favourite haunt, the Noosa River Caravan Park, before striking out north again. Who knows, maybe we'll stay longer... that's the beauty of a self drive holiday!

My husband has a smug look on his face, as if he's already caught the biggest fish on the Noosa River. His favourite pastime is taking Derek fishing, and they've hired a tinny (a small aluminium boat for you non-Australians!) to take on the river this afternoon. I'm sure when Derek wakes from his early

morning slumber that's all he's going to talk about, so I silently prepare myself for the angling conversations I cannot contribute to!

While they fish Jenny and I are going to go shopping for a new swimming costume for her. For such a small town Noosa is something of a shopper's paradise, and the main drag known as Hastings Street is a heaven of specialty shops. Sophisticated and relaxed at the same time, it's the perfect seaside shopping experience, and there are lots of quaint coffee shops and eateries to fill empty stomachs and refresh tired legs! As Brace drives the campervan through Noosa and into the camping ground I start to feel extremely happy about the idea of a bit of bonding with my daughter.

The day pans out perfectly, with the boys catching their fish and Jenny and I shopping till we almost drop. We meet up in the late afternoon, exchange stories and make our way to Noosa Heads to watch the sun set on the first day of what is going to be a fantastic family adventure. Being our first day on the road we treat ourselves to dinner at a restaurant, and as usual the fine Noosa cuisine doesn't let us down. The seafood doesn't get much fresher than here, and we return to our motorhome satisfied and tired. I think the decision is as good as made, we're definitely going to stay another night!

6. The family was determined to

A have a ride along the coast

C cross the desert

B travel round the country

D visit Queensland

7. The McKay's travelled

A to the south

C to the west

B to the north

D to the east

8. What stimulated the start of the travellers' journey?

A The valuable advice of their friends.

B The desire to leave life behind.

C The adventure of a lifestyle agency's advice.

D The fact of purchasing a campervan.

9. The family has been a number of times on holiday

A in the capital

C in the rainforests of the north

B at the Sunshine Coast

D on the Sunny Coast

10. What was the first stopping place in the motorhome adventure?

A Brisbane

C Sidney

B Queensland capital

D Noosa

11. The travellers spent the first evening of the trip

A at Noosa Heads

C at the Noosa River Caravan Park

B on the Noosa River

D on the Sunny Coast of Noosa

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TIPS ON HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH EFFECTIVELY

Do you want to know how to learn English effectively? If so, you are not alone. In fact, there are many people out there today who are working to learn English as a second language. No matter what the reason is that you are learning English, you want to make sure that you can learn it quickly and effectively as well. Whether you are learning English in a class, on your own, or with language teaching software, there are certain things that you can do to make sure that you learn the language effectively. So, here are a few tips to keep in mind that will help you on your journey towards learning the English language.

12.

It is very important that you have goals in mind if you want to know how to learn English effectively. Setting goals will help you to know where you want to be and it will allow you to actually see your progress as you learn the language as we'll. Decide what your goals are, whether you want to improve your vocabulary, pronunciation, or even if you want to comprehend when you're listening better. Once you know your goals, make sure that you are working to achieve them.

13.

Practicing is probably one of the most important tips if you want to know how to learn English effectively. The more you practice your English skills, the better you will become at it. You can practice by reading English, by writing emails and letters, by listening to television or the radio in English, or even by taking time to speak to other people who speak the English language. The more you practice, the fewer mistakes you'll end up making over time, and you'll become more effective with your English skills.

14.

No matter what language you're learning, a large number of words you know is going to be very important. This is especially important when you are learning the English language. One of the best ways to learn new words is to start reading and you can also learn more by listening to the radio or watching television. Playing word games and doing word puzzles can also help you out when you are trying to enhance your English vocabulary.

15.

If you plan on learning a language, you are going to make studying a priority. It's not just something you do every now and then, but it should be done every single day. When you study each day it is easier to retain the new things that you learn. You'll also find that you can review easier every day and you'll definitely remember what you learn a lot better as well. So, if you want to know how to learn English effectively, then you need to make studying a priority.

16.

When you're having fun, it actually makes it easier for you to remember things that you learn, so make sure that you make learning English fun. Take time to do puzzles and to play games, even if it does seem a bit childlike. They really can help you as you learn English and provide you with excellent practice.

- A** Make Sure You Want to Learn
- B** Make It Enjoyable
- C** Work on Vocabulary Development
- D** Be Sure to Train Your Skills
- E** Figure out What Motivates You
- F** Study on a Regular Basis
- G** Improve Your Current Learning
- H** Decide on Some Purpose

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BERMUDA ADVENTURES

By Candyce H. Stapen

Bermuda has glorious pink sand beaches, British panache and more golf courses per square mile than anywhere else in the world. Here are some of our favourite Bermuda adventures.

Stroll the beaches: Bermuda's sands — long, pink hued, and sugar soft — are spectacular. Top spots are the south shore's Warwick Long Bay and Horseshoe Bay. A day at Horseshoe Bay comes with all the amenities, (17) As a result, more tourists tan here, but the shore is never blanket-to-blanket bodies. Elbow Beach, fronted by Elbow Beach Hotel, is another spectacular wide stretch, of sand edged by turquoise seas.

Dive and Snorkel: Bermuda's more than 350 shipwrecks and the water's visibility from 70 to 100 feet dazzle both scuba (18) Some plunges to dive for include L'Hermanie, a French frigate sunk in 1838 that has canons and a host of sea critters and the Marie Celeste, a paddle wheeler downed in 1964, that features coral twisted around the 15-foot paddle wheel.

We're avid snorkelers. Floating along reefs, pointing out purple fan, yellow brain coral, teal parrot fish, blue tang and scores of spotted and striped beauties (19) And, I have to admit — because snorkelling is easy — it's the only sport in which I can keep up with my athletic children. The reefs start close-in at Church Bay, making access possible from the shore, (20) Tobacco Bay and Horseshoe Bay are also good snorkel spots. Avoid Royal Naval Dockyard's Snorkel Park. On cruise ship days passengers pack the place so you're as likely to get a fin in your face as see a fish.

Discover More Underwater Wonders: At Royal Naval Dockyard's Dolphin Quest, you can get close (21) The encounter delivered some of our best island memories. We stood waist deep in water to pet the friendly beauties, listen to their clicks, command them to jump and to dive and receive a rubbery nose kiss.

For young kids and those who don't want to get wet (22) , visit the Bermuda Aquarium, Museum and Zoo and the Bermuda Underwater Institute. At the aquarium, the 145,000 gallon North Rock coral reef tank holds hundreds of brightly hued fish. Watching the Bermuda Underwater Institute's simulated 'dive,' a video with sound effects, you see submerging whales, schools of toothy sharks, and clusters of floating jelly fish.

- A** but be careful of the sometimes rough water
- B** but do want to see underwater wonders
- C** is a way we share our love of the ocean
- D** to bottlenose dolphins
- E** including a snack shop, umbrella rentals, lifeguards, and lockers
- F** and the views from the ramparts
- G** enthusiasts and snorkelers
- H** catering to the cruise ships berthed here

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

JOB STRESS IS THE MOST COMMON PROBLEM NOWADAYS

Stress is the most (23) problem nowadays. It is a situation, which can (24) the normal physical and mental health of (25) Stress can either (26) you to act and make you (27) over something new or it can make you feel depressed, rejected, disgusted and angry. There are several (28) of stress, one of them is job stress. With job stress, the stressors (29) are work-related. Job stress is severe and it can (30) you to a large extent if not (31) at time. It may bring you some chronic (32) such as ulcers, obesity, heart disease, cancer, depression, anorexia, diabetes, gum disease, hyperthyroidism, sexual abuse, cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal and psychological (33)

As we told you earlier that job stress is harmful and dangerous, thus you should keep eagle eye watch on its symptoms. Earlier you (34) the cause, effectively you can treat the problem.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 23 A average | B everyday | C common | D medium |
| 24 A worry | B fret | C disturb | D be anxious |
| 25 A a human | B an individual | C a man | D a person |
| 26 A make | B compel | C reduce | D force |
| 27 A excited | B exciting | C excitement | D excitedly |
| 28 A species | B types | C views | D aspects |
| 29 A dragged | B involved | C pulled | D drawn |
| 30 A effect | B act upon | C work on | D affect |
| 31 A treated | B cured | C tended | D soothed |
| 32 A illnesses | B diseases | C ailments | D sicknesses |
| 33 A disarrangements | B indigestions | C discords | D disorders |
| 34 A turn out | B give out | C find out | D figure out |

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THE FAIRY TULIPS

Once upon a time there was a good old woman who (35) in a little house. She had in her garden a bed of beautiful striped tulips. One night she (36)..... by the sounds of sweet singing and of babies laughing. She looked out at the window. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see (37) The next morning she walked among her flowers, but there were no signs of any one (38) there the night before. On the following night she was again wakened by sweet singing and babies laughing. She rose and stole softly through her garden. The moon (39) brightly on the tulip bed, and the flowers were swaying to and fro. The old woman looked (40) and she saw, standing by each tulip, a little Fairy mother who was crooning and rocking the flower like a cradle, while in each tulip-cup (41) a little Fairy baby laughing and playing. The good old woman stole quietly back to her house, and from that time on she never picked a tulip, nor did she allow her neighbours (42) the flowers. The tulips grew daily brighter in colour and larger in size, and they (43) a delicious perfume like that of roses. They began, too, to bloom all the year round. And every night the little Fairy mothers (44) their babies and rocked them to sleep in the flower-cups. The day came when the good old woman died, and the tulip-bed was (45) by folks who did not know about the Fairies, and parsley was planted there instead of the flowers. But the parsley withered, and so did all the (46) plants in the garden, and from that time nothing would grow there. But the good old woman's grave grew beautiful, for the Fairies sang above it, and kept it green; while on the grave and all around it there sprang up tulips, daffodils, and violets, and other lovely flowers of spring.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 35 | A lives | B lived | C had lived | D has lived |
| 36 | A was wakening | B woke | C was wakened | D wakened |
| 37 | A nothing | B anything | C everything | D not any |
| 38 | A have been | B having been | C been | D having |
| 39 | A shone | B is shining | C shines | D was shining |
| 40 | A close | B closely | C closer | D closes |
| 41 | A lay | B lie | C lain | D lied |
| 42 | A touching | B touch | C to touch | D touches |
| 43 | A given out | B gave out | C has given out | D give out |
| 44 | A caresses | B caressing | C was caressed | D caressed |
| 45 | A torn up | B torn in | C torn at | D torn off |
| 46 | A another | B each other | C other | D others |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the gaps with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

When I was younger I did a lot of country driving on my own and I often used this time to think about big picture stuff as (47) as issues and challenges I had in my business or personal life, many of which would be clarified and to a certain extent resolved, during these lengthy times of solitude inside my car.

On this day, I rekindled something from those years of driving long distances on my own, for by the time I had reached home I had developed and set out a plan of action in my mind for one very important issue I had to (48) with in the week ahead.

Surprisingly after my long trip home I was mentality refreshed and energized, even though I was physically tired and knew that I would sleep well that evening.

I am reminded of the quote by Ralph Waldo Emerson, 'Life is a succession of lessons which must be (49) to be understood.'

What this unplanned trip to the snowfields had given me were two unexpected but very timely lessons, the first being that we all need to and benefit from spending quality time with our family, loved ones and friends. The second lesson was that a change in your environment, no (50) how temporary, can in itself provide you with the opportunity to look at something from a different perspective and come away with a resolution, as well as be refreshed and energized.

I look forward to my next unexpected event and many more opportunities to spend quality time with those who are important to me and make my life more rewarding.

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write **a review** of the **TV programme** that you enjoy. Give the overall opinion of the programme in 100-120 words.

Mention:

- the name of the programme;
- the channel that broadcast it;
- the type of the programme;
- what the programme is about;
- who the participants are;
- your impressions of the programme.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Snow skiing successfully requires technique, practice and determination to have a pleasant time. Skiing downhill is the only way to snow ski when you are on the slopes. Knowing how to get down those slopes is key to becoming an advanced skier. Take a look at these steps to learn the concept of skiing downhill, and then get on the slopes and practice the technique.

1. Keep hands forward in peripheral vision, knees slightly bent with the shins pressing against the boot tongues.
2. Body's weight mass is continually carried forward on the skis to help in turning. Practice shifting your weight from the downhill ski to uphill ski to get yourself down the mountain. Shift your weight ever so slightly while lifting the tail of the downhill ski.
3. Using your wrist, swing the downhill pole tip forward. Touch the snow lightly with the extended ski to start the turn downward.
4. Every time you manage to do the right actions get confident. Get sure of yourself making those turns. Practice until you feel confident.
5. You can do this with a light change in the turning process. Simply round the completion of the turn by moving the skis a tad uphill. Try varying the width of the turn as you go downhill. Go from large to medium to small turns. Next thing you know, you will be skiing downhill faster and better each time.

- A Complete ski gear.
- B Control your speed.
- C Start with a comfortable stance.
- D Get assured.
- E Extend your uphill ski.
- F Choose the proper ski length.
- G Feel your weight on the ball of the feet.
- H The downhill ski movement.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

ANCIENT DNA REWRITES THE HISTORY OF THE WOOLLY MAMMOTH

Fifteen thousand years ago, woolly mammoths and North American horses roamed the cold grasslands that then covered much of Alaska and the western Yukon. They're extinct now, but we know quite a bit about them because of the fossils they left behind in places like Old Crow, the Klondike, and parts of Alaska.

However, we don't know when they disappeared or why. The conditions that preserve bits of dead animals as fossils are rare, and the chances of finding the fossil remains of the last woolly mammoth or the last North American horse are so small that they make winning the lottery look like a sure thing.

But animals leave more than bones behind — and that other evidence is rewriting the prehistory of North America. Animals shed bits of their genetic material as they move through a landscape. It comes from their feaces, their urine, dropped hairs, and even sloughed-off skin cells. Modern instruments and lab techniques can detect that genetic material and identify its source.

If the circumstances are right, the genetic material — the DNA — can be preserved for thousands of years. The frozen sediments underlying parts of the Yukon watershed provide exactly those circumstances. University of Alberta researcher Duane Froese and an international team are analyzing sediment cores from several places in the Yukon and Alaska in search of the last of the big ice age mammals, the megafauna.

The first of the evidence is in, and it's startling. Sediment cores from a site near Stevens Village, on the Yukon River in Alaska, show that woolly mammoths and North American horses survived in that area until at least 10,500 years ago, and maybe even later. That's well after the end of the ice age, and several thousand years later than previous estimates— based on fossil bones and teeth— for the disappearance of both animals from North America. The findings throw doubt on a couple of theories developed to explain the extinction of the ice age megafauna: the Blitzkrieg hypothesis and speculation about an extraterrestrial impact.

Froese says the Blitzkrieg hypothesis argues that when humans arrived in the Americas, they hunted the large mammals to extinction very quickly. However, the DNA evidence shows that humans coexisted with the ice-age animals for thousands of years. 'Interestingly, even though the DNA is fragmented and quite short, we could establish that there were two different mammoths that contributed DNA to the sample, and that they both belonged to a particular herd that were related to the last surviving populations recovered in Siberia on Wrangell Island.'

The DNA itself can't be dated, but its age can be determined by dating the sediment layer in which it occurs. In the parts of Alaska and the Yukon where the glaciers didn't reach, tens of thousands of years of sediment layers have accumulated beneath the current ground surface.

Froese and his colleagues have been sampling and dating those sediment layers for many years, but the idea of searching them for DNA first came up in 2003.

'We have a very exciting site in the Klondike, which our group has been working on. It covers the interval from 13,000 to 7,500 years before present. In fact, it's the best site I know of for this time interval in Yukon, Alaska, or Siberia.'

The researchers have spent two summers sampling and dating the Klondike sediments. The abundant plant material trapped in the sediments makes it possible to date them accurately. It also provides information about the environment of the past. Froese says they're trying to track environmental change over those thousands of years and link it to what's known about changes in large mammal populations in the same period.

In the summer of 2010, the researchers will return to the Klondike sites. They'll also take a look at some likely sites in the Old Crow area. Sedimentary DNA — and what it can tell us about the last of the ice age megafauna — is high on the to-do list for next summer's research.

'We still have a lot to learn about how it can be applied,' Froese says. 'That's part of the motivation in expanding to new sites in the Yukon, to test some of the results from Alaska.'

6. To state the reason of North American horses extinction is difficult because

- A nobody knows where they lived
- B there are only a few fossil remains
- C the snow covered their remains
- D it's impossible to go to the northern parts of Alaska

7. Scientists can use as the genetic material for experiments.

- A bones B excrements C skin cells D all of the above

8. The genetic material for scientific researches was found

- A in the university of Alberta C under the mass of snow in Alaska
- B in the Yukon River basin D in the southern Yukon village

9. The international team of scientists proved that

- A humans never hunted the large mammals
- B people never saw the ice-age animals
- C humans and big ice age mammals lived together for a certain period of time
- D people killed the large animals the moment they saw them

10. The age of the DNA can be revealed by

- A trapping the materials under the snow
- B dating the ground samples in which it was found
- C sampling the northern glaciers
- D relating the taken DNA to the animal species

11. The researchers are motivated to continue their work because

- A they have found new sediment sites
- B they want to check their previous deductions
- C their university has been moved to Alaska
- D sedimentary DNA is worth learning

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

CULTURAL EVENTS

By Cheryl Schroeder Basile

A cultural or international-themed event allows your guests to travel to exotic new places without stepping on an airplane. These events can be as simple or as elaborate as your budget and creativity allows. When planning international-themed events, most people immediately think of a Mexican fiesta, Hawaiian luau, Chinese New Year's celebration or an Italian pizza and pasta party. When planning your cultural event, consider some unique themes.

12.

Who wouldn't want to spend a day in the City of Lights? Decorate the room with posters of the French capital and pots of tulips and hyacinth. Drape wisteria over metal or wood lattice panels. Use round cafe-sized tables with Eiffel Tower-shaped votive candles. Play French background music by Yves Montand, Charles Aznavour, Jacques Brel or Mireille Mathieu. Make place cards from old postcards. Serve a variety of French wines and cheeses complemented by strawberries and slices of apples and pears.

13.

Take your guests back to ancient Egypt with this party. Check with your party rental agency for things that you can adapt to create an Egyptian environment, like stone pillars, palm trees and canvas desert-style tents. Play a travelogue DVD on Egypt during the party, projecting the images on one large blank wall. Cover tables with brown craft paper and sprinkle sand on them. Serve platters of shish-kabobs, pita bread, dried fruit. How about a pyramid- or sphinx-shaped cake?

14.

This party captures the romance of Doctor Zhivago. Place evergreen trees around the room. Sprinkle them and the floor with artificial snow. Cover tables with white fleece; sprinkle with iridescent glitter. Suspend plastic snowflakes from the ceiling at various heights. Decorate one corner of the room with a real troika or horse sleigh. Lightly spray windows with artificial ice crystal spray for a frosted windowpane look. Play 'Lara's Theme' and other music from Doctor Zhivago during the party. Serve tea from a samovar. For appetizers, serve crackers topped with caviar or smoked salmon. The menu could also include beef stroganoff and cherry-filled blinis.

15.

Start with a large canvas tent or drape fabric from ceiling to create a tent effect. Remove all furniture and cover floors with carpets and large velvet cushions. Place pots of palm and fern plants around room. Serve food on low coffee tables illuminated by oil lamps. Serve al-kabsa, a traditional Saudi chicken and rice dish. A CD of Middle-Eastern music will add an exotic ambiance to the party.

16.

Decorate as elegantly as your budget will allow. Rent a backdrop with an image of a Venetian canal or the Rialto Bridge. Your party rental store may also have a gondola available, which would be great for guest photos. Drape tables with black and white harlequin-patterned tablecloths and include centrepieces made with ostrich feathers and Venetian masks. Serve Venetian cicchetti (appetizers) like fried crab claws, marinated sardines, calamari, veal meatballs or stuffed porcini mushrooms. Don't forget to serve Spritz, Venice's most popular drink, which is made with white wine, mineral water and Campari aperitif.

- A** Venetian Carnival
- B** April in Paris
- C** Russian Winter Wonderland
- D** New Year's Celebrations in China
- E** A Cruise Down the Nile River
- F** Midnight at the Oasis
- G** Eating pizza in Italy
- H** Hawaiian Wedding

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Christmas shopping season is in full swing, and many of us will be spending several hours, or even days, trailing round the shops or surfing the Web, struggling (17) for the special people in our lives. But if you're the sort of person (18) if it's a trial to be endured and dealt with as quickly as possible, then there's a new term of reference for you — you belong to the ranks of the grab-and-goers.

A grab-and-goer is a person (19) — sees it, grabs it, goes to pay. The classic grab-and-goer is someone (20) , whatever they're shopping for and whatever the time of year. However the expression is also sometimes used to describe a person who buys things quickly because they simply don't have enough time (21) — they need to get that purchase made so that they carry on with the rest of their day. A person (22) is an example of this kind of grab-and-goer.

The term grab-and-goer most often crops up in the domains of retail and marketing, where product packaging and methods of display are crucial in attracting the attention of quick and impulsive buyers.

- A to find the right way to the shop
- B for whom Christmas shopping is positively the worst way to spend your precious free time
- C to linger over the decision
- D who regularly buys breakfast en-route to work
- E who lends you money for shopping
- F to find those perfect gifts
- G who buys things quickly and without any deliberation or forward planning
- H who just dislikes shopping

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THE TREE AND THE VEGETABLES

By Pedro Pablo Sacristan

Once upon a time, there was a lovely vegetable (23), on which grew a very leafy tree. Both the patch and the tree gave the place a wonderful appearance, and were the pride and joy of the garden's (24) What no one knew was that the vegetables in the patch and the tree couldn't stand each other. The vegetables hated the tree's (25), because it left them only just enough light to survive. The tree, on the other hand, resented the vegetables because they drank nearly all the water before it could get to him, leaving him with just enough to survive.

The situation became so extreme that the vegetables got totally (26) and decided to use up all the water in the ground so that the tree would dry up. The tree answered back by refusing to shade the vegetables from the hot midday sun, so they too began to dry up. Before long, the vegetables were really (27), and the tree's branches were drying up.

None of them suspected that the gardener, on seeing his vegetable patch deteriorating, would stop watering it. When he did that, both the tree and the vegetables really learned what thirst was. There seemed to be no (28), but one of the vegetables, a small courgette, understood what was going on, and decided to (29) it. (30) the little water available, and the unforgiving heat, the little courgette did all he could to grow, grow, grow...

He managed to grow so big that the gardener started watering the patch again. Now the gardener wanted to enter that beautiful big courgette in some gardening (31)

And so it was that the vegetables and the tree realised that it was better to help each other than to fight. They should really learn how to live in (32) with those around them, doing the best they could. So they decided to work together, using (33) the shade and the water in the best combination to grow good vegetables. Seeing how well they were doing, the gardener now gave the best of care to his vegetable patch, watering and (34) it better than any other patch for miles around.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 23 A piece | B patch | C chunk | D strip |
| 24 A dealer | B purchaser | C owner | D holder |
| 25 A shield | B tint | C shadow | D shelter |
| 26 A overjoyed | B gloomy | C fed up | D indifferent |
| 27 A bony | B skeletal | C lean | D scrawny |
| 28 A key | B clarification | C result | D solution |
| 29 A fix | B elect | C conclude | D resolve |
| 30 A In spite of | B Despite | C Although | D Notwithstanding |
| 31 A contest | B race | C rally | D quiz |
| 32 A harmony | B integrity | C balance | D cooperation |
| 33 A two | B both | C the two | D one and the other |
| 34 A feeding | B raising | C harvesting | D fertilising |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT JANUS

Janus is the Roman god of doorways, beginnings, change, and transition. He was a very important figure in the Roman pantheon, typically (35) first during prayers, and the cult of Janus was at one point very widespread in Rome. Janus (36) on in some surprising places; the first month of the year, January, is named for Janus, as are janitors, the keepers of doors and keys. The most striking and memorable feature of Janus is probably his two or sometimes four faces. In classical art, he (37) with two faces which pointed in opposite directions, illustrating his role as a guardian of doorways; with two faces, he could look out on either side of the doorway to see what (38) On occasion, busts of Janus showed four faces instead of two, and in full statues, Janus typically holds a key in his right hand.

Janus' original role was probably as the guardian of doorways, with his later duties being added by subsequent worshipers. The link between doorways and new beginnings is pretty obvious, as is the association with change. Janus (39) at major life events like coming of age parties, weddings, and New Year's parties, with those present praying to Janus for good fortune.

Janus also came to be associated with war, (40) the Janus Geminus, a large temple in Rome. By tradition, the doors of this temple (41) open during periods of war, and closed in periods of peace. Soldiers often visited the temple (42) its doors in the hopes of being blessed by the god so that they could perform (43) in war.

The god was also linked with endings, as a doorway can appear at the end of a journey just as it can at the beginnings. In some regions, Janus was said to be capable of (44) events, thanks to his double-faced head, which presumably didn't miss much. Romans sought advice from Janus about major decisions, hoping that he (45) illuminate the best path to follow.

In the modern era, Janus is also used as a metaphor for the often complex nature of humanity. Janus is often referenced in art with two-faced individuals who have (46) different faces, such as the face of a man and the face of a woman. The Romans probably did not think about Janus in this way, although they undoubtedly thought about duality and betrayal, just as modern people do.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 35 A was naming
C having named | B being named
D have named |
| 36 A has lived
C lives | B lived
D living |
| 37 A was depicted
C is depicted | B had depicted
D has been lived |
| 38 A happened
C has been happening | B was happening
D is happening |
| 39 A often was worshipped
C was often worshipped | B is often worshipped
D has been often worshipped |
| 40 A thanks of
C thanks on | B thanks to
D thanks off |
| 41 A was left
C are left | B had been left
D were left |
| 42 A to pass in
C to pass at | B to pass out of
D to pass through |
| 43 A good
C well | B better
D best |
| 44 A predicting
C predicted | B having predicted
D being predicted |
| 45 A can
C was able to | B could
D will |
| 46 A marked
C markedly | B mark
D marking |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the gaps with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT'S A BLIZZARD?

A snowstorm is when snow falls from the sky as precipitation. A blizzard is the worst kind of snowstorm, in (47) strong winds blow snow into snowdrifts (huge piles) that can bury people and possessions. Its official definition is a tempestuous, frigid snow storm with blustery, piercing winds of 35 miles per (48) or more and a wind-chill factor as low as -20° Fahrenheit. Transportation is difficult and dangerous during blizzards (49) air temperatures can be 10°F or lower, with visibility less than 400-500 feet.

When there is no much snow that people and animals cannot tell the earth from the sky, it is known as a whiteout. In this disoriented state, humans and livestock can (50) their way and freeze to death. Blizzards carry the risk of hypothermia, frost bite, suffocation, and being stranded. Sub-zero temperatures, arctic conditions, and 100 mph winds in mountainous regions pose additional threats.

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write **a short paragraph** (100-120 words) about your friend's holiday plans for this summer.

Include the following points:

- where he/she wants to spend his/her summer;
- whether he/she goes somewhere or stays at home;
- what he/she is going to do in each months of the summer;
- with whom he/she will spend most of he/she days.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

ASSEMBLING A STORM SURVIVAL KIT

By Jeff O'Kelley

No matter where you live, you are probably faced with storms of some type. Whether it's tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, blizzards or ice storms, nearly everyone will occasionally encounter a situation that will present a disruption in your daily life. A little planning and preparation will make these situations much safer and maybe a little more comfortable. This article will help you put together a storm survival kit that will work for just about any situation. You may want to consider the type of weather that you might experience and make some adjustments to this plan.

1. This will help keep everything together and dry during the storm. It will also be easier to transport your supplies in case of evacuation. Consider purchasing a lockable foot locker at a local mega mart.

2. There are several categories of supplies that you will need to consider, with the first one being food. You will first want to determine the number of people that you are including in your plans. Once you have a number, use the list below to assemble your food supplies: bottled water (1 gallon per day per person): pack enough for several days; pack non-perishable foods, such as: canned meat, fish, fruit and vegetables; bread in moisture proof packaging; cookies, candy, dried fruit; canned soups and milk; powdered or single serve drinks; cereal bars; package condiments; peanut butter and jelly; instant coffee and tea. Don't forget to pack a manual can opener with your supplies. You will also want to pack disposable kitchen utensils such as plastic forks/knives, paper plates, plastic bowls, paper towels or napkins and plastic baggies. If you have the room, you can pack a small camping stove or outdoor grill. Don't forget to consider household pets when packing food supplies.

3. You can also assemble one of your own. This bag should contain basic first aid supplies such as: band aids and pads, antibiotic cream, alcohol, aspirin (don't forget to pack both adult and kid strength, if applicable), bug bite cream, antacids, sunscreen (if applicable for your area), mosquito repellent, two week supply of prescription drugs, any special need drugs that you might need.

4. They would be helpful after a storm. Plan as if you will have no power or running water: portable battery powered lanterns; extra cell phone batteries; emergency candles with holders; battery powered radio or TV; battery operated clock; extra batteries, including hearing aids; tools (hammer, wrenches, screw drivers, nails and saw). These can be helpful for clearing debris or repairing damage: trash bags, lots of them; cleaning supplies (pack bleach, dish soap, and some surface cleaning spray); plastic drop cloth; mosquito netting; general use fire extinguisher; masking or duct tape (in almost any emergency, duct tape can sometimes be your best friend); outdoor extension cords; spray paint (you may need to identify your home for emergency crews or insurance personnel); rain ponchos and work gloves; extra glasses or contact lenses.

5. If you have small children you should plan for extra diapers, sanitary wipes, food and toys. Entertainment items such as playing cards, board games, magazines, books or portable video games can help pass the time while you're waiting on the power to be restored. Hopefully you will never need this kit, but you'll be happy you have it in the event of a major storm.

- A** Pack the certain helpful items.
- B** Choose the proper shelter.
- C** Purchase a large, waterproof storage locker or plastic bin.
- D** Remain unconcerned.
- E** Consider your personal situation.
- F** Prepare a pantry.
- G** Determine your needs.
- H** Buy a pre-packaged first aid kit.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION

In 1997, a group of twenty British women made history. Working in five teams with four women in each team, they walked to the North Pole. Apart from one experienced female guide, the other women were all ordinary people who had never done anything like this in their lives before. They managed to survive in an environment which had defeated several very experienced men during the same few spring months of that year. Who were these women and how did they succeed where others failed?

In 1995 an advertisement about a selection for the expedition was put in several British newspapers. Nearly one hundred women took part in the first selection weekend and then, after several training expeditions designed to weed out unsuitable applicants, twenty women were chosen. The youngest of **these** was twenty-one and the oldest fifty-one. In the group there was a mother of triplets, a teacher, a flight attendant and even a film producer.

They were a mixed bunch but they all really wanted to take part in the venture and make it a success. Each of the women agreed to raise the £ 2500 needed for the expenses and the airfare to Canada, where the expedition began. They also committed themselves to following an intensive physical training programme before leaving the UK so that they were fit enough to take part in the expedition without endangering their own or others' lives.

The women set off as soon as they were ready. Once in the ice, each woman had to ski along while dragging a sledge weighing over 50 kilos. This would not have been too bad on a smooth surface, but for long stretches, the Arctic ice is pushed up into huge mounds two or three metres high and the sledges had to be hauled up one side and carefully let down the other side so that they didn't smash. The temperature was always below freezing point and sometimes strong winds made walking while pulling so much weight almost impossible. It was also very difficult to put up their tents when they stopped each night.

In such conditions the women were making good progress if they covered fourteen or fifteen kilometres a day. But there was another problem. Part of the journey was across a frozen sea with moving water underneath the ice and at some points the team would drift back more than five kilometres during the night. That meant that after walking in these very harsh conditions for ten

hours on one day, they had to spend part of the next day covering the same ground again. Furthermore, each day it would take three hours from waking up to setting off and another three hours every evening to set up the camp and prepare the evening meal.

So, how did they manage to succeed? They realised that they were part of a team. If any one of them didn't pull her sledge or get her job done, she would be jeopardizing the success of the whole expedition. Any form of selfishness could result in the efforts of everyone else being completely wasted, so personal feelings had to be put to one side. At the end of their journey, the women agreed that it was mental effort far more than physical fitness that got them to the North Pole.

6. The expedition was extraordinary because
 - A there was no one to lead it
 - B the women did not have any men with them
 - C it was a new experience for most of the women
 - D the women had not met one another before
7. What did the women have in common?
 - A They were about the same age.
 - B They had all suffered pain and discomfort.
 - C They all had plenty of money.
 - D They all wanted to achieve a goal.
8. What does the word 'these' in the second paragraph refer to?
 - A all the applicants
 - B the training expeditions
 - C the women who went on the trip
 - D the unsuitable applicants
9. Before the expedition each woman had to
 - A visit Canada
 - B get fit
 - C learn to ski
 - D meet the other women
10. On the way the women were watchful not to
 - A fall into the water
 - B be left behind
 - C damage the sledges
 - D get too cold at night
11. The women's expedition proved that
 - A motivation and teamwork achieve goals
 - B women can do anything they want
 - C it is sometimes good to experience difficult situations
 - D Arctic conditions are very harsh

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

FLORIDA BEACHES

12. Daytona Beach

Twenty-three miles of sparkling white sandy beaches and beautiful blue-green waters of the Atlantic make Daytona Beach an irresistible playground for kids of all ages. Families will find a wide array of hotels and motels to fit just about any budget too. While the beach is the main attraction, there are other recreational opportunities including water sports and a family-friendly amusement and water park.

13. Miami's South Beach

Miami's South Beach, often referred to as America's Riviera, is a great place to see and be seen. Multi-culturalism is alive and well in South Beach and it attracts a growing number of visitors each year, including back-packers, society types, long-legged models and muscular men. Mix in the celebrities that come to make movies or simply frequent the beach, nearby shops and nightspots and you've got the recipe for a sizzling vacation destination.

14. Cocoa Beach

It's hip, it's happening, it's surf... and it's just an hour from Orlando! Cocoa Beach has long been the 'Surfing Capital of the World' and it's a title it will continue to hold. This beach not only has the best surf and the best surf shop — Ron Jon Surf Shop, its proximity to Kennedy Space Centre and Port Canaveral provides additional activities found nowhere else in the state.

15. Long Key State Park

Shallow and calm water laps just outside your campsite at Long Key State Park. While the beach might not be as wide or sandy as our other favourite beach campsite (Fort DeSoto Park), what we like is the peace and quiet. It is easy to spend lazy days bird watching, snorkelling just off shore, napping in a hammock or taking off for the day for nearby sightseeing. Just be sure to return in time to catch the beautiful sunset!

16. Clearwater Beach

Clearwater Beach has long been a favourite vacation destination for those seeking sun, sand and surf. Since the mid-90s, every sunset is a reason to celebrate on Clearwater Beach. About an hour before sunset, Pier 60 and the surrounding area comes alive. The festive atmosphere is complete with live entertainment and craft vendors selling an array of locally made goods.

Read the text.

Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

What is the best beach for ?

- A** shelling
- B** purchasing some important equipment
- C** watching the close of day
- D** spending time with your relatives
- E** organizing a student's party
- F** outdoor living
- G** sightseeing
- H** participating in MTV contest

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Regifting is the process of passing a gift one receives onto another person. It may be that the gift makes it suitable for regifting because the colour, or style of the gift would be ideal for someone else. Alternately, many people regift items like wine or food (17) Gift certificates to stores one doesn't frequent might also make great opportunities for regifting, when one knows someone else will appreciate the gift certificate.

It is certainly not rude (18) , particularly when another person would appreciate the item. A few rules do apply to regifting however. For example, a used item, unless it is an antique or holds some type of special value for the person you plan to give it to, should never be regifted.

Regifting should be given as much consideration (19) Does the gift really seem appropriate to the person to whom one plans to regift? In other words, don't regift something that is likely not to be enjoyed by someone.

Further, one should always keep track (20) , and use thank you notes appropriately. It is extremely bad form to regift something back to the person who originally gave you the gift, or regifting to someone who might also regift. There are stories about presents being passed around until they come back to the original purchasers. Generally, the person who originally bought the gift can be quite hurt (21)

Usually, one chooses to regift because the gift is something one does not need or care for. Such a gift should always be met with the appropriate thanks. Regifting the item should be performed with a little finesse so as not (22) who gave you the present.

- A** of gifts one has received
- B** as one would give to the purchase of a new gift
- C** to give it to your friends
- D** to receive it back
- E** if they have dietary restrictions
- F** to offend the person
- G** to practice regifting
- H** not to choose the option

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

AN ALLERGIC WIZARD

By Pedro Pablo Sacristan

Once upon a time there was a good, (23) wizard who loved to use his magic to make everyone happy. He was also quite an unusual wizard because he was allergic (24) a load of different foods. He had to be very careful what he put in his mouth. He was always being invited to parties, and he would always gladly (25) , because he always had new tricks and games to try out.

In the beginning, everyone was considerate about his allergies, and they took (26) care to prepare food that he would be able to eat safely. But as time went on, people tired of having to prepare special foods for him. They began to forget his dietary (27) After having enjoyed his magic, people would leave him by himself, and the parties became (28) enjoyable. Sometimes they didn't even bother to tell him what was in the food, and, more than once, he (29) with a black tongue, a red face, and a very itchy body.

Angry at such lack of consideration, he waved his wand and cast a huffy (30) that gave everyone a special allergy. Some became allergic to birds or frogs, others to fruit or meat, some to raindrops... And so, each person had to take special care from then on. (31) people met up to eat or have a party, they ended up having to go to the doctor.

Ending parties in this (32) was such a pain that, gradually, people began making an effort to learn what each other's allergies were. Now they would prepare everything carefully, so that they could have a good time together without getting sick. Visits to the doctor decreased, and in less than a year, life in town returned to (33) filled with parties and celebrations, always attended by the wizard, who gave life and joy to the occasion. Even better, now he could stay and enjoy the (34) party. No one would have suspected that, in that town, every single person was strongly allergic to something.

Some time later, without anyone knowing, the wizard waved his wand again and undid the spell. The people had learned well how to be considerate towards others, and how they could enjoy each others' company even better just by making a little effort to adapt to each and every person.

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 23 | A hearty | B enthusiastic | C high | D cheerful |
| 24 | A to | B in | C of | D for |
| 25 | A take | B accept | C obtain | D welcome |
| 26 | A distinguished | B best | C special | D certain |
| 27 | A claims | B obligations | C conditions | D requirements |
| 28 | A more | B less | C least | D little |
| 29 | A ended up | B ended in | C ended with | D ended at |
| 30 | A charm | B spell | C trance | D magic |
| 31 | A Whatever | B Wherever | C Whenever | D At all |
| 32 | A post | B mood | C condition | D way |
| 33 | A common | B normal | C average | D habitual |
| 34 | A whole | B all | C general | D complete |

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

At some point, most people (35) a gift that they either didn't want or didn't need. Whether it was a sweater in a colour that was completely wrong for the complexion or a painting that clashed with the receiver's home decor, (36) what to do with an inappropriate gift is often a concern. For many people, however, the (37) option is to return or exchange a gift that has missed the mark.

The answer to whether it is wrong to exchange a gift (38) on who is asked. There will always be traditionalists who feel that a gift (39) as a token of affection or appreciation should be kept, (40) whether or not the item is needed or wanted by the recipient. It's hard to argue, however, that it would be morally wrong to exchange a dress that's two sizes too small or return a duplicate copy of a book that is already owned for the bestseller the receiver been dying to read. (41) , if the person who gave the gift has enclosed a gift receipt, it's safe to say that he or she (42) if the gift is exchanged for something better suited to the receiver's tastes. Of course, if hurt feelings are a concern, the receiver could always ask the giver what he or she would prefer that you (43) with the gift.

Before returning or exchanging a gift, it's best to contact the store to ask about its policies in advance. Some stores only allow returns or exchanges with a receipt. Others require that all returns and exchanges be made within a specific time period, such as 90 days after the initial purchase. Typically, people have an easier time if they are hoping to exchange a gift for a similar item or store credit. Getting a cash refund for a gift is (44) a difficult task.

Since many stores (45) their policies for customers who want to return or exchange gifts, the practice of 'regifting' is becoming increasingly common. Giving a gift one person received to someone who he or she thinks would more appreciate the item can be a great way to make the most of unwanted or unneeded presents when it's impossible to exchange a gift. It's important (46) that only items that are in new condition should be regifted. It's also a good idea to rewrap the gift and make sure it is not accidentally regifted to the person who originally gave the present in question.

Read the text.**For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).****Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 35 A has probably received
B had probably received | C will probably received
D have probably received |
| 36 A decided
B deciding | C having decided
D being decided |
| 37 A preferred
B prefer | C preferring
D prefers |
| 38 A depend
C depends | B depended
D depending |
| 39 A given
C gave | B giving
D give |
| 40 A regardless at
C regardless on | B regardless with
D regardless of |
| 41 A Adding
C Additional | B Addition
D Additionally |
| 42 A wouldn't mind
C minded | B won't mind
D will be minded |
| 43 A did
C do | B does
D doing |
| 44 A more often
C often | B most often
D ofterner |
| 45 A had tightened
C have tightened | B has tighnetened
D tightened |
| 46 A remember
C remembered | B remembering
D to remember |

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Heavy rain falls for days and days, building up (47) much water for groundwater systems to handle. Slowly, the water level begins to rise, creeping higher and higher (48) it floods into your home, submerging your furniture and belongings. In extremely bad cases, flash floods, with (49) rushing torrents of muddy water, sweep (50) houses, cars, trees, and people with ease.

51. On a separate sheet of paper write **an essay** on the following topic:

Mobile phones have made our lives much better.

Give your own reasons to support or deny the following opinions:

- mobile phones can help save people's lives;
- we can contact people much more easily;
- mobile phones can sometimes be a nuisance.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Regardless of job or status, it is always appealing to meet someone who has an impressive knowledge base. But it's not just about winning at Trivial Pursuit or knowing the answers on Jeopardy; people are drawn to someone who has facts and information at their disposal because it reinforces a social hierarchy. Information generates interest and being knowledgeable on a wide variety of topics can open doors to friendships, relationships and career opportunities. But how does one go about building a solid foundation of such knowledge? As a general rule, it can take a lifetime of soaking up bits of information around you to achieve this goal. But there are a few ways to quickly kick-start the journey to being a knowledge guru.

1. If you must watch television, tune into educational programming on stations such as the History or Discovery channel. There is no need to take notes but it is important to train your mind to soak up everything it hears and sees. Cut out distractions and try not to eat while you are watching, as this inhibits your ability to pay attention. If you do happen to be watching regular programming or movies, focus on learning the actors and directors involved. Take an interest in the production and ask yourself questions like, 'How did they do that effect?' or 'I wonder where the idea for that joke came from?' Having an inquisitive mind makes TV less mindless and it is essential to creating a knowledge base.

2. Many of the world's greatest minds seem secluded because they do not waste frivolous hours on Facebook. Instead, do an Internet search on something you may have an interest in, like skiing. Reading quick articles on topics that interest you piques your mind to thirst for more knowledge.

3. Leave them in the bathroom and around the house and pick them up whenever you have a minute. The morning and night are some of the best times to feed your brain. They need not be encyclopaedias, just books that you won't mind skimming through when you have time.

4. Take note throughout the day when there are questions you do not know the answers to or topics you know nothing about. Make a mental note to do a quick online search and educate yourself about them later. If you have a phone with online capabilities, don't be afraid to be that person who is always searching for an answer immediately. They are the people who often have a large amount of information at their disposal. Always be curious and seek to find answers.

5. You will pick up information from others around you and will automatically find yourself forming opinions. Forming an opinion on something creates an interest and from there you will find yourself venturing out on your own to learn more.

- A** Feed your mind.
- B** Nurture your inquisitive nature.
- C** Restructure your means of entertainment.
- D** Purchase nonfiction books on topics that interest you.
- E** Don't waste time with media.
- F** Participate in conversations.
- G** Trim down networking on the phone or Internet.
- H** Develop a never-ending appetite for knowledge.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Sir Thomas More was the most brilliant Englishman of his age. He scaled the heights in law, in philosophy and literature, and attained high political rank as Chancellor. But the most challenging thing about this man is nothing that he achieved in life but the nature of his death. The facts are well known. He was executed by King Henry VIII in 1534 for refusing to accept Henry as head of the church in England. It is unclear why he chose to refuse and to die in this way.

Clouding the issue are the political and religious arguments which were at the root of his refusal and his death. It will be remembered that King Henry VIII was, for the most of his life, an ardent Catholic who was awarded the title of Defender of the Faith for his resistance to the Protestant reformation. But his desperation for a male heir led Henry to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, in favour of the younger Ann Boleyn who offered the promise of a son. High politics among the crowned heads of Europe meant that this could only be achieved by a break with Rome and the acceptance of Protestantism in England.

Traditional Catholic writers, such as Friar Anthony Foley, have cast More as a martyr who stood up for the cause of Catholicism and perished for the true religion. This interpretation was convenient for the Catholic church, then as now, and resulted in More being made a saint. It ignores, however, the fact that More took every step to stop his ideas being made a political issue. Whatever reason he had it was not support of the Catholic church. It also does not explain why More chose to take a stand, and effectively commit suicide. Even under the teachings of the Catholic church he could have sworn the necessary oath to Henry because he was under duress. The church in his day did not expect or require him to refuse. More's personal beliefs were his own but refusal to take the oath is what condemned him.

A more recent biography, by Paul Hardy, views More as a mediaeval man and not the renaissance man he is often seen as. As such, Hardy argues, he would have been deeply conservative. The changes which Henry was embracing, with the acceptance of Protestantism, would have been highly offensive. 'As a lawyer and Chancellor, More had spent his life defending the status quo and now it was turned round,' he writes. This rather ignores the deliberate modernity which imbued every other aspect of More's life from legal reform to the rewriting of school textbooks.

Other writers, such as the psychotherapist Bill Blake, see More's demise as an example of depressive illness. Melancholy was widely known at the time but not seen as an illness.

It is not implausible that under the strain of work and the profile of his position as Chancellor, he succumbed to depression and, desperate and indecisive, let death sweep over him. But contemporary reports are odds with this. He made every effort to comfort and cheer up his own relatives and never appeared lost or undecided.

Since More himself left no explanation we will probably never really know what his motivation was. However, Hardy's observations are very true in some respects in that More lived in a very different world and one that is hard for us to understand. Life could be very cheap 500 years ago especially if one held high political office of intellectual views at odds with the establishment. After a lifetime of good fortune, considerable luxury and achievement, the wheel of fortune had turned, and More accepted his fate with good grace in the hope of an even better life in the hereafter.

6. More was not expert in
A literature C philosophy
B religion D law
7. Henry VIII executed More because
A Henry VIII wanted a son C More was Chancellor
B More believed in Protestantism D More refused to take an oath
8. Henry VIII broke from Rome because
A he believed Protestantism was the true faith
B Rome helped him to get a divorce
C he wanted to ensure the succession
D he wanted to marry Ann Boleyn
9. The writer disbelieves traditional views of More's death because
A More committed suicide
B More didn't follow Catholic teaching in refusing the oath
C theories of depression are more persuasive
D little is really understood of the time More lived in
10. More's death is a mystery because
A he chose to be executed C the facts of his death are not known
B he left no written explanation D it is bound up in religious controversy
11. According to the writer, the life of an intellectual 500 years ago could be dangerous because
A the standard of living was cheap C their views were different
B they held high political office D they suffered from depression

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

5 STEPS TO A GOOD PASSWORD

By Paul Gil

Before we begin, we must be clear on one major expectation: there is no such thing as a perfect password. A committed hacker can crack any password, given enough time and the right 'dictionary' or 'brute force' tools. But just like breaking into a car, *if the protection is strong enough, the hacker will become discouraged and commonly give up before the protection fails.*

12.

A good password starts with a base word phrase. This means: choose two or more meaningful words, with the spaces removed. Choose a word phrase that says something about you (easier for you to remember). The phrase might reflect your hobby interests or a personal passion of yours. You could try using your nickname, your personal taste in music or food, or even a favourite saying. For example: Ilovecats; RedHonda; PuppyLovesCheese.

13.

Passwords start to become strong at 6 characters long. While a long password can be annoying to type, a long password really helps to slow down brute force hacker attacks. You can do this by adding the website name or computer software name to the base phrase. For example: IlovecatsGmail; RedHondaWin7; PuppyLovesCheeseEbay.

14.

Scrambling does not necessarily mean rearranging the letters. Rather, scrambling your password can effectively be achieved by swapping one or more of the password letters with a non-alphabetic character, and then purposely including uppercase and lowercase letters within the password. Scrambling creatively uses the shift key, punctuation marks, the @ or % symbols, and even semi-colons and periods. Using numbers as substitutes for letters is another strong scrambling technique. Examples of scrambling: !7ovecatsGmail; Red7ondaWin7; PuppyLovesCheese3bay

15.

At work, your network people will require you to change your password every several days. At home, you should rotate your passwords as a matter of good computer hygiene. If you are using different passwords for different websites, you can do yourself a favour by rotating portions of your passwords every few weeks. Note that rotating parts of the password, not the entire passwords, will help deter hackers from stealing your phrases. If you can memorise three or more passwords at the same time, then you are in good shape to resist brute force hacker attacks. Examples: !7ovecatsWin7; RedHonda3bay; PuppyLovesCheeseGmail

16.

There are several other resources for building strong passwords. You can employ a digital vault like Password Safe. This kind of software creates personal 'lockers' to keep all your passwords locked under a master password. Tools like KeyWallet Password Manager work well because you can avoid typing your passwords entirely, and just let your mouse do the data entry. You can also view other tips while surfing the Internet.

- A** Invent Something Extraordinary
- B** Substitute Your Password Regularly
- C** Lengthen the Phrase
- D** Think of Numbers
- E** Use the Key Expression
- F** Use Your Date of Birth
- G** Jumble the Phrase
- H** Follow Some Advanced Password Tips

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Bribery involves offering or accepting something of value in a situation where the person who accepts the bribe is expected to perform a service (17) For example, a motorist being ticketed for parking in the wrong place might offer a bribe to the police officer to ask him or her to tear up the ticket. In many regions of the world, bribery is considered a crime, and it can be severely punished. In other areas, bribery is more socially acceptable, (18) , as they cannot afford to bribe officials in the style to which they are accustomed.

Any number of things can be used as a bribe. While money is a classic bribe, bribes can also be more intangible, and they might include things like offers of real estate, valuable objects, or a promise to perform a particular service in the future. In order to be considered a bribe, the object of value must be offered and accepted with the understanding that the person (19) This differentiates bribes from gifts offered in genuine good will, and also distinguishes bribery from tipping, a practice (20)

In regions (21) , they may come to expect 'grease money' to perform tasks which are actually part of their job descriptions, such as reviewing visa applications or inspecting materials being brought through customs. In these instances, people from regions where bribery is illegal may be allowed to offer grease money, with the understanding that otherwise, (22)

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** can sometimes lead to confusion
- B** in which gifts are offered in return for good service
- C** which goes beyond his or her normal job description
- D** skills of someone else with the right bribe
- E** who accepts the bribe will be doing something in return
- F** the task will never be accomplished
- G** where officials are particularly corrupt
- H** which can place a heavy burden on those in the lower ranks of society

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Each person's (23) purpose in life is to be loving. Love and compassion don't solve problems, they just get you into the best (24) of mind and heart to reach beyond where you've gone before, to find new, creative, peaceful and healing solutions.

Mary Rowland in her book 'Dare to Believe' has described how you can double the good in your life by simply (25) love first: 'If you are not (26) the good that you desire in your life, learn to express love; become a radiating centre of love; and you will find that love, the divine magnet (27) you will change your whole world... when your heart is filled with love you will not be critical or irritable, but you will be divinely irresistible.'

Florence Scoval Shinn wrote, 'Every man on the planet is taking his initiation in love.' To which Catherine Ponder concludes: '(28) your problem, it is but a test in love. If you meet that test through love, your problem will be solved. If you do not meet that test through love, your problem will continue until you do! Your problem is your initiation in love.'

Christmas is the time of a new birth in (29) and a return to that which created each and every one of us: Love.

With peace, comes love. Peace can be found in the silence. Sometimes we may feel it is just too hard to feel love, let alone express love. It is times like this that you can reach for compassion first, understanding second. These two simple pre-emptive steps will get you to a place of peace. From peace, love (30) easily.

No (31) what the situation, find the compassion. Whether it's about money, relationship or job dissatisfaction, health, weight... any and all situations in your life where a solution has not been found, simply be compassionate with yourself first, compassionate with those involved second, and you will feel the world light up with new inspired solutions.

Research about the brain reveals that compassionate thoughts literally light up the frontal (32) of a person's brain. When we are resentful or angry, there is no light in that part of the brain, and so we shut down and fail to function well. As soon as we deliberately think compassionate thoughts, this part of the brain lights up, and we can literally go from 'impossible' to 'possible' in a(n) (33)

Whether you are (34) religious or deeply spiritual, an atheist, an agnostic or a sceptic, when you simply decide to think compassionate thoughts, the power of the feeling that is ignited is palpable. The connection is instantly available and deeply real. Expect Miracles!

-
- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 23 | A primary | B core | C backbone | D key |
| 24 | A structure | B outline | C frame | D shell |
| 25 | A putting | B producing | C giving | D thinking |
| 26 | A amazing | B attracting | C enjoying | D astounding |
| 27 | A inner | B inside | C with | D within |
| 28 | A Whenever | B Whatever | C Wherever | D Which |
| 29 | A concern | B recognition | C consciousness | D treatment |
| 30 | A rides | B walks | C oozes | D flows |
| 31 | A matter | B way | C instance | D example |
| 32 | A tag | B lobe | C division | D sector |
| 33 | A space | B abrupt | C instant | D sudden |
| 34 | A devoutly | B seriously | C humbly | D radiantly |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

AN INSIGNIFICANT TASK

By Pedro Pablo Sacristan

The day when the jobs were handed out was one of (35) for all the children in the class. It (36) during the first week of the term. On that day, every boy and girl was given a job for which they would be responsible for the rest of that school year.

As with everything, some jobs were more interesting than others, and the children were eager to be given one of the best ones. When (37) them out, the teacher took into account which pupils had been most responsible during the previous year, and those children were the ones who most looked forward to this day. Among them Rita stood out. She was a kind and quiet girl; and during the previous year she (38) the teacher's instructions perfectly. All the children knew Rita was the favourite (39) the best job of all: to look after the class dog.

But that year there was a big surprise. Each child received one of the normal jobs, like preparing the books or the radio for the lessons, telling the time, cleaning the blackboard, or looking after one of the pets. But Rita's job was very different. She was given a little box (40) some sand and one ant. And even though the teacher insisted that this ant was a very special ant, Rita could not help (41) disappointed. Most of her classmates felt sorry for her. They sympathised with her, and remarked at how unfair it was that she (42) that job. Even her father became very angry with the teacher, and, as an act of protest, he encouraged Rita to pay no attention to this insignificant pet. However, Rita, who liked her teacher very much, preferred to show the teacher her error by doing something special with that job of such little interest.

'I (43) this little task into something great,' Rita said to herself.

So it was that Rita started investigating all about her little ant. She learned about the different species, and studied everything about their habitats and behaviour. She modified the little box to make it perfect for the ant. Rita gave the ant the very best food, and it (44) growing quite a bit bigger than anyone had expected...

One day in spring, when they were in the classroom, the door opened, revealing a man who looked rather important. The teacher interrupted the class with great joy, and said, 'This is Doctor Martinez. He (45) to tell us a wonderful piece of news, isn't that right?'

‘Exactly’, said the Doctor. ‘Today they have published the results of the competition, and this class has been chosen to accompany me, this summer, on a journey to the tropical rainforest, where we (46) all kinds of insects. Among all the schools of this region, without doubt it is this one which has best cared for the delicate little ant given to you. Congratulations! You will be wonderful assistants!’

That day the school was filled with joy and celebration. Everyone congratulated the teacher for thinking of entering them in the competition, and they thanked Rita for having been so patient and responsible. And so it was that many children learnt that to be given the most important tasks you have to know how to be responsible even in what are apparently the smallest tasks. And without doubt, it was Rita who was most pleased at this, having said to herself so many times ‘I will turn this little job into something really great’.

35	A the exciting B the most exciting	C more exciting D mostly exciting
36	A takes place B has taken place	C took place D had taken place
37	A giving B give	C gave D have given
38	A has carried out B had carried out	C was carried out D is carried out
39	A be given B be giving	C to have been given D to be given
40	A contain B containing	C contained D contains
41	A feeling B felt	C feels D fell
42	A given B was given	C had been given D had given
43	A turn B is going to turn	C is turning D will turn
44	A ended up B ended in	C ended at D ended on
45	A has come B came	C come D is coming
46	A will investigate B would investigate	C is investigating D will be investigating

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TSUNAMIS

It begins out in the middle of the sea. At first there is no noticeable change — the water looks exactly (47) smooth and flat as before. As it nears shore, however, the force begins to build. Water forms a huge crest, a giant wave (48) towers many many feet into the air. The giant wall of water crashes over the coast, hitting everything (49) tons of crushing water. The tsunami is (50) of nature's most incredible events.

TASK 2

51. Last weekend you went to a theme park with your family.

On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** to your friend in another town telling him/her about:

- where you went;
- what you did;
- how you felt.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO BEHAVE ON AN AIRPLANE

By Being Artsy

Does anyone remember the Golden Rule? It is an easy way to remember to mind your manners. Behaving in a disorderly fashion is no longer tolerated by airport personnel or flight crews on United States air carriers. Since the government has taken over handling irate passengers, this article will focus instead on other 'Do's and Don't's' associated with proper airplane etiquette.

1. Taking your shoes and socks off and propping your feet on the armrest of the person sitting in front of you because you want to feel more comfortable, is NOT acceptable airplane etiquette. After they get over the shock of strange toes in their personal space, the passenger in front of you may just want to let his or her seat back very hard.

2. While some parents are fortunate to have mind or eye control over their children, the majority of the world is not as lucky. Be creative. Bring things for children to do, such as colouring books or DVDs, to occupy them while travelling. This will allow everyone's nerves to get a break while on board.

3. Airplane lavatories are small, uncomfortable, cesspools, sort of like inflight porta potties. Already, none of us wants to touch anything in there! Please, at least make it easier on our eyes, not to see what you did in there before us. Oh, and could you wipe up the water you splash over the counter and floor with the hand towels the nice airline supplies? Flight Attendants are not janitors. They are there primarily to save your life... should the need arise.

4. Most of us travel in economy class where comfort is more like confinement and roominess is lacking except being able to flex your feet and rotate your neck. Must we fight over the middle armrest? Can we just share it, please?

5. Whistling, waving at, or snapping your fingers at them will probably only get you ignored. Try to use the call bell sparingly. Remember, you do not have a personal butler at your beck and call, but a safety professional to assist you in enjoying your flight.

A Control your sleep.

B Flush the toilet.

C Be courteous of other people.

D Ask the better chance.

E Use the call bell to signal the flight attendants.

F Control your children.

G Order a special meal.

H Don't take over someone else's space.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The boreal region is home to many indigenous peoples. Many of them live in forested areas. They are being increasingly confronted with the depletion of the natural resources that they depend on, weak rights of ownership, control and management of their traditional lands and a lack of political power resulting in a loss of traditional knowledge and social disruption.

Industry is increasingly looking at indigenous land as a source of cheap raw material. There is often inadequate legislation to protect them. Resource exploitation such as forestry, mining and hydroelectric development causes environmental and cultural impact: sacred places are degraded, the landscape is destroyed and poisoned, which makes subsistent economy impossible for many communities.

In Europe the indigenous people are the Sami of northern Scandinavia. Their culture and subsistence is traditionally centred around reindeer herding, fishing and hunting. Reindeer herding, although modernized, is still the core of Sami culture. However, the Sami customary right to reindeer herding is being challenged by private forest owners.

In Canada over 80 % of the indigenous communities are located in forested areas. The rigidity with which both the Canadian government and industry have clung to their monopoly over the forest, has impacted negatively on the social, economic and environmental conditions of local aboriginal communities and adjacent forest lands, leading to an increasing number of conflicts on the ground and in the courts.

In Russia, traditional knowledge is slipping away; there is no proper medical care, housing and food. Currently there are 26 distinct indigenous peoples in Siberia, ranging in numbers from under 200 (the Oroks) to as many as 34 000 (the Nenets).

However, many indigenous peoples continue to live in a traditional way. Nongovernment organizations can help indigenous communities by supporting their land rights and fight against large scale exploitation. But real changes are necessary to force governments to respect indigenous as independent self-governing Nations.

Read the text.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

6. Many aboriginal settlements can be found
 - A in the central part of Europe
 - B in the south of America
 - C in the north
 - D in the west
7. Indigenous people face the following problems except
 - A living in harsh arctic conditions
 - B decrease of the raw materials
 - C destroying the natural habitats
 - D polluting the lands and forests
8. The Sami are good at
 - A cutting down trees
 - B riding the horses
 - C breeding the reindeer
 - D fighting with private forest owners
9. The indigenous communities try to
 - A increase a number of conflicts on the ground
 - B protect their forest areas
 - C cling to their monopoly over the forest
 - D challenge the forest owners
10. Indigenous people in Russia suffer from
 - A improper medical care
 - B lack of housing
 - C deficiency of food
 - D all of the above
11. The main idea of the text is to
 - A tell about the life of the indigenous people
 - B help the aboriginal live in their lands
 - C attract the reader's attention to their problems
 - D stop the exploitation of the indigenous people

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

LAS VEGAS WEDDING THEMES

12. Treasure Island

Offers six different wedding packages, including chapel options, but notable is the Enchantment Wedding Ceremony. It takes place on the Sirens' ship located in Sirens' Cove, and the ship's captain performs the ceremony and a pirate swings down from the crow's nest to deliver the wedding rings. This is where Treasure Island also holds its outdoor production, The Sirens of TP. Treasure Island also offers 'Live Weddings', an online streaming video that allows those who may not be able to see the couple in person.

13. The Venetian

The Venetian offers Italian-themed weddings, including nine different packages. Its traditional chapel has seating for up to 140 and may be divided for smaller sized groups. There's also an outdoor wedding terrace that accommodates up to 50 guests. But two unique venues exist at the Venetian: Pont al di Piazza, which takes place over a bridge that is reminiscent of Venice (Italy), and the Ceremonia SuT Aqua, Ceremony on Water, which takes place aboard an authentic Italian vessel.

14. Caesar's Palace

Caesar's Palace offers three different wedding chapel packages that can accommodate an intimate group of 35 or a larger group of 196, depending on the wedding party size. But for those who seek a more unique experience, couples may get married in a Venus Garden setting, surrounded by tropical palm trees, a floral landscape and Roman architecture. Caesar's Palace also offers an outdoor plaza setting.

15. Wynn

For those who want a uniquely stylist affair, the Wynn Las Vegas offers its package. Check that out: \$ 23,090 buys a dedicated wedding consultant, private limousine, private check-in, all the traditional ceremony elements, beauty salon services, multiple spa treatments, golf package for two with personal caddy for each, two nights in a 2,490 sq. ft villa, and more.

16. **Maverick Helicopters**

For those who can't decide among the various options on land along the Vegas strip, there's always the sky. Maverick Helicopters offers a wedding package that allows couples to get married while flying over the region. The only drawback to this is the limited number of guests: bride and groom plus up to three guests (weight permitting).

This place is ideal for organizing

- A** a field wedding
- B** an elegant wedding
- C** a pirate ship wedding
- D** a beach wedding
- E** a gondola wedding
- F** Elvis wedding
- G** a garden wedding
- H** an aircraft wedding

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

CHOCOLATE TEARS

Camilla Chomp was a very greedy, gluttonous little girl. She hardly had any friends because she thought it was much more fun to spend her time alone, eating cake and pudding. Her parents were worried, so they took all the sweet food in the house and hid it.

So Camilla left the house, (17) On she went, until she ended up in a small abandoned hut (18) Out of all of them, the one that most caught

Camilla's attention was a shiny little bottle made of gold-coloured glass. It seemed to be full of chocolate, and Camilla took a quick swig. It was delicious, but she felt a strange tickling sensation, so she read the label. 'Glass Tears', it said, and in small print it explained: 'Magically converts tears into chocolate.'

Wow, was Camilla excited! She ran everywhere looking for someone who was crying, and she came upon a little girl (19) Sure enough, her tears were converted into chocolate, and as they ran down her cheeks, to her mouth, they sweetened her lips. That soon stopped her crying. Camilla and the girl spent a fun time together, (20) , and they parted as friends.

Something similar happened with a woman who had dropped some plates, and with an old man who couldn't find his walking stick. The appearance of Camilla and the chocolate tears cheered up those sad faces, (21)

Soon Camilla realised that cheering people up was much more valuable even than chocolate. Her mad search for sweet food stopped, and her search became one for sad people (22)

And from those sweet encounters came a mountain of friends that filled her life with meaning and happiness.

-
- A** tasting the delicious tears
 - B** full of old pots and glasses of all shapes and sizes
 - C** able of cheering her up
 - D** who was weeping disconsolately
 - E** who she could try to help
 - F** desperately looking for something sweet to eat
 - G** helping them smile once again
 - H** filling the holes with chocolate

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

SOME SCHOOLS REPLACE DESK CHAIRS WITH BALL CHAIRS

Some schools are replacing wooden and plastic desk chairs with ball chairs (23) rubber. The ball chairs help kids learn better, some teachers say. Kids must concentrate (24) balance on their ball chairs. That means their (25) are active and they are paying more attention to lessons. Kids who sit on ball chairs are less (26) and have better posture too, because they must sit (27) in order to stay 'on the ball'.

So what is it like" to teach a bunch of kids who are bobbing on ball chairs? Katie Messina, a (28) teacher at Central Elementary School in Grandville, Michigan, says her students are taught to use the ball chairs like a chair, not a ball. They can (29) side to side, but they save the real bouncing for special 'bounce breaks.'

'Sometimes kids don't get (30) physical activity to work their wiggles out,' Messina told the Muskegon Chronicle. 'They really have to be active to have bodies (31) for learning.'

Students in Messina's class get to choose between a chair and a ball chair. Ball chairs can look different in different classrooms. Some classrooms have ball chairs with wheels, and some of those chairs even have backs and (32) In Messina's classroom, kids use colourful exercise balls that might be found in any PE class. Her students' 'chairs' have no wheels, backs, or arms.

Companies that sell ball chairs have seen a big (33) in business. Use of the chairs has spread to hundreds of classrooms, they say.

'Ball chairs are fun,' one student said, 'and they really (34) your abs.'

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 23 A made with | B made of | C made from | D made out of |
| 24 A in the interest of | B notwithstanding | C to the amount of | D in order to |
| 25 A brains | B heads | C mentality | D wits |
| 26 A rapid | B restless | C agitated | D speedy |
| 27 A standing | B up-stand | C upright | D prone |
| 28 A third-grade | B three-grade | C thirdth-grade | D 3th-grade |
| 29 A swirl | B reel | C roll | D wheel |
| 30 A too | B very | C also | D enough |
| 31 A ready | B equipped | C covered | D completed |
| 32 A hooks | B handles | C arms | D projections |
| 33 A push | B boom | C rush | D advance |
| 34 A work for | B work in | G work at | D work out |

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SHOCK THE PUPPY

When Stanley Milgram (35) the results of his obedience experiment in 1963, it sent Shockwaves through the scientific community. Other researchers found it hard to believe that people could be so easily manipulated, and they (36) any mistakes Milgram (37) Charles Sheridan and Richard King theorized that perhaps Milgram's subjects had merely played along with the experiment because they realized the victim (38) his cries of pain. (39) this possibility, Sheridan and King decided to repeat Milgram's experiment, introducing one significant difference. Instead of using an actor, they would use an actual victim who would really get shocked. Obviously they couldn't use a human for this purpose, so they used the next best thing — a cute, fluffy puppy.

Sheridan and King told their subjects — volunteers from an undergraduate psychology course — that the puppy (40) to distinguish between a flickering and a steady light. It had to stand either to the right or the left (41) on the cue from the light. If the animal failed to stand in the correct place, the subjects (42) press a switch to shock it. As in the Milgram experiment, the shock level increased 15 volts for every wrong answer. But unlike the Milgram experiment, the puppy really was getting zapped.

As the voltage (43) , the puppy first barked, then jumped up and down, and finally started (44) with pain. The volunteers were horrified. They paced back and forth, hyperventilated, and gestured with their hands to show the puppy where to stand. Many (45) wept. Yet the majority of them, twenty out of twenty-six, kept (46) the shock button right up to the maximum voltage.

Intriguingly, the six students who refused to go on were all men. All thirteen women who participated in the experiment obeyed right up until the end.

Read the text below.

For empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 35 | A publish
C publishes | B publishing
D published |
| 36 | A searched in
C searched about | B searched for
D searched at |
| 37 | A might have made
C might make | B might made
D might be made |
| 38 | A fake
C is faking | B was faking
D faked |
| 39 | A Test
C Testing | B To test
D Tested |
| 40 | A was trained
C was training | B was being trained
D trained |
| 41 | A depending
C depended | B depend
D depends |
| 42 | A has to
C was to | B is to
D had to |
| 43 | A increase
C increased | B increasing
D increases |
| 44 | A howl
C howling | B howled
D howls |
| 45 | A open
C openless | B openly
D opened |
| 46 | A pushing
C pushes | B push
D pushed |

TASK 1

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

VOLCANOES

The rumbling sound begins. It builds up, getting louder and louder. The ground begins to shake. Off in the distance, columns of smoke begin to rise (47) the volcano. Finally, it erupts in a huge explosion of rocks, debris, fire, and ash, sending hot vapours hundreds of feet (48) the air. Volcanoes — (49) erupting suddenly or quietly, in a giant fanfare or with a quiet lava flow — are perhaps nature's most awesome and incredible show of force. This natural disaster, with its rich history of legend, is (50) incredible machine.

TASK 2

51. You got a brand new netbook for your birthday, but there was something wrong with the memory disk.

Write **an email** to your friend telling him/her:

- what the problem was;
- how you discovered it;
- what you did to improve the situation.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO STOP AIRPLANE SICKNESS ON LONG FLIGHTS

By Traci Vandermark

If you are a frequent traveller, then you may have encountered air sickness at one time or another. It is a form of motion sickness that happens as a result of air pressure and inner ear disturbances, which can cause an imbalance in the body's equilibrium. It is normal for even healthy people to experience air sickness, but it does not have to happen. There are simple, natural remedies you can use to keep from developing air sickness.

1. At the first feeling of air sickness, take a nutmeg half and place it under your tongue. The nutmeg has calming and stabilizing effects, and when placed under the tongue it enters the blood stream quickly.
2. Do this the minute you settle on the plane if you are prone to air sickness. If the airline doesn't have ginger tea bags (and most don't), take along your own and ask for some hot water. Ginger has a natural anti-nausea effect. If ginger tea is not available, ask for some ginger ale. It's a good idea to take along some ginger capsules just in case.
3. Avoid sugar or meals high in carbohydrates before a flight. Sugars and carbohydrates can cause adrenaline rushes, which can give the feeling of air sickness or panic attacks. If eating before a flight, make it a high-protein meal with some low-carbohydrate vegetables.
4. Sucking on them helps settle the stomach and dilute any acid that could be causing air sickness. The flight attendant will be happy to give them to you at any point.
5. When booking your flight, try to get a window seat if you find that having the extra view keeps you calmer. If you find that sitting inside by the window makes you feel claustrophobic, book an aisle seat so you can move around when needed. Upon taking your seat, make sure the air vent over you is pointed directly at your face. The extra oxygen will help alleviate nausea.

A Take a bottle of whisky.

B Carry the whole nutmeg with you.

C Bring some peppermint gum.

D Meat and cheese make a good pre-flight meal.

E Find a good remedy.

F View from a window seat.

G Ask for some ice chips.

H Begin sipping some ginger tea.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WOOD SELECTED FOR NINE-STOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN THE UK

By Krista Kimmo

Using timber in the building reduced its carbon load by 310 tonnes compared to an equivalent building made from concrete reinforced with steel.

As far as is known, the Stadthaus in London's Murray Grove is the world's tallest residential building made from wood. Designed by Waugh Thistleton Architects, its load-bearing walls are made from cross-laminated solid timber panels. The stair and lift cores as well as the floor slabs are also made from wood.

Waugh Thistleton Architects say that they strive to design buildings which reduce the human impact on the planet. 'Therefore we' see it as vital not only to consider the energy use over the life of the building but also the energy expended in producing the building,' says Ms. Kirsten Haggart, project architect for Stadthaus.

For some years, Waugh Thistleton Architects have researched the use of solid timber structures to replace steel and concrete in housing.

'Timber sequesters 0.8 tonnes of carbon per one cubic metre and is a renewable material. In comparison, the production of both concrete and steel are one-way, energy-intensive processes that release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere,' is how Haggart explains the reasons behind their interest in wood.

The nine storeys of the Stadthaus were assembled in nine weeks, which was significantly faster than could have been achieved with an alternative material. The speed was possible thanks to panels that were prefabricated down to the window and door openings by KLH company in Austria.

The panels were transported to the construction site by lorry, neatly stacked in the order of assembly. On delivery, the panels were immediately craned in position. Four craftspeople trained by KLH took a three-day working week to assemble an entire floor.

The building is based on a platform construction; in other words, each floor rests on the walls below. Haggart says that thanks to the pre-fabrication, the building site was also incredibly clean during the building process. Only a handful of waste was generated per week.

The timber panel system was also extremely easy to work with. The precision of the timber structure, compared with a concrete equivalent, allowed and required the architect to work with a very precise facade. The panel joins in the facade are in line across the entire building. As to the floors and walls, the measurements are accurate to +/- 3 mm.

6. The Stadthaus in London is known because of
 - A its storeys
 - B its unique constructing design
 - C its height
 - D its timber floors
7. The architects strove
 - A to use as much timber as possible
 - B to experiment with timber panels
 - C to reduce the use of concrete
 - D to be more eco-friendly
8. Waugh Thistleton Architects experiment with timber because
 - A it's a good isolating material
 - B it requires much energy
 - C it's not damaged
 - D it replaces steel
9. It took them to finish the building.

A a month	C more than two months
B two months	D a year
10. The speed was achieved
 - A with prefabricated panels
 - B with platform construction
 - C due to a great number of workmen
 - D due to the accurate measurements
11. Everything in the Stadthaus is made from wood, except

A the load-bearing walls	C the floor slabs
B the windows	D the stair and lift cores

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TOP SHOPPING MALLS

12. Mall of America

Welcoming over 30 million visitors every year, the Mall of America knows what attracts the crowds. In addition to having a fantastic collection of stores, they also provide shoppers with a little entertainment. First, there are a number of restaurants for you to get refuelled. Second, you can watch a movie at one of the 14 available screens. Last, there is an amusement park and aquarium right inside the mall. Oh, and you could get married here as well.

13. Rodeo Drive

For those who have never heard of Rodeo Drive before, you should know that it has absolutely nothing to do with cattle or westerns. In fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. This fascinating shopping district is where the elite come to play and where the rest of us learn the art of window-shopping. Versace, Yves Saint-Laurent, Gucci and Cartier are only a few of the mega names that call this zip code home.

14. Ala Moana Centre

What could drag you away from the ocean breezes and Mai Tais? Well, the largest open air shopping centre in the world of course. Over 50 million visitors walk through its many aisles every year. Another great reason to visit the Ala Moana Centre is its 'Centrestage' where you can watch a number of fantastic performances. There is also an array of restaurants for you to enjoy. Whether you are in the mood for a quick bite to eat or a relaxing dining experience, you can find it here.

15. The Galleria Dallas

The Galleria Dallas is a great mixture of high-end and affordable shopping. Offering you famous brands from Gucci to Gap and Pottery Barn to Bath & Body Works you could spend an entire day here and still not get to see it all. Of course, when you get tired of shopping you can always make your way to the ice rink and strut off your Olympic talents. Prefer just to watch? Enjoy a great meal at one of the restaurants that surround the rink and enjoy the show.

16. West Edmonton Mall

Claiming to be the largest shopping mall in all of North America, the West Edmonton Mall is worth visiting. There are of course a huge number of stores for you to explore but it also has a great selection of other attractions for its guests... all 20 million of them. There is the World Waterpark, movie theatres, dinner theatre, casino, petting zoo, Ice Palace and much much more. It even has its own hotel.

This place is worth visiting because

- A** it provides you with a chance to breathe fresh air
- B** it has the biggest number of cinemas
- C** the visitors can go skating there
- D** you can see the latest fashion trends there
- E** it doesn't take much time to walk around it
- F** you go there only at night
- G** you can easily find accommodation
- H** the visitors can drive mini vans inside it

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

GOLD RUSH

In 1897 newspapers announced the steamer Portland was bringing in a 'ton of gold'. People who had been penniless before (17) The people of the US who were facing a depression embraced the news. They flocked to Seattle and San Francisco trying to find passage to the Klondike. Many left for the gold fields, (18)

To get to the Klondike by land you would have to travel over either White Pass or Chilkoot Pass. One person said that no matter which way you went (19)

White Pass was referred to as 'Dead Horse Trail', for some 25,000 horses died from the strain and were trampled to nothing on that trail. Chilkoot Pass was a 25 mile long trail (20) It shot up half of that in that last 1/2 mile. They also experienced trouble with avalanches.

The climate called for different attire and most men were shocked to find many women wearing men's attire. The other popular outfit was bloomers with short skirts. Because they were around such rough men many women even (21)

Women from all walks of life joined the Gold Rush. Some accompanied their husbands while others came on their own as fortune seekers. Women came north as miners, housewives, entertainers, shopkeepers, nuns, teachers, businesswomen, authors, and some even (22) Many women 'struck it rich'. One of these hard working women was Mrs. Willis. She staked a claim that yielded \$ 300,000. She also opened a laundry business in Dawson City.

-
- A** were highly paid employees
 - B** were now rich beyond imagination
 - C** that shot up two thousand feet
 - D** but very few came back rich
 - E** the profitable job of sharing overpriced drinks
 - F** came as tourists
 - G** acquired the habit of swearing
 - H** you would wish you had taken the other way

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

PILOT TAKES OFF IN KID-BUILT PLANE

Pilot Barrington Irving loves flying, so he (23) an organization called Experience Aviation to (24) kids to learn about aviation, math, and science. He also has a lot of faith in kids' (25) To prove that, Irving told a group of 60 teens from Miami that if they built a plane, he would fly it.

The kids, who were part of an Experience Aviation summer programme, had ten weeks to build a plane. None of them had any experience building planes. But they finished the plane, named Inspiration II, by the (26) On October 15, 2008, the students and a crowd of others held their (27) , as Irving fired up the plane's (28) Then he (29) into the sky. After about ten minutes, Irving landed the plane safely as people on the ground (30) Some of the kids could hardly believe what they had done — they had learned to measure and (31) metal, drill holes, use a rivet gun, and work together to create an airplane that could really fly!

Some people might think Irving was very brave to fly the plane. But Irving, 24, already had shown how brave he is. In 2007, he became the first black pilot and the youngest person (at age 23) to fly around the world by himself. It took him 96 days.

Irving's plane was called Inspiration because he said he wants to inspire young people. Irving (32) in a poor Miami neighbourhood, where he didn't think he had much of a future. But when he was 15, he saw a 747 jet's cockpit and decided he wanted to be a pilot. He worked several jobs to (33) for flying lessons. Irving enjoys aviation so much that he wants other young people to learn about aviation and (34) their own dreams.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 23 A organized | B did | C thought | D started |
| 24 A make | B inspire | C let | D allow |
| 25 A aptitude | B capacity | C abilities | D might |
| 26 A deadline | B limit | C frame | D zone |
| 27 A breeze | B breath | C breathe | D broth |
| 28 A turbine | B cylinder | C engine | D dynamo |
| 29 A winged | B lifted | C mounted | D soared |
| 30 A cheered | B comforted | C elated | D consoled |
| 31 A divide | B cut | C raze | D clip |
| 32 A grew in | B grew about | C grew up | D grew at |
| 33 A share | B give | C grant | D pay |
| 34 A follow | B track | C trail | D chase |

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

DROUGHT THREATENS HUGE MAN-MADE LAKE

Since 1935, millions of people (35) fishing, boating, and swimming in the huge man-made Lake Mead. But long droughts and high demand for water (36) water levels to drop in the 250-squaremile lake. Some scientists worry that if Lake Mead's water level (37) dropping, the lake could dry up in as few as 13 years.

Lake Mead (38) when the Hoover Dam was built and part of the Colorado River was dammed. Part of the lake is in Nevada and part of it is in Arizona.

Lake Mead also is called a reservoir; it (39) water for homes, farms, and businesses in places such as Nevada, Arizona, and California. Also, water from the lake (40) to create electric power for many people in Nevada and Arizona.

About 96 percent of the water in Lake Mead comes from melted snow that (41) each year in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Most of that melted snow flows into the Colorado River and then into Lake Mead. In the past few years, though, there (42) less water flowing into Lake Mead. Some scientists think that is because our climate (43) warmer.

But towns still (44) the same amount of water they (45)

Some areas need more water because their populations (46) So too much water is coming out of Lake Mead and not enough is flowing in.

Read the text.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

35	A has enjoyed C have enjoyed	B enjoyed D had enjoyed
36	A causes C is causing	B are causing D was causing
37	A to keep C kept	B keeping D keeps
38	A was created C has been created	B were created D are being created
39	A stores C stored	B store D to store
40	A uses C was used	B is used D are being used
41	A fell C fall	B falls D fallen
42	A was C has been	B is D will be
43	A grows C is growing	B growing D grown
44	A needed C needing	B needs D need
45	A has always needed C always needed has	B have always needed D always has needed
46	A is growing C are growing	B were growing D was growing

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BRAINPOWER

The human brains (47) of more than 100 billion neurons (nerve cells) through which the brain's commands are sent in the form of electric pulses. These pulses travel at more (48) 400 km/h (250 mph), creating enough electricity to power a lightbulb. The brain consumes more energy than any other organ, burning up a whopping one-fifth of the food we take in.

It is estimated that the mental capacity of a 100-year old human with perfect 9 % memory could be represented by computer with 10 to the power of 15 bits (one petabit). At the current rate of computer chip development, that figure can be reached (49) about 35 years. However, that represents just memory capacity, not the extremely complex processes of thought creation and emotions.

But consider this: for all the complexity of the brain, you still have only one thought (50) a time. Make it a positive thought.

TASK 2

51. You are on holiday in a country with very different customs and traditions to those in your home country. On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** to your friend telling him/her about your impressions of the way of life in that country.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO AVOID DISASTER AND SAVE MONEY AT CAR RENTAL AGENCIES

Millions of car rentals go fine without any problems. But problems can arise if the rental car company finds some damage when the car is returned.

Here's how you can avoid disaster at the rental car centre.

1. They include: 1) diminution of value: this is the loss of value of a car which has been repaired after significant damage; 2) loss of use: when a rental car is damaged, it must be taken out of service until it is repaired. Rental car companies count each day's loss of rental revenue for the damaged car as 'loss of use'. If the rental car is in the shop for two weeks, you may be required to pay the car rental fee for the full two weeks; 3) failure of renter to adhere to all terms of the rental contract. Wreck a rental car while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs can leave you liable for all damages no matter how many sources of coverage you have. The same goes for allowing someone to drive the car who is not listed on the contract.

2. If you do find coverage for loss of damage or loss of use through your personal auto insurance or credit card and plan to rely on it, get it in writing from the coverage source, and keep copies. If you choose to rely on the coverage from the rental car company, make sure you purchase the correct coverage product. Some rental car companies offer a dizzying array of choices. Make sure the one(s) you purchase cover all direct damages to the car, as well as the indirect costs of diminution of value and loss of use. Get this in writing, and keep a copy. A rental car company can discover damage to the car even after you turn the car in, and come after you to recover the costs of those damages.

3. The limit of your car rental contract, that is. Do not ever let an unauthorized driver operate the car, even 'for just a couple miles'. Do not operate a rental car even if you have had just one alcoholic drink in the last 12 hours. Do not operate a rental car if you take medication that can in any way adversely affect driving. If you think you might need to drive the car on an unpaved road, check with the rental company before doing so. Violating the terms of your rental agreement can void your coverage, regardless of the source(s) of that coverage.

4. All of it. Front and back. Make sure you understand it. This includes your rental agreement, as well as any and all sources of liability coverage, whether it be from your auto insurance company, credit card company, or both. Speak with your agent or credit card company representative about ANY questions you have or things you do not understand.

5. Even if you find complete coverage through your insurance or credit card company, be aware that the car rental company's loss recovery department is going to come after you. You, in turn will likely have to spend hours on the phone as the liaison between the car rental company and your coverage provider(s).

- A** Coverage: Get it in writing.
- B** Shop around for a new auto insurance policy.
- C** Stick to the terms.
- D** Be prepared to fight.
- E** Know the hidden risks.
- F** Set your premium.
- G** Read the fine print.
- H** Make the decision that is right for you.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WATCHING OUT FOR VULTURES

What's good for one may not be good for all, especially in the animal kingdom. Consider the case of ketoprofen. Ketoprofen is a drug that, like ibuprofen, provides pain relief and reduces swelling. In India, some farmers give ketoprofen to their cattle and other animals for pain relief.

But giving ketoprofen to cattle may ultimately poison vultures, according to a recent study. Vultures are giant, flying scavengers that eat the carcasses of dead animals, including cattle. For farmers, vultures act like nature's janitors. The birds' feasts mean that farmers don't have to figure out how to dispose of the bodies of dead animals. And vultures eat fast: Dozens of birds could take care of a dead animal in 20 minutes.

When a vulture eats a dead animal, however, it may also end up eating medications that were given to the animal. In the case of ketoprofen, this is a big problem, according to a study by Richard Cuthbert and his fellow researchers. Cuthbert is a zoologist, or a scientist who studies animals, in England. He recently led a team of scientists from around the world in a study of how ketoprofen affects vultures. He and his team found that even small amounts of the drug can kill a vulture.

In their experiment, the scientists found that vultures died after being given ketoprofen directly, or after eating the body of an animal that recently had been given the pain medication. It didn't take much: vultures died after consuming less than one-millionth of their body weight in ketoprofen. That amount shows that even veterinarians should be very careful about giving ketoprofen as a medicine to birds, the team said in its research paper on the work.

This isn't the first time farmers have accidentally poisoned vultures. Another drug that reduces swelling, called diclofenac, became popular among farmers about 20 years ago. But that drug also turned out to be toxic to vultures, and as a result three different species are on the verge of becoming extinct. In 2004, Lindsay Oaks, a veterinarian at Washington State University, helped connect the vulture decline to the use of diclofenac. He told Science News that even a small number of tainted carcasses could cause a large decline in vulture populations. Since Oaks' study, countries such as India, Pakistan and Nepal have laws against making diclofenac for animals.

The way a drug given to a cow can end up killing a vulture is one example of how interconnected the food chain is. Scientists such as Cuthbert look at the effect of medicines on vultures to learn information that will help in preventing the type of disaster diclofenac has already caused. Prevention would not only help the vultures, but would also help the farmers, who now have to deal with carcasses that sit rotting. Cuthbert says even though vultures may be rather repulsive, they do important work for the planet — and they're connected to other species.

'With their heads in a carcass, they may not be that attractive, but they're doing their job,' Cuthbert told Science News. Plus, he added, 'They're mind-blowing flyers.'

6. The scientists proved that

- A all kinds of medicine do good to animals
- B only some kinds of medicine can be of help to animals
- C pain-killers provide swelling
- D no drugs must be given to farm animals

7. It has recently been proved that

- A vultures kill cattle
- B vultures are quick eaters
- C vultures are dangerously affected by ketoprofen
- D vultures poison the environment

8. The scientists who study animals in the case of ketoprofen come from

- A Britain
- B America
- C Europe
- D the whole world

9. The farmers are poisoning vultures

- A purposely
- B consciously
- C unintentionally
- D deliberately

10. The use of drugs can cause

- A an increase of some bird populations
- B a reduce in number of animal species
- C a decline in diclofenac production
- D an increase of dead animals bodies disposal

11. The main idea of the article is to

- A prove that vultures are sensitive to the livestock drug diclofenac
- B prove that the quantity of vultures have declined by more than 99 %
- C show that oriental white-backed vultures are important for the planet
- D all of the above

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

AIRLINE TRAVEL BAGGAGE RULES

By Christina Hamlett

The combined realities of international security threats and rising fuel costs have impacted what passengers are allowed to take on today's commercial aircraft as checked baggage or carry-ons. Before you start packing for your next business trip or vacation, here's an overview of what can go with you and what needs to stay at home.

12.

Passengers are not allowed to have box cutters, blades, firearms, ammunition, explosives, flammable liquids and gels, or hazardous chemicals in any bags they'll have access to in the passenger compartment. Some items such as martial arts weapons, tools, unloaded guns and sports equipment such as bows and arrows, golf clubs and spears can be checked but must be declared and secured in cases that will not cause injury to baggage handlers.

13.

Drinks or other watery products in carry-on bags and purses must not exceed three fluid ounces and all combined liquids must fit in a single one quart clear plastic zip-top bag. Each passenger is limited to one plastic bag. Additional liquids, however, can be placed in checked baggage.

14.

Although the rules vary amongst domestic and international carriers, the general rule is that each passenger is entitled to bring one carry-on that fits under the seat or in the overhead bin and one personal item such as a purse, briefcase, or laptop computer. Checked luggage cannot exceed dimensions of 45-by-55-by-62 inches, and passengers are charged extra if they have more than one checked piece.

15.

In addition to size limits for carry-ons and checked luggage, there are strict rules about their weight. Carry-on items can't weigh over 40 pounds. Checked bags can't exceed 70 pounds. If the bags are overweight, passengers are charged an extra fee for them which can be as high as \$ 200.

All bags must carry visible ID tags and checked items must have TSA-approved locks.

16.

With the exception of service animals such as seeing eye dogs, only small pets in carriers that can fit under the seat are allowed in the main cabin. Larger animals need to be in approved transport crates and placed in the hold. A passenger is only allowed one pet in the cabin, and airlines have restrictions on how many animals are allowed in the cabin on a single flight.

- A** Carry-On Items
- B** Number of Bags per Person
- C** Weight Restrictions
- D** Prohibited Items
- E** Animals
- F** Locks
- G** Liquids
- H** Airplane Space

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

FOREST MANAGEMENT: PRODUCTIVE AND CLOSE TO NATURE

Sustainable forestry combines three objectives. The ecological tolerance of nature must not be weakened; in other words, the environment may only be altered to the extent (17) after the change. The social and cultural values of forests may not be weakened, either. Thirdly, forestry must be financially profitable (18)

Forest management (19) means that natural processes are emulated in forestry. Thus, the cyclical processes of nature are altered as little as possible, (20) and social sustainability of forest management.

During the 20th century the management of Finland's commercial forests adopted the system of periodic cover silviculture. This means that silviculture is organised into rotation periods. A rotation period begins (21) and ends after several decades, when most of the trees are harvested before regeneration of new forest stand. During the rotation period, the forest is tended by, for instance, thinnings, (22) This leaves more space for the remaining, more viable trees.

- A** to all partners involved
- B** while still maintaining the financial profitability
- C** a new forest must be established to replace the one felled
- D** that nature is able to. recover its former condition
- E** which means that small trees and trees with little economic value are removed
- F** that is close to nature
- G** are called silviculture
- H** when a new forest stand is established

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

What (23) when you do something wrong at school? Maybe your teacher hands out a punishment. You might even be sent to the principal's office or given detention. When you get home, will your parents hand out another punishment for doing (24) ?

After one 8-year-old Florida boy (25) in class, his mother decided she needed to teach him a (26) She made him stand on the sidewalk for three hours with a sign that read, 'I was rude to my teacher. I can't come to school. I am sorry.' The other side of the sign read, 'I will make good choices.' The boy's mother said she did not want to embarrass her son. She just wanted to send him a clear (27) that acting up was not (28) 'It was a way of (29) on track,' the mother said. 'I want him to be successful in life.'

In Oklahoma, another mother was (30) of her daughter's low grades in school. She made her daughter stand aside a busy street wearing a sign that said she would try harder to get good (31) The girl said she was embarrassed by the punishment, but it helped her see that she could do better in school.

In California, a 12-year-old girl was (32) from school for bullying. She had to stand outside local schools with signs that read, 'I engaged in bullying behaviour. I got suspended from school... Don't be like me. Stop bullying.'

Some people (33) with the way those parents punished their children. They say the kids probably will think more about their (34) in the future. Others say that the punishments were too embarrassing for kids.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 23 | A goes | B makes | C happens | D turns |
| 24 | A incorrect | B wrong | C bad | D impolite |
| 25 | A acted up | B acted in | C acted off | D acted at |
| 26 | A story | B class | C period | D lesson |
| 27 | A note | B message | C line | D email |
| 28 | A agreeable | B acceptable | C satisfactory | D common |
| 29 | A him getting down | | B getting him down | |
| | C getting him back | | D back getting him | |
| 30 | A lean | B wasted | C worn out | D tired |
| 31 | A grades | B lessons | C points | D notes |
| 32 | A prevented | B suspended | C discouraged | D boycotted |
| 33 | A agree | B think | C maintain | D support |
| 34 | A style | B tact | C behaviour | D morals |

TASK 6

Read the text below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How would you like to head off on a weekend getaway into space? One company (35) to launch a trip to the first 'space hotel' in 2012. At that hotel — the Galactic Suite Space Resort — guests (36) aboard a pod that (37) to a central space station. Each pod will hold about four guests.

Galactic Suite plans to send (38) guests into space aboard a rocket that will take off from an island spaceport. Before the launch, passengers will take part in eight weeks of training. They will learn what it will be like to travel in space and be weightless. They (39) important lessons about space safety too. The trip from the spaceport to the space hotel will take about 1-1/2 days. On their flight, guests will orbit Earth once every 90 minutes. That (40) they will orbit Earth about 15 times a day. They will see the sun rise 15 times!

Once travellers (41) at their hotel destination, they will dress in Velcro suits. They will crawl around their pod rooms by sticking themselves to the walls like Spiderman does. There will be no tour guides aboard the space hotel. Travellers will just enjoy the views and the experience. This trip will be like (42) a weekend at a quiet mountain cabin, resort owners say.

So how much will a trip to the space hotel cost? Travellers will pay \$ 4.4 (43) for their (44) stay at the Galactic Suite Space Resort. So far, 43 guests (45) a spot. More than 150 others have said they are interested in travelling to the space hotel. The first test flight will carry just a few passengers who will stay in one hotel pod.

Some people say there (46) no way the space hotel can be built and open for business by 2012. That plan is 'pie in the sky,' they say. But resort owners insist the hotel will open up on schedule.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 35 | A plans | B planned | C plan | D is planning |
| 36 | A live | B will live | C would live | D will be living |
| 37 | A connect | B connected | C connects | D connecting |
| 38 | A it | B its | C it's | D it has |
| 39 | A will taught | B will teach | C will be taught | D would be taught |
| 40 | A means | B mean | C meant | D is meaning |
| 41 | A arrives | B arrive | C will arrive | D would arrive |
| 42 | A spent | B spend | C spends | D spending |
| 43 | A millions | B million | C millionth | D millionths |
| 44 | A three-night | B three-nights | C third-night | D third-nights |
| 45 | A has reserved | B had reserved | C have reserved | D reserved |
| 46 | A was | B be | C are | D is |

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE CELL PHONE AGE

For many people today, it's difficult to imagine (47) without a cellular phone. Once the preserve of the rich, they have now become an indispensable (48) of modern day life.

The technology for cellular phones was patented in 1975, but it wasn't until 1982 that the first commercial cell phone network was established in the United States. Since that time, the cellular phone has changed from a bulky (49) , to something that can fit into the palm of your hand.

The functions available in modern-day cell phones are increasing rapidly. E-mail access is now standard. Cellular phone cameras, which were once little more than a gimmick, now rival stand-alone digital cameras in terms of quality. With 'Third Generation' telephones, broadband access offers the possibility of video phones, television and full Internet access.

All this comes at a cost, however. Many people bemoan a society where people seem glued to their phone, but oblivious to all that is going on (50) them.

TASK 2

51. You want to enter the short story competition held by your local newspaper. On a separate sheet of paper write your **story** in 120-150 words, including:

- main characters;
- when/where the story took place;
- events in the order they happened;
- what happened in the end;
- your feelings.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO GET RID OF SHOE ODOUR

If people tend to stand back when you remove your shoes, there's an obvious problem. Both embarrassing and unsanitary at the same time, shoe odour can make for an uncomfortable situation. What's worse about shoe odour is not only do your shoes smell bad, but it's safe to assume that your socks and feet smell the same way. For the sake of your pride and those around you, shoe odour is a problem that needs to be tackled, fortunately for you it's an easy one.

1. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions first and foremost as not all shoes are machine washable. For those that are, remove the laces and place them into a pillowcase to wash, air dry in a cool, dry place or set them outside. For those that aren't washable, clean them with a clean cloth dipped in warm soapy water. Using a scented dish soap can help with odours. Remove soap residue with a clean damp cloth and set them aside to dry. Stuff crumpled newspaper inside the shoes to help absorb both moisture and odours. Don't wear them until they are completely dry.

2. Leave the shoes to sit overnight. This substance will absorb the odours. In the morning, empty it into the trash. If this is a recurring problem, you may need to repeat this process every time you wear them.

3. Let them sit for one or two hours. Take them out of the freezer and place them outside to thaw and dry. Don't wear them until all of the moisture is gone.

4. Place the socks inside the shoes and leave them overnight. Granulated clay absorbs odours and can help to eliminate the smell. Repeat each time you wear the shoes, if necessary.

5. Let them sit overnight. Discard the skin in the morning. This will get rid of odours and create new, fresh smells.

A Put some paper inside.

B Place orange peels into the shoes.

C Sprinkle baking soda inside.

D Fill clean socks with kitty litter.

E Wash the shoes.

F Pour a little amount of shampoo.

G Place the shoes in the cold place.

H Sprinkle some flour inside.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

POLLUTION AT THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

No roads lead to Kuujjuaq. You can only get to this village, high in the Canadian Arctic, by boat or plane. The trees here are stunted and small, but the bears grow big. The 500 kids who live in Kuujjuaq (pronounced KOO-joo-ak) have unusual chores: they help their parents catch fish and hunt caribou to eat. This place might seem far away from the big problems of big cities, like water pollution and air pollution. But even here, people can't escape those problems. Pretty little Kuujjuaq, with its blue skies and crystal clear waters, also has an invisible pollution problem that rivals any city. Toxic chemicals have a surprising way of finding their way up here to the Arctic. They are gushed out of factories and cities thousands of miles away, and they travel to the Arctic like birds flying north for the summer. The birds go back home, but the chemicals stay.

Everyone in Kuujjuaq has the chemicals in their bodies. No one knows their full effects, but they may hurt children in a slow and silent way. They could cause babies to get sick a little more often. And they might even cause kids to do worse in school.

No one would have dreamed that people in such a clean and beautiful place could be hurt by pollution from thousands of miles away. Then, in 1989, some scientists made a discovery.

Eric Dewailly, a doctor at Laval University in Quebec, Canada, was studying chemicals called persistent organic pollutants, or POPs. These are chemicals that can hang around for a long time in people's bodies or in the environment.

Dewailly and his team tested people in the cities of southern Quebec (near the border with the United States) to see how much of these chemicals were in their bodies. Dewailly's team wanted to compare this group with people in the Arctic. They reasoned that people in the Arctic lived far from pollution, and so would probably have lower levels of POPs in their bodies.

So the scientists went up to Nunavik, the remote, northern part of Quebec which includes Kuujjuaq and 13 other native Inuit villages. When they tested people in Nunavik they were surprised. People there had five to ten times as much of these chemicals in their bodies as people living in polluted cities. Some of the chemicals came from as far away as Russia!

Scientists now understand why this happens. The POPs include hundreds of different chemicals. Some are used in electronic gadgets like TVs, or in the lights and electrical wiring of buildings. Some are used in paints or for making windows waterproof. Others are sprayed onto crops as pesticides. But POPs have one thing in common: They like to evaporate. Just as a puddle of water dries on a hot summer sidewalk, POPs turn slowly into vapor and drift into the air. Winds can carry them thousands of miles.

POPs travel in the air until they reach a cold place. Have you noticed that on a hot day, a glass of lemonade with ice cubes in it collects little drops of water on the outside? This is because water vapor, which is a gas in the air, 'condenses' onto the cold glass and forms those droplets—the opposite of evaporating or drying. The same thing happens with POPs, says Knut Breivik, an environmental chemist at the Norwegian Institute of Air Research in the city of Kjeller.

'Things tend to evaporate in warmer regions and condense when it gets colder,' says Breivik. So when winds carry POPs into the Arctic or Antarctic parts of the world, cold temperatures cause them to condense onto plants or rocks or snow or oceans. And then they stay where they landed and build up over time.

6. Kuujjauq is often visited by scientists because
 - A this place is absolutely clean
 - B the air there is full of crystals to be studied
 - C the bears grow bigger there than anywhere else
 - D people are point at issue there
7. The kids' activities are called strange because they
 - A get food for the whole family
 - B play with bears
 - C build roads
 - D cause water pollution
8. A lot of poisonous substances can be found in Kuujjauq because
 - A the birds bring them there
 - B there are many factories in that place
 - C water is very polluted
 - D they stream there from far away countries
9. The effect of the chemicals on the people
 - A has already been proved
 - B is being proved
 - C will be proved in the future
 - D was proved in the last century
10. The amount of dangerous things was higher
 - A in the people's bodies in the Arctic
 - B in the bodies of the people who live in the cities
 - C in the environment
 - D in the snow
11. Persistent organic pollutants can be found everywhere due to their ability to
 - A soak
 - B freeze
 - C vaporize
 - D melt

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

12. LA CASA QUE CANTA (Playa La Ropa, Mexico)

A unique Mexican architectural concept, La Casa Que Canta is perched on a cliff surrounded by the Sea of Zihuatanejo Bay, with a magnificent panoramic view. The Exclusive Resort offers ten pool suites, eleven grand suites, three terrace suites facing the ocean, all inspired by the beauty of Mexican Art. The Resort features two of the most elegant swimming pools found anywhere in the world. The Freshwater Infinity Pool is located on a promontory overlooking Zihuatanejo Bay and seems to overflow directly into the water below. The hotel appeared in the movie 'When a Man Loves a Woman.' La Casa Que Canta offers fresh water and ocean-filled swimming Pools. Privacy, elegance, and hospitality make your stay a memorable experience.

13. DON CESAR BEACH RESORT (St. Pete Beach, FL, USA)

Located in St. Pete Beach, Florida, Don CeSar Beach Resort, a Loews Hotel, has everything from romantic getaways, vacations, and honeymoons to spa and wedding services. Known as Florida's Legendary Pink Palace since 1928, the luxury resort is revered internationally for its sprawling, sugar-white beach, unparalleled dining, rejuvenating Beach Club and Spa, fabulous fishing, children's programme, nearby tennis and golf and award-winning meeting facilities. Guests are tickled pink with complimentary enjoyments from sandy strolls and sunset finales to seaside pampering and sweet dream service.

14. PARK HYATT TOKYO (Tokyo, Japan)

The inspiration and backdrop for the critically acclaimed film, Lost In Translation, Park Hyatt Tokyo is an elegant oasis of space and calm that offers spectacular views of Tokyo and the Kanto Plain all the way to Mount Fuji, from the top 14 floors of the 52-storey Shinjuku Park Tower. Conveniently located in the heart of Shinjuku, Tokyo's vibrant business and entertainment district, the hotel is approximately 90 minutes from Narita International Airport and close to Shinjuku Station, the city's major transportation hub with rail and subway access to anywhere in metropolitan Tokyo. Designed to feel more like a modern private residence than a hotel, Park Hyatt Tokyo's attention to detail extends to a range of specially commissioned works of art that are displayed throughout the hotel. The 178 rooms and suites are the most spacious hotel guest rooms in Tokyo, providing a serene retreat and an efficient private office with the latest amenities and high-tech communications.

15. PETER ISLAND RESORT (Peter Island, British Virgin Islands)

Named one of the 'Best Places to Stay in the World' and 'Top 20 Islands' in the world, Peter Island is a private island, with all the exclusivity and romance that provides. Accessible only by boat or helicopter, the largest private island in the British Virgin 160

Islands is surrounded by the sparkling waters of the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Sir Francis Drake Channel. For those seeking an unparalleled way to experience the idyllic, undeveloped serenity of the island, the resort's self-contained luxury villas are unmatched. For today's travelling elite, it has always been the impossible dream — to have the privacy, intimacy and comfort of a villa and, at the same time, all the facilities of a leading resort. That dream becomes a reality with Peter Island's four extraordinary villas: Crow's Nest, Hawk's Nest, Raven's Nest, and Falcon's Nest. The recipe: idyllic locations with breathtaking views, a choice of architectural styles and villa sizes, complete privacy, and the finest furnishing.

16. ALEENTA RESORT AND SPA (North Phuket, Thailand)

For those craving complete self rejuvenation, Aleenta Resort and Spa is truly unbeatable. Located right on the beach, just off the Andaman coast, all rooms have floor to ceiling windows to frame their exotic view. The stunning beauty of Phangnga Bay is just a mere 15 minutes away. Aleenta Phuket breaks with sybaritic conformity; you come here for the self renew of energy. It is a stimulating and rewarding experience that combines with good food, traditional spa therapies, relaxation by the pool, exploring the hongks (local bay caves) and much more. Its palatial residences, rooms and villas are given every amenity so you can enjoy the tropical ambience.

The hotel

- A** with an array of nourishing treatments, healthy activities and nutritious gourmet meals
- B** with a legend in its own time
- C** which will ensure both kids and parents alike have an amazing hotel experience
- D** where urban environments offer reliable access to city splendours, historic sites, and convention centres
- E** which is sure to evoke in you a heightened sense of passion and romance
- F** which is a meeting place for the citizens of Lausanne
- G** where you can stay only for a day
- H** where the two of you will begin wonderful memories as husband and wife

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Climate change is a global problem with potentially devastating local consequences. Global warming is (17) in the atmospheric concentrations of Greenhouse gases (Carbon Dioxide, Methane etc.) since the industrial revolution. Such gases in the atmosphere trap the sun's energy, (18) The burning of fossil fuels, industry, deforestation, changing land use and agriculture release greenhouse gases and (19)

The rate at which the planet warms (20) , with temperate change predicted to be the most severe in northern regions. Climate models predict temperature (21) in some areas of the Russian and Canadian Boreal forest over the next century. Alaskan winter temperatures have already risen (22) since the sixties.

To put this in context the world has only warmed by a mere 5°C since the last Ice Age, 15,000 years ago, which saw most of the northern hemisphere buried under kilometres of ice.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** is influenced by the wind
- B** contribute to global warming
- C** a consequence of a dramatic increase
- D** an average 4.5°C
- E** increases as much as 5-10°C
- F** is expected to accelerate
- G** increasing global temperatures
- H** a contribution to the global warming

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT IS A RESCUE DOG?

A rescue dog, more properly known as a search and rescue (SAR) dog, is a dog trained to find people who are lost or (23) under debris. Rescue dogs and their handlers can be found working all over the world, in a wide (24) of environments from collapsed buildings to avalanche (25) In many regions, volunteer organizations offer SAR dog services to their (26) , with some volunteers committing to travel long distances as needed; the use of a volunteer network ensures that search and rescue dogs will always be (27)

Any dog breed can work as a search and rescue dog, although some breeds such as bloodhounds, labradors, and other hunting dogs (28) to be preferred. The most important trait in a rescue dog is a good attitude, with most dogs beginning their training very young so that they learn to be extremely calm, well behaved, friendly dogs before they begin to acquire the tools of the trade needed to become a rescue dog. A good rescue dog has keen eyesight, a good sense of smell, sharp hearing, endurance, and patience, as he or she may have to work a wide area for hours before anything (29)

There are a number of different kinds of rescue dogs, all trained to perform specific TASKs. Air scent dogs, for example, rely on their sense of smell to find people who are lost in the woods or at other locations. Trailing and tracking dogs actively follow a scent trail to find people, while water dogs are trained to identify drowning victims under water.

Avalanche dogs can find people buried under (30) of snow, and they are often very busy during the winter in mountainous areas.

Training a rescue dog is hard work. The entire training process usually (31) two years, as both the dog and his or her handler need to learn a wide assortment of skills.

Handlers learn things like first aid, wilderness survival, and wilderness (32) , while the dogs learn to find people with minimal information.

For both a rescue dog and its handler, the work can be very rewarding, but it can also be stressful and sometimes depressing. (33) when rescue dogs are used at disaster sites, the dogs sometimes become (34) stressed when they are unable to find living victims. In a few instances, rescue dog handlers have actually planted assistants at the sites of disasters so that their dogs can 'find' someone to rescue so that they feel better about their work.

-
- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 23 | A clogged | B trapped | C covered | D hindered |
| 24 | A range | B realm | C sphere | D circle |
| 25 | A scenes | B sections | C sites | D spots |
| 26 | A colonies | B associations | C people | D communities |
| 27 | A available | B accessible | C applicable | D handy |
| 28 | A suppose | B tend | C think | D consider |
| 29 | A turns in | B turns about | C turns up | D turns over |
| 30 | A dunes | B mounds | C anthills | D hillocks |
| 31 | A takes around | B takes in | C takes off | D takes on |
| 32 | A flying | B voyage | C navigation | D aeronautics |
| 33 | A Mainly | B Wonderfully | C Notably | D Especially |
| 34 | A dearly | B lovingly | C eagerly | D emotionally |

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For each of the empty spaces (35-46) the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CHIPS, ANYONE?

Can you imagine being able (35) your hand and turn on a light or start a computer? Can you imagine being able to unlock a car or house door without a key? Some people already can do that. They had computer chips placed under their skin. The chips send signals that enable them to do those things!

Other people have chips under their skin that tell about their health. If they (36) in an accident or are very sick, someone in the hospital can scan their chip to learn who they are, their blood type, what allergies they have, and other things about their health.

The chips, which (37) RFIDs, are about the size of a grain of rice. They have tiny antennas that send out the signals.

Some schools (38) RFIDs, too. Students wear tags with RFIDs in them or clip RFIDs to their backpacks. The RFIDs signal when a student enters and leaves school. Parents can get messages (39) to their cell phones that tell them when their children left school — or if they didn't go to class.

Pet owners (40) RFIDs for several years. They had chips put under their dog or cat's skin. If the pet is lost, the chip can be used to track down the (41) owner.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 35 A wave | B to wave | C waving | D waved |
| 36 A is | B were | C are | D will be |
| 37 A will be called | B are being called | C is called | D are called |
| 38 A uses | B used | C was using | D are using |
| 39 A sent | B send | C has sent | D was sent |
| 40 A used | B have used | C had used | D has used |
| 41 A pet | B pet is | C pet's | D pets' |

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (42-46) the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SCIENTISTS FIND 27 NEW SPECIES IN CAVES

Discovering one new species of animal must be very exciting. Imagine discovering 27!

That's what happened to scientists (42) caves in California. They found 27 new species of spiders, centipedes, scorpion-like creatures, and other animals.

Among the creatures the scientists found (43) an insect whose body is so clear you can see inside it. It's easy to spot its bright yellow liver. One spider the scientists discovered looks like a daddy long legs, but has jaws bigger than (44) body.

Scientists (45) the new species yet. They need to learn more about the tiny cave-dwellers before they (46) them, Scientists do not know how long the new species live, what kind of habitats they prefer, how many babies they have, and many other things.

While it is very unusual to find new species above ground, unexplored caves could be home to all kinds of new animals. As one scientist put it, exploring caves is like 'charting undiscovered territory.'

-
- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 42 | A explore | B explored | C exploring | D explores |
| 43 | A is | B has | C been | D was |
| 44 | A it | B it's | C it has | D its |
| 45 | A have not named | B not have named | C has not named | D not had named |
| 46 | A will label | B label | C labels | D would label |

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE CLIMATE CHANGE

The greenhouse effect means, that the atmosphere retains some of the sun's radiation reflected back from the surface of the Earth and then reflects some of it back on to the Earth. As a (47) , the climate becomes warmer. The phenomenon is necessary for (48) on Earth in its present state, as the Earth would be considerably colder without it.

Gases, which retain and reflect heat are called greenhouse gases (GHG). The most common of them is carbon dioxide. Thus, carbon dioxide is not a pollutant, but a (49) which normally belongs to the atmosphere.

The phenomenon called 'acceleration of the greenhouse effect' or climate change is caused by the fact that the content of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is increasing.

This leads to the warming up of the (50) This is mostly caused by carbon dioxide, which is always formed through the combustion of matter containing carbon.

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write a **short essay** entitled:

Tourism allows people to experience other cultures.

Follow the writing guide below.

- *Paragraph 1*

Introduction. Some background information.

- *Paragraph 2*

One or two arguments for, with examples.

- *Paragraph 3*

One or two arguments against, with examples.

- *Paragraph 4*

Summary and your opinion.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO HELP YOUR CHILD MAKE FRIENDS AT SCHOOL

Your child may be a social bee or a little hesitant at making friends. Good friendships are something we cherish and value throughout our lives. Although making friends is an important part of your child's social and emotional development, it is important to remember that every child is unique and develops differently. If your child is having difficulty in making friends at school, then a little help and encouragement from mom and dad may be just what your child needs.

1 Ask your child who he would like to invite and call one or two children. (Remember that your child may be intimidated in a larger group.) Arrange activities that your child enjoys and is good at, which will give him confidence. Provide guidance and ease any tensions that may arise, being careful not to dominate the playdate. Arrange regular playdates with the same children to develop familiarity.

2 It'll help her learn how to act in social situations. Make it fun and interesting and provide subtle guidance. You can practice how to start a conversation, how to approach a group of children and how to deal with refusal or rejection. Role-playing will equip your child to know roughly what to expect in real-life situations, and it will help your child develop the social skills to make friends.

3 Talk to the parents of other children in your child's class. Volunteer to shuttle your child's classmates between activities like swimming, or start taking turns picking up and dropping off from school. This will provide an opportunity for your child to get to know other children without being overwhelmed.

4 Some children are extremely social, having many friends from different groups, while others are content having just one or two good friends. Don't pressure your child to make friends with particular people. Let him choose his friends, and realize that pressuring your child may cause him to withdraw further. Listen to your child and offer support.

5 Remember that your child's educator also spends a significant amount of time with your child, so discuss your concerns with her. If there is someone she thinks will get on well with your child, ask her to make them sit together in class or work together on a project.

- A** Meet people who have similar interests.
- B** Arrange a playdate.
- C** Role-play with your child.
- D** Become your child's chauffeur.
- E** Don't pressure your child, but offer support.
- F** Organize a party.
- G** Talk to your child's class teacher.
- H** Encourage your child to participate in extracurricular activities.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

LONG DIVISION

The persistent organic pollutants, or POPs might even affect how well kids do in school. When the babies were 1 year old, the Laval University scientists gave them some tests. They tested how well the babies used their hands. They also tested how well the babies paid attention and learned when they were shown new toys. All of these tests were videotaped, and scientists carefully studied the videos afterward. What they saw surprised them.

Babies with high POPs levels weren't quite as coordinated with their hands as other babies. They also didn't pay attention quite as well when they were being shown new toys — they often stared away at other things. And during several hours of tests, these babies became upset and cried more often.

These were small differences. You wouldn't notice them unless you watched the babies closely. But when the same babies were tested again at the age of 5, the ones with high POPs still did a little worse.

'At later ages you're still at a disadvantage,' says Gina Muckle, a psychologist on the Laval University team that travelled to Nunavik to test the children. Muckle thinks that even small changes can affect how children do in school as they get older. They could affect how a child responds when taught something hard, like long division — whether they meet the challenge with a positive attitude, or get upset and discouraged. Or they could affect how a child responds to the stress of going to a new school — how well they make new friends, and whether they still do well in class during those awkward times. Little differences, over the years, could add up. 'Those effects,' says Muckle, 'are likely to be a real disadvantage overall during the life of the person.'

Still Trickling

No one was happy to learn that POP chemicals were hurting people in the Arctic. But finding out about the problem gave the Inuit a chance to do something about it. In the 1990s, the United Nations held a meeting, called the Stockholm Convention, to discuss banning many POP chemicals. The Inuit sent people to the United Nations to tell how POPs had affected them. Since 1998, 140 countries have agreed to stop making many POP chemicals. As a result, levels of POPs in the Arctic are falling.

But it will take a long time for the problem to go away. For one thing, buildings around the world still contain many tons of POPs in their paint and wiring. Every day, a little bit of those chemicals turns into vapour and drifts outside. Eventually, it reaches the Arctic. Soil also contains huge amounts of POP chemicals — and the hot blast of a forest fire can send them into the air, just as a hot blow drier causes water to evaporate from your hair. Breivik found that major fires in 2004 and 2006 caused large amounts of POPs to go into the air and reach the Arctic. Many of these chemicals last for 100 years or longer.

Likely Suspects

The other problem is that while hundreds of POP chemicals are known, there are probably others that scientists still don't know about. 'There are new compounds that are ending up in remote areas,' says Frank Wania, an environmental chemist at the University of Toronto in Scarborough.

Many POPs contain the element chlorine. But in the last few years, scientists like Wania have been surprised to find that two families of manmade chemicals, which contain the elements fluorine or bromine, have found their way into the Arctic. 'We failed to recognize **them** until they were already accumulating in the Arctic,' says Wania — meaning that large amounts of them were turning up in seals, birds and people. By the time the chemicals were discovered and banned, the damage was done. Scientists want to get ahead of the problem. Wania has surveyed 100,000 industrial chemicals. He was looking for chemicals — you could call them 'hoppers,' 'fliers' and 'swimmers' — which might reach the Arctic. Out of those chemicals, he found 120 likely suspects that he plans to look at more closely.

All of this might seem like a lot of effort. But many scientists think it's the right thing to do. It comes down to one question, says Muckle — whether we want children to be able to grow and learn to their full potential. 'The environmental contaminants are certainly an issue,' she says. 'As a society we need to take that into account.'

6. High POPs levels affected the children's ability

- A to hold things B to be concentrated C to study well D all of the above

7. During tests babies with high levels of POPs

- A paid much attention to toys
B easily started to laugh
C became much interested in everything that was going on
D paid no attention to anything

8. While experimenting with children age groups the scientists agreed that

- A the amount of POPs didn't influence their learning skills
B the POPs helped children acquire new knowledge
C having the POPs wasn't a great advantage
D the amount of POPs challenged a positive attitude to life

9. The Stockholm Convention approved of the countries'

- A wide usage of POP chemicals C experiments with POPs
B POPs production prohibition D construction of POPs-producing factories

10. The word 'them**' in the ninth paragraph refers to**

- A scientists B chemicals C the elements fluorine and bromine D families

11. Scientists are doing the researches because

- A they are worried about the future generations
B this is their job
C they have found new kinds of chemicals in the Arctic
D the POPs are on the verge of disappearance

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

GREEN CAR GUIDE

By Jennifer Claerr

Global warming and the energy crisis have spurred interest in cars run by renewable energy. These cars are now more commonly seen on the roads. However, they're often indistinguishable from ordinary, polluting gas-powered cars. If you're considering investing in a green car, it's important to know how they will affect the planet and your finances.

12.

There are four basic types of green cars currently in use today; electric, hybrid, natural gas, and biodiesel. Electric cars get their power exclusively from the grid or from a specialized charging station. Hybrid cars use a gas-powered internal combustion engine to power an electric motor. There are also plug-in hybrids that can get electricity from an ordinary power outlet. Natural gas is typically used as a fuel in large vehicles such as garbage and delivery trucks. Biodiesel vehicles can run on vegetable oil which has been altered for use as a fuel source. Other types of green cars — such as the hydrogen fuel cell car — are currently in development.

13.

The primary advantage of the electric car is that it gives off zero emissions. Hybrid cars are more fuel efficient than cars powered only by an internal combustion engine. Natural gas vehicles produce dramatically less emissions than petroleum-fuelled cars. They are also safer to drive, and the fuel is less-expensive. Biodiesel fuel can be made from recycled waste oil, and is less toxic than petroleum. Combustion of biodiesel produces about 78 % less carbon dioxide than burning petroleum-based fuels.

14.

Electric cars can operate only for short distances and at low speeds. They must be recharged before they can be used again. They typically use dirty energy from the grid rather than clean energy from a renewable source. Hybrid cars produce pollution like other gas-powered cars. They can also be significantly more expensive than ordinary gas-powered cars. Biodiesel fuel is more expensive than gasoline. Although the source of biodiesel fuel is renewable, it still uses the Earth's resources. Biodiesel cars can experience technical problems such as clogged fuel lines. Also, biodiesel is not readily available.

15.

Electric cars have a power cord that can plug into an ordinary electrical outlet. Hybrid vehicles have a gas-powered engine which produces electricity to run electric motors. There are also solar charging stations and solar roofs available for both electric and hybrid vehicles. Natural gas cars use methane which has been processed to remove all hydrocarbons. Some larger natural gas vehicles use the gas in its liquid form. Many regular diesel vehicles have been adapted to use biodiesel. Biodiesel is typically made from vegetable oil with lye or alcohol. This separates glycerine from the oil and changes it to a form that a car can burn.

16.

Electric vehicles are typically only useful for driving short distances, such as around a neighbourhood. Hybrid vehicles are by far the most popular of all green cars since they are most like a gas-powered vehicle. Natural gas cars are used around the world in countries such as the United States and Europe. However, they're uncommon since there are few natural gas stations. Biodiesel cars are commonly used, despite the lack of fuelling stations because biodiesel can be made from scratch.

- A** Considerations
- B** Benefits
- C** Kinds of Cars
- D** Eco-Friendly Buses
- E** Features
- F** Preserving Energy
- G** Function
- H** Energy Crisis

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE MAGIC WINDOW

Once upon a time there was a little boy who became very ill. He had to spend all day in bed, (17) Because other children weren't allowed to come near him, he suffered greatly, and spent his days (18)

There wasn't much he could do (19) Time passed, and his feeling of despair just grew. Until one day he saw a strange shape in the window. It was a penguin eating a sausage sandwich. The penguin squeezed in through the open window, said 'good afternoon' to the boy, turned around, and left again.

Of course, the boy was very surprised. He was still trying to work out what had happened, when outside his window he saw a monkey in a nappy, (20) At first the boy asked himself what that could possibly be, but after a while, as more and more crazy-looking characters appeared out the window, (21) and found it hard to stop.

Before long, his health had improved so much that he was able to go back to school again.

While he was talking to his best friend he saw something (22) The boy asked his friend what it was, and he was so insistent that finally his friend had to show him what was in the bag. There, inside, were all the fancy-dress suits and disguises that his best friend had been using to try to cheer the little boy up!

And from that day on, the little boy always did his best to make sure that no one felt sad and alone.

THE MAGIC WINDOW

Read the text.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

- A** feeling sad and blue
- B** having many ordinary things
- C** except look out of the window
- D** he burst out laughing
- E** unable to move
- F** sad and unhappy
- G** busy blowing up a balloon
- H** sticking out of his friend's school bag

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

DO DOGS REALLY NEED TO WEAR SWEATERS?

You may think that dog sweaters and other pet clothes sound too ridiculous to be used in the average dog, but the truth is that more and more companies are now (23) dog clothes. While dog sweaters used to be more of a fashion statement than anything else, the truth is that, for some breeds, it may (24) to wear dog sweaters. Before deciding if dog sweaters are for you, here are some things to keep in (25)

Little dogs are the most likely breeds to need dog sweaters. Chihuahuas, toy terriers, miniature pinchers, and other small breeds may not be equipped to deal with outdoor winter temperatures, so it may be a good (26) to invest in some type of (27) for your dog to wear during his daily walks. This is especially true of short-haired or hairless dogs. Veterinarians recommend against dog sweaters for animals who have long hair or are winter-accustomed. Dogs are naturally predisposed to (28) cold temperatures, so make sure you consider the animal's needs when deciding (29) or not to buy dog sweaters.

Dog sweaters are also recommended if you live in an area where the temperature (30) significantly below 0° Fahrenheit (-18° C). This is especially important for animals that take long walks or spend a lot of time outdoors, even if they are large breeds that are (31) to the cold. Dog sweaters can especially help animals who are recuperating from an illness or injury and are more (32) feeling the effects of cold weather.

The best dog sweaters cover the chest and end at the tail. (33) coats may be harder for an animal to adapt to, and many would be reluctant to wear them or act normally when they have the sweaters on. Dog sweaters are created in (34) materials, although wool and fleece are more common. If you live in a snowy area, water-resistant materials, such as the ones used for human parkas, may be better, so research alternatives before deciding on the right type of sweater for your dog.

Read and complete the text.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 23 | A manufacturing | B composing | C fabricating | D executing |
| 24 | A do | B make | C create | D suggest |
| 25 | A brain | B head | C memory | D mind |
| 26 | A concept | B idea | C thought | D information |
| 27 | A survival | B shelter | C protection | D safe |
| 28 | A survive | B exist | C handle | D remain |
| 29 | A if | B whether | C even if | D even |
| 30 | A sinks | B declines | C drops | D dumps |
| 31 | A accepted | B seasoned | C adapted | D accustomed |
| 32 | A devoted | B prone | C inclined | D fond |
| 33 | A Full-long | B Fully-long | C Full-length | D Fully-lenght |
| 34 | A a variety of | B a strain of | C a description of | D an assortment of |

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-40) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

GAS PRICES KEEP RISING

If you go past any gas stations on your way to school, you have probably noticed that gas prices have been changing almost every day. Those prices have been going up and up. In some parts of the country, gas now (35) more than \$ 3 per gallon. The average price for a gallon of gasoline (36) to more than \$ 2.90 a gallon. It was \$ 2.51 cents a gallon a month ago and \$ 2.24 cents a gallon a year ago.

Experts say there (37) a few reasons why gas is so expensive. One reason is that the cost of crude oil, which is used to make gasoline, has been going up. Also, the amount of gasoline that the country has saved up (38) Another reason is that there are problems in the Middle East, where a lot of oil comes from.

Because gas prices are getting so high, many people are driving less. Some people are planning to save money and gas by (39) shorter trips for summer vacation. The cost of airplane tickets has been going up too, because planes need a lot of fuel.

The prices for other things also are going up. Truckers who bring products to stores are paying more for gas, so they (40) charge the stores more money. That means stores must charge higher prices for the things they sell.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 35 | A cost | B costs | C will cost | D has cost |
| 36 | A have jumped | B has jumped | C jumped | D had jumped |
| 37 | A is | B are | C was | D were |
| 38 | A shrinks | B shrink | C is shrinking | D was shrinking |
| 39 | A taking | B taken | C take | D took |
| 40 | A is to | B must | C have to | D will be able to |

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (41-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

KING TUT ON THE MOVE

Artefacts from the tomb of King Tut — the 'Boy King' of ancient Egypt — are travelling this fall and winter to four U.S. cities.

King Tut (41) Egypt from about 1361 to 1352 B.C. He was one of the youngest pharaohs, a type of ancient Egyptian king, to rule Egypt. King Tut became ruler of Egypt when he was 10. He died at about age 19.

King Tut's tomb is one of only a few (42) tombs that remained almost untouched for thousands of years. When King Tut died, he (43) and buried in a tomb with many objects his followers thought he would need in the next life. His tomb was discovered in 1922.

The travelling exhibit (44) 130 objects. About 60 of the objects came from King Tut's tomb. Others came from the tombs of other Egyptian pharaohs. The exhibit also includes high-tech scans of King Tut's mummy. The scans helped scientists (45) about the how the young king looked and how he might have died.

After reviewing the scans, most scientists think that King Tut died of an infected broken leg. For a long time, scientists thought he (46) from being hit on the head.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41 A rule | B rules | C has ruled | D ruled |
| 42 A pharaoh's | B pharaoh' | C pharaohs's | D pharaohs' |
| 43 A mummify | B is mummified | C was mummified | D will be mummified |
| 44 A includes | B included | C include | D is included |
| 45 A learn | B learns | C to learn | D learning |
| 46 A died | B had died | C die | D would die |

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Forest industries are the (47) of industry which manufactures goods from the timber grown in the forests. Forest industries are divided (48) the pulp and paper industries and the wood products industry. The pulp and paper industries are (49) called chemical forest industry, and the wood products industry is called mechanical forest industry. In some central European (50) forest industries also include publishing activities.

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write a **short profile** about your friend or family member.

Write about:

- his/her age;
- appearance;
- style of clothes;
- profession;
- hobbies;
- attitude to life.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

IMPROVING COMMUNICATION IN MARRIAGE

By Lily J. Tythan

Good communication habits are a cornerstone of a successful marriage. When couples can effectively communicate, overcoming the inevitable marital arguments can be much easier. However, many couples are unsure of what can be done to improve communication within a marriage. Luckily, the process is straightforward and simple, and can be done with just a few steps.

1.

In order to effectively communicate your needs to your partner, you need to do some self-reflection and examine exactly what it is that you want. Your partner is not a mind reader, so the more specific and detailed you can be, the better.

2.

Although expressing your true feelings to your partner is a good thing, you need to be careful not to let your emotions interfere with your ability to communicate, recommends HelpGuide.org. If you find yourself getting overwhelmed with anger or negativity, it is better to walk away from the discussion to collect yourself than to say something that you may later regret.

3.

Many people worry more about getting their point across than they do of trying to understand where their spouse is coming from. Taking the time to really listen to your spouse will not only improve communication, but will provide insight into how your partner thinks and feels, which may improve your overall relationship as well. Restating what you heard your spouse say and summarizing it in your own words are ways to show your spouse that you are actively listening.

4.

Making statements about the past can make people defensive and tends to make the conversation get off track, according to the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Office of Human Resource Development and Office of Quality Improvement. Instead, stay focused on the topic at hand and how you are feeling right now.

5.

Marriage is a give and take. You may need to concede on certain things that are important to your spouse in order for him/her to concede on things that are important to you, according to HelpGuide.org. Although it doesn't sound romantic, bargaining can be an effective way to satisfy both of you.

- A** Be very beneficial and rewarding.
- B** Keep conversations in the present.
- C** Learn the art of negotiation.
- D** Be clear about what you want.
- E** Seek help.
- F** Listen and try to see things from your partner's perspective.
- G** Consider marriage counselling.
- H** Control your emotions.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Over the years, more than 10 million tons of persistent organic pollutants, or POPs have probably floated through the skies to the Arctic. If those chemicals were piled on an area the size of a football field, the pile would rise 700 metres in the air — higher than the tallest building on Earth.

Since the chemicals are spread over the entire Arctic instead of a football field, there's actually only a small amount in any one place. A swimming pool filled with Arctic Ocean water might contain only a single tiny raindrop of POPs. But these chemicals have a nasty habit of collecting inside animals and people, so even a little bit in the environment can end up causing problems.

POPs tend to stick to the oils and fats in living things, so tiny ocean animals like plankton soak them up, just like a shirt soaks up a drop of spaghetti sauce. Those plankton are eaten by larger animals, which in turn are eaten by even larger animals.

Every time one animal eats another, more POPs enter the larger animal's body. Animals can't digest POPs. They take them in the front, but never poop or pee them out the back end. So the POPs collect and collect. The biggest animals, like sea birds, seals, and whales, have the most POPs in their bodies. And these animals are eaten by native Inuit people, who have lived and hunted in Nunavik and other parts of the Arctic for thousands of years.

By the time a boy growing up in Kuujjuaq turns five years old, he may have collected one or two little rain drops' worth of POP chemicals in his body. That doesn't sound like much — but it's thousands of times more concentrated than these chemicals are in sea water. In fact, that little boy has as much of these chemicals in his 20-kilogram body as there would be in two and a half million kilograms of sea water — in other words, enough sea water to fill an Olympic swimming pool! Scientists are trying to understand how the chemicals affect kids.

Dewailly's team has made many trips back to Nunavik to study the problem of POPs. In 1992 and 2004, they sailed in a ship to all 14 villages along the coast of Nunavik, including Kuujjuaq. The ship stopped at each village, and doctors took blood samples and examined people. They measured POPs in hundreds of newborn babies. Blood samples were taken again when

the babies turned one year old. And these babies were studied for years as they grew, to find out how the POPs in their bodies affected them over time.

These studies have shown that POP chemicals affect the health of children in small but worrying ways. For one thing, these chemicals can weaken children's immune systems, says Pierre Ayotte, a toxicologist who works with Dewailly at Laval University. 'Then you're less able to fight disease,' he says. Babies with the most POPs in their bodies had more ear infections and more infections in their lungs — not minor infections like colds or flu, but serious ones that affect breathing and can sometimes send you to the hospital.

6. A great number of POPs was transferred to the Arctic

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A by water | B by land |
| C by air | D by wind |

7. POPs attract scientists' attention because they are constantly

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A accumulating | B dissolving |
| C soaking | D floating |

8. POPs get into the human body because

- A people in the Arctic gather plankton
- B people eat fish
- C people kill sea birds
- D people spread them over the entire Arctic

9. The amount of POPs in the organism grows as

- A more and more chemicals concentrate in the water
- B a child grows up
- C a child's body gains more weight
- D a child collects rain drops

10. Scientists visited Inuit villages

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A only once | B many times |
| C in 1989 | D in 1992 |

11. It has already been proved that the POPs do great harm to

- A the system in the body that works to ward off infection and disease
- B the system of cells, tissues, and organs that regulates the body's responses to internal and external stimuli
- C the system by which ingested food is acted upon by physical and chemical means
- D the system by which oxygen is taken into the body

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE BEST CHEAP DIGITAL CAMERAS

12. Canon SD1200 IS, \$ 159-\$ 199

Not only does the Canon PowerShot 1200SD IS offer an easy-to-use interface and a sub-\$ 200 price, but it also offers a stylish camera body with several colours available. For my 2009 holiday gift guide, the SD1200 was named the best 'colourful' camera available, thanks to its six body colours (blue, green, orange, pink, dark gray, and light gray/silver). It would be nice if the SD1200 had a zoom lens larger than 3X or a larger LCD than 2.5 inches, but, overall, the PowerShot SD1200 is a good, stylish camera.

13. Casio Exilim EX-FS10, \$ 179-\$ 199

Those seeking a high speed option will greatly appreciate the Exilim EX-FS10 from Casio. The EX-FS10 can shoot up to 30 images per second, and it can shoot high-speed video, too, up to 1,000 frames per second. However, the EX-FS10's LCD could be a little larger than its 2.5-inch measurement.

14. Kodak EasyShare M381, \$ 159-\$ 189

EasyShare cameras from Kodak need to be very easy to use to live up to their names. With the Kodak EasyShare M381, the company has achieved this goal. The M381 is very easy to use, its menu structure makes sense, and it's easy to share photos with others. On the down side, the M381's response times are a little below average, which is a common problem among beginner-level cameras.

15. Nikon Coolpix S550, \$ 159-\$ 199

Nikon offers 10 megapixels (10 million pixels) in the Coolpix S550, along with several shooting resolutions, which should help with a variety of photography needs. For a point and shoot model in this price range, the Coolpix S550's continuous-shooting modes compare favourably. The 3.5-inch LCD included with the S550 is a little smaller than we'd like to see, but it's bright and sharp.

16. Sony Cyber-shot DSC-W230, \$ 159-\$ 184

The 4X optical zoom lens on the DSC-W230 from Sony is a great feature for an inexpensive digital camera, and, with a 35 mm equivalent of 30-120 mm, the DSC-W230 offers limited wide-angle capabilities, too. With 12.0 megapixels of resolution and a 3.0-inch LCD, this Sony Cyber-shot point-and-shoot model will provide enough power for most beginning photographers. The W230 is available in red, blue, silver, and black.

What camera to choose if ?

- A** you can spend more than 200 dollars
- B** you are interested in easy-to-use type
- C** you are going to take part in 'The fastest photographer' competition
- D** you like purple colour
- E** you have just decided to take up photography
- F** you have to choose a camera with 5 megapixels resolution
- G** you aren't sure about the colour of your camera body
- H** you want to observe the photos you've made on a big LCD

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

One day, a train was approaching the small town of Cheekyville. There was a strange guy with a big suitcase on the train. He was called William Warbler. What made him most unusual, though, was the fact that (17) he did it by singing opera. It didn't matter to William whether it was simply a matter of answering a brief greeting, like 'good day', he would clear his voice and respond, 'Goooooood dayyyy to youuuuuuuuu... tooOOOOO!'

No one could get a normal, spoken, word out of him. And, (18) — and he lived quite simply, always wearing his same old second-hand suit — they often treated him with disdain.

They made fun of his singing, calling him 'Don No One', 'Poor-Rotti', and 'Lazy Miserables'. William had been in Cheekyville for some years, when, one day, (19)

William had secured a role in a very important opera in the nation's capital, and there were posters everywhere (20) Everyone in the capital went to see it, and it was a great success. At the end of its run — to everyone in Cheekyville's surprise — when William was being interviewed by reporters, he answered their questions (21) And he did it with great courtesy, and with a clear and pleasant voice.

From that day, William gave up singing except during his stage appearances and world tours. Some people suspected why he had changed, but others still had no idea, and continued (22) They wouldn't have thought so if they had seen what William kept in his big suitcase. It was a large stone, with a hand-carved message on it. The message said: 'Practice, my boy. Practice every second, for you never know when your chance will come.'

Little did people realise that he only got the role in the opera because the director had heard William singing while out buying a newspaper.

**Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.**

- A** a rumour spread round town
- B** whenever he needed to communicate
- C** as no one knew how he made his living
- D** advertising the event
- E** by speaking rather than singing
- F** inviting him to the opera house
- G** believing him to be somewhat mad
- H** looked like a strange man

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

XT-27 wasn't just any robot. His (23) plate read 'XT-27: The best, most modern robot'. He was, indeed, the most up-to-date robot currently available, a product difficult to beat. Of course, this made him (24) very proud. So much so, that when he saw other robots in the street, he would look at them with a certain (25) of superiority; he reserved his enthusiastic greetings for other XT-27s.

'All robots should be like us XT-27s', he thought to himself. He was (26) that no new robot would be able to improve on the XT-27 model, and that the world would be a much better place if all robots were like himself.

One day, he was (27) in Bionic City, when a big yellow door suddenly appeared, about an inch in front of his piezoelectric optical sensors (that's eyes to you and me, but XT-27 liked to use highly technical sounding words for everything).

He had no idea where the door had come from, but thanks to being an XT-27, his quick reactions allowed him to avoid walking straight into it. Intrigued, he (28) it open and went through the doorway. The door led to a fantastic city. All the city's (29) were XT-27s, and everything he saw there was mind-blowing!

Excited at having found his perfect city, he set to exploring the whole place, stopping from time to time to talk to people, telling them what a great thing it was to be an XT-27.

Finally, he moved into his moulded fibreglass bubble (a house), on the (30) of the city. The days passed, but he suddenly realised that there was something about that city that he didn't like. As all the robots were XT-27s, it meant that no one had any reason to feel better or more up-to-date than anyone else, and, in fact, nobody did. No one looked down on others, and, if truth be told, he found that with the passing of time not even he felt special any more.

On top of that, things became very (31) Everyone could do things equally well, which made it impossible for anyone to stand out from the

crowd. Whenever he did anything which he thought brilliant, it (32) that the other robots had done exactly the same thing and at the same time.

So XT-27 started to miss those varied little robots in his previous world. Each one had had its good and bad (33) , but that made them different and fun. He realised that he would much prefer to meet a clumsy-but-fun TP-4, and spend a while chatting with it, than see yet another XT-27.

So he started searching for that big yellow door. It took him several days to find it, but finally he did. Just like before, it was standing in the middle of a normal street. He put his hand on the door and looked behind him, as if saying to the city that had at first seemed so perfect. Then, he gave the door a joyful push ...

When he woke up, the XT-27 was on the ground, and some people were helping him to his feet. He looked around, and there was no yellow door at all. Instead there was an enormous shiny yellow robot. The XT-27 had bumped into it so violently that the jolt had made his circuits malfunction. The XT-27, surprised at not having managed to avoid the collision, looked carefully at that formidable-looking robot. He had never seen one like it. It seemed perfect in every way. It was taller and more powerful than any other, and its identification plate read: 'XT-28, the best, most modern robot'.

So they had done it. The (34) impossible had happened. The XT-27s were no longer the best robots of all. Even so, our friend didn't feel the slightest sadness. Seconds earlier, when dreaming about the perfect city, he had learnt that he was very happy to be different, and that it was great to have hundreds of different robots; each one with its very own good and bad points.

23	A labelling	B identification	C tag	D description
24	A feeling	B felt	C fail	D feel
25	A aura	B mood	C air	D tone
26	A convinced	B persuade	C induced	D overcome
27	A walking along	B walking about	C walking into	D walking across
28	A pushed	B pulled	C picked	D strained
29	A pupils	B occupants	C inhabitants	D neighbours
30	A boundary	B borders	C peripheries	D outskirts
31	A boring	B bore	C boredom	D bored
32	A turned in	B turned out	C turned off	D turned up
33	A arguments	B questions	C points	D matters
34	A seem	B seeming	C seemingly	D seemliness

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Olympics or Olympic Games are international sporting events which (35) to foster cooperation and friendship between the nations of the world while also celebrating athleticism. There are two main components to the Olympics: the Summer Games and the Winter Games. Both games last several weeks, (36) scores of events, and they (37) every four years. As of 1992, they are staggered so that an Olympic Games takes place every two years. By convention, the host of the Olympics changes with each Olympic Games, theoretically allowing every nation to have a change to host the event, although the balance of hosts has been heavily skewed to the Northern Hemisphere (38)

The Olympic Games (39) ancient origins. In Ancient Greece, pan-Hellenic games was held at Olympia every four years, allowing athletes to demonstrate their skills, along with poets, artists, and playwrights. The ancient Olympics also had a strong religious aspect, with attendees holding sacrifices and religious services throughout the games. In 393 BC, the Roman Empire (40) the Olympic Games, and it (41) again in recognizable form for over 2000 years.

As early as the 1700s, several sporting associations held regional Olympiads, and in the mid-1800s, Greece hosted an Olympiad which featured competitors from Greece and the Ottoman Empire. In 1896, the Olympic Games experienced an official revival, thanks to the efforts of Pierre Fredy, Baron de Coubertin, who established many of the conventions and infrastructure which live on in the modern Olympics, including the motto, 'Citius, Altius, Fortius', which means 'Swifter, Higher, Stronger'. Baron de Coubertin also created the Olympic logo, a (42) design of five rings.

The Olympic Games are meant to symbolize peace, although three games (1916, 1940, and 1944) (43) due to war. They are also supposed to be apolitical, although this goal has not always been achieved; several Cold War nations boycotted each other during the Olympics, for example, and some nations have staged strategic Olympic boycotts to protest various activities by other (44) nations.

The organizations which collectively work together to organize the Olympics are known as the Olympic Movement, and they include the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations which (45) standards for various sports, and the National Olympic Committees of competing nations. Athletes who compete in the Olympics are widely considered to be among the best in the world; just being able to compete is a great honour, and taking a medal is a credit both to the individual athlete and the nation which he or she (46)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 35 A is meant | B are meant | C mean | D means |
| 36 A combining | B combine | C combined | D to combine |
| 37 A hold | B held | C are held | D holds |
| 38 A historical | B historic | C in a history way | D historically |
| 39 A have | B to have | C has | D to have to |
| 40 A outlaw | B outlawed | C outlaws | D to outlaw |
| 41 A not seen | B didn't saw | C not seeing | D was not seen |
| 42 A stylized | B styled | C stylizes | D stylizing |
| 43 A been
cancelled | B have been
cancelled | C cancelled | D cancelling |
| 44 A compete | B to compete | C competing | D being competed |
| 45 A determines | B determined | C will determine | D determine |
| 46 A represented | B being
represented | C represents | D having
represented |

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The method of setting up a new forest depends (47) the type of habitat. In general, seedlings are planted on productive lands, since they are capable (48) competing for space with grasses. On poor, grassless lands, seeds may be sown. These two methods of establishing a forest (49) called silviculture. A forest may also be established through natural regeneration. This means that a sufficient number of large (50) are retained to provide seeds for a new stand. The retained trees are felled after the seedling stand has been established.

TASK 2

51. Your friend wants and get fit and healthy.

On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** of about 120-150 words.

Give him/her advice how to lose weight and keep to a diet.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO SELECT HIKING BOOTS

Hiking boots are the foundation of hiking gear. If you get the wrong fit, weight or design, you will hurt and hate what should be a good experience. Since you can't try on boots sold over the Internet, you will have to try on boots in a sports or shoe store. Boots are built around a 'last' or hard model of an imaginary perfect fit for each shoe size, but lasts are not all the same. If you find a particular company that has shoes that seem to fit you best, try different models by that company rather than picking a model from another company you like the look of but that doesn't quite fit best. After determining how much you can spend, start looking at shoes from the ground up.

1

More space between the hard composition rubber lug soles are better for grass and dirt hiking, while more and softer rubber with less space between lugs are better for rock climbing and hiking.

2

Super-lightweight one pound boots are at one end of the spectrum, while heavy five-pounders are at the other. If you are a light-duty day hiker, you can choose lighter boots, while heavier going, backpacking hikers will want a medium-to heavyweight boot. An all-purpose hiking boot will be in between at about 2 1/2 to three pounds. Just remember that every extra pound, over the 2,000 steps per mile, adds a ton of lifting to your hike.

3

The more seams where upper boot material, usually leather, is stitched, the more possibility of leakage. The more stitches per seam, the stronger and more watertight. Single-stitched seams are too cheaply made. At least a double stitch, preferably three stitches per seam, should be present.

4

Compare whether the boots have quick-lace hooks, eyelet sneaker-type lacing or D-rings. Eyelets allow the best tightening and fit, but take the longest to lace. Quick-lace hooks as implied lace quickest with the least stability and security of lacing. D-rings are a good middle ground and a combination of D-ring lower laces with upper quick-lace hooks is a good combination to pick.

5

Select which company or companies seem to have the closest 'last' mould to your foot in whatever design boot. Wear uncomfortable shoes with thick socks to the shoe store to simulate what your feet will be like in hiking mode. Try on different sizes, designs and makers' boots. The fit should be such that when your foot is shoved forward in the boot you can get one finger between your heel and the back of the boot. Side-to-side width should be snug, but neither sloppy nor tight.

- A** Choose rough-out upper top-grain leather.
- B** Count the seams and number of stitches per seam.
- C** Compare the weights of the boots you are considering.
- D** Read the labels.
- E** Consider the boots tightening.
- F** Show scratches and scuffs.
- G** Look at the soles of the boots.
- H** Find information about the boots producer.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Forests and forestry play a role in the natural circulation of carbon in various ways. During growth, atmospheric carbon is sequestered by forest plants. The process where atmospheric carbon is sequestered in a carbon store outside the atmosphere is called a carbon sink.

On the other hand, carbon is released from this store when the plants decompose either naturally or when timber taken into use after felling is burned or otherwise decomposed. This is called a carbon emission. Generally, drainage also leads to a change in the carbon content of forest. The exhaust gases of forestry machinery cause carbon emissions into the atmosphere, but their impact is very small compared with the carbon flows caused by forest growth and felling.

Since the growth of forest plants decreases the amount of atmospheric carbon, one might conclude that forests prevent climate change. However, forests also release carbon into the atmosphere. Therefore forests can only act as carbon sinks if the amount of carbon released from them is smaller than the amount of carbon sequestered in them through growth.

The greenhouse effect is accelerated by carbon which is brought to the carbon circle from somewhere else. Most of all this has taken place due to the industrialization and the use of fossil fuels — coal, oil, natural gas — in traffic and energy production, i.e. their burning.

However, the burning of biomass — which means plants and fuels made of them — is not considered to accelerate the climate change, although when burned they create exactly same kind of carbon dioxide as it is with fossil fuels. It is said that biofuels — like forest energy products — are neutral with regard to the climate change.

According to a fresh research forests also produce fine particles called aerosols while growing. These particles reflect the sunlight back to space and control the climate change in this way. In Finland this effect may be as large as one quarter of that of the use of fossil fuels. However, there is not sufficient information of this phenomenon.

The most important international agreement aiming at controlling climate change is the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved of in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. The core of the Protocol is the target of decreasing the greenhouse emissions to the level of 1990.

Industrialised countries committed themselves in stricter target, to decrease their greenhouse emissions by 5.2 percent from the level of 1990 before 2012.

The Kyoto Protocol came into effect in 2005, when it was signed by sufficient number of countries. The most important industrialised country outside the Protocol is the United States. According to the Protocol, only industrialised countries and European countries in transition economy are obliged to decrease their greenhouse emissions.

The European Union has been the strongest supporter of the Kyoto Protocol. It has committed itself to strictest target, to decrease its greenhouse emission by eight percent from the level of 1990. The target is allocated to all member countries in political negotiations. The target of Finland is to decrease its emissions to the level of 1990.

6. A carbon sink is

- A an atmospheric carbon
- B a natural environment that absorbs and stores more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than it releases
- C natural circulation of carbon gases
- D an atmospheric carbon, which offsets greenhouse gas emission

7. The biggest part of carbon emission is caused by

- A exhaust gases
- B forest machinery
- C forest growth and chopping down
- D plants decomposition

8. The amount of atmospheric carbon falls in accordance to the

- A flowering of the forest vegetation
- B climate change
- C carbon flows into the air
- D felling of the trees

9. The climate change is mostly accelerated by

- A the burning of plant matter
- B the energy production
- C the forest energy products
- D the burning of fossil fuels

10. According to the Kyoto Protocol the countries

- A are obliged to approve the climate change
- B have to try to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- C have to set binding targets
- D are obliged to develop industry

11. The target of decreasing the greenhouse effect is

- A the same for all countries
- B different from country to country
- C not stated
- D much higher for America

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

12

Bowling is a sport that offers a variety of health benefits. Between walking up to the foul line to throw the ball, to developing balance and muscle tone, bowling can help you get physically fit while you have a good time. It's not an aerobic sport, since most bowlers don't break a sweat unless they're frustrated. However, bowling does give you a chance to stretch your body and strengthen your joints. Bowling also promotes balance and hand-eye coordination. Best of all, it encourages peer interaction and helps alleviate loneliness and depression, as regular contact between players fosters friendship.

13

Of course you know about bowling leagues, but did you know there are leagues dedicated to teaching kids the art of bowling? Most leagues last about 10 weeks, and many offer your child a personalized bowling ball at the end. This encourages kids to remain active bowlers and makes the cost of the league a bargain. Some youth leagues even have coaches who attend some sessions to insure participants learn proper technique and form. Contact your local bowling alley for more details on youth leagues.

14

Bowling alleys require the use of special bowling shoes, and you can rent them on-site for occasional games. But if you want to bowl regularly, consider investing in a pair of your own. When you look at the bottoms of professional bowling shoes, you'll see that the pattern on each shoe is different. This is because each foot has a different purpose, and therefore a different tread is called for. Some shoes now come with attachments that let you adjustment your slide, which can improve your game. Many even add traction to reduce or eliminate the slide from your game altogether. Experiment to find the shoes you need to improve your game.

15

Bowling balls can be made of a variety of materials and weighted to suit your game. You've seen those guys who throw the ball at the gutter and it just barely avoids falling in, only to hook at the last second and make a strike. Those bowling balls are fitted with a core that's designed for bowlers with a strong hook. For bowlers who throw a straighter line, the weight of the ball is more centred. Bowling balls can also be customized with your favourite colours and characters; you can even order a ball that appears to have a solid object inside, such as your favourite beverage. Bowling balls range in price from affordable to extravagant.

16

The Nintendo Wii¹ bowling is widely accepted as a physical rehabilitation treatment for people who have experienced everything from war injuries to strokes. Because the Wii bowling game so closely mimics the actual physical aspects of bowling without the bowling ball or slippery lanes, it's a way for patients to build muscle, increase balance and regain hand-eye coordination. Because the game eliminates the need to travel to a bowling alley, or the ability to heft a heavy bowling ball, Wii bowling lets enthusiasts enjoy the sport in an environment that's safe for them.

- A Ball Design
- B A League of Their Own
- C Bowling Tournaments
- D Shoe Shopping
- E Wii-habilitation
- F Preventing Wrist Injures while Bowling
- G Making Bowling Balls
- H Knocking Down Depression

¹ **the Wii** (pronounced as the pronoun we, /wi:/) is the fifth home video game console released by Nintendo (a Japanese multinational corporation which produces handmade cards).

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Positive Coach is a positive motivator (17), intimidation, or shame. S/he recognizes that every player has an 'Emotional Tank' like the gas tank of a car. Just as a car with an empty gas tank can't go very far, a player with an empty emotional tank (18)

A Positive Coach understands that compliments, praise, and positive recognition fill Emotional Tanks. S/he understands the importance of (19) and resists the temptation to give praise that is not warranted. When correction is necessary, a Positive Coach communicates criticism to players in ways (20) A Positive Coach strives to achieve a 5:1 'Plus/Minus Ratio' of praise to correction.

A Positive Coach establishes order and maintains discipline in a positive manner.

S/he listens to players and involves them in (21) S/he works to remain positive even when things aren't going well. S/he recognizes that it is often when things go wrong that a coach can have the most lasting impact and can teach the most important lessons. Even when facing adversity, s/he refuses to demean him/herself, the players, or the environment. S/he always treats athletes with respect, (22)

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** doesn't have the energy to do his/her best
- B** performing the most actions
- C** giving truthful and specific feedback
- D** decisions that affect the team
- E** that don't undermine their sense of self-worth
- F** who refuses to motivate through fear
- G** that didn't respect other players
- H** regardless of how well they perform

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

AUGUST HEAT

By Pedro Pablo Sacristan

August Heat was a little city mouse who lived (23) in a big house. The house had all the comforts any mouse could ever dream of; there was always warm water to (24) in, hot food, plenty of clothes and whatever else.

A rather unusual kind of mouse lived with August. His name was Percy Veering, and despite all those comforts, every day he would (25) He could quite easily wash in cold water as if it were warm, or chew leeks as though they were (26) of cheese. The worst was when he tried to convince August that acting in this way would be for his own good.

'Come on, man, you'll make yourself stronger. You're becoming a real softy!', Percy would say to him.

And poor August would turn away, snuggle into his (27) , and read a good book, wondering how there could be such stupid people around.

Misfortune would have it that, one night, so much snow fell on the city that our two friends' little mouse-house was completely snowed in and (28) from the outside world. They tried to get out, but the cold was intense, and they didn't think they could dig a tunnel through so much snow. They decided to wait it out.

The days went by, and still the snow remained; now there was no food left. Percy endured it quite well, but August — deprived of his hot baths, his food, and his warm shelter, was (29) of losing control. He was a cultured kind of a mouse, who had studied widely; he knew that he wouldn't be able to stand more than three days without food. This was the same amount of time they had worked out they would need to dig a tunnel through the snow. They now had no (30) but to get digging.

But as soon as he touched that cold snow, August turned away. He couldn't do it. Not with something so terribly cold, not even as hungry as he was, not even knowing that he would soon die!

Percy, though, managed it quite well, and started digging, all the time encouraging his friend to do the same.

But August was paralysed; he just could not stand such terrible (31) He couldn't even think straight. Then he looked at Percy, 'that idiot', and understood that that mouse was a lot wiser than he looked. Unlike himself, Percy had trained himself to do things because he really wanted to do them, and not just because they were the most appealing things to do at any given moment.

He could order his legs to dig (32) whether they were purple with cold — something which was impossible for August, no matter how much he wanted to do it. And with those thoughts, and a tear of helplessness, he lay down upon the mountain of feathers that was his bed, ready to let himself die.

When he opened his eyes, he thought he was in heaven; the face of an angel was smiling at him. But then with great joy he realised that it was just a nurse. She told him they had been treating him for days, ever since a very brave mouse had arrived at the hospital, his four legs frozen, and given (33) on where to find August. Then the brave mouse had passed out.

When August ran to thank Percy for all his help, he found him standing up, having greatly recovered. Percy had lost several fingers, and an ear, but he looked cheerful enough. August felt very guilty since he hadn't lost a thing.

Percy told him, 'Don't worry, if it hadn't been for those fingers and that ear, I wouldn't be here (34) What better use could they have had?!'

Of course, they continued to be great friends, but August no longer thought of Percy as an idiot.

24	A peace	B peacefully	C peaceful	D peaceable
24	A dive	B float	C bathe	D sail
25	A give something up	B give something in	C something give up	D in give something
26	A cakes	B scraps	C piles	D lumps
27	A blanket	B pillow	C ease	D feather
28	A cut in	B cut off	C cut out	D cut away
29	A on the fringe	B on the limit	C on the verge	D on the boundary
30	A choice	B judgement	C preference	D opportunity
31	A terms	B actions	C spheres	D conditions
32	A inattentive of	B mindless of	C careless of	D regardless of
33	A news	B instructions	C views	D opinions
34	A either	B neither	C too	D also

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF HOT AIR BALLOONS?

Using generated heat to capture rising air inside an envelope of material, the hot air balloon concept (35) scientists and speculators for centuries. Hot air balloons were one of the first methods of flight (36) by humans. Although their documented history is generally only begins in the 18th century, some evidence (37) that the balloons have been in the minds of humans for thousands of years.

China generally claims credit for being the first to make use of the technology. Heated air is lighter than cold air, so if there is a sufficient envelope to trap the air, the device it is attached to (38) In the 3rd century, small unmanned versions of hot air balloons, called Kongming lanterns, were used as signalling devices during the constant military campaigns of the time. These lanterns later became traditional at some Chinese festivals.

Several balloonists and historians have postulated that the Nazca Indians of Peru (39) hot air balloon technology to aid them in building the famous Nazca line drawings. Using only technology available to the Nazcas of the 6th century, two balloonists built an enormous balloon capable of flight. While no evidence has been uncovered to suggest that the Nazca people did fly in balloons, the test demonstrated that it was certainly possible.

The history of modern ballooning begins in Portugal in 1783, when a priest demonstrated for the Portuguese court his small, working balloon model. A few months later, in September 1783, scientist Jean-Francois Pilatre de Rozier conducted the (40) large scale balloon test, launching a most likely surprised sheep, duck and rooster into flight before the balloon crashed to the ground. Also in that year, brothers named Joseph-Michel and Jacques-Etienne Montgolfier displayed the first manned flight in Paris.

Ballooning quickly took off as a competitive sport among fans, with attempts (41) to set distance and height records. In 1785, a manned balloon was flown across the English Channel, carrying Jean Pierre Blanchard and John Jefferies, one of the first American balloonists. Jean-Francois Pilatre de Rozier would die later that year in a similar attempt. On 7 January 1793, Blanchard also became the first to operate hot air balloons in America.

As a military tool, hot air balloons were used as spy vehicles during the French Revolution at the Battle of Fleurus. They also (42) during the American Civil War of the 19th century. Since the invention of winged aircraft, balloons have fallen out of military use, while retaining popularity as a hobbyist sport.

Following the work of Blanchard, modern balloonists (43) several new records. In 1932, a scientist named Auguste Piccard flew a hot air balloon to a height of over 52,000 ft (15.8 km) in the first flight to reach the stratosphere. After many (44) attempts, Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, and Larry Newman became the first people (45) the Atlantic Ocean by balloon in 1978. In 1991, (46) balloon flight on record occurred piloted by Per Lindstrand and billionaire Richard Branson, and crossing 476,710 miles (7671.91 km).

35	A fascinated C has fascinated	B fascinates D had fascinated
36	A create C creates	B created D creating
37	A suggest C to suggest	B suggests D suggesting
38	A will be rise C rises	B will rise D would rise
39	A could had use C could have used	B could be using D could have been used
40	A one C first	B the first D ones
41	A being made C be made	B been made D made
42	A were employed C was employed	B employed D had employed
43	A set C have set	B had set D would set
44	A failing C failed	B fails D fail
45	A crossing C cross	B crossed D to cross
46	A the longest C long	B longer D much longer

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE GENERATION GAP

The world is undergoing a rapid change. That is, views, opinions, fashion, and even traditions are changing rapidly. The old cannot adapt themselves to these changes easily. They always talk (47) good old days, and grumble about the young, which leads to a generation gap. Parents always mention the problems of the young. If there is one, then, we can say that it is the old who create it. Everyone is of the opinion that the young are, after all, human beings-people just like (48) parents.

There is only one difference (49) an old man and a young man: the young man has got a bright future before him and the old one has got a (50) of experience behind him.

TASK 2

51. You observed someone mugging an old lady yesterday evening.

On a separate sheet of paper write **a report for the police** describing what you witnessed. Include:

- the place where the incident took place;
- the time when this happened;
- the description of the mugger;
- the description of the lady;
- your actions.

ANSWER SHEET

TEST

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	
34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	
45		46		47				48				49				50					

TEST

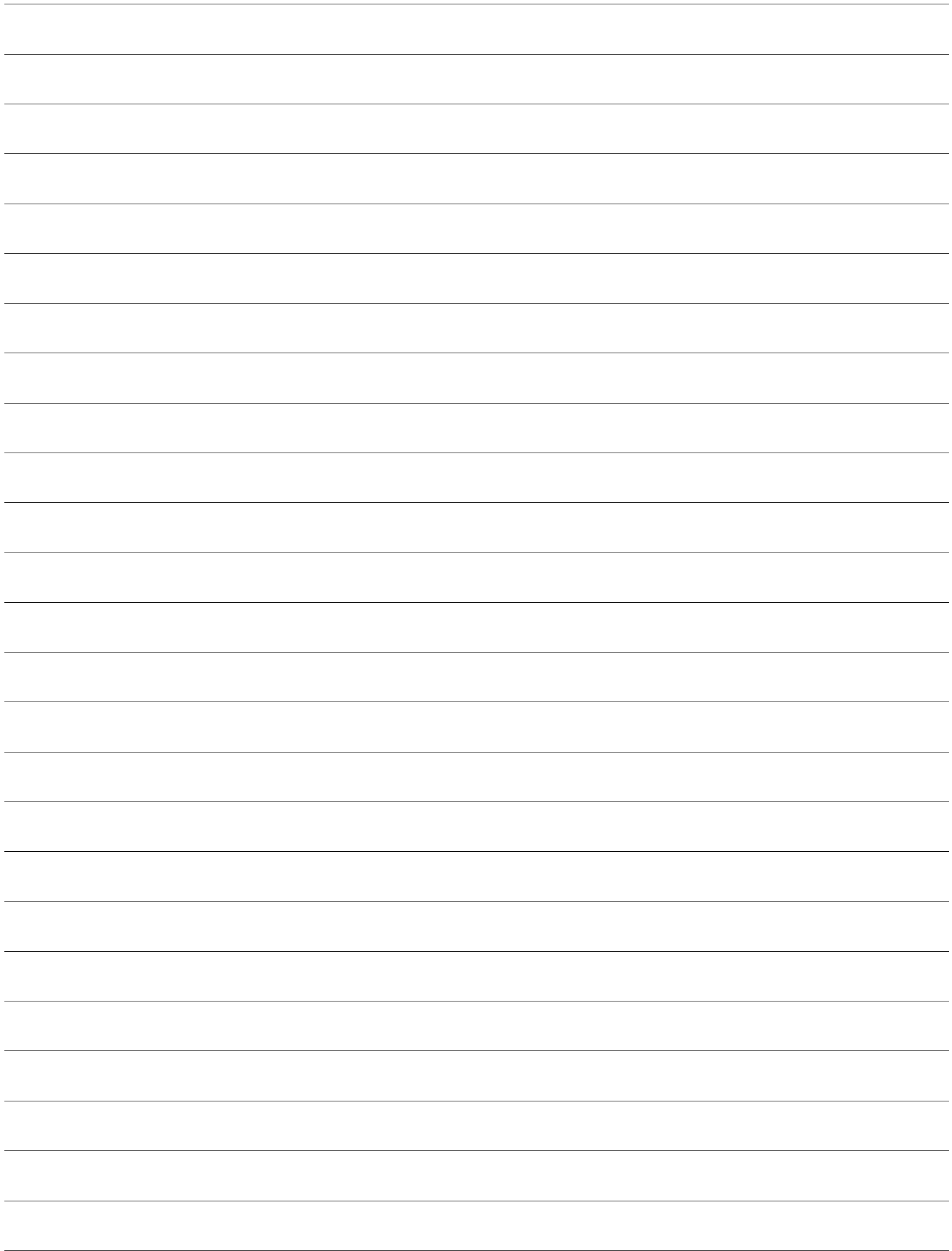
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	
34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	
45		46		47				48				49				50					

TEST

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	
34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	
45		46		47				48				49				50					

TEST

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	
34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	
45		46		47				48				49				50					



ANSWERS

TEST 1

1 G	2 A	3 F	4 D	5 C	6 C	7 C	8 A	9 D	10 D	11 B
12 C	13 E	14 F	15 D	16 G	17 B	18 D	19 A	20 H	21 F	22 C
23 D	24 C	25 A	26 A	27 B	28 C	29 A	30 C	31 B	32 D	33 B
34 A	35 C	36 B	37 B	38 D	39 A	40 B	41 B	42 C	43 A	44 B
45 D	46 C	47 for		48 who		49 him		50 it		

TEST 2

1 F	2 D	3 B	4 A	5 C	6 B	7 C	8 D	9 A	10 A	11 D
12 B	13 C	14 G	15 H	16 E	17 F	18 G	19 C	20 B	21 A	22 E
23 C	24 C	25 C	26 A	27 B	28 C	29 D	30 A	31 B	32 C	33 C
34 B	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 A	39 D	40 B	41 C	42 A	43 D	44 B
45 D	46 A	47 other		48 can	49 instructions/directions				50 than	

TEST 3

1 H	2 C	3 E	4 F	5 D	6 A	7 C	8 D	9 A	10 D	11 B
12 D	13 B	14 A	15 C	16 G	17 D	18 B	19 F	20 A	21 C	22 H
23 B	24 B	25 D	26 C	27 A	28 A	29 B	30 D	31 C	32 A	33 B
34 D	35 B	36 C	37 C	38 D	39 A	40 A	41 B	42 D	43 A	44 B
45 C	46 D	47 few		48 up	49 different		50 see			

TEST 4

1 E	2 H	3 B	4 A	5 D	6 D	7 A	8 D	9 C	10 C	11 D
12 E	13 C	14 F	15 H	16 G	17 A	18 H	19 B	20 C	21 D	22 E
23 C	24 B	25 D	26 C	27 B	28 C	29 A	30 D	31 B	32 A	33 C
34 B	35 D	36 D	37 A	38 A	39 C	40 D	41 A	42 B	43 C	44 A
45 D	46 B	47 after		48 passed		49 happened		50 winner		

TEST 5

1 D	2 F	3 B	4 H	5 C	6 D	7 B	8 D	9 A	10 D	11 B
12 C	13 B	14 E	15 A	16 D	17 G	18 B	19 E	20 D	21 F	22 A
23 A	24 B	25 B	26 C	27 C	28 A	29 D	30 B	31 C	32 B	33 A
34 D	35 A	36 C	37 B	38 B	39 D	40 A	41 D	42 C	43 A	44 D
45 A	46 B	47 were 48 at 49 into 50 between								

TEST 6

1 F	2 H	3 G	4 D	5 E	6 B	7 C	8 B	9 C	10 D	11 C
12 A	13 F	14 C	15 B	16 E	17 D	18 E	19 G	20 A	21 H	22 C
23 B	24 B	25 A	26 D	27 C	28 B	29 A	30 D	31 B	32 A	33 B
34 D	35 C	36 D	37 B	38 A	39 B	40 C	41 B	42 D	43 A	44 B
45 B	46 A	47 like 48 when 49 have 50 life								

TEST 7

1 B	2 F	3 D	4 C	5 H	6 B	7 C	8 C	9 B	10 A	11 D
12 G	13 H	14 E	15 C	16 D	17 E	18 A	19 F	20 B	21 H	22 C
23 C	24 B	25 A	26 A	27 D	28 D	29 C	30 C	31 B	32 A	33 A
34 D	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 A	39 D	40 D	41 B	42 A	43 A	44 D
45 A	46 C	47 forward		48 going		49 after		50 wish		

TEST 8

1 H	2 F	3 C	4 E	5 A	6 C	7 C	8 D	9 D	10 A	11 B
12 F	13 B	14 G	15 E	16 D	17 E	18 G	19 D	20 F	21 H	22 A
23 B	24 A	25 A	26 B	27 C	28 D	29 D	30 C	31 B	32 A	33 A
34 C	35 A	36 A	37 A	38 B	39 D	40 A	41 D	42 A	43 C	44 C
45 B	46 A	47 days		48 so		49 out		50 that		

TEST 9

1 A	2 F	3 C	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 C	8 A	9 C	10C	11 B
12 G	13 H	14 A	15 C	16 D	17 C	18 F	19 D	20 B	21 A	22 G
23 D	24 D	25 C	26 B	27 A	28 A	29 B	30 B	31 C	32 D	33 B
34 B	35 C	36 D	37 A	38 C	39 B	40 D	41 A	42 C	43 B	44 A
45 D	46 C	47 be 48 however 49 back 50 listening								

1 D	2 B	3 A	4 F	5 E	6 B	7 A	8 C	9 B	10 D	11 A
12 H	13 D	14 C	15 F	16 B	17 E	18 G	19 C	20 A	21 D	22 B
23 C	24 C	25 B	26 D	27 A	28 B	29 B	30 D	31 A	32 B	33 D
34 D	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 B	39 D	40 B	41 A	42 C	43 B	44 D
45 A	46 C	47 well		48 deal		49 lived		50 matter		

1 C	2 G	3 E	4 D	5 B	6 B	7 D	8 B	9 C	10 B	11 B
12 B	13 E	14 C	15 F	16 A	17 F	18 B	19 G	20 H	21 C	22 D
23 B	24 C	25 C	26 C	27 D	28 D	29 D	30 C	31 A	32 A	33 B
34 D	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 B	39 C	40 B	41 D	42 D	43 C	44 A
45 B	46 C	47 which 48 hour 49 because 50 lose								

1 C	2 G	3 H	4 A	5 E	6 C	7 D	8 C	9 B	10 C	11 A
12 D	13 G	14 B	15 F	16 C	17 E	18 G	19 B	20 A	21 D	22 F
23 D	24 A	25 B	26 C	27 D	28 B	29 A	30 B	31 C	32 D	33 B
34 A	35 D	36 B	37 A	38 C	39 A	40 D	41 D	42 B	43 C	44 A
45 C	46 D	47 too 48 until 49 their 50 away								

1 C	2 G	3 D	4 B	5 F	6 B	7 D	8 D	9 B	10 B	11 C
12 E	13 C	14 G	15 B	16 H	17 C	18 H	19 E	20 B	21 G	22 F
23 B	24 C	25 A	26 B	27 D	28 B	29 C	30 D	31 A	32 B	33 C
34 A	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 B	39 D	40 B	41 A	42 C	43 D	44 A
45 A	46 D	47 as 48 that 49 with 50 one								

1 C	2 F	3 B	4 H	5 E	6 C	7 A	8 C	9 B	10 D	11 C
12 C	13 E	14 G	15 B	16 H	17 F	18 B	19 D	20 A	21 G	22 E
23 B	24 D	25 A	26 B	27 C	28 A	29 C	30 D	31 A	32 C	33 B
34 D	35 D	36 B	37 A	38 B	39 B	40 B	41 A	42 D	43 C	44 C
45 B	46 A	47 from 48 into 49 whether 50 an								

1 B	2 H	3 D	4 C	5 F	6 C	7 D	8 A	9 C	10 A	11 B
12 B	13 D	14 A	15 C	16 G	17 B	18 D	19 H	20 C	21 G	22 F
23 D	24 B	25 C	26 A	27 B	28 C	29 D	30 A	31 B	32 C	33 D
34 A	35 C	36 B	37 D	38 A	39 A	40 B	41 B	42 C	43 C	44 D
45 B	46 C	47 consists 48 than 49 in 50 at								

TEST 16

1 E	2 A	3 C	4 G	5 D	6 B	7 C	8 D	9 C	10 B	11 D
12 D	13 G	14 B	15 C	16 E	17 D	18 A	19 F	20 B	21 H	22 E
23 C	24 B	25 A	26 D	27 B	28 B	29 C	30 D	31 A	32 B	33 A
34 C	35 D	36 B	37 C	38 B	39 C	40 A	41 B	42 D	43 B	44 A
45 C	46 D	47 life 48 part 49 machine 50 around								

TEST 17

1 E	2 C	3 G	4 D	5 B	6 D	7 A	8 D	9 B	10 B	11 C
12 H	13 C	14 D	15 E	16 A	17 C	18 G	19 B	20 F	21 E	22 D
23 B	24 A	25 C	26 D	27 A	28 B	29 C	30 B	31 A	32 C	33 D
34 D	35 B	36 C	37 D	38 D	39 A	40 B	41 C	42 C	43 D	44 D
45 A	46 B	47 result 48 life 49 gas 50 climate								

TEST 18

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 E	5 G	6 D	7 D	8 C	9 B	10 B	11 A
12 C	13 B	14 A	15 E	16 G	17 E	18 A	19 C	20 G	21 D	22 H
23 A	24 B	25 D	26 B	27 C	28 A	29 B	30 C	31 D	32 B	33 C
34 A	35 B	36 B	37 B	38 C	39 A	40 C	41 D	42 D	43 C	44 A
45 A	46 A	47 branch, field 48 into 49 also 50 countries								

TEST 19

1 D	2 H	3 F	4 B	5 C	6 C	7 A	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 A
12 G	13 C	14 B	15 H	16 E	17 B	18 C	19 A	20 D	21 E	22 G
23 B	24 D	25 C	26 A	27 A	28 B	29 C	30 D	31 A	32 B	33 C
34 C	35 B	36 A	37 C	38 D	39 A	40 B	41 D	42 A	43 B	44 C
45 D	46 C	47 on 48 of 49 are 50 trees								

TEST 20

1 G	2 C	3 B	4 E	5 H	6 B	7 C	8 A	9 D	10 B	11 B
12 H	13 B	14 D	15 A	16 E	17 F	18 A	19 C	20 E	21 D	22 H
23 B	24 C	25 A	26 D	27 A	28 B	29 C	30 A	31 D	32 D	33 B
34 A	35 C	36 B	37 A	38 B	39 C	40 C	41 A	42 A	43 C	44 C
45 D	46 A	47 about 48 their 49 between 50 lot								

