

**Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher
Education**

Department of Philology, Department of English Group

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH
Independent work assignments
for master's students

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This publication is a compilation of assignments for master's students majoring in English for practical English.

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Content

Annotation.....	4
Practical work schedule.....	7
Language Learning Strategies.....	10
Unit 1.....	12
Unit 2.....	14
Unit 3.....	16
Unit 4.....	19
Unit 5.....	21
Unit 6.....	23
Unit 7.....	26
Unit 8.....	28
Unit 9.....	30
Unit 10.....	32
Unit 11.....	34
Unit 12.....	39
Individual work schedule.....	41
Unit 1.....	44
Unit 2.....	48
Unit 3.....	52
Unit 4.....	58
Unit 5.....	63
Unit 6.....	68
Unit 7.....	74
Unit 8.....	79
Unit 9.....	86
Unit 10.....	89
Unit 11.....	95
Unit 12.....	100
Literature	106

Annotation

The course "Practice of oral and written speech" plays an important role in the process of preparing masters. The course is aimed at developing students' skills and abilities of monologue and dialogic speech, listening, reading and writing, translation of texts on various topics. The focus is on communicative, situational and textual approaches.

The objectives of the course can be divided into practical (formation of language and speech competencies), cognitive (development of educational and cognitive competence), affective (formation of confidence in the use of language as a means of communication - communicative competence, as well as a positive attitude to learning English and learning culture - value-semantic competence), educational (competence of personal self-improvement), professional (formation of translation competence) and social (development of socio-cultural and communicative competences).

As a result of studying the subject the student must

know:

- 1) grammatical features of the English language being studied at a high level;
- 2) about 5000 lexical units (words and phrases) within the passed topics;
- 3) strategies of reading as a speech skill due to the formation of all its types;
- 4) a certain amount of socio-cultural knowledge through reading relevant texts, using illustrative material, etc.

be able:

- 1) to communicate freely and correctly in a foreign language (with observance of all phonetic, lexical-syntactic, grammatical norms) in various communicative situations;
- 2) easy to perceive information in English by ear, process it and use it for its intended purpose;
- 3) discuss and analyze texts in English in terms of their ideological content, compositional and individual stylistic features;
- 4) abstract and annotate in English socio-political and artistic texts;
- 5) to present information on various topics in different types of written works.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Курс "Практика усного та писемного мовлення" відіграє важливу роль у процесі підготовки магістрів. Курс спрямований на розвиток у студентів навичок та вмінь монологічного та діалогічного мовлення, слухання, читання та письма, перекладу текстів на різні теми. Основна увага приділяється комунікативному, ситуативному та текстовому підходам.

Цілі курсу можна розділити на практичні (формування мовної та мовленнєвої компетентностей), пізнавальні (розвиток освітньо-пізнавальної компетентності), афективні (формування впевненості у використанні мови як засобу спілкування - комунікативна компетентність, а також як позитивне ставлення до вивчення англійської мови та культури навчання - ціннісно-сміслової компетентності), освітня (компетентність особистісного самовдосконалення), професійна (формування перекладацької компетентності) та соціальна (розвиток соціокультурних та комунікативних компетентностей).

В результаті вивчення предмета студент повинен

знати:

- 1) граматичні особливості англійської мови, що вивчається на високому рівні;
- 2) близько 5000 лексичних одиниць (слів та словосполучень) у межах пройдених тем;
- 3) стратегії читання як мовленнєвої навички завдяки формуванню всіх його типів;
- 4) певний обсяг соціокультурних знань через читання відповідних текстів, використання ілюстративного матеріалу тощо.

вміти

- 1) вільно та правильно спілкуватися іноземною мовою (з дотриманням усіх фонетичних, лексико-синтаксичних, граматичних норм) у різних комунікативних ситуаціях;
- 2) легко сприймати інформацію англійською мовою на слух, обробляти та використовувати за призначенням;
- 3) обговорювати та аналізувати тексти англійською мовою з точки зору їх ідейного змісту, композиційних та індивідуальних стилістичних особливостей;

- 4) реферати та анотації в англійських соціально-політичних та художніх текстах;
- 5) подавати інформацію на різні теми у різних видах письмових робіт.

Practical work schedule

№	Назва теми/ A téma címe	Кількість годин / Óraszám (nap./lev.)	
Unit 1 People and Places			
1.	Reading: All those years ago	1	0,1
2.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
3.	Listening: A trip to help someone in need	1	0,1
4.	Speaking: Answer the given questions	1	
5.	Writing: Review	2	0,1
Unit 2 Our Environment			
6.	Reading and Use of English: Can the Earth keep up with human consumption	1	0,1
7.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
8.	Reading: Geologists press for recognition of Earth changing 'human epoch'	1	0,1
9.	Listening: Living with wolves	1	0,1
10.	Speaking: Speak about the local environment	1	
11.	Writing: Essay about the ban and necessity of zoos	1	0,1
Unit 3 Language and culture			
12.	Reading: Dickens and his world	1	0,1
13.	Listening: Going round an Art Gallery with a teacher	1	0,1
14.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
15.	Reading and Use of English: The Last Lingua Franca by Nicholas Ostler	1	0,1
16.	Writing: Review	1	0,1
17.	Speaking: Discussing questions in small groups	1	0,1
18.	Module Test on Unit 1-2-3	1	
Unit 4 Family and relationship			
19.	Reading and Use of English: Lang, Lang, the virtuoso Chinese pianist	1	0,1
20.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
21.	Listening: Problematic relationships	1	0,1
22.	Speaking: Speak about international relations	1	0,1
23.	Reading and Use of English: Family life. Work and Education. Freedom, Leisure.	1	0,1
24.	Writing: Writing an essay summarizing and evaluating key points.	1	0,1
Unit 5 Safety and danger			
25.	Reading and Use of English: The Bridge	1	0,1
26.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
27.	Listening: Young hero or heroine of the week	1	0,1
28.	Reading and Use of English: Crowd control	1	0,1

29.	Speaking: Difficult situations in life	1	0,1
30.	Writing: Letter giving view of an article	1	0,1
Unit 6	Health and lifestyle		
31.	Reading and Use of English: Dietary Trends	1	0,1
32.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice	1	0,1
33.	Listening: Alternative medicines	0,5	0,1
34.	Speaking: Picture based discussion	1	0,1
35.	Writing: Article about significant changes to lifestyle in our country	1	0,1
36.	Module Test on Unit 4-5-6	1	
Unit 7	Science and technology		
37.	Reading and Use of English: Digital native and digital immigrant	1	0,1
38.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation (The cosmic game of arts)	1	0,1
39.	Reading and Use of English: Heavens on Earth	1	0,1
40.	Listening: The first science fiction book written by Mary Shelley	1	0,1
41.	Speaking: Technological advances. Compare your ideas with others	1	0,1
42.	Writing: Writing an essay summarizing and evaluating key points.	1	0,1
Unit 8	Law and order		
43.	Reading and Use of English: A crime of passion	1	0,1
44.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation	1	0,1
45.	Listening: Interview with Dr. Lafford about Sherlock Holmes	1	0,1
46.	Reading and Use of English: The history of human rights	1	0,1
47.	Speaking: Picture based discussion	1	0,1
48.	Writing: Report based on feedback from questionnaires	1	0,1
Unit 9	Psychology and employment		
49.	Reading and Use of English: Overlooked executive gets compensation	1	0,1
50.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation	1	0,1
51.	Listening: Do you think you are a good listener?	0,5	0,1
52.	Speaking: How would you define a 'good speaker' of another language?	1	0,1
53.	Reading and Use of English: Rivalry	1	0,1
54.	Writing: Letter of recommendation for a friend	1	0,1
55.	Module Test on Unit 7-8-9	1	
Unit 10	Entertainment and leisure		
56.	Reading and Use of English: Celebrity role-models	1	0,1
57.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation	1	0,1
58.	Writing: Writing an essay summarizing and evaluating key points	1	0,1
59.	Speaking: Topic based discussions (prompt cards)	1	0,1
60.	Reading and Use of English: Hollywood (Text analysis)	1	0,1
61.	Listening: Radio programme presented by author and foodie, Pat Chapman	1	0,1
Unit 11	Money matters		
62.	Reading and Use of English: Retail therapy	1	0,1
63.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation	1	0,1

64.	Reading and Use of English: A nose for business (Text analysis)	1	0,1
65.	Listening: What does success mean to you?	1	0,1
66.	Speaking: Classroom discussion about given statements	1	0,1
67.	Writing: Report for the company on the employees' ideas for cost cutting	1	0,1
Unit 12.	Travel and tourism		
68.	Reading and Use of English: Successful travel writing	1	0,1
69.	Writing: Article in which you give details of your journey and why it went wrong	1	0,1
70.	Vocabulary and Grammar: Matching and Multiple choice, Word formation	1	0,1
71.	Reading and Use of English: Bus Journeys (<i>Oliver Balch, travel writer</i>) Great Explorations (<i>missing paragraphs</i>)	1	0,1
72.	Speaking: Picture based discussion	1	0,1
73.	Listening: Travel experiences	1	0,1
74.	Module Test on Unit 10-11-12	1	
Усього годин / Összesen		76	12

based on the textbook: *Proficiency Masterclass. Student's Book* by Kathy Gude and Michael Duckworth. Cambridge English 2012.

Language Learning Strategies

A positive attitude towards languages, language learning, people who speak foreign languages and other cultures is crucial in foreign language communication, which includes respect for cultural diversity and openness to communication between languages and cultures. Language learning strategies are of paramount importance for lifelong learning, the knowledge and application of which helps learners to cultivate and develop their language skills independently and to acquire new languages. (Nefydov O.V, 2017)

Language learning styles and strategies are among the main factors that help determine how – and how well –our students learn a second or foreign language. A second language is a language studied in a setting where that language is the main vehicle of everyday communication and where abundant input exists in that language. A foreign language is a language studied in an environment where it is not the primary vehicle for daily interaction and where input in that language is restricted. Following the tradition in our field, the term“L2”is used in this chapter to refer to either a second or a foreign language.

Learning strategies are defined as “specific actions, behaviours, steps, or techniques-- such as seeking out conversation partners, or giving oneself encouragement to tackle a difficult language task -- used by students to enhance their own learning”(Scarcella&Oxford,1992,p. 63). When the learner consciously chooses strategies that fit his or her learning style and the L2 task at hand, these strategies become a useful toolkit for active, conscious, and purposeful self-regulation of learning. Learning strategies can be classified into six groups: cognitive, metacognitive, memory-related, compensatory, affective, and social.

As seen earlier, L2 learning strategies are specific behaviours or thought processes that students use to enhance their own L2 learning. The word strategy comes from the ancient Greek word *strategia*, which means steps or actions taken for the purpose of winning a war. The warlike meaning of *strategia* has fortunately fallen away, but the control and goal directedness remain in the modern version of the word (Oxford, 1990).

A given strategy is neither good nor bad; it is essentially neutral until the context of its use is thoroughly considered. What makes a strategy positive and helpful for a given learner? A strategy is useful if the following conditions are present: (a) the strategy relates well to the L2 task at hand,(b)the strategy fits the particular student’s learning style preferences to one

degree or another, and (c) the student employs the strategy effectively and links it with other relevant strategies. Strategies that fulfill these conditions “make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective, and more transferable to new situations” (Oxford, *Learning Styles & Strategies*/Oxford, GALA 2003 Page 99 1990, p. 8). Learning strategies can also enable students to become more independent, autonomous, lifelong learners (Allwright, 1990; Little, 1991). Yet students are not always aware of the power of consciously using L2 learning strategies for making learning quicker and more effective (Nyikos & Oxford, 1993). Skilled teachers help their students develop an awareness of learning strategies and enable them to use a wider range of appropriate strategies.

Practical Work

Unit 1.

Vocabulary

1. Fill in the missing letters to write words and expressions meaning the *opposite* of the words below. (The missing words all appear in Unit 1.)

Example: *vivid*: f u z z y

- a cherished/ comforting: tr .. m ... c
- b lingering/ lasting: f tg
- c disturbing/unwelcome: tr... .. d
- d to conjure up: to bl. . o .
- e original/innovative: h ... kn.... d
- f conventional/predictable: ec f c
- g realistic/ true-to-life: u c ... n g
- h wonderful/marvellous: at .c s
- i glamorous/ extraordinary: m d e

Reading and Use of English

2. Read the text below. For questions 1-8, decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

The sights and smells of Moroccan markets

As you approach the city of Fes, you are (0) .. C by the incredible noise of the traffic. Roads are unmarked, there are no traffic lights, and people are sounding their car horns all the time, (1) a terrible din. The traffic noise abates once you enter the market, as the streets are too narrow for cars to get (2) ..

The medina (market) of Fes has a unique smell that is hard to describe, and even harder to forget. It smells (3) raw meat that has been in the sun too long, combined with the stench of (4) oil and olives. The sound of flies buzzing is everywhere.

It is easy to escape from this smell if you enter a pharmacy. The shopkeeper speaks both Arabic and English fluently. He listens (5) to his customers and then tells them what medicines they need. Giant bottles of herbs and spices give (6) a fragrant scent of fresh mint and lavender.

There is a restaurant nearby, where lunch is being served. Big platters of fresh vegetables come out first, but many tourists (7) clear of raw vegetables in case they get ill from the water they were washed in. Then, the main course is served - curried chicken. It looks and smells appetizing and tastes delicious. The diners eat it with relish, (8)m. down with cola, even though many of them have seen chickens being killed in the market just a few minutes earlier.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 0 A arrested | B dazed | C overwhelmed | D taken over |
| 1 A creating | B making | C leaving | D sounding |
| 2 Aby | B along | C across | D through |
| 3 Aas | B from | C of | D with |
| 4 Aold | B rancid | C acrid | D stale |
| 5 A thoroughly | B fully | C fluently | D intently |

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 A off | B away | C out | D up |
| 7 A drive | B stand | C steer | D stay |
| 8 A cooled | B poured | C washed | D plugged |

Grammar

3. For a-h, circle all the verb forms that are possible. More than one answer may be correct. Past tenses and *would*

a I with my parents when I met Carol for the first time.

- 1 lived 2 was living 3 had lived

b He me just as I was about to have dinner. It was so annoying!

- 1 always phoned 2 would always phone 3 always used to phone

c I that she would at least listen to what I had to say, but she didn't.

- 1 would hope 2 was hoping 3 had hoped

d I'm feeling really exhausted. Would you mind if we go out tonight?

- 1 don't 2 didn't 3 wouldn't

e I a big car when I lived in the country, but now I've got a smaller one.

- 1 used to drive 2 would drive 3 drove

f We asked them if we could pay for dinner but they of it.

- 1 didn't hear 2 wouldn't hear 3 hadn't heard

g When I saw my first Harley Davidson, I knew that one day I one.

- 1 would buy 2 'd buy 3 'll buy

h You to bring your wallet. Typical! You are always forgetting it!

- 1 would forget 2 'd forget 3 've forgotten

Writing

4. Choose the correct word in *italics* in each sentence to complete the advice on answering set text questions.

a Make notes on aspects of the *personality* / *setting*, such as the time and place.

b Compare the *attitudes* / *characters* in the book to those of the modern day.

c Make notes on the characters' *personality* / *relevance* and appearance.

d Make notes on how *settings* / *relationships* develop through the book.

e Watch a film *version* / *summary* after reading the book and note any differences.

f Write a *summary* / *quote* of each chapter.

g Don't spend too much time studying the minor *characters* / *attitudes*.

h *Suspense* / *Setting* is key to maintaining reader interest in any genre.

i Learn *quotes* / *relationships* about people, places and events to support your answer.

j It is important that everything you write has *relevance* / *suspense*.

5. Write a paragraph explaining your views on one of the following:

- a Why is the setting as important as the characters and plot?
- b Why is the opening as important as the climax?
- c Why is suspense important in maintaining reader interest?

Speaking

6. Here are some candidates' replies to the question: *How important is it for you to travel?* Circle the best option from the words in *italics*.

- a *Well, / So, / I have to say*, I've always enjoyed travelling.
- b I want to go to an English-speaking country, so */ so that / because* I've got my heart set on a trip to America.
- c I don't like long plane journeys. *Because, / So, / I must admit*, I'm a bit scared of flying.
- d I wouldn't want to travel by sea. *Actually, / Well, / So*, I get very seasick.
- e I really enjoy visiting big cities. *On the other hand, / I have to say, / I must admit* I love the countryside, too.
- f I'd like to be near the mountains *because / so that / so* as I can go skiing.

Unit 2.

Vocabulary

1. Complete the definitions and sentences with words from Unit 2.

- a Something that affects the whole world can be said to have a g..... i
- b Cities that have g s are easier to live in than crowded ones.
- c Resources which can be replaced are r.....
- d When a piece of research affects how people think and behave, it can be described as i.....
- e A group of animals or plants which can breed together is defined as a s.....
- f We have detected increased levels of r near the nuclear reactor.
- g Something with disastrous consequences can be described as c
- h When animals are becoming extinct, we can say that they are d..... 0
- i S resources last for a long time; using them helps to protect the environment.
- j Most scientists believe that human behaviour has an i 0 the environment.

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The world about us

Pressure groups (0)*such*..... as Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth have done a considerable amount to change the attitude of the general public towards environmental problems. However, their once strident voices of protest now sound (1).. from being extreme, and

politicians from all parts of the world have begun to realize that global warming is a very real problem which they are having to (2) much more seriously now than they ever did in the past. Nevertheless, this is (3) the time to be complacent because (4) radical practical measures are put in place quickly, in years to (5) the situation will only get worse. (6) the way things were in the past, from now on we will not be able to get (7) on our current reserves of energy sources and we will have to look (8) for substitutes.

Grammar

3. Only two of the sentences in a-j are correct. Find the mistakes in the other sentences and correct them. More than one answer may be correct.

- a Once supplies of oil will run out, we will need to find alternative sources of energy.
- b The Environment minister is about to make an important statement tomorrow afternoon.
- c By the time the government introduces a law to ban illegal fishing, fish stocks will have decreased significantly.
- d Here's my prediction. Ten years from now we'll still have relied on oil for most of our energy needs.
- e The conference on global warming is going to start on the 4th of June.
- f Nuclear power is certainly to be a controversial issue in the future.
- g If the panda is to survive as a species, we need to act to protect it now.
- h I'm thinking of buying an electric car next year if it won't be too expensive. It's likely to be another volcanic eruption during the next ten years. Public transport will need to improve a great deal if more people will agree to give up their cars.

Writing

4. Paraphrase sentences a-d, starting with the words given.

- a Research and development related to more environmentally-friendly products can have significant long-term benefits.
There are
- b Currently, there is no reliable system to warn future generations about the existence of nuclear waste dumps.
We don't
- c Scientists consider African elephants to be keystone species as they help to maintain suitable habitats for many other species in savannah and forest ecosystems.
The role
- d It's high time that the government introduced legislation prohibiting the use of wild animals in circuses.
The government needs

5. Look at the following two opposing opinions on the environment. Paraphrase the one you most agree with and incorporate it into a paragraph on the topic.

- a Hunting is completely necessary to ensure adequate protection of agriculture and the environment from animal pests or overpopulation.
- b The basic interests of the hunted animals are seriously violated in order to satisfy less basic human interests.

Speaking

6. For a-e, rephrase the sentence below in six different ways by filling in the missing words. The first letter of each word is given.

People are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.

Example: *Generally speaking* , people are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.

- a O t..... w..... , people are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.
- b People lare aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.
- c B..... a... people are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.
- d B , people are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.
- e It s..... a i people are aware of the benefits of recycling nowadays.

Unit 3.

Vocabulary

1. Complete sentences a-j with a suitable word from the list below, making any necessary changes to the word.

auspicious coherent care plausible grateful
proportionate connect alcoholic literate relent

- a The singer was worn down by the pressure of work and the constant attention of his fans.
- b The previous owners of the flat had had the phone so we had to contact the telephone company to get it working again.
- c She didn't even thank me for my present - I couldn't believe she was so
- d The barrister complained that the long prison sentence was to the seriousness of the crime her client had committed.
- e I don't really believe in fate, but even I felt that the fire at the theatre on the first night was a ratherstart.
- f He never learned to read or write and remained for the rest of his life.
- g As I'm driving, I'd rather have a drink like orange juice or iced tea.
- h I couldn't understand a word he was saying on the phone - because of the fever, he had become totally
- i The composition you wrote was interesting but it was spoiled by a number of..... mistakes.

j Her excuse about having to work all weekend sounded a bit ; I suspect she didn't really want to come to the party.

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A very Welsh poet?

Dylan Thomas (1914-1953) was born in South Wales. (O) ..Unlike..... many of his contemporaries, he knew no Welsh. He began to write poetry at school, and worked as a journalist before moving to London in 1934; his first volume of verse, (1) 18 *Poems*, appeared that year. He then embarked on a career in the media, spending much time in the (2)..... popular afternoon drinking clubs of the era.

In 1937, Thomas married Caitlin Macnamara; they settled temporarily at Laugharne in Wales, returning there permanently in 1949. There were some allegations that Thomas had deliberately sought obscurity, but these may well have (3) Thomas's true motives for settling in Wales. Despite this, he gradually won anm(4) following for his writing. His manuscripts, evidence of his (5) perfectionism, reveal him as a (6) , even obsessional, craftsman.

He enjoyed (7) . popularity as an entertainer on radio. In 1950, he undertook the first of his lecture tours to the United States. Legend grew about his (8) habit of drinking at all hours of the day and night. Shortly before his death, he took part in a reading in New York of what was to be his most famous single work, *Under Milk Wood*.

- 0. LIKE
- 1. TITLE
- 2. INCREASE
- 3. REPRESENT
- 4. DENY,
- 5. RELENT
- 6. PASSION
- 7. PRECEDENT
- 8. VARY

Grammar

3. Rewrite sentences a-g beginning with the words given to emphasize the words in *italics*. There may be more than one correct answer for each sentence.

a Not only the male but also *the female characters* in the novels are memorable.

It

b The public really appreciated *the writer's colourful style*.

What

c Many famous novels first appeared *in serialform in magazines*.

It

d *Both Dickens and Dylan Thomas* are famous for giving lectures in the USA.

It

e I don't understand *why it is so hard to make a living* as a writer.

What

f I only studied *works by Shakespeare and Dickens* at school.

All

g You must have read *the second volume of the series*, not the first.

It

Writing

4. Rewrite sentences a-j to include a word from the list below in its correct form. You may need to change the structure of the sentences, replace words, or add other words.

claim chill ravel obsess expect reveal prime major passion title

a The book is called *A Mexican Adventure*.

b Jim never reads: all he ever thinks about is football.

c The author's latest novel is a love story full of deep feelings.

d The short story is a terrifying account of someone alone in a haunted house.

e We only discover the identity of the murderer in the last chapter of the novel.

f Brad said he had written a best-selling novel, but I'm not sure if he was being serious.

g Most of her novels were written several years ago.

h The ending of the story is a bit of a surprise.

i The plot of the story is a very difficult one to work out.

j The book is mainly about a revolutionary hero.

5. Look at the painting on page 37. Write a short paragraph describing it and saying what the artist is trying to achieve. Include your opinion of the painting.

Speaking

6. Below is a transcript of a student responding to the question 'How important is speaking several foreign languages for getting a job?' Fill in the gaps with words and phrases from the list. You do not need three of them: which ones?

as as far as could say how in terms of it comes to
it goes to let me see suppose taking what

Well, (1) m.. I believe that (2) m.. employability, languages are extremely important.

I (3) that, (4) companies are concerned, applicants who speak several languages have an advantage.

So, (5) service sector jobs as an example, you (6) that languages have a special role.

When (7) .. a person's first job, there are a lot of different - (8) can I put it? - factors to consider.

Unit 4

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the words given with the initial letters in the brackets.

a When I first met my new neighbour, I really liked him straight away.

In fact, we got on like a h..... (3 words)

b My father hates confrontations. He really doesn't like m.....

(2 words)

c My sister and I are completely different from each other. People say

we're like c,,,,,,. (3 words)

d What my boss said about me was true, but I didn't like it. She told me

some h (2 words)

e He's always upsetting other people. His t..... is a real problem. (1 word)

f I'm not enjoying my new job, but I need the money so I've decided to s.....

(3 words)

g I d..... being alone. I always need to have people around me. (1 word)

h You're much too timid. You need to be a lot more a..... and tell people what

you think and want. (1 word)

i She says she cares about the environment but she drives everywhere and never walks

or cycles. She's such a h..... (1 word)

j He is not good at talking to people, so he finds it hard to s.....(1 word)

k The children are behaving so badly that I'm at the end of m.relationships..

(2 words)

Reading and Use of English

2. For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1 .Explaining what you mean to an audience can be difficult.

across

It's sometimes difficul.....to an audience.

2. If something's worrying you, you should tell me about it now.

chest

If you have a problem, why don't you now?

3. I think you should confront your boss right now with how you feel about this.

out

Why don't youyour boss right now?

4 .Anna had decided Tom was not telling the truth about what happened.

teeth

Anna was sure Tom about what happened.

5. Perhaps my sister was bad-tempered because she was tired.

fact

I put my sister's she was tired.

6. I think you need to work hard to make a relationship a success.

more

I think . ,..... the better it will be.

Grammar

3. Which option in *italics* in each sentence is NOT correct?

a *Having travelled* / *Travelling* / *To travel* all over the world, I feel I'm a real global citizen.

b Lack of communication is known to *cause* / *to have caused* / *having caused* the breakdown of many a relationship.

c I'm always pleased *making* / *to make* / *to have made* new friends.

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. More than one answer may be correct.

I (1) (wait) for a bus for ages on Saturday when I suddenly (2) (realize) that my friend Julia (3) (stand) in the same queue. Julia and I (4) (be) friends for a very long time. Ever since we (5) (first/ meet), we (6) w (always/confide) in one another. Julia has a fiance called Bob. They (7) (only/go) out for about six months when they (8) (decide) to get engaged. They get on well together and for the last few months they (9) (plan) their wedding, which is in two weeks. Unfortunately, Julia confessed to me that she (10) ...ww (changed) her mind. She feels that she (11) (lead) a very sheltered life so she (12) (accept) a job in another part of the country. The problem is that she (13) (not/ tell) Bob yet and she (14) (agonize) for weeks about how he'll take it.

Writing

5. Use the words in the lists to complete the sentences below. You may need to change the form of the words.

be rooted in respond to on account of hence result in

a Genetics are the basic blueprint of life, people argue this is strongly linked to behaviour.

b What triggers criminal behaviour is a challenging question to ...

c The criminal behaviour of parents can ... similar behaviour by children.

d Some argue that poor behaviour society not genetics .

e It is both genetics and environment that criminal tendencies occur.

mean that account for as provoke as a result of

f The laws of genetics blue-eyed parents will often have a blue-eyed child.

g The nature versus nurture debate still much argument and discussion.

h The extent to which the environment the shaping of individual behaviour is difficult to determine.

i The argument is likely to continue, it is impossible to prove conclusively that one element overrides the other.

j. scientific developments, we are starting to understand the influences of genetics on shaping who we are.

6. Write a paragraph discussing whether personalities are determined by nature or nurture. Refer to two people brought up in the same family. Use cause/effect expressions and vocabulary from the Unit 4 Writing section.

Speaking

7. Fill in the missing words in these discourse markers.

a I'm not keen on meeting people at parties. Mind.. , I don't go to many.

b From my of view, people are the same all over the world .

c As as friendships are concerned, I prefer to have just a few close ones.

d He isn't very good at his job more, he's always late for work.

e ... the way, did I tell you who I met on the train last night?

Unit 5

Vocabulary

1. Fill in the missing letters to write words and expressions from Unit 5.

a He needs to s u f..... himself more, and not always agree to do what other people tell him.

b I'd like to do a bungee-jump, but at the moment it seems too d g.

c We felt so excited when we got to the top of the mountain - it was really e.....g.

d As we walked further into the jungle, I caught a g of a snake moving slowly towards us.

e Even though I'm scared of heights, as we crossed the bridge I g..... at the river below.

f I'm afraid I m h weather of putting up the tent, as I'd never done it before.

g I think we might be running low on petrol, so we need to p a weather eye on the fuel gauge.

h Rumours of the accident s like wildfire, so the company was forced to issue a statement.

i After the accident, the police carried out a p g search of the area where it had taken place.

Reading & Use of English

2. Read the article below and for questions 1-8, decide which answer CA, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Be safe, not sorry

Anyone (0) C in outdoor sporting activities, or (1) with a desire to outperform their peers, will be more aware that from a health and safety (2) , they are (3) themselves to far more risks than the average person.

After a recent slalom race, expert skier and free-rider Chris Mantaw declared that fear is an essential (4) of any sport, but injuries ought not to be regarded as unavoidable side-effects. When free-riding you can make use of the whole mountain, and can (5) conditions you do not find on the piste. However, with that freedom (6) added risk, so how do you cope with the visible and hidden dangers? Short of campaigning to have anyone with .. a (7) attitude banned from participating in sports, the best (8) is to buy a helmet, wear protective clothing and check your equipment regularly.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| o A connected | B embarked | C involved | D hooked |
| 1 A flaring | B driving | C flaming | D burning |
| 2 A presumption | B probability | C perspective | D prospect |
| 3 A uncovering | B exhibiting | C manifesting | D exposing |
| 4 A point | B part | C period | D place |
| 5 A experience | B live | C feel | D undergo |
| 6 A falls | B comes | C brings | D renders |
| 7 A careless | B negligent | C distracted | D reckless |
| 8 A opportunity | B option | C selection | D preference |

Grammar

2. Choose the most appropriate modal verb to complete each sentence.

- a I think this dead tree *must / should / ought* to have been struck by lightning.
- b If the safety inspector isn't there when you arrive, you *might / would / could* always leave a message for him.
- c If we'd known it was going to be *too* wet to walk today, we *shouldn't / wouldn't / couldn't* have brought our hiking boots.
- d It *couldn't / shouldn't / mightn't* have been a wolf that you saw because there aren't any in this area.
- e You *should have not / didn't need to have / could have not* bought travel insurance, as we are all covered by my company policy.
- f They look as if they have sunburn; they *would / should / might* have used sun-lotion.
- g If I'd known your email address, I *wouldn't / shouldn't / can't* have bothered phoning you.
- h You *must / can't / could* have been terrified when you lost your way in the forest.

Writing

4 Complete the following sentences with words from Unit 5.

- a said that, it is also true that the use of cycling helmets has saved lives.
- b I don't agree that legislation is the way forward we need is a public campaign.
- c To top, I think that people should not be encouraged to look for someone to blame when they have an accident.
- d The council is keen to install more speed cameras, which are a complete of time and money.
- e It is important that we tackle the issue of road safety.

5 Write sentences expressing opinions on the following topics.

- a Health and safety legislation c Banning tobacco
b Drink-driving laws d Limiting road speeds

Speaking

6. Use the words in the list to fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Five of the words do not fit in.

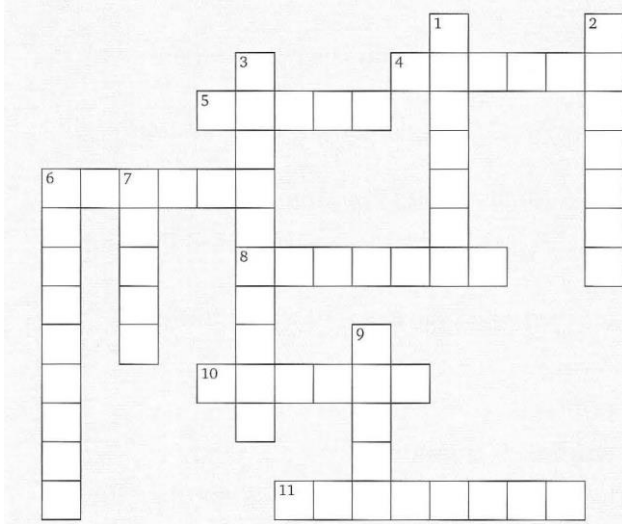
*all clear concern convinced deny evidence factor forget joined
key issue linked others question relevant right to do truth*

- a I'm totally that the driving test needs to be made more challenging.
- b You can't that the driving test needs to be made more challenging.
- c It's absolutely to me that the driving test needs to be made more challenging.
- d For me, it's much more a of individual responsibility.
- e I think individual responsibility is a much more important
- f The for me is that of personal responsibility.
- g There is some ... in that, I suppose.
- h What you're saying might be
- i Maybe you're right in some ways, but not
- j I'm not sure how closely ... it is to driving speeds.
- k I'm not sure that driving speeds are especially
- l I'm not really sure that driving speeds have much ... with it.

Unit 6

Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword using the clues below.



Across

- 4 In order to lose weight successfully, you need to reduce your calorie
 and take more exercise.
- 5 Access to health care is unequal across the country, but the government wants to create a
 playing field.
- 6 Adjective: someone (e.g. a gymnast) who is able to move and bend their body easily can be
 described as
- 8 You shouldn't go back to work until you feel completely better. Flu can really take
 you. (3 words)
- 10 The doctor explained the operation to me, but I was so anxious that I found it hard to all
 the details. (2 words)
- 11 The government is keen to help people who are .. cigarettes to stop smoking. to

Down

- 1 All nurses have to rigorous training.
- 2 He tries to attend every match his team plays during the season. He's a real of football.
- 3 The doctor told me that improving my diet would be to my health.
- 6 I'm very about trendy diets: to lose weight, you need to eat less and exercise more.
- 7 Tennis players are particularly..... to arm and leg injuries.
- 9 I'm afraid I can't advise you on your child's health problems; that's not my
 You need to consult a paediatrician.

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Yoga

There can be hardly anyone who has not heard of yoga, and (1) you are 16 or 60, you can reap the benefits of taking (2) in a yoga class. Yoga is a system of training the body and the mind. Its goal is to (3) it easier for people to remove all distractions preventing them living a life of the spirit in union with their Maker. Reaching this state is (4) greater a challenge than might be imagined. The main emphasis of the physical training is (5) bringing the body under complete control in such areas as the regulation of breathing and the flexibility of the muscles, (6) of which are instrumental in controlling our overall movements. The mental training, as (7) as the modifications to the behaviour of the physical body, make undisturbed concentration possible. So perhaps it's (8) we all headed for the nearest yoga class and started training right now.

Grammar

3. Complete sentences a-h with one or two words. More than one answer may be correct.

- a That personal fitness trainer, DVD made millions, is appearing on TV.
- b Cycling and running, both I enjoy, are effective forms of exercise.
- c We all want better hospitals, but money should they be paid for?
- d The man was recently appointed as our new team manager is well known to everybody.
- e Tom goes jogging every day, is obviously good for his fitness regime.
- f The girl came to see me last night is my cousin.
- g The free concert was held in the park last night was attended by hundreds of people.

4. Rewrite the two sentences in exercise 3 where no additional words are needed.

Writing

5. Match the statements a-e to the examples 1-5.

- a Technology has introduced a number of conveniences that we now take for granted.
- b Western diets are having a negative influence on those of other countries.
- c Working life has become extremely sedentary.
- d A number of changes have increased the time we spend on leisure activities.
- e People now have a wider and more varied diet than in the past.

1 True, many people go to the gym, but this doesn't necessarily compensate for the loss of movement in our everyday routines.

2 Take my mother, for example. She'd never even eaten pasta until five years ago, and now she tries all cuisines.

3 Like most people, I just couldn't cope without a washing machine or dishwasher.

- 4 Just taking Japan as an example, the increasing number of fast-food joints there is being linked to the sharp rise in obesity among young people.
- 5 Gym membership is at an all-time high, for example.

6. Write a paragraph of an article for a magazine on 'The division of labour within families and its effect on the amount of leisure time people have'. Use an informal style and include examples. Use vocabulary from the Unit 6 Writing section.

Speaking

7. Here are some ways of suggesting alternatives. Match a-e to 1-5.

- a I suppose we could ...
- b Maybe what's needed ...
- c Why don't we ...
- d I guess we need ...
- e I was wondering whether ...

- 1 ... is a government initiative to promote healthy living.
- 2 ... new ways of encouraging people to eat healthier food.
- 3 ... always increase the cost of unhealthy food, such as fast food and snacks.
- 4 ... have a bicycle rental scheme in our cities?
- 5 ... subsidizing gym membership might be a better solution.

Unit 7

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the words given with the initial letters in the brackets.

- a The routes which connect one part of the brain to the other are known as neural p.....
- b A verb meaning to *change over a long period of time*: e
- c A noun meaning a *change*: a
- d A noun meaning a *disaster*: c
- e If the government spends more on scientific research, it will need to r resources from elsewhere.
- f When considering the risk of the Earth being hit by an asteroid, we need to d fact from fiction.
- g A noun meaning a *search*; often used to describe something important, such as scientists' seeking knowledge: a q
- h An adjective meaning *impressive to look at*: i
- i An adjective meaning *disturbing, worrying*: u.....
- j The power supply suddenly dropped, causing the lights to f.....
- k A scientific expression, commonly used to mean a *big and sudden change*: q l
- l Our research programme will give us a huge advantage. It'll put us l..... y..... ahead of our competitors .

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, use the word in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The difference engine

Charles Babbage was born in 1791, the son of a London banker. As a youth, he was his own instructor in algebra, of which he was (0) fond. In his twenties, Babbage developed an interest in calculating machinery which became his (1) passion for the (2) of his life. In 1821, he invented the Difference Engine for compiling mathematical tables. On completing it, he conceived the idea of a better machine, the Analytical Engine, which is (3)..... because it had some of the (4) of today's computers.

(5) little remains of Babbage's prototype computing machines. Throughout his life, Babbage worked in many different fields, and made contributions that would have assured his fame (6) of his work on the Difference and Analytical Engines. However, despite his many achievements, he was (7) in constructing his calculating machines, and in particular the refusal of the government to support his work, left Babbage in his (8) years a disappointed and embittered man.

PASSION

CONSUME, REMAIN

SIGNIFY

CHARACTER

FORTUNE

RESPECT

SUCCESS

DECLINE

Grammar

3. For each sentence a-j, choose the correct option: 1, 2, or 3.

a It that the price of smartphones is going to fall dramatically.

1 *seems* 2 *'s seeming* 3 *Both are possible*

b How..... today?

1 *do you feel* 2 *are you feeling* 3 *Both are possible*

c The..... of the new system has been put back until next year.

1 *introduction* 2 *introducing* 3 *Both are possible*

d What I is that you get someone to install your new computer system instead of trying to do it yourself.

1 *suggest* 2 *'m suggesting* 3 *Both are possible*

e I to buy a new television for some time now. Ours is just too old to cope with the new technology.

1 *'ve meant* 2 *'ve been meaning* 3 *Both are possible*

f I astronomy at university, and this year the lectures are fascinating.

1 *study* 2 *'m studying* 3 *Both are possible*

g I can't remember whether James computer games or not these days. Maybe he has other interests now.

1 *likes to play* 2 *is liking playing* 3 *Both are possible*

h His to my letter does not mean that he accepts my concerns; it depends on what he actually does.

1 *response* 2 *responding* 3 *Both are possible*

Writing

4. Complete sentences a-f with a suitable word. More than one answer may be possible.

a The author never br the question of cyber-crime and whether or not our systems are secure.

b His basic as is technology provides us with more free time.

c This summary only t ... on what is a much deeper issue.

d I w completely disagree with the a ... that the internet has been the greatest invention of our time.

e The argument r solely on the pr that we will still be using the internet in twenty years.

f He fails to c the impact this technology is having on our brains.

5. Using a range of evaluative language, write a paragraph responding to the comment below.

Technology is great. It saves time and increases productivity.

Speaking

6. Choose the correct option in *italics*.

People's increased use of the car in recent decades ...

a ... has led *by / into / to* an increase in pollution in cities and towns.

b ... has resulted *at / in / by* the growth of out-of-town shopping centres.

c ... has had a rather negative effect *on / to / with* the development of railways.

d ... has had a positive impact *for / on / with* the car manufacturing industry worldwide.

e ... has been a positive step *in / to / towards* giving people more mobility and a greater sense of freedom.

f ... has had negative consequences *for / in / with* the number of road accidents.

Unit 8

Vocabulary

1. Correct the mistakes in sentences a-I using words and expressions from Unit 8. More than one answer may be correct.

a Once you are seventeen, you will be entailed to apply for a driving licence.

b You are issued with a passport by quality of being a citizen of the country.

c The jury took a very long time to find a verdict.

d He was convicted of attempting to enfraud a bank, by paying in a false cheque.

e Having crashed the car, he was convicted of unreckoning driving.

f He was found guilty of tax escape and had to pay a heavy fine.

g It's tempting to take revenge on someone who has harmed you, but you should never bring the law into your own arms.

h The judge told the jury not to be bent by their sympathy for the accused.

- i We must be extremely careful to stick to the words of the law and not ignore any of the details.
- j His lawyers are going to house an appeal against his sentence, which they think is too harsh.
- k After a month-long trial, he was finally excused of all the charges and was free to go home.
- l They have been remaindered in custody until they appear in court next month.

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1 The judge is not going to resign over the matter.

intention

The judge over the matter.

2 When confronted with his crime the accused was unrepentant.

remorse

The accused crime he had committed.

3 We aim to stamp out violent crime in this area.

put

Our aim violent crime in this area.

4 The judge sent Jones to prison for two years.

sentence

The judge prison.

5 People do not recover from a crime like this quickly.

over

This kind of crime is notquickly.

6 When I opened the door, I was surprised that no-one else was at home.

only

I opened the door nobody at home.

Grammar

3. Complete sentences a-h using one of the verbs below in the gerund or infinitive form. In one of the sentences both forms are possible: which one?

lock see commit think phone make outline explain

a He told the judge that he regretted the crime.

b Did you remember the back door before you left?

c I tried why I was parked illegally, but the traffic warden wouldn't listen.

d After talking about crime in general, the speaker went on the advantages of the new crime prevention scheme.

e I dread how much our new burglar alarm is going to cost.

f I've been meaning you for ages, but just never got round to it.

g Please stop that dreadful noise. I can't hear myself think!

h I rushed back to my car, only the thief driving it away.

Writing

4. Rearrange the words to make sentences adding punctuation as necessary.

a believed that it on illegal urvan areas widely a is crackdown firearms rates in our addressing the would go crime spiralling way in some it

It is widely believed

b it raising the age should crime levels shown that principle reduce been school-leaving in has

It has

c legal authority some handed down remote than those by criminal behaviour bearing on have more it would that punishments friends and family out by members seem meted.

It would

d society by the operation limit the harm it kept to of might be possible illegal drug to caused markets of sight are out if they

It might

e where the establishment of a sense West frontier of the Wild the internet-law and order reminiscent fully implemented has yet is in to be.

The internet is,

5. Choose a subject from the list. Write a short paragraph. Describe some of the problems associated with it and then offer some solutions. Try to use a variety of hedges to soften your opinion.

Illegal firearms Anti-social behaviour Teenage gangs Corruption

Speaking

6. A police officer is describing some closed-circuit camera footage of a bank robbery. Match the two halves to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a It might be that... | 1 ... might be armed. |
| b I would say that those ... | 2 . .. waited until there were no customers. |
| c It certainly looks like they ... | 3 . .. out their faces. |
| d They might have ... | 4 . .. two men are the robbers. |
| e It all seems ... | 5 ... they've seen the camera. |
| f I can't quite make ... | 6 ... the police cars arriving. |
| g They look as ... | 7 . .. to be happening incredibly fast. |
| h Perhaps they heard ... | 8 ... if they've just seen something. |

Unit 9

Vocabulary

1. Complete the crossword using the clues below.

Across

5 I was a builder and now I'm an actor. My old job bears little rto my current one.

8 Stealing company property will lead to instant d.....

9 It's important for you to realise that I don't e what you did. In fact, I think you behaved very badly.

10 He's quite loud and loves being with other people; he's a real e.....

11 When people sitting near me in my office are talking while I'm working, I get very d.....

Down

1 She d f me in many respects.

For example, she's very sociable while I'm a bit of a loner.

(2 words)

2 I do hope she gets the job. She's certain to be u.....

a some strong competing candidates. (2 words)

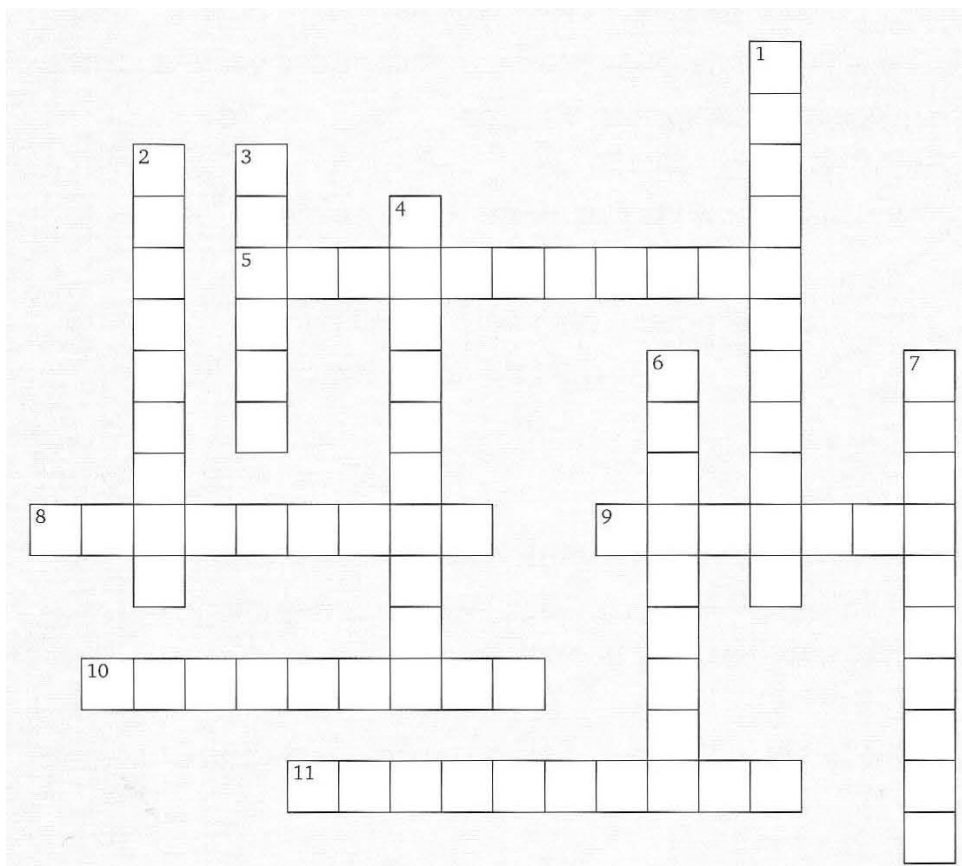
I s through all the online job adverts every day, hoping to find a new job.

4 Another way of saying reliable: d

6 Competing with colleagues often b o the worst in people.

(2 words)

7 He doesn't care about earning a big salary; he isn't especially money-o



Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud, father of psychoanalysis, is generally recognised as one of the most (0) *controversial* thinkers of the twentieth century. Working initially in a close (1)with Joseph Breuer, Freud elaborated the influential theory of the mind as a complex energy system. He articulated and refined the concepts of the unconscious and of repression, and proposed a tri-partite account of the mind's structure, all as part of a radically new conceptual and (2) frame of reference for the

understanding of human (3) development and the understanding of mental conditions such as hysteria.

Notwithstanding the multiple (4) of psychoanalysis as it exists today, it can in almost all fundamental respects be traced directly back to Freud's original work. Moreover, Freud's (5) treatment of human actions, dreams, and indeed cultural artefacts as invariably possessing implicit (6) significance has proven to be (7) fecund and has had important implications for a wide variety of other fields such as anthropology and artistic (8)

CONTROVERSY

RELATE

THERAPY

PSYCHOLOGY

MANIFEST

INNOVATE

SYMBOL, ORDINARY

CREATE

Grammar

3. Complete sentences a-j using the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Where there is a choice between *have* or *get*, choose the correct option.

Example: *The factory is about to (have or get?) (take) over by a competitor. = get taken*

- a It (rumour) that the managing director (force) by the board to resign, but I found out later that this wasn't true.
- b When I took the car in to (service), I (*have* or *get*?) the garage check the airconditioning unit.
- c I'm afraid that your application letter seems to (*have* or *get*?) (hold) up in the post.
- d Once we've completed the first round of interviews, successful candidates (ask) back to attend a second interview next week.
- e I spoke to my manager and (*have* or *get*?) myself (invite) to the annual sales dinner.
- f We (*have* or *get*?) our office (break) into yesterday, but fortunately nothing was stolen.
- g We always (*have* or *get*?) job applicants (fill) out a questionnaire after their interview.
- h My cousin (*have* or *get*?) himself (fire) last week for failing to meet his work deadlines.

Writing

4. Complete sentences a-e using an appropriate word or phrase. Use a different word or phrase for each one.

- a She is highly deserving of a pay riseshe has gone the extra mile on this project.
- b The company has been forced to outsource jobs an increased demand from customers.
- c The Indigo chairman has decided to step down the recent media scandal.
- d Participants of the meeting began nodding off in their droves the monotony of the speaker's voice.
- e He is an exceptional team player and he will go far in the company.

5. Rephrase a-e to make them sound more tactful.

- a He's just so downright rude.
- b He just loves the sound of his own voice.
- c She'll stop at nothing to get her own way.
- d He's completely bone idle.
- e He's stupid.

Speaking

6. Fill in the gaps in the notes about speaking strategies with words from the list. Three of the words are not used.

*according to accurately confess consider idea in opinion
pauses precise range repetition synonyms waits*

Speaking strategies

- Avoid (a) : use a wide (b) of vocabulary, especially (c)....., (e.g proposal, concept, (d)
- Avoid long (e) or silences: use 'filler' expressions such as 'Well', 'So', 'Let me see' to give yourself time to think.
- Be clear and (f) : try to use vocabulary and grammatical forms (g)
- Make it clear when you are giving your own personal (h), use discourse markers such as: (i)..... my view ..., I suppose that ..., I must (j) that ...,

Unit 10

Vocabulary

- 1. Fill in the gaps with words from Unit 10 to complete sentences a-j .**
- a The children at school love to m them and even talk like them.
 - b He has an unfortunate t..... to upset people; he needs to be more careful about what he says.
 - c Sentencing the footballer to three months in prison, the judge told him he was a bad r..... m..... for young people.
 - d When I discovered that my new colleague liked the same music as me, I b with her immediately.
 - e She isn't really a close friend of mine; she's really more of an a
 - f I like going to the theatre, but I don't often go these days as the cost of tickets has become completely p.....
 - g The creation of satellite TV was a real w..... in the history of television.
 - h The film industry in my country is absolutely c by a lack of investment and by competition from Hollywood movies.
 - i The most p prize for writers is probably the Nobel Prize for Literature .
 - j Making a TV series requires a huge initial O from investors and the production company.

Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Victorian music hall

In Victorian Britain, an (O)**D**.....popular place of entertainment was the music hall. Shows were full of songs of all kinds, in which the audience was (1) to join in the chorus. Between 1900 and 1910, however, music halls (2)a dramatic change in character and (3) their emphasis on eating, drinking and singing to variety shows, where families went to see, among other acts, great (4) like Roman chariot races, or diving contests. Although temporarily (5) by the 1914-18 war, the music halls were to (6) their popularity for many years after this. However, the advent of radio (7) to be increasingly detrimental to live entertainment and a further (8) was deal with the arrival of the cinema.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 A overridingly | B overreachingly | C overpoweringly | <u>D overwhelmingly</u> |
| 1 A indebted | B obliged | C constrained | D indulged |
| 2 A subjected | B submitted | C underlined | D underwent |
| 3 A rearranged | B fluctuated | C shifted | D relocated |
| 4 A spectacles | B parades | C exhibitions | D displays |
| 5 A obstructed | B halted | C terminated | D checked |
| 6 A retain | B absorb | C grasp | D reserve |
| 7 A claimed | B turned | C resulted | D proved |
| 8 A setback | B disaster | C blow | D crash |

Grammar

3. Complete sentences a-k using the words in the list. More than one answer may be correct.

*even if despite while since nowthat as as if
like in spite though as though even though*

- a Don't you think that film was very muchw.....w the last film she starred in?
bthe terrible traffic, we still arrived for the play with time to spare.
cI can see your reasons for not liking modern art, there are lots of people who really appreciate it.
d It looks there's going to be a tube strike next week.
e Much I love the cinema, I don't go very often.
f I've seen *King Lear* many times, I still love to see new productions of it.
g I enjoyed the film of having to wait for half an hour to get tickets.
h digital downloads are so popular, CD sales are going to continue to decline.
i Thanks for the invitation but..... I'm not really interested in opera, I think you'd better find someone who would appreciate it more.
jwe have to queue for hours, I really want to get tickets for this concert.
k Difficultw it is for some people to understand, I really detest sport.

Writing

4. Correct the mistakes in each sentence. One sentence is correct.

- a Many young people no longer want to follow a traditional career, despite it may ultimately be more fulfilling.
- b Celebrities do a lot of work for charity, which they should be praised.
- c Aspirations such as happiness are still achievable, though unfortunately they are seriously undervalued in our society.
- d Wealth and fame are high on many people's agenda, that explains why hard work is not a priority.
- e Further more, the celebrity culture shows no signs of diminishing.
- f Some people think they will be happy simply through to appear on TV.
- g Hollywood movie stars and high-profile footballers who are all remunerated very handsomely are often the most vocal about not being paid enough.

5. Now write a short paragraph outlining the good and bad points of being famous. Include a variety of conjunctions to link ideas within sentences, and use vocabulary from the Unit 10 Writing section.

Speaking

6. Circle which of the words and phrases 1-4 are correct. More than one correct option is possible for each item.

- a There's no that TV has changed the way we live.
1 alternative 2 debate 3 doubt 4 question
- b That's ... true.
1 absolutely 2 certainly 3 definitely 4 rather
- c I'm agree with that.
1 not sure I'd 2 sure I don't 3 not going to 4 afraid I don't
- d I... .. we've become more reliant on TV.
1 consider 2 'd say 3 suppose 4 suspect
- e You that TV has improved communication between people.
1 'd say 2 could say 3 might even argue 4 might think

Unit 11

Vocabulary

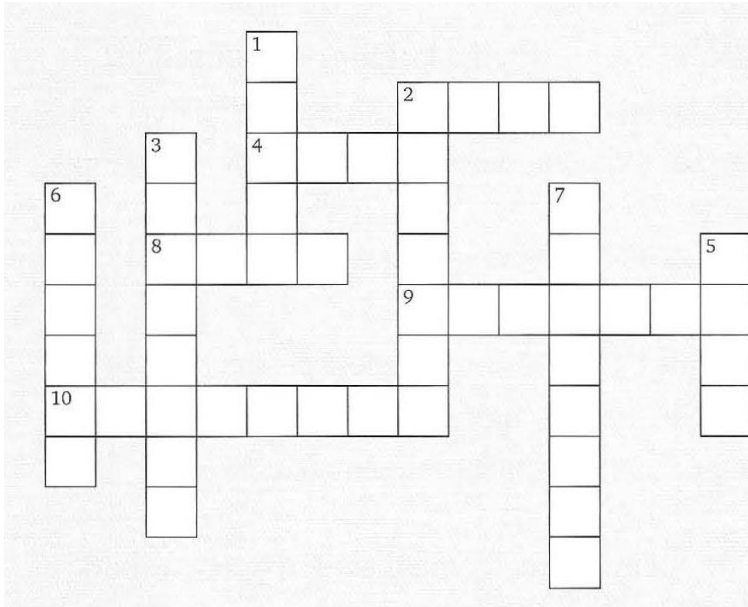
1. Complete the crossword using the clues below.

Across

- 2 Buying expensive items can give you a short-term b but it can cause you problems later on.
- 4 The company is now in debt to the t of over a million dollars.
- 8 Given the current economic crisis, our priority must be to k..... the company afloat and not let it sink.
- 9 At the supermarket I try only to buy the items on my shopping list. Buying things on i costs far too much.
- 10 Our competitors are the market with cheap goods.

Down

- 1 Our house is now 0..... market, as we want to move. (2 words)
- 2 It's hard for her to see a reason to work harder, when how hard she works seems to have no b..... on how much she earns.
- 3 Their new business has really t They never expected to be so successful so quickly. (2 words)
- 5 He has a h for business and an eye for a bargain.
- 6 This new TV was so expensive, and it stopped working almost as soon as we got it home. What a complete r ... ! (2 words)
- 7 We only buy necessities and try not to s our money on luxuries.



Reading & Use of English

- 2. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Bad business

I sold funeral insurance to North Carolina black people to put myself through college. I myself am not black. I still feel bad about what went (0) ...*on* But my parents worked at the cotton mill. I grew up in one of these employee row-houses. Our shrubs were always tagged with Ruff blown off stacked bales. You didn't understand that you'd steadily breathed fibres - not (1) ..__, like Dad, you started coughing at age forty and died at fifty-one. First, I tried peddling the *Book of Know/edge*. I attended every training session. The sharp salesman showed us (2) to let the 'T' volume (3) open at the Taj Mahal. Our company had spent a lot extra on that full-page picture. In a living-room the size of a shipping crate, I stood before my seated parents. I practised. That should have helped, but if (4) , it made me worse. Before I hiked off with my wares, Mom (5) pack a bag-lunch. Other sales kids owned cars. I had to walk lugging my sample kit; twenty-six letters' (6) of knowledge gets heavy pretty fast. My arms and back grew stronger but my spirits sort of caved in. I hated the thought I was about to trick them (7) ... buying something they didn't want or need. The only thing worse than facing strangers door-to-door is finding people you know there. Grinning, they'd ask me in. When I finished, my hosts sighed, said this book-set sure sounded great. Then they admitted what I knew(8) along - they just couldn't afford it.

Grammar

3. Choose the option which best completes each sentence containing reported speech. Then write what you think the speakers actually said.

- a The bank manager me if I was interested in opening a business account.
1 asked *2 enquired* *3 wondered* *4 checked*
- b The head teacher suggested.....a sponsored walk to try and raise money for my children's school.
1 us to hold *2 to be held* *3 holding* *4 to hold*
- c The manager of the shop guaranteed the difference if we found that make and model of TV on sale cheaper elsewhere.
1 refunding us *2 to refund us* *3 us to refund* *4 that she refund us*
- d He swore everything he owed me by the end of that month.
1 to pay back *2 me to pay back* *3 that he pay back* *4 that he'd pay back*
- e Claire insisted a new umbrella to replace the one she had lost.
1 buying me *2 on buying me* *3 to buy me* *4 to buy for me*
- f She urged invest my money in such a risky business.
1 not to *2 me not to* *3 me to not* *4 that I don't*

Writing

4. Rewrite a-e using a nominalized form of the underlined words.

- a The two companies have merged and this is an important milestone.
.....
- b Insider trading at the bank has been discovered and this is affecting their share values.
.....
- c The government has decided to attract new investment, which has been welcomed by the private sector.
.....
- d The industry sector grew faster during March, which indicates that the economy is on the up.
.....
- e Industry leaders have withdrawn their support for revised tax laws, causing unrest in markets.
.....

Speaking

5. Fill in the gaps in a candidate'S reply to the question 'Do you think advertising aimed at children should be banned?' using the expressions below. Three of them are not used.

already *just* *on balance* *on reflection* *one hand*
put it *say* *say it* *suppose* *the one hand*

I have to (a), my initial reaction is yes, it should definitely all be banned.
But (b), I realize it's quite a complicated issue. I (c)..... if we completely banned adverts aimed at children, sales would go down, which would hurt the economy.
On (d), children are consumers, just like adults. But on the other, they (e)..... aren't as sophisticated. Compared with adults, children are - how can I (f).....? - rather vulnerable. So (g), my view is we should allow advertising for children, but we should control it strictly.

Unit 12

Vocabulary

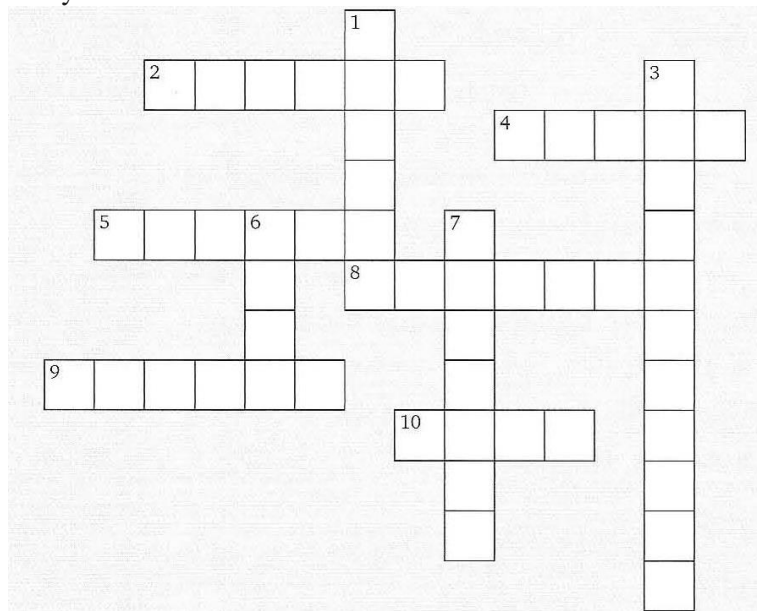
1. Complete the crossword using the clues below.

Across

- 2 I suffered an unfortunate m..... on my last trip: I lost my passport two days before I was due to fly home.
- 4 My family left China when I was quite young, but I still have v..... memories of my life there.
- 5 I find living in the countryside boring; I much prefer the hustle and b..... of a big city.
- 8 We looked up, and suddenly the kangaroo was blocking our path. It seemed to jump up out of n.....
- 9 We hired a jeep so that we could get off the b..... track.
- 10 She's followed a very unusual career p..... She started out as a ballet dancer; now she's a tour guide.

Down

- 1 There was no sign of any plants or trees as far as the eye could see; the landscape was completely b.....
- 3 My Asia trip was great: I wouldn't have m..... it for anything. (3 words)
- 6 He isn't the adventurous t.....; he prefers to spend his holidays on the beach.
- 7 I looked up and saw my ex-wife: she was staying at the same hotel as us. It was a really a moment.



Reading & Use of English

2. For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1 We should have bought cheaper tickets.

opted

I wish such..... expensive tickets.

2 It was incredible that there's absolutely no tarmac on the roads.

lack

I was amazed of tar mac on the roads.

3 I was determined to take advantage of the experience.

out

I would such an experience for all the world.

4 We knew we would probably get stuck in the mud.

high

We knew that there..... stuck in the mud.

5 The country my friends and I were visiting made a deep impression on us.

skin

The country we were visiting..... me and my friends.

6 We knew that the journey would be long and arduous, but we weren't expecting it to be so dangerous.

said

We knew that the journey would be long and arduous, but.....about it being so dangerous.

Grammar

3. Complete sentences a-j with a suitable word or phrase.

a I've never visited Bolivia but, I'm sure I would have enjoyed being there.

b If we went there by bus instead of by plane, we..... wwww a lot of money.

c the noisy hotel, that would have been a perfect holiday.

dI told you a secret, could you keep it to yourself?

eyou get yourself a tourist visa, you won't be able to come with us next month.

fI have to walk there myself, I'm determined to visit the Valley of the Temples tomorrow.

g If I ask you very nicely, would you upgrade my seat to business class?

h It doesn't make any difference to me you come or not. I'm quite happy to visit the museum on my own .

i in advance how expensive it was here, I might have booked a holiday somewhere else.

j We're going to Spain next monththat my new passport arrives in time.

Writing

4. Use the words from the list below to replace the word got in each of these sentences. Three of the words are not used.

wangled prevailed accessed clambered gleaned gained fetched transported

a We got out of the car.

b He got his way out of a difficult situation

c They got in the house via the back window.

d We got our water from a well each morning.

e His grasp of the language was so poor that he got very little from the conversation.

5. Replace the verbs in italics in sentences a-e with words from the list below. Three of the words are not used.

a desolate drifted squeezed an oasis a respite stretch swept brushed

a A cool breeze *entered* through the open window.

b Everyone stood as the bulls ran *together* through the streets.

c The building stood in an *empty and unattractive* landscape.

d The cafe was a *calm and pleasant place* in the heart of the packed city centre.

e The last *part* of the race was the hardest.

6. Choose another common verb in the English language such as *put, give, take, etc.* Think of as many synonyms for these verbs as you can. Write a paragraph describing your first impressions of a place you have just arrived in, using the

synonyms of the verb you have chosen. Use vocabulary from the Unit 12 Writing section.

Speaking

7. Match a-g to 1-7 to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a Yes, I see ... | 1. ... case, cost isn't the only factor. |
| b You do have ... | 2. ... fact, I think you're right about that. |
| c There is some ... | 3. ... same, I think there's more to it than that. |
| d As a matter of ... | 4. ... where you're coming from. |
| e For one ... | 5... thing, you haven't mentioned the effect on the environment. |
| f In any ... | 6 ... truth in that, of course, but I'm not sure I agree completely. |
| g All the ... | 7. ... a point there, I must admit. |

Individual Work

№	Назва теми/ A téma címe	Кількість годин / Óraszám (nap./lev.)	
	сeмeстp1. / 1.szemeszter		
	Модуль 1. / 1. Modul		
	Змістовий модуль 1./ 1. Tartalmi modul		
	Unit 1.		
1.	Reading: Futile exercise? p.7	4	6
2.	Use of English: Light up your face with gladness p.9	2	4
3.	Listening: Eating habits, health and sport p.10	2	6
	Unit 2.	4	6
4.	Reading: I feel, therefore I am. p.12	4	6
5.	Use of English: Astrology p. 14	2	4
6.	Summery: The mysteries of the skies. p. 16	2	6
7.	Listening: Radio talk about the writer: H.G.Wells.	4	6
	Unit 3.	2	6
8.	Reading: Missing paragraphs p.18	4	6
9.	Writing: Writing a proposal. p. 20		6
10.	Use of English: Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. p. 21	4	4
11.	Listening: An interview with Ann Quarterman, who came face to face with a grizzly bear in British Columbia p. 23	2	6
	Előkészület a ZH megírásához a Modul 1. alapján		
	Змістовий модуль 2. / 2. Tartalmi modul		
	Unit 4.		
12.	Reading: A time for travel p. 24 A great weekend in New York p.26	4	6
13.	Writing: Letter, article and a review p.28	2	4
14.	Use of English: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. p. 29	2	4
15.	Listening: Husband and wife talking on a holiday programme about a global trip they took with their four children. p.31	2	4
	Unit 5.		
16.	Reading: Halitosis rex p. 32 Come rain or come shine. Bleak new world. p.33	4	6
17.	Use of English: Hannibal the giant catfish. p.34	2	4
18.	Listening: Four different extract about: avalanches, housing development, walking in a park, expedition to save the rhino. p. 35-37	2	6
	Unit 6.		

19.	Reading: Baby talk. p.37 Positive thinking. p.38 The grand tour. p.39 Managing time p. 40	4	4
20.	Writing: Essay writing. Give your opinion on the theoretical and practical aspects of promoting an artificial language rather than English as a global language. p. 41	4	6
21.	Use of English: A very Welsh poet. p. 42	2	4
22.	Listening: Listen about the English painter: Turner. p. 43	2	4
	Előkészület a ZH megírásához a Modul 2. alapján		
усього 1. семестр		74	114
	семестр 2. / 2 .szemeszter		
	Модуль 2. / 2. Modul		
	Змістовий модуль 3. / 3.Tartalmi modul		
	Unit 7.		
23.	Reading: Missing paragraphs. p. 44-45	4	6
24.	Writing: article, letter, report. p. 46	2	4
25.	Use of English: Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. p. 47-48	2	4
26.	Listening: An interview with Daphne Lambert, who went on an unusual kind of cycling trip in Spain. p. 49	2	4
	Unit 8.		
27.	Reading: Horses for courses. p. 50-51	4	6
28.	Use of English: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. p. 52-53	2	4
29.	Use of English: Read the following text on parents and children. For question 1-4, answer with a word or short phrase. p. 54-55	2	4
30.	Listening: University students talking on the radio about meeting people at the university. p.56	2	4
31.	Test your knowledge. p.57	2	4
	Unit 9.		
32.	Reading: The last word on profit. p. 58 The chef's garden. Hot tuna. p. 59	4	6
33.	Use of English: Crafty packaging. p.60	2	4
34.	Listening: Listening four different extract about: advertising, buying works of art, how to sell yourself to others, selling treasures from shipwrecks. p. 61-62	2	4
	Előkészület a ZH megírásához a Modul 3. alapján		
	Змістовий модуль 4. / 4.Tartalmi modul		
	Unit 10.		
35.	Reading: Ghost story. p. 63 Tabloids in a tizzy. p.64. The right staff. p. 65 Panel practice in a changing society. p.66	4	6
36.	Writing: Write an article on guns and gun control. p.67	2	4
37.	Use of English: Ancient park under threat. p. 68	2	4
	Listening: Someone talking about a new scheme for those who have broken the law. p. 69		
	Unit 11.		
38.	Reading: Missing paragraphs. p. 70-71	4	4

39.	Writing: review, letter and proposal. p. 72	2	4
40.	Use of English: Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. p. 73-74	4	4
41.	Listening: An interview with Owen Jackson, who is talking about his work as a film director. p. 75	2	4
	Unit 12.		
42.	Reading: Mind over matter? p. 76-77	2	4
43.	Use of English: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. p.78-79	2	4
44.	Use of English: Read the following text about artificial intelligence, For question 1-4, answer with a word or short phrase. p.80-81	4	4
45.	Listening: Listen two psychologists talking on the radio about the abilities of the human brain. p. 82	2	4
	Előkészület a ZH megírásához a Modul 2. alapján		
2.семестр		60	84
УСЬОГО		134	198

based on the textbook: ‘*Proficiency Masterclass. Exam Practice Workbook*’ by Kathy Gude and Michael Duckworth. Cambridge English 2012.

Unit 1.

Reading

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Futile exercise?

Isn't it typical? For years, they have been (1) me to take up some regular exercise. Fortunately, I have been able to (2) the evil hour when I had to make a decision. And what happens when I am on the (3) of relenting? They double-cross me. A little but often, that is what I signed up for. No running up mountains or playing squash at lunchtime. I spent £2200 on an exercise bike. Just 20 minutes of moderate (4) three times a week. But no sooner had I submitted to the new regime than I became aware that something was amiss.

'Twenty minutes?' said a friend when I (5) that I had taken ownership of my body. With a (6) in his eye, he added, 'I think you'll find that the necessary time per session is now 30 minutes minimum!

1. A wishing	B pleading	C urging	D demanding
2. A clear out	B break up	C put off	D set down
3. A spot	B point	C edge	D moment
4. A exertion	B labour	C employment	D toil
5. A foretold	B announced	C advertised	D publish

Buzz words

Once upon a time, it was only metal that could be stressed out. Now, it seems that most workers are feeling the (7)..... Stress is described, with a certain paradoxical exuberance, by some as a 'modern plague'; by others as weak-minded nonsense fuelled by a community of therapists and counsellors, eager to (8)..... troubled minds. Stress is in (9)..... of becoming one of those words - along with empowerment and creativity - that is made worthless through (10)..... and overuse. It is certainly the case that each (11)..... on stress seems to outdo the last - but the findings may not (12)..... a real rise in stress levels. The trouble with statistics like these is that they influence each other.

7	A	stretch	B	pull	C	strain	D	heave
8	A	soften	B	appease	C	soothe	D	compose
9	A	threat	B	danger	C	menace	D	hazard
10	A	deformity	B	contortion	C	distortion	D	perversion
11	A	inspection	B	view	C	examination	D	survey
12	A	express	B	display	C	indicate	D	designate

Doing the rounds

Dr Yealland came out of his room, flanked by two junior doctors, (13)..... hands briskly with the physician he had agreed to show around the hospital and said that he thought the best general (14) was perhaps simply a ward round. The party (15)..... of Yealland, the two junior doctors who were being put through their paces, a ward sister, who made no (16) and was invited to make none, and a couple of orderlies who hovered in the background in case they were required to lift. Yealland was an impressive figure. In conversation he did not merely meet your eye, but stared so (17) that you felt your skull had become transparent. His speech was extremely precise. Something in this steady, unrelenting projection of (18) made Rivers want to laugh, but he didn't think he'd have wanted to laugh if he'd been a junior doctor or a patient.

13		A	moved	B	waved	C	touched	D	shook
14		A	acquaintance	B	presentation	C	establishment	D	introduction
15		A	comprised	B	consisted	C	composed	D	contained
16		A	repetition	B	interruption	C	contribution	D	intervention
17		A	thoughtfully	B	intently	C	diligently	D	emotionally
18		A	authority	B	weight	C	might	D	charge

Use of English

For questions 1–15, read **the** text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Light up your face with gladness

Are you frowning as you read this? Habitual frowners may not even be (0)..... aware that their foreheads are creased, and will need to touch their brows to (1)..... out. A permanent frown is forbidding and unattractive, yet it is very easy to get into the (2)..... of frowning. You can stop yourself by placing your hand on your forehead to check whether your brow is smooth (3)..... you happen to be reading or watching television. In this way, you can begin to unlearn a negative price of body language and if you suffer from headaches, you should find yourself suffering from them much (4).....

Smiling at yourself may make you feel a (5)..... self-conscious - but it work! Next time you are (6)..... the weather, physically or emotionally, you can test for (7)..... the therapeutic powers of smiling. Each (8)..... the expression fades from your face, try again and again (9)..... you begin to notice an improvement in yourself in

a large number of cases, this simple technique will produce noticeable benefits (10)..... a short space of time and it is free.

As (11)..... as cheering yourself up, smiling at someone else can help

(12)..... of you to feel better, for a smile tends to call forth an answering smile.

(13)..... of the reasons why we are attracted to smiling faces is because they can affect our autonomic nervous system. Facial expressions and moods are catching,

(14)..... we are not simply registering that someone is cheerful or cross - we are experiencing the same emotion. If you are always surrounded by miserable people with long faces, you are more than (15)..... to suffer depressive feelings yourself eventually.

Listening

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-- 8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1.

You hear a man talking about the plant lavender.

1. How does he regard lavender nowadays?

A. It's something grandmothers keep on dressing tables.

B. It's a reminder of the past.

C. It's become much more popular

	1
--	---

2. What warning does he give about buying lavender-based products?

A. Their smell may be too overwhelming.

B. They may contain artificial additives

C. They may be labelled incorrectly.

	2
--	---

Extract 2.

You hear two work colleagues talking about their eating habits.

3. What do they agree about?

A. the importance of working regular hours

B. the necessity to organise one's life

C. the advice given by nutrition experts

	3
--	---

4. What do they decide to do?

A. skip lunch when they're busy at work

B. forget about conventional eating habits

C. treat themselves to a proper meal

	4
--	---

Extract 3.

You hear a doctor talking on a radio health programme about how to improve the quality of life

5. In the speaker's opinion, what effect does taking up extra activities like aerobics have?

- A. It reduces our sense of failure.
- B. It increases our workload.
- C. It improves our sleep patterns.

	5
--	---

6. The speaker advises those under pressure to

- A. manage their time more realistically
- B. forget about the chores they have to do
- C. write a long list of what needs doing

	6
--	---

Extract 4.

You hear a woman talking on a sports programme about a white-water rafting centre.

7. Why does she recommend the centre?

- A. The rapids are more challenging than on most rivers abroad.
- B. The organisers put a great emphasis on safety.
- C. The activities are suitable for newcomers to the sport.

	7
--	---

8. What can sometimes happen at the centre?

- A. There may not be enough guides for one-to-one tuition
- B. There may be insufficient water to practise on
- C. There may not be a place if you don't book well in advance

	8
--	---

Unit 2.

Reading

You are going to read an article about a leading neurologist. For questions **1-7**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

I feel, therefore I am

Antonio Damasio makes himself up as he goes along. Every waking moment, he is engaged in the study of his identity. Beyond the core self – the man who absent-mindedly picks up the orange juice or steps around the furniture – is an autobiographical fiction; he is an actor in a drama he writes for himself. At least, that's how the distinguished professor at the University of Iowa College of Medicine sees it.

The centerpiece of Damasio's exploration is the brain. It is part of the machinery of life management. It keeps the heart beating and fight-or-flight machinery prepared for danger. It tells you when you are hungry. But it can also stun you with questions like, 'What was there before time began?' Damasio is one of a world-wide brainstorm of neurologists exploring the great question of consciousness, the inexplicable mystery of why humans know who they are, where they came from and what they would really like for supper. And the key, for him, is that all human identity is a kind of fiction. We are all engaged in the process of self-creation.

Damasio was born in Portugal in 1944. From his earliest years, he was fascinated by how things worked, by engines made by Meccano. He went from there to the mechanisms of the mind, dithered about being a writer or philosopher, and then read about brain research and decided this was exactly what he wanted to do. 'I went into medical school and straight into the thing that interested the most.'

Well into his career as a neurologist – he has a chair at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California, as well as a department in Iowa – he began to get interested in cases of frontal lobe damage. There were several cases of people who, before suffering damage of this kind, were considered honest, trustworthy and dependable, but afterwards became vulgar, irresponsible and capricious. These cases were classic pieces of evidence that personality and identity were creations of the brain, and that the brain was a machine into which spanners could be thrown. Damasio, however, was more interested in the lesson to be drawn from the way patients with this condition will take decisions.

'What people with frontal lobe damage have is an inability to decide correctly; they do it in a setting where the emotions are gone. You maintain your overt intelligence. You speak normally, you are very smart, you have lots of memory – but you make the most foolish decisions in relation to yourself, your family and your work. The big distinction is that you no longer have an ability to emote and feel normally, especially in relation to social emotions. You don't feel guilt – you don't feel pride for that matter – and so your ability to reason properly has been lost. And that is what put me on to the idea that emotion is really the only explanation for this kind of problem. All my work starts from here.'

Damasio feels that what makes human beings unique is that they feel emotions. And they don't just experience risk, danger and pain, they know they experience these things. That is the first step on the journey to consciousness and, ultimately, to the higher consciousness that – helped by a prodigious memory and fed by a fantastic capacity for language – leads to art and philosophy and the creation of conscience. Damasio thinks that conscience is one of humankind's great creations.

People ask him, 'Aren't you afraid of solving the problem of consciousness? Aren't you afraid of taking away the mystery?' He thinks not. In his opinion, consciousness itself is not a problem. The real problem is

knowing that we have a mind. There is a difference between having a movie in the brain and knowing that this movie is different from someone else's. That is a problem neuroscientists might be able to solve.

1. In the first paragraph, the writer says that neurologist Antonio Damasio thinks of himself as
 - A. a man who has lost his identity.
 - B. a human being with several different identities.
 - C. a person searching for a path in life.
 - D. an author who is creating his own identity.
2. Damasio believes that all humans are living
 - A. a world of unreality.
 - B. fear that they are mortal.
 - C. a state of semi-consciousness.
 - D. the knowledge that their existence is meaningless.
3. Damasio became aware of what pattern his life would take when he
 - A. began playing with engines as a child.
 - B. enrolled in medical school.
 - C. saw something which aroused his interest.
 - D. tried unsuccessfully to become a writer.
4. In paragraph 4, the writer says that after some time, Damasio began to realise that patients with frontal lobe brain damage
 - A. relied on others to look after them.
 - B. were unable to pinpoint the cause of the damage.
 - C. underwent a complete change of personality.
 - D. became depressed before coming to terms with their condition.
5. Damasio himself says that one of the most noticeable symptoms of frontal lobe damage is
 - A. an increased awareness of pain or guilt.
 - B. a tendency to become over-emotional.
 - C. a failure to make decisions quickly.
 - D. an inability to judge situations correctly.
6. What does the writer say about consciousness in the penultimate paragraph?
 - A. It increases our ability to experience risk, pain and danger.
 - B. It can improve our power of speech.
 - C. It is something that has to be acquired.
 - D. It cannot be created by humans.
7. What does Damasio say about neuroscientists in the last paragraph?
 - A. They don't like being asked awkward questions.
 - B. They may one day be able to understand consciousness better.
 - C. They know the problems consciousness creates in the mind.
 - D. They have worked out how we create pictures in our brain.

Use of English (Part 1)

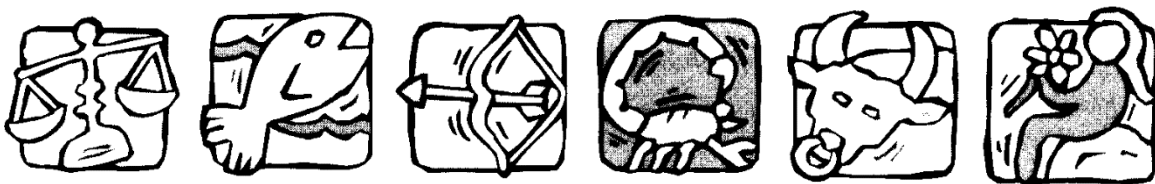
For questions 1-5, read the following texts on astrology. For questions 1-4, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 5, write a summary according to the instructions given.



Are you adrift in the world of work? Need some direction? Career answers could lie in your zodiac, according to research by a recruitment agency. A third of job seekers interviewed felt that clues to their prospects lay in their birth charts, and 6% had seen an astrologer for career advice. More than a third of respondents felt that knowing a person's star sign could prevent office arguments. Really? And more than half regularly checked horoscopes for advice on their emotional lives. Yet only 9% said they believed what they read. So why resort to horoscopes? After all, Mystic Meg and Russell Grant surely aren't the first names to spring to mind when wondering who to turn to for professional advice? Or are they?

In order to really understand yourself, you have to have a full reading by a trained astrologer not just read your sign in a newspaper or magazine, according to a spokesperson for the recruitment agency. Astrologer and tarot reader Carolyn Townsend has been working in her field for 23 years and is keen to point out that astrology is actually a science. Indeed!

Townsend is fully aware that astrology can too easily be written off as mumbo-jumbo. 'Anyone can become an astrologer or tarot reader. That's the problem, that's why there are so many charlatans, and there are certainly some very strange tarot readers around,' she says. Anyone seeking to gain a reading should rely either on personal recommendation or otherwise check with the British Astrological and Psychic Society, advises Townsend.



1. What image does the use of the word 'adrift' (line 1) convey?
.....
2. Which two words does the writer use to suggest the possible scepticism of both writer and reader?
.....

Oliver Morrish, a 24-year-old physics graduate from Kent University, heeded the advice of a friend and had a reading done by a recommended astrologer on the subject of his non-starting career. 'I

had a third-class degree and wanted a job in medical physics. Everyone told me to forget it because it wasn't going to happen. I tried every career approach I could think of and wasn't getting anywhere, so I was open to an alternative perspective,' he says.

Morrish became frustrated with conventional career counsellors who had a fixed way of regarding people. 'A lot of career advisors categorise you and put you in a box, and then try and match that up with a job. But it's important to look at an individual's character traits and see what they want out of their own career. It should be about you choosing a career for yourself rather than being told what you should be,' he says.

As a scientist, Morrish says he was sceptical, but his confidence in his career choice and in himself was flagging. The consultation was a present from a friend, so he felt he had nothing to lose. 'It's not about fortune-telling. It's a way of clarifying things. I was told that my career choice was right and that I should carry on pursuing it. Since then I've found a job in the medical field,' he says. Whether it's spooky or just plain coincidence is debatable. But perhaps we, too, should consult the stars.

3. What phrase does the writer use in paragraph 2 to convey the idea of stereotyping?
.....
4. Which word in paragraph 3 suggests that there might be something out of the ordinary about what happened to Oliver?
.....
5. In a paragraph of between **50 and 70** words, summarise **in your own words as far as possible**, the benefits of astrology as mentioned in the texts.

Use of English (Part 2)

For questions **1-10**, read the text below. Use the word given in **capital**s at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the **(0)** amazing **AMAZE** beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo Galilei's newly built telescope **(1)** him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that **ABLE** apparently **(2)** surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy **LIVE** imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear **(3)** , resembling a **ACT** life painted by the hand of a cosmic **(4)** , it was a real world, perhaps not so **ART** different from our own. This amounted to a great **(5)** hardly to be expected in **ACHIEVE** day and age, although nowadays his **(6)** may appear to some to be trivial and **CONCLUDE** **SIGNIFY**

Not long after Galileo's lunar observations, the skies which had previously been so **(8)** revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for fun **FLUDE** wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the **(9)** planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to **STRIKE**

he saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone!

Listening

You will hear a radio talk about the writer, H. G. Wells. For questions 1-9, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

H. G. Wells reflected the growing interest in 1. in his novels.

Wells drew on his early career selling 2. in his subsequent writing.

While working as a he suffered from illness.

He married 4. in 1895.

Well's interest in 5. made him unusual in his field.

The hero Mr Polly finds freedom by 6. his shop.

In Tono-Bungay, Wells writes about the emergence of wealthy 7.

as a new class in society.

His later novels were criticized for not showing as much 8.

as his earlier works.

The 9. of his last novel was attributed to the circumstances in which he wrote.

Unit 3.

Reading

You are going to read an extract from a novel. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

In the interim it had become even warmer. A gentle breeze brought the scent of watery meadows and spring in the distant mountains down into the narrow street. Where to now? Thought Fridolin, as though it were not at all self-evident that he should at last go home and sleep.

1

He wandered up and down the nocturnal streets, letting the light wind play about his temples, until at last, with a resolute stride, as though he had reached a long-sought goal, he entered a modest coffee-house, cosy in an old Viennese way, not particularly spacious, moderately lit and little frequented at that hour.

2	
---	--

With a feeling of comfort and security, Fridolin began to leaf through them. Here and there an item caught his eye. In some Bohemian town German-language street signs had been torn down. In Constantinople there was a conference on railway-building schemes in Asia Minor, in which Lord Cranford was taking part. The firm of Benics & Weingruber had gone bankrupt.

3	
---	--

He was a large, broad, almost, burly fellow, youngish still, with long, wavy hair already streaked with grey and a drooping moustache after the Polish fashion. He wore an open grey coat over a slightly greasy evening suit, a creased shirt with synthetic diamond buttons, a crumpled collar and flapping white silk tie. His eyelids were red from many sleepless nights, but his blue eyes gleamed merrily.

4	
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And for the first time Fridolin became conscious of the fact that, as he had entered, indeed even earlier as he had approached the coffee-house, he had heard a piano playing from somewhere in the depths of the establishment. 'So that was you?' he exclaimed. 'Who else?' laughed Nachtigall.

5	
---	--

'Well, when one has to provide for a wife and four children in Lemberg,' he explained. Fridolin recalled that Nachtigall had finally given up medicine after the second preliminary examination in zoology, when he had passed successfully but only after seven years. Yet he had continued for some time to hang about the hospital's dissecting room, laboratories and lecture halls, where, with his artist's shock of fair hair, his invariably crumpled collar, his fluttering once-white tie, he had been a striking, in a light-hearted sense popular, and even perhaps a bellowed figure, not only among his peers but with some of the professors.

6	
---	--

Payment of his dues had at some stage been taken over in turn by one or other of his more affluent colleagues. Sometimes he was also offered gifts of clothing, which he accepted willingly and with no false pride. He had already learned the rudiments of piano-playing in his home town from a pianist stranded there, and while a medical student in Vienna he simultaneously attended the Conservatory, where apparently he was regarded as a talented and promising pianist.

7	
---	--

For a time he was engaged as a pianist in a suburban dancing school. Fellow students from the university and medical fraternity tried to introduce him to the better houses in the same capacity, but on such occasions he would only play what he wanted and for as long as he wanted, he would engage young ladies in conversations which were not on his part always innocently pursued, and he would drink more than he could hold. On one occasion, he played at a dance in the house of a bank manager and took it into his head to play a wild cancan while singing couplets full of innuendoes in his powerful bass voice. The bank manager rebuked him strongly.

8	
---	--

A. The son of a Jewish dram-shop owner in Poland, he had in due course reached Vienna from his home town to study medicine. From the outset, the allowance from his parents had been negligible, and in any case it had soon been revoked, but this did not prevent him continuing to appear at the get-togethers of one of the medical associations in the Riedhof to which Fridolin too belonged.

B. 'Nothing could happen to me' said Nachtigall, 'or at worst this could be my last engagement- but that may be the case regardless.' He fell silent and again looked out through the gap in the curtains.

C. But here too he was not serious or industrious enough to develop his gifts systematically; and he soon contented himself with musical success only in his own circle of acquaintances, or rather with the pleasure his piano-playing gave them.

D. Somehow he could not make up his mind to do so. Strange how homeless, how dejected he felt since that disagreeable encounter with the Alemannic students. Or was it since Marianne's confession? No, earlier still- indeed, ever since his evening conversation with Albertine he had been moving away from the habitual sphere of his existence, into some other remote and unfamiliar world.

E. In a corner, three gentlemen were playing cards; a waiter who until then had been watching them helped Fridolin out of his fur coat, took his order, and placed magazines and evening papers before him on the table.

F. 'So you're in Vienna?' cried Fridolin. 'You didn't know', said Nachtigall in a soft Polish accent with a slight Jewish intonation. 'How come you didn't know.' Considering how famous I am.' He laughed aloud good-humoredly and sat down opposite Fridolin. 'How have you managed that?' asked Fridolin. Nachtigall laughed even more heartily. 'Didn't you hear me just now?' 'How do you mean, hear you? - Ah, I see!'

G. He looked up and became conscious of someone eyeing him from the table opposite. Nachtigall? Could it be? The other man had already recognized him, and, raising both arms in a gesture of agreeable surprise, came over to him. Surprise, came over to him.

H. Fridolin nodded. Yes, of course - that peculiarly energetic touch, those strange, somewhat haphazard yet melodious chords with the left hand had immediately seemed so familiar to him. 'So you've devoted yourself entirely to music?' he inquired.

Writing (Part 1)

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

You work for an organization which has been asked by the town council to evaluate ways of improving safety for cyclists and pedestrians in your area. Below are some of the comments you received while carrying out your research. Write your **proposal** for the town council outlining the changes you recommend, and explaining why these steps need to be taken.

Outside the school gates, we often have cars speeding past at more than twice the speed limit. What we need are things like speed cameras and police checks, and, by the way, I am completely opposed to cycle lanes-the roads are far too dangerous for students to be out on.

Anna Berkley

Mother of two school-age children

I can understand that some people want to keep cars out, but city centre businesses like mine depend on getting large numbers of customer, and do not forget that we pay the taxes and provide the jobs. If you ban cars and make pedestrianised area, how will our customers reach us?

Harry Locke

Manager, ABC department store

Write your proposal

We want to see more use of alternative forms of transport-bicycles are not given a high enough priority. We could have more electric buses, perhaps trams as well, but we won't see any dramatic improvements in the environment unless things are done radically.

Tim Hume

Environmental campaigner

Use of English (Part 3)

For questions 1-6, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example.(0).

Example

0 If you don't have enough money to phone home, you can always **reserve** the charges.

After hearing an appeal from local residents, the housing committee decided to **reserve** their decision to construct a motorway next to the town.

Be careful as you **reserve** your car out of the garage-it's a tight squeeze!

1 Under British....., for a time, the economy flourished.
As a....., I finish work at 5.30.

I can't see the point of this..... which says we can't cycle to school.

2 The car skidded on the ice and.....into a tree at the side of the road.
The football the glass in the window into a thousand pieces.

The managing director..... his first down on the table in anger at the committee's decision.

3 The republic.....war on its neighbors on 26 June.

The accused..... that he was innocent of the murder.

4 Have you.....all your earnings for the previous financial year?
It's the.....of a pilot to look after the welfare of his passengers.

We could go to the cinema this afternoon- I do not go on.....until seven o'clock.

You do realize that you have to pay.....on goods imported from abroad, do not you?

5 Rescuers..... Six bodies from the wreckage of the ship.

The police..... all the property stolen in the robbery.

Maria.....from her illness in record time.

6 A British trade.....left this morning for China.
The new manager told the staff that his..... was to improve the company's image.

The police mounted a rescue..... to find the climbers lost in the Cairngorms.

Listening(Part 3)

You will hear an interview with Ann Quarterman, who came face to face with a grizzly bear in British Columbia. For question 1-5, choose answer (A, B,C OR D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1 Ann was hiking to a remote ski lodge in the mountains because

A there was no other way to reach the location.

- B** her four wheel drive vehicle had come off the road.
C she wanted to find out if the area appealed to her.
D she had decided to accompany her friend.
- 2 What problem did Ann and her friend encounter as they continued their hike ?
- A** The hills they were walking through were too steep to climb.
B The trail they were following disappeared altogether.
C They had no idea how to use the bear repellent.
D Their protective clothing was inadequate for the conditions.
- 3 What precautions did they take to protect themselves from bears?
- A** They warned the bears they were in area.
B They avoided areas where berries were growing.
C They stuck to the path through the low lying log.
D They walked above the tree line to get a better view.
4. What saved the women from being attacked by the grizzly?
- A** the unexpected arrival of the owners of the lodge
B their ability to keep calm in a crisis
C their decision to run away from the bear
D their recollection of some trees to hide
- 5 What influenced their final decision regarding their hike?
- A** the fact that their vehicle was too far away to reach
B their unwillingness to walk back through the forest
C the realization that Ann had injured herself quite badly in a fall
D their fear of retracing their steps through the meadow

Unit 4

Reading (Part 2)

You are going to read four extracts which are all connected in some way with travel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A time for travel

'Be careful not to follow a sudden impulse and jump out after your hat which the wind has whipped from your head,' read one of the warnings in the 'Handbook for railway travellers' published in 1850. Today, it might sound absurd, but the desire to exit a speeding train was nothing extraordinary then. After all, each compartment had its own door, and fourth-class passengers usually stood in open wagons. Travel in such conditions, especially in autumn and winter, required a fair degree of perseverance.

Many people were no less afraid of travelling by train than some are today of flying. British and German scientists proved that travelling faster than 24 kilometres per hour would lead to an explosion of the lungs, and that entering a tunnel more than 60 metres long would end in suffocation from the steam engine's smoke. It was advised, therefore, that only those who had to travel by train actually do so, and even then, only under the care of a doctor. So, it's no surprise that anyone who covered a distance greater than a thousand kilometres was considered - or considered himself or herself - a hero. However, probably only those who managed to put up with two or three days on the wooden benches in second and third class deserved such an epithet.

1 What does the writer say about travel in the mid-nineteenth century?

- A Handbooks for travellers contained ridiculous information.
- B Certain passengers had no protection from the weather at all.
- C Passengers often jumped off trains while they were moving.
- D Accidents on railways were exceedingly common.

2 The writer uses the word 'epithet' (line 47) to refer to the idea that passengers who

- A travelled any distance by train would damage their lungs.
- B went through a train tunnel would be suffocated.
- C travelled some distance in discomfort were heroes.
- D journeyed over a thousand kilometres were to be admired.

Brugdorf to Konolfingen

I woke in the small hours and looked out. The sky was sparkling with stars and I drifted back into sleep, confident of a day's pleasant rambling along the Emme valley *Wanderwegs*. Swiss maps are a delight to read. They are similar to Ordnance Survey maps but show footpaths even more clearly: red *Wanderwegs* like veins coursing all over the country's physique where the going is easy, and *Bergwegs*, differentiated by broken lines, where things get tougher.

At dawn I woke to fog but that was a good sign. By eight it would lift and I would be walking through country as pretty as posters. My optimism was premature. By seven the fog had gone, but I stepped out into the smell of snow. The sky was the colour of unripe plums; pale green at the horizon darkening to faint purple directly above.

Snow was the last thing I wanted, for in two or three days Belloc's route would take me over the Brienergrat, an 8,000-foot ridge. In summer conditions it would be no more serious than a scramble over a Lakeland fell, but the southern slope is very steep, as Belloc found, and to cross it alone in winter conditions without ice axe or crampons would be inviting trouble.

Weighed down with doubts, I wandered out of

Burgdorf and finally saw the *Schloss*. *Schloss*

sounds exactly right, for the word

'castle' conjures up stark towers,

battlements and portcullises;

whereas Burgdorf's *Schloss* had all

the appeal of a kitsch Beverly Hills

theme home, its leonine coat of arms

emblazoned like a studio logo on its

grandest tower.

3 As the writer left his accommodation that morning, he left

- A uneasy.
- B depressed.
- C confident.
- D optimistic.

4 The writer compares the Burgdorf *Schloss* to

- A a fortified castle.
- B a fairy-tale tower.
- C an elegant Beverly Hills home.
- D a pretentiously-designed building.

A great weekend in New York

The New York department stores are the image of the American dream. Many started out as small, not very smart, shops serving a local clientele. From these humble beginnings, they later prospered and became symbols of elegance. They are often vast labyrinths, so if you want to explore all the various departments, make sure you leave plenty of time.

Everyone agrees that if you want to get an idea of New York chic, both traditional and modern, you only need to take a walk round one of these stores. The shop windows are fabulous, and the goods are remarkably well displayed on the stands for maximum temptation! In fact, many stores often ask prominent designers and stylists to create original lines of articles for them. For some shoppers, prices may seem a little higher than elsewhere, but are still affordable to visitors when exchange rates are favourable.

The main attraction, of course, is Macy's, dubbed the 'biggest shop in the world'. It takes up a whole block to itself. The red star that is the shop's logo is a reminder of its founder's tattoo. R. H. Macy was the former captain of a whaling vessel who had changed tack and gone into business. The store has a very famous beauty products department, where you can get a facial and make-up plus free samples.

5 What does the writer imply about New York's department stores?

- A They appeal to a smart set of regular customers.
- B They are the epitome of everything that is modern in America.
- C They are not easy to find your way around in.
- D Their favourable prices will tempt customers inside.

6 What are we told about Macy's ?

- A Famous customers qualify for free beauty treatment.
- B It has specific departments on different sites.
- C The shop's symbol bears some resemblance to its founder.
- D Its founder was someone with experience in a different trade.

A field trip on the Moon

For politicians, Armstrong's first sentence, spoken on 20 July, 1969, with feet firmly on airless dust, signalled the end of the USA's journey to the Moon. His second utterance: 'The dust is fine and powdery. I can kick it up loosely with my toe. It adheres in fine layers like powdered

charcoal to the soles and sides of my boots', was for the geologists and it began their voyage of understanding. When Armstrong climbed out of the hatch of the Eagle, the grounding in geology that he had received back on Earth had already equipped him with equivalent of a Master's degree.

Fifteen minutes later, Aldrin would poetically describe the same scene with the words 'magnificent desolation', but for the geologists in the back room at Houston, Armstrong's technical description was more like what they wanted. Through the electronic fuzz of a primitive TV camera, the world watched two men getting used to the peculiar ease of walking in one-sixth of Earth's gravity, struggling to plant an American flag in the dust without it toppling over, and posing for the most remarkable tourist snaps ever taken. But the mission priority was to get a Moon sample back to earth. This meant that the crew couldn't go back empty-handed even if there were a sudden emergency.

7 The writer feels that the words uttered by Armstrong on the Moon were important because they

- A heralded the beginning of a further era of space travel.
- B opened up a whole new area of knowledge.
- C captured the real beauty of the surroundings.
- D confirmed the view that the Moon was desolate.

8 What practical problem does the writer say the astronauts faced on the Moon?

- A placing an object on the Moon's surface
- B adjusting the controls of their primitive TV camera
- C walking without the Earth's gravitational pull
- D taking the right kind of photographs

Writing (Part2)

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **1-3** in this part. Write your answer **in 300-350** words in an appropriate style.

1. You have recently returned from a holiday that you booked through a local travel agent. You are dissatisfied with the way that the tour operator looked after you and handled your

subsequent. Write a letter to the travel agent explaining what went wrong and why you feel they should not use the tour operator again.

Write your **letter**.

- will usually be relatively formal.
 - does not require dates or addresses.
2. An airline in-flight magazine has asked you write about a place you know well that has changed significantly because of tourism. Write an article describing both the positive and negative aspects of tourist development in this location and outline the lessons that can be learned for the future.

Write your **article**.

- is a piece of text that would appear in e.g. a newspaper or a magazine. It should interest the target reader in some way.
 - can be formal or informal depending on the reader, e.g. an article for a magazine for young people should be informal.
3. You have recently read a novel or seen a film that was set in the future. Write a review of the book or film or a literary magazine commenting on the vision of the future that is portrayed and comparing it with the ideas about the future in other books or films.

Write your **review**.

- is a piece of writing about a book, film or play, or somewhere you have visited, e.g. a restaurant.
- can be formal or informal depending on the question and the reader.

Use of English (Part 4)

For questions **1-8**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example

0 Our tickets have been stolen!

run

Someone **has run off with** our tickets!

1 There's no need to feel superior to everyone else!

nose

You shouldn't everyone else.

2 Brian was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention.

eye

Had I.....blurted out my secret.

3 Anna accepted the teaching job she had been offered.

up

Annateaching job.

4 They established their business in London sixty years ago.

set

It is.....in London.

5 Noise is something that it is not possible for me to tolerate.

put

I find.....noise.

6 This conference would't have been possible without your organization.

made

Your organisation.....take place.

7 I'm sick of never being able to find any coffee in this flat.

running

I wish we.....coffee in this flat!

8 It's a pity the manager gave us the impression that the company was doing well.

led

If onlythat the company was doing well.

Listening (Part 4)

You will hear a husband and wife, Mark and Laura, talking on a holiday programme about a global trip they took with their four children. For questions **1-6**, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write **M** for Mark,

L for Laura,

or **B** for Both, where they agree.

1 It is vital that all family members are committed to the idea of the trip.

2 It is a good idea to seek expert advice as to what is involved.

3 Travelling with the family was actually an advantage.

4 There is no place which is intrinsically safer than any other.

5 The journey through the Himalayas was the best part of the trip.

6 The belongings we had left behind began to lose their significance as we travelled.

	2
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	3
--	---

	4
--	---

	5
--	---

	6
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Unit 5.

Reading (Part 1)

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Halitosis Rex

The new arrival at the Natural History Museum stopped the religious education class from St Albans in its tracks. (1) Most of the more static exhibits, when Tyrannosaurus rex sensed their movements, it lashed its 10-foot tail, then (2) Its head and bellowed. The model took a team of Japanese engineers three months to construct and it now (3) a height of 12 feet, about three quarters the size of a fully grown T rex. When the creature, which was temporarily installed yesterday in the front hall, is (4) to its permanent home in the dinosaur gallery, it will also smell. The dinosaur was a messy eater which probably flattened its prey under one foot, and it would have had revolting breath. Its mouth (5) serrated teeth like steak knives and food would have remained trapped in the teeth. The present-day model incorporates a (6) Of new information about the species after important finds in the last 30 years.

1

A Apart

B Contrary

C Dissimilar

D unlike

2

A set up

B threw back

C put down

D called on

3

A arrives

B makes

C extends

D reaches

4

A deported

B exported

C transported

D imported

5

A included

B contained

C grasped

D enclosed

6

A wealth

B substance

C fullness

D fortune

Come rain or come shine!

The hapless citizen had only one concern: the state of the weather. Why were we constantly under (7) from gales and storms, he wanted to know? Could it possibly be (8) to the impiety of the nation? The questions were of such pressing concern that the poor amateur meteorologist (9) them carefully on a lead tablet – and then deposited it in a Roman oracle 2,400 years ago, (10) unaware that his concerns might be mirrored thousands of years later. The answers, unfortunately, are not (11) The questions posed, however, are intriguing – for they suggest that humans have always thought that the weather is odd, and that we tend to (12) its quirks on our own behavior.

7

A danger

B peril

C threat

D risk

8

A according

B due

C resulting

D owed

9

A sliced

B carved

C slashed

D chopped

10

A blissfully

B gladly

C joyfully

D delightedly

11

A entered

B minuted

C registered

D recorded

12

A accuse

B condemn

C blame

D fault

Bleak new world

A recent Ministry of Defence document paints a picture of **(13)** reality for the future. In an intriguing passage, it says Britain will probably become a net importer of gas over the next decade, and by 2020 could be importing as much as 90% of its needs. It also says that global warming will **(14)** extensive flooding of coastal areas, which could prove disastrous. Fresh water, meanwhile, will become increasingly **(15)** It also **(16)** that if present consumption patterns continue, by 2025, two-thirds of the world's population will **(17)** living in "water-stressed" conditions. Flooding **(18)** with the shortage of fresh water, is likely to make matters worse

13

A ruthless

B severe

C cruel

D grim

14

A bring about

B put forward

C turn out

D finish off

15

A singular

B occasional

C infrequent

D scarce

Use of English (Part 1)

For questions **1-15**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Hannibal the giant catfish

A giant catfish dubbed Hannibal the Cannibal – on **(0)** *account* of the fact that it regurgitated fish when it was caught – has been removed to stop it wrecking a West Sussex lake's ecosystem. Environment agencies confessed **(1)** being extremely surprised by their catch. Wels catfish are fierce predators and can eat ducks and small mammals. They are never normally found very **(2)** away from the warmer waters of southern Europe, and Hannibal should **(3)** have been there at all. Staff had been routinely netting the lake in **(4)** to assess fish stocks when Hannibal was caught. He weighed 15 pounds, but the European record for **(5)** a fish is 62 pounds. Officials feared that Hannibal would clear the 30-acre lake of fish if it reached its full potential length of 16 feet. The 57 roach and bream it had eaten just **(6)** it was caught compare with the average number of fish eaten by a large pike. It is believed that **(7)** with an unwanted pet, or an angler who relished catching the fish, which is 'extremely powerful and **(8)** up a hard fight', had released it **(9)** the lake illegally. The environment agency spokesman said the catfish had been 'wreaking havoc', chomping its way **(10)** fish stocks

and upsetting the natural (11) of nature. Last night, Hannibal was moved to a new home in the care of the keepers of the Sea Life Centre at Brighton, (12) job it will be to feed him in the manner to (13) he has become accustomed. And for anyone out there tempted to keep a Wels catfish (14) they be lucky enough to find one, remember that the fish can only be kept on (15) that the owner has a licence.

Listening (Part 1)

Extract 1.

You hear part of a radio programme about avalanches.

1. What does the speaker say about Alpine forest trees?

- A. They can help stop a large, mountain-top avalanche.
- B. They can be swept away in a substantial avalanche.
- C. They are destroyed in large numbers by avalanches every year.

2. What advice does she give to skiers who might get caught in an avalanche?

- A. Try to find shelter before the avalanche hits.
- B. Make sure you take an airbag with you.
- C. Get rid of all your skiing equipment.

Extract 2.

You hear two friends talking about a suburban housing development.

3. What do they disagree about initially?

- A. the need for more homes in the area
- B. the fact that young people need housing
- C. the right of property developers to make huge profits

4. Later, they both agree that

- A. peaceful protests can help build up support for a cause
- B. we couldn't manage without builders
- C. violence is no way to solve problems

Extract 3.

5. What surprises the speaker about the area?

- A. the lack of ancient remains to be found there
- B. the absence of reminders of former struggles there
- C. the non-existence of a sign confirming public access there

6. What does the speaker advise walkers to do?

- A. avoid setting out in bad weather conditions
- B. travel with others in isolated areas
- C. think carefully before tackling the longest footpath

Extract 4.

You hear a man talking about an expedition to save the rhino in Nepal.

7. How does the speaker say everyone felt watching the tranquilizing dart being fired?

- A. apprehensive
- B. excited
- C. dejected

8. What difficulty does the speaker say they had?

- A. riding on the backs of the elephants
- B. bathing the elephants in the river
- C. carrying the rhinos to the waiting transport

Unit 6.

Reading (Part 1)

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with the acquisition of knowledge. For questions **1-8** choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits the best according to the text.

Baby talk

Research by scientists in Canada has revealed that the sing-song cadences of baby talk, those rhymes and half-nonsense words that doting parents use to talk to tiny children, could be an essential step in the process of learning to speak.

The research looked at three babies with good hearing who, because their parents were deaf, had no systematic exposure to spoken words but were cooed over in sign language. The scientists found that the babies began to "babble" with their hands at an early age, just as children born to hearing parents babble out loud. Deaf parents singing to their babies tend to use a rhythmic set of hand movements quite different from those they would use to singing adults.

One conclusion that can be drawn from this is that babies are born with an innate sensitivity to the particular kinds of rhythmic speech patterns adults use to talk to them. It seems that children are innately disposed to pick up speech rhythms from their parents and begin to babble before learning to form real words. The implication is that when parents use a special sing-song language talking to their babies, they may themselves be responding to an evolutionary impulse.

Some scientists, however, argue that babbling is nothing to do with language. And that is simply results from random opening and closing of the mouth and jaw.

- 1** The writer implies that parents who are deaf
- A** communicate more often with their babies than hearing parents.
 - B** have babies who begin to babble at an earlier age than those of hearing parents.
 - C** employ similar strategies to communicate with babies as hearing parents
 - D** prefer not to use sign language when communicating with tiny babies.

- 2 The writer says that research into baby talk
- A essential if we are to understand speech patterns of babies properly.
 - B proves conclusively that baby talk has nothing to do with language.
 - C has proved that baby talk is a response to an evolutionary impulse.
 - D suggests that babies instinctively copy the speech rhythms of parents.

Positive thinking

The technique for making your brain work well for you rather than against you is to apply advanced forms of positive thinking. Negative thinking, or a negative 'mental set, quite simply and obviously programmes your brain to work against itself and you. There is also a danger, often experienced but seldom understood, that positive thinking can produce a negative result. Consider the following example: A golfer shoots into a water-hole of a certain course in three consecutive matches. Knowing about the functions of his upper and lower brain, he decides to take some positive action, and programmes himself not to go into the same water-hole next time. He spends months programming himself this way, gets to the same part of the course for the fifth time, and to his amazement and discouragement goes straight into the water hole again. Why? The reason lies in the subtlety of the brain, and the necessity for great care in self-programming. What the unfortunate golfer was unwillingly doing was programming both his brain and his body to concentrate almost entirely on the water-hole, rather than on his real goal, which was the far side. In other words, he was putting a positive on to a negative, and constantly, although unwillingly, expanding the negative. What is essential in positive thinking is to programme a positive onto a positive.

- 3 What does the writer say about the golfer?
- A He always plays on the same golf course.
 - B He has some knowledge of how the brain works
 - C He spends too long practicing at the water-hole.
 - D He begins the fifth game of golf at the water-hole.
- 4 The writer mentions the golfer as an example of

- A someone who takes great care in programming himself.
- B concentrates on programming the wrong side of his brain
- C fails to identify the true aim of his concerted efforts.
- D is reluctant to programme both his brain and his body.

The Grand Tour

Literally speaking, grand tour means 'big journey', a French phrase, because in the latter half of the eighteenth century, at the time of its flourishing, all educated people in Europe spoke French (and, if they were male, had a knowledge of Latin and often Greek). For the well-born young men setting off on their Grand Tour, it was indeed a big journey – one that would take them all round Europe and give them the opportunity to learn the nature and significance of their own cultural roots. It was a cultural search in the broadest sense. These youths were thought to be, in an age innocent of democracy, the future leaders of the country, and it was essential that they should understand their heritage as fully as possible. They did not venture out alone, however. The Grand Tourists travelled with an entourage, prominent among whom was the tutor, the scholarly cleric whose task it was to foster the educational purposes of the journey. The Grand Tour could - and did - last for several years, involving prolonged residence in the sites of special importance. Athens was high on the list, as indeed were Rome and the major cities of Italy, from which so much of our civilisation has come. It was intended to be a serious learning process, a secular version of the pilgrimages of the religious past, and, if it seemed often to fail in this, the same comment could possibly be levelled at those very pilgrimages.

- 5 The writer states that the main purpose of sending young men on the Grand Tour was to
- A prepare them for positions of power.
 - B enable them to learn about democratic traditions.
 - C develop their linguistic abilities.
 - D encourage them to experience different methods of travelling.
- 6 The writer implies that many of the young men who went on these Grand Tours

- A stayed away for longer than was necessary.
- B were criticised for improper behaviour.
- C were not properly supervised by their tutors.
- D did not acquire a great deal of knowledge.

Managing Time

Time management: two words that have breaking out in cold sweat. Why should I suddenly have to learn how to manage my time? Surely time had to go on perfectly well for several millennia without requiring management, let alone by me. But my university tutor was adamant: time needs some managing and apparently, it was up to me to do it. First of all, let's be clear. I do have plenty of time to manage. As an arts student, I generally have 23 hours in the day that aren't given over to going to lecture. But I generally need someone to tell me what I should be writing so I go to lecture. Perhaps I had 'taken on too much'? I'd been elected to four committees, produced a play, applied for a part-time job, hung around the college bar with my friends, and written the odd essay. But I thought I was coping well. Sure, there was the day where I did the research for an essay on the morning of deadline day and wrote it that afternoon, but that was a one-off. On second thoughts, maybe my tutor is right. It's difficult to give up what you're involved in but perhaps it's a good idea to sit back and have a breathe once in a while. Even an arts student has to get down to some real work.

7 What was the writer's initial reaction to his tutor's ultimatum?

- A He had to admit that it was sound advice.
- B He failed to see how it could help him.
- C He had no understanding of what it meant.
- D He had tried it before so he knew it would fail.

8 The writer slowly begins to realise that he should

- A spend more time with his friends,
- B end his obsession with leisure pursuits.
- C integrate more into university life.
- D apply himself to the real task in hand.

Writing (Part 1)

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

Your tutor has selected a passage from a newspaper article about international languages. You have been asked to write an essay giving your opinions on the points that are raised, commenting on the theoretical and practical aspects of promoting an artificial language rather than English as a global language.

English comes with a heavy load of historical and political baggage, making it utterly unsuitable in many parts of the world. In addition, it is full of illogical complexities in both its grammar and spelling, which makes learning it properly an extremely time-consuming task. In view of this, it would be far better if governments around the world came to an agreement to promote an artificial language with completely regular grammar and simple phonetic spelling. This would be far more democratic and efficient, and the goal of a true international language might finally be realised.

Write your essay.

Use of English (Part 2)

For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A very Welsh poet?

Dylan Marlais Thomas (1914-53) was born in South Wales, the son of the English master at Swansea Grammar School. (0) Unlike many of his Welsh-speaking contemporaries, he had no knowledge of the country's language. Thomas began to write poetry while still at school, and worked as journalist before moving to London in 1934. His first volume of verse, (1) 18 Poems, appeared in the same year. He then embarked TITLE on a career in the media, spending much of his time in the (2) INCREASE popular afternoon drinking clubs of the era. In 1937, Thomas married Caitlin Macnamhey settled (3) . at Laugharne in Wales, returning there permanently in 1949. There were some (4) put forward by jealous contemporaries no doubt, that Thomas had deliberately sought obscurity, but these may well have (6) gradu . Thomas's true motives for settling in Wales. Despite this, he ly won an (6) . minutely laboured ove ç following for his writing. His. nd evidence of his (7) even obsessional, PASSION pprec workshe search for perfection, reveal him as a (8)

- LIKE
- TITLE
- INCREASE
- TEMPORARY
- ALLEGE
- REPRESENT
- DENY
- RELENT
- PASSION
- PRECEDENT
- VARY

craftsman, entertainer on radio and with enjoyed pope In 1950, he undertook the first of his lecture tours to the out his wild living and his (10) student U ed States. Legends grew VARY habit of drinking at all hours of the day and night. Shortly before his death, he took part in a reading in New York of what was to be his most famous single work, Under Milk Wood.

Listening (Part 2)

You will hear someone talking about the English painter, Turner. For questions 1-9, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Turner's father decided to (1) in London.

Turner developed (2) and went to live with his uncle.

Turner's interest in (3) began when he was still quite young.

Copying a print of Folly Bridge in Oxford proved a (4) for the young artist

Turner's signature appears on the (5) of the riverbank drawings scene.

Turner's drawings of local (6) can be found in his 1789 sketchbook.

Turner found it difficult to] (7)with others when he was a young teenager.

Turner imitated works by the (8) when he was a student.

A water-colour by Turner appeared in an exhibition at the (9)in 1790.

Unit 7.

Reading (Part3)

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A-H** the one which fits each gap **(1-7)**. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

From the spring of 1907 through the fall of 1908, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railroad line lumbered through the Dakotas and into Montana. From the top of any hill, one could have seen its course through the badlands: the lines of horsedrawn wagons, the heaps of broken rock for the roadbed, the debris, the gangs of labourers, engineers, surveyors. From a distance, the construction of the new line looked like a battlefield. 1.....

Each was a duplicate of the last. Main Street was a down-at-heel line of boxes, wood and brick, laid out on the prairie, transverse to the railroad line. The boxes housed a post office, a hotel, a

saloon, a general store, a saddlery, a barbershop, a church, a bank, a schoolhouse and a jail. Beside the line, sites were staked out for the grain elevator and the stockyard. A few dilapidated shacks, and the shabby city was done. Photographed from the proper angle, with railroad workers for citizens, it could be promoted as the coming place in the New West. 2.....

As the railroads pushed farther west, into open range-land that grew steadily drier and steadily emptier, the rival companies clubbed together to sponsor an extraordinary body of popular literature. For the increasingly inhospitable land to

be settled by the masses of people needed to sustain the advance of the railroad, it had to be made palpable. Railroad writers and illustrators were assigned to come up with a new picture if free, rich farmland – a picture so attractive that readers would commit their families and their life-savings to it, sight unseen. 3.....

They dangled before the reader the prospect of fantastic self-improvement, of riches going begging for the want of claimants. The terms of the Enlarged Homestead Act, passed in Congress in 1909, were generous. The size of a government homestead on 'semi-arid' land, like that of Eastern Montana, was doubled from a quarter-section to a half-section. 160 acres to 320 acres. It was an outstanding free offer by any reckoning and no homesteader could resist it. 4.....

The land had been granted to the family forever on April 27, 1917 under the Presidential seal of Woodrow Wilson. We had a photograph taken sometime in the late thirties. In the chemical gloaming of under-exposure stands a trim two-storey farmhouse with barns and outbuildings. We'd expected to find the place in ruins, but there wasn't so much as the ruin of a ruin in sight. 5.....

A Pamphlets were distributed by railroads agents all over the US and Europe. Every mass-circulation newspaper carried exaggerated advertisements translated into many languages. They turned up in bars and barber-shops, in doctors' waiting rooms, in the carriages of the London Tube and the New York Subway.

B Following the defeated homesteaders trail, we came to a sign for a small town on the far side of the river. In close-up, the place was less attractive than it should have been – a rambling string of bungalows and trailers, with a general store, a gunshop and a dingy café.

C When stable, high pressure Arctic air settled in over the prairie, it brought blue-sky days without cloud to insulate the earth at night. There was almost no precipitation. With no shelter-belts of trees to divert it, the north wind raked the homesteaders, whistling through every crack in their amateur carpentry, prying off their tarpaper

Our course converged with a drab-green rift of cottonwoods along O'Fallon Creek. We were lucky because that first week of June 1995 had brought perfect spring weather to the prairie – a stroke of luck, for we were seeing it as the homesteaders saw it during their first Montana spring. They arrived in a run of moist years – 1910, 1911, 1912 – and the land, in its heyday, was living up to its description in the railroad pamphlets. Then the weather broke, giving the settlers the first taste of the pitiless, extreme character of the Montana climate and the winter cold. 6.....

Montana's violent climate came with the territory. In 1917 barely five inches of rain fell between May and August, and the harvest was disappointingly thin. Most people were baffled and frightened by the disastrous turn in the weather. They had been assured – by the government, by scientists, by the railroad literature – that this couldn't happen. 7.....

He agreed to rent the farm on a year-by-year basis to a young couple named Shumaker. He sold them his stock. Then Ned packed the Ford until it resembled a toppling haystack of assorted household goods, and in March that year, he and Dora sadly drove west.

sidings. The temperature dropped, and went on dropping past zero, into the tens, twenties, thirties, forties. Then there was wind, fire, lightning and ice.

D As the line advanced, it thing infant cities into being every dozen miles or so. Trains needed to be loaded with freight and passengers, and it was the essential business of the railroad company to furnish its territory with customers to create instant communities of people whose lives would be dependent on the umbilical cord of the line. The company said, 'Let there be a city.' and there was a city.

E It was to see what the homesteaders had been promised that Mike Wollaston and I were looking for his grandfather Ned's homestead. We had earlier spent an hour in the wrong township, on the wrong half-section, where the US Geological Survey map appeared to have been drawn by a doodling fantasist. Now we were

definitely on Ned's place but the homestead was missing.

F But the half-built new towns, in which the typical business was a single-storey shed with a two-storey *trompe-l'oeil* facade tacked on its front end, were architectural fictions. Their creators, the railroad magnates, speculatively – doodling a society into existence, were like novelists.

G Rain suddenly chose to come back to the prairie in 1926. Ned Wollaston was now 54, his wife Dora was 62. They were grizzled, lonely, and undeceived by this show of kindly weather.

H We gave up and decided to tack east, then south, then east again as the road makes 90-degree turns along the section lines. One can no longer get really lost on the prairie: these roads, with their slavish devotion to the cardinal points of the compass, have converted the land into a full-scale map of itself.

Writing (Part2)

Write an answer to **one** of the question **1-3** in this part. Write your answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

1 An international student magazine is publishing a special feature about the way people's lives are influenced by family, friends and significant events. Write an article about the people or things that have had a significant impact upon your life, outlining the way in which they have shaped your personality.

Write your **article**.

2 A daily newspaper has asked readers to send in their views about whether people in rich countries do enough to help people in the developing world. Write your letter, explaining your views and suggesting what could be done to improve the current situation.

Write your **letter**.

3.An educational committee is looking into the best methods of learning foreign languages. As part of their research, they have asked you to write a report based on your experience of learning English. Write your report, explaining which factors played a part in your own studies and outlining which were successful and which were not.

Write your **report**.

Use of English (Part3)

For question **1-6**, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (**0**).

Example

0 Even the most hardened criminal is entitled to afair.... trial.

The parents are dark-haired but all the children have gotfair.... hair and blue eyes.

The weather forecast for tomorrow isfair.... with some scattered showers.

1 We were unable to the wedding due to a prior engagement.

The minister left the meeting suddenly to to some urgent business.

Would you please to your work and stop day-dreaming?

2 We must repair the fence in the behind the farmhouse.

A strong magnetic can be created under certain scientific conditions.

The scientist is well known in the of medicine.

3 When they realised they couldn't have children, they decided to a baby.

The government has decided to a firm policy towards civil disobedience.

The local Conservative party is to a recent recruit as its candidate to fight the next election.

4 The painting has an interesting of brightly coloured trees and bushes.

Although the Minister seems to have some support, many of his colleagues prefer to remain in the and keep their opinions to themselves.

Years ago, if you come from the wrong kind of , it was impossible to enter some careers.

5 The bridge after the heavy rains and was washed down river.

Ted in the office this morning and was rushed to hospital.

Resistance to the motorway after we promised to safeguard local wildlife.

6 I'm afraid we've our time on measures that no one is going to implement.

Good food is on the children: all they want to eat is burgers and chips.

Our journey has not been - at least someone is at home!

Listening (Part3)

You will hear an interview with Daphne Lambert, who went on an unusual kind of cycling trip in Spain. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1 What motivated Daphne to participate in the cycle ride?

A She read an article inviting donations to a charity.

B She decided to use her cycling skills to raise money for charity.

C She wanted to encourage the production of organic food in the UK.

D She needed convincing of the importance of organic food in our diet.

1

2 What were the participants' feelings when they first met each other?

A They were eager to share their doubts about the coming ride.

- B** They felt embarrassed to admit how much training they had done.
- C** They were optimistic about how well they would get on together.
- D** They felt worried about being unprepared for what lay ahead.

2

3 What initial problem did Daphne encounter in Spain?

- A** She was so saddle sore that she couldn't get on her bike.
- B** She was unable to take her bike on a practice ride.
- C** She found it extremely difficult to get off her bike.
- D** She found the design of her bike unfamiliar.3

4 What gave the cyclists a false sense of security?

- A** the beautiful scenery
- B** the police escort
- C** the descent from the first summit
- D** the height of the first hill4

5 According to Daphne, the cycle ride itself was:

- A** an enchanting and magical trip.
- B** an experience with many difficulties.
- C** a gastronomic adventure.
- D** a challenge no one was up to.5

Unit 8

Reading (Part 4)

You are going to read an article about how to improve working relationships. For **questions 1-7**, choose the answer (A,B,C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Horses for courses

When Ruth Redding, an account manager, was sent on a management training course to improve her relationships with her colleagues by learning how to communicate with them more effectively, instead of being asked to address her boss or her peers, she found herself

talking to a horse. In fact, during the course, which is organised by Manchester University Business School, Redding found herself standing in a pen whispering to an animal and communicating in a non-aggressive way. This form of communication, which is the subject of the best-selling novel. *The Horse Whisperer*, later filmed with Robert Redford in the starring role, might appear bizarre on a stud farm let alone a management training course. But horse whispering is among a number of unusual activities now being used to teach staff about every aspect of working life, from self-confidence to communication.

In the 1980s and 1990s, it became fashionable to dump executives on a remote mountainside, or windswept Scottish isle, and leave them to survive a weekend in order to develop initiative, build team spirit and promote leadership skills. An alternative to the classic 'chalk and talk' format, with lecturer and obedient staff seated round a table, it all seemed wild and rather outlandish.

Today by comparison, it looks increasingly tame. A new generation of management training gurus are adopting a different approach. In Italy, stressed executives have been dressing up as gladiators to confront each other as their ancient forebears did, and in America, sales-people are herding cattle, while in Britain, one supermarket reportedly put its executives in Native American teepees for a weekend to develop a spirit of co-operation. Naturally, the originators of these new courses claim to have respectable psychological theories to back them up.

Tudor Richards, a professor at Manchester, was intrigued when he heard about the work done by the famous horse whisperer, Monty Roberts. 'The idea is that instead of „breaking” the horse, you co-operate with it. Traditionally, you would coax a horse into a box and then reward it by slamming the door shut. Monty leads the horse in and out of the box and offers it a reward', explains Professor Richards. 'Monty's approach is founded on the recognition of a foal's instinctive desire to be a part of the herd.' He matched this with research from the Industrial Society, which revealed that often the difference between a successful and unsuccessful leader is trust. 'As they observe the way horses react to certain behaviour, participants think about how they themselves or other colleagues react to different management styles,' explains Professor Richards. 'The discussion often leads to one about experiences of bullying and abusive behaviour, a discussion that might not otherwise surface in a leadership course. We've found this helps the participants draw fine distinctions between being tough, being assertive, being supportive and being soft.'

Team building is also the aim of murder mystery days run by a company called Corporate Pursuits. Actors mingle with participants and play out scene until someone is found 'murdered'. Clues, such as photographs, personal items or a cryptic message, and small teams, often pitted against each other, will work to solve the mystery under the gaze of trained observers.

Although fun and a sense of release is important, managing director Mandie Chester-Bristow admits that this type of corporate Cluedo occasionally meets with scepticism among clients. 'On one occasion, people were messing around and not taking it seriously at all, so I had to say to them, „You're behaving like a bunch of school children.”' Another challenge can be reporting the observers' findings. 'We would never say, „You've failed,” if they didn't identify the murderer correctly. Instead, we would praise them for the progress they made and how they worked together as a team.'

'There are lots of gimmicks in training and headline-grabbing courses at the moment, but what they deliver is often variable', says Nick Isles of the Industrial Society. 'People often say afterwards that they enjoyed the event, but it's very difficult to measure how much they've actually learned from it'. He argues that ongoing training in the work place, or courses that last months, are a better way of improving aspects of business such as productivity and customer service.

1. In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about the technique Ruth Redding found herself practising?
 - A It is a way of learning how to address your boss properly.
 - B It is based on a technique which first appeared in a film.
 - C It is perfectly acceptable in its original context.
 - D It is becoming more popular despite its eccentricity.
2. According to the writer, management training techniques in the late 1900s were regarded as
 - A undesirable.
 - B innovative.
 - C effective.
 - D demoralising.
3. What does the writer imply about modern management training schemes in the third paragraph?

- A They have a tendency to be more exciting.
 - B Their content can actually create stress.
 - C Their creators are convinced of the effectiveness.
 - D They were developed in a spirit of co-operation.
4. Research carried out by Richards and the Industrial Society showed that
- A course discussions sometimes resulted in frank exchanges of opinion.
 - B course participants reacted negatively to different management styles.
 - C participants became less supportive of one another as the courses progressed.
 - D the bonds of trust between course participants and horses became stronger.
5. What comment does Mandie Chester Bristow make about course participants in paragraph 6?
- A They enjoy indulging in games they played in their childhood.
 - B Those who 'lose' the game feel they have underachieved.
 - C They sometimes need convincing of the value of the activities.
 - D They are happy in the knowledge that they are being freed from stress.
6. What is Nick Isles's opinion of the new-style training courses?
- A Their quality is always consistent.
 - B Their effectiveness is quantifiable.
 - C Alternative courses can be more efficient.
 - D Alternative courses are more easily set up.

Use of English (Part 4)

For questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

0. They have arrested the thief who tried to break into our house.
for

The thief was arrested for trying to break into our house.

1. It is unusual to see graffiti in this part of the town.
accustomed
Wein this part of town.
2. I am sure the robbery was nothing to do with my son.
mixed

- My son.....the robbery, I can assure you.
3. Everything turned out all right in the end, despite some initial problems.
place
Despite some initial problems eventually.
4. Their marriage failed probably because of their incompatibility.
down
The.....their incompatibility.
5. Good working relations depend on effective management.
more
The.....the working relations will be.
6. Someone rang the police with information about an impending robbery.
tipped
The..... about an impending robbery.
7. Paul meant well so you mustn't be offended by his comments.
amiss
Please because he meant well.
8. Success will come if you adopt a more serious approach to your work.
seriously
You need to you want to succeed

Use of English (Part 5)

For questions 1-5, read the following texts on parents and children. For questions 1-4, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For questions 5, write a summary according to the instructions given.

Contracts of Behaviour were created by Paul Dunn, a community police officer, after the police had failed to make any positive impression on a tough housing estate dominated by drug dealers. Dunn says: 'We were not successful in building up any relationship on the estate because no one trusted the police and we found it difficult to get the kind of hard evidence we needed.'

He came up with the idea of forcing young trouble-makers to end their ways by devising a simple 'contract', setting out a series of rules that they and their parents have to agree to abide by.

In partnership with the housing department, the team identified youthful ringleaders responsible for trouble on the estate. Dunn started hauling them in for interview with their parents present. Most of the parents were unaware of the trouble their children were getting into, and would not believe the allegations until the youngsters themselves admitted what they had been doing.

When the children agreed to stop their activities, Dunn suggested a six-month contract be drawn up and signed to ensure there was a deterrent. The problem was that a lot of these kids didn't mind being arrested. It enhanced their status among their peers.

Many parents were reluctant to sign the contract, claiming they could not control their offspring. When it was pointed out that they could be evicted from their home, or in the case of owner occupiers, an injunction or curfew could be issued if their children did not comply, the parents changed their minds about doing so.

Explain in your own words why the writer has chosen to use the expression 'hauling them in' in line 18.

.....
.....

1. What exactly does the phrase 'doing so' (line 38) refer to?

.....

A controversial new book on childrearing to be published this week will urge parents to let their children take more risk and stop panicking about the apparent dangers all around them.

The book's author, Frank Furedi, argues that children are introduced to the culture of fear from the moment they are born. This begins with new measures to guard against hospital baby-nappers. Arriving home, they are then surrounded by an army of midwives, health visitors and doctors. Parents then hem themselves in even more by buying childcare books.

Furedi is apparently also concerned about the mixed messages in the news, which can easily confuse parents. 'One day a national charity will be casting parents for turning their children into couch potatoes; the next, it will announce that letting children play outdoors on their own is a form of child abuse; he says.

According to *Paranoid Parenting*, it is cruel to keep children inside. They need room to explore the world around them, they need time to make their own friendships in their own way without an army of adults monitoring their every movement.

Critics of Furedi argue that he is simply giving parents more to worry about. Columnist Catherine Bennet quoted Furedi's concerns with a touch of irony to limit the damage when a child falls. 'Should they, perhaps, be constructed from something more challenging: shards of broken glass, say, or the traditional grit that was once so successful at lacerating young knees?' she wrote.

2. Which phrase in paragraph 2 captures the restrictions placed on parents in bringing up their children?

.....

3. What are the 'mixed messages' referred to in line 17?

-
4. In a paragraph of between **50 and 70 words**, summarise in **your own words** as far as **possible**, the attitudes of parents towards their children as outlined in the texts.

Listening (Part 4)

You will hear two university students, Harry and Natalie, talking on the radio about meeting people at university. For questions **1-6**, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write **H** for Harry,
N for Natalie,
or **B** for Both, where they agree.

1. New undergraduates often find themselves surrounded by strangers.
2. It is important to equip yourself with social niceties.
3. It is advisable to join in organised group activities.
4. It is inadvisable to become involved with too many club or activities.
5. Team sports can assist the process of making friends.
6. Living in rented accommodation can lead to friction.

Unit 9.

Reading (Part1)

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A,B,C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

The last word on profit

If you perform a service or (1) a commodity for others , you should be (2) for your pains. So much is only fair and right. If you do it well, you deserve to (3) from it. There is nothing in itself (4) with wealth , nor with any individual or company growing rich. Profit is an enabler because it takes people and peoples beyond subsistence leveles to the amenities of life, to comfort and culture, to new knowledge and new possibilities. But the picture changes when profits are (5) out of others' loss or suffering. That, unfortunately, happens far too often. It seems that one well-known oil company becomes over £300 richer every second. Amazing, but not as disquieting as the fact that the chairman of a major company can earns as much in a year as 50 or 100 nurses do. Defenders of high-flying business people point out that they have responsible jobs,producing wealth which, indirectly through taxation helps pay nurses' wages. But is the chairman of a business (6) 50 nurses?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | A | compose | B | fabricate | C | produce | D | originate |
| 2 | A | gratified | B | fulfilled | C | benefited | D | rewarded |
| 3 | A | improve | B | gain | C | increase | D | grow |
| 4 | A | wrong | B | bad | C | inaccurate | D | mistaken |
| 5 | A | accomplished | B | made | C | composed | D | constituted |
| 6 | A | equivalent | B | valued | C | worth | D | estimated |

The chef 's garden

On the day in the later 1980s, disaster (7) Lee Jones's family farm. Hail in the middle of July wiped out almost everything (8) to the harvest season. Devastated and (9) , they decided to start again , selling the five acres of produce they had managed to save at the local farmer's market. Times were hard, but everything changed one day at the market when Lee Jones was (10) by a chef who wanted zucchini blossoms. ' I said: „Ma'am , you don't eat the flowers. You eat the zucchini , ,, ' he recalls. Two weeks later , the chef came back, willing to pay 50 cents a piece for the flowers. 'How many do you want?' Lee asked. Word (11) quickly that farmer Jones was the grower to call for speciality product requests. Demand (12) and the family decided to give the speciality market a serious try. Today , the Joneses employ 70 people and operate a successful niche market firm with 2,500 chefs from all over the country as clients.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|----------|
| 7 | A | attacked | B | struck | C | affected | D | beat |
| 8 | A | earlier | B | former | C | prior | D | previous |
| 9 | A | burst | B | collapsed | C | spent | D | broke |
| 10 | A | undertaken | B | proposed | C | approached | D | applied |
| 11 | A | spread | B | expanded | C | broadened | D | extended |

- 12 A arose B sprang C enlarged D grew

Hot tuna

They may just look like any other dead fish, but to the merchants who eagerly patrol Tokyo's fish market , they could be the means of making themselves a small (13) Since the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ordered a curb on catches of the (14) southern bluefin tuna , the price commanded by this oversized delicary has (15) The fish can grow to half a tonner or more , which at today's (16)means that each of these magnificent beasts could (17) an average of \$15,000. Indeed a record price for a single bluefin tuna at auction has been set at a shade above a truly astonishing \$40,000. Japan already catches more than half of the global annual catch of bluefin. What it doesn't catch itself , it imports. Such is the (18) from Tokyo's top sushi chefs for this tuna. I:melts in the mouth ,apparently, though costing what it does, it probably ought to.

- 13 A wealth B fortune C property D prosperity
 14 A desired B honoured C prized D regarded
 15 A raised B soared C leapt D towered
 16 A charges B costs C expenses D prices
 17 A obtain B retrieve C fetch D elicit
 18 A requirement B claim C request D demand

Use of English (Part 1)

For questions 1-15 , read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0	A	S																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Crafty Packaging

During what could be described (0)...as.. a typical 30-minute supermarket shopping trip, thousands of products will vie for your attention. Ultimately, many will make you believe they are worth picking off the shelves. How, you may ask, is this brought (1).... ?The answer is by packaging - the silent but persuasive salesian.

Louis Cheskin, (2) research into the psychology of marketing began in the 1930s, was a pioneering specialist in the field. He placed identical products in two different packages, one emblazoned with circles, the (3) with triangles. He then asked people which products they preferred, and why. Amazingly, (4)..... fewer than 80 per cent chose the products in the box with the circles. They believed the content would be of higher quality

After 1.000 interviews, I had to accept the fact that the (5) of consumers transferred the sensation from the container to its contents, Cheskin admitted later. And there was (6) surprise: even after trying out these identical products, people overwhelmingly preferred (7)..... in the package with the circles. Cheskin also found, for instance, that the look of a packet has an enormous impact on (8) biscuits taste. Cheskin called this phenomenon 'sensation transference'. It became the foundation not (9) of his career as a consultant to companies (10)..... Procter & Gamble, but of much of the research done since then.

(11) increasing consumer sophistication, Cheskin's original concept still works. One recent experiment involved an underarm deodorant posted in packaging of three different colour schemes to a test group. The group was told that three different formulations were (12)

consideration, and was asked to judge them. Results: one was considered just right, one to be strong-smelling but not very effective, and one threatening. Yet all three deodorants were exactly the (13).....

One leading firm designs packaging for products that do not yet exist. The packaging is then tested and the marketing concept refined. Only (14)..... it's clear that the company has a winner will it (15)..... to the expense of actually developing the product.

Listening (Part 1)

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1.

You hear someone advertising a railway company's short holiday breaks.

- 1 What is the attraction of the railway company's promotion?
 - A the rural location of the hotels available
 - B the permanent availability of the breaks on offer
 - C the discounted extras available with the rail tickets
- 2 What is the company offering customers for a limited period only?
 - A discounted rates in excellent city hotels
 - B additional benefits for customers travelling in groups
 - C cheaper inter-city travel throughout the country

Extract 2.

You hear two friends talking about buying works of art.

- 3 What do they disagree about?
 - A the price buyers should pay for a painting
 - B the effects of supply and demand
 - C what caused the death of an artist
- 4 What does the man say motivates people to buy famous paintings?
 - A the beauty of such works of art
 - B the pleasure of showing them to others
 - C the desire to acquire material goods

Extract 3.

You hear part of a radio programme about how to sell yourself to others.

- 5 What did the woman's friend consider to be a priority in her job interview?
 - A enthusiasm
 - B punctuality
 - C appearance
- 6 In the woman's opinion, prospective employers always
 - A form positive impressions of interviewees they've already met.
 - B judge the interviewees by comparing them with themselves.
 - C draw conclusions from their initial appraisals of interviewees.

Extract 4.

You hear part of a lecture about selling treasure from shipwrecks.

- 7 According to the speaker, why was the auction of the Dutch ship's cargo so well-attended?
 - A The man who salvaged the treasures was already well-known.
 - B It was the first auction of its kind to be held.
 - C The ship's story captured people's imagination.

- 8 What does the speaker say about the ship the Tek Sing?
- A It proved impossible to raise the ship from the seabed.
 - B The treasures on board the ship were virtually undamaged.
 - C Buyers from all over the world flocked to Germany to bid for its cargo.

Unit 10

Reading (Part 2)

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with human rights. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Ghost story

It was over 20 years ago that Lynval Golding helped a band to play one of the most politically pertinent singles in British pop music history. The band was the Specials and their timing was spot on. 'Ghost Town' hit number one on July 4, 1981, during the week that mainland Britain experienced what was then its worst civil disorder since 1945.

'No jobs to be found in this country... People getting angry...' The lyrics by Jerry Dammers had resonances amid the blazing buildings and the brick-littered streets of Brixton and Toxteth, Moss Side and Handsworth – major centres of black population in Britain's big cities.

A fifth of a century on from 'Ghost Town', Golding seems well qualified to talk about racist attitudes – what's changed and what hasn't – on both sides of the Atlantic. After all, he is a British citizen, originally from Jamaica, who

has toured extensively in the US. Four years ago, he settled permanently in Seattle, the cosmopolitan port near the Canadian border which is home to his wife, June, whom he describes as 'white with a dash of Native American'. While she works in the office of a trucking company, Golding looks after their two-year-old son, Dominic.

When I last spoke to Golding in 1998, he was taking a brief break from touring in the US with other former members of bands who one recorded on the 2-Tone label. Their blend of reggae and punk has a cult following in North America, particularly among students. Golding was exhausted, but elated by their audiences' youthful enthusiasm. 'There's none of the hassle we used to get when we started,' he said. 'The crowds are much more racially mixed than they were. We've moved on a bit in two decades.'

1. What does the writer say about the band called the Specials?

- A Their ideas were ahead of their time.
- B Their single arrived on the pop scene at the right time.
- C Their lyrics were inappropriate for conditions in Britain at that time.
- D They continue to be successful against all odds.

2. How does the writer say Golding felt about the audiences he played to in 1998?

- A He was disappointed they were not more enthusiastic.

B He regretted the fact that more students did not attend his gigs.

C He was delighted that some were fans from 20 years before.

D He was excited by their commitment and diversity.

Tabloids in a tizzy

Celebrity supermodels have been known to launch counterattacks on newspapers which feed their desire for fame, but the likes of Naomi Campbell brandishing Britain's emerging privacy laws could soon turn out to be the least of the tabloids' worries. Campbell, who is furious over a story about her sortie to a Narcotics Anonymous meeting, joins Michael Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones – narked over the publication of snatched photos of their wedding in Hello! Magazine – in the list of celebs invoking the Human Rights Act to defend their right to a private life. But now a new weapon has emerged which threatens not just to spike a few intrusive exposes, but to change the face

of tabloid journalism. If it succeeds, a judge was told in a private hearing this month, it will turn our national newspapers into children's comic books.

A judgement delivered last week to no publicity at Lambeth country court in south London caught newspaper executives on the hop and sent them scurrying to media lawyers for urgent advice. The senior judge at Lambeth, Judge Roger Cox, ruled that inflammatory and strident newspaper articles can amount to harassment, giving their victims the right to sue under the Protection Against Harassment Act 1997.

3. The writer uses Naomi Campbell as an example of someone

A who is unwilling to use the tabloids to her advantage.

B whose actions have delighted the tabloids over the years.

C who has a great number of friends in high places.

D whose actions appear less significant in the light of current events.

4. What does the writer say about the Lambeth judge's ruling?

A It cannot guarantee privacy for those in the public eye.

B It will be turned into an advantage by the national newspapers.

C It could change the way events are reported in newspapers.

D It might lead to an increase in invasions of privacy.

The right stuff

Who would have predicted, when the long-awaited Human Rights Act came into force six months ago, that it would rescue a £750,000 house condemned as the most flagrant breach of planning permission' from the bulldozers?

Councils around the country were stunned last month when Ken and Jacky Duffy won their appeal against New Forest District Council's order to demolish their newly built house, erected at twice the size allowed by the Council in one of England's prime beauty spots. The inspector who dealt with the appeal, Howard Russon, agreed that the huge structure 'seriously harmed the character and

appearance of this vulnerable rural area'. He had no doubt that allowing it to stay 'undermined the objectives of local planning policies aimed at protecting the very special landscape of this part of the New Forest'. But the couple and their three young children would be homeless and possibly bankrupt if the house had to be bulldozed. Russon concluded that this would violate the family's rights under article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, the right to private and family life, and allowed their appeal.

When the Human Rights Act came into force on 2 October, making the European Convention part of English law, it was foreseeable that prisoners, asylum seekers and people charged with criminal offences would leap on the bandwagon. Scaremongering predictions of chaos in the courts have not been borne out, but judges have seen a steady flow of human rights cases. Of 87 decided between October and mid-February, 15 succeeded, according to figures from the human rights research unit at King's College law school, University of London. As predicted, the biggest category are claims over the right to a fair trial, guaranteed by article 6 of the Convention.

5. What does the writer imply about the outcome of Ken and Jacky Duffy's appeal against New Forest District Council?

- A It was doomed to be a failure from the very start.
- B It could not have been foreseen by anyone.
- C It went against the spirit of the Human Rights Act.
- D It opened the floodgates to other local complaints.

6. What does the writer imply about the Human Rights Act which came into force on 2 October?

- A Too many people are taking advantage of it.
- B Too few people have used it to claim a fair trial.
- C It led to fear amongst those who needed it most.
- D It was generally thought it would be abused.

Penal practice in a changing society

After the 1939-45 war, the Criminal Justice Act of 1948 abolished the obsolete concepts of penal servitude and hard labour. The steady rise in the prison population, and the large number of changes made during the 1950s, pointed to the need for a coherent strategy for the future. An official document 'Penal Practice in a Changing Society', published in 1959, was a major acknowledgement of this. Its aim was to prevent as many offenders as possible from returning to crime and a number of steps were outlined as to how this aim was to be pursued. It was proposed to take further the principle that prison was not a suitable place for young offenders: more detention centres would be built so that all those sentenced to a term of six months or less would be sent there, and those sentenced to between six months and three years would be taught a trade which help them to lead a new life.

It was recognized that most local prisons were now overcrowded and conditions inside them were unsuitable. Plans for the redevelopment of local prisons were therefore included in the proposed

building programme. There were also ambitious proposals for a more sophisticated observation and classification process for adult prisoners to cater for specialised needs. It was hoped that ever greater use would be made of open prisons which had expanded rapidly since the war. The first steps in this direction were taken in the early 1960s when recidivists were allocated to Ashwell open prison, previously, open conditions had generally been considered suitable mostly for first offenders.

7. According to the writer, why was the 1959 document important?

- A It predicted a large number of changes in society as a whole.
- B It separated young offenders from adults inside prisons.
- C It aimed to cut prison sentences for young offenders to the minimum.
- D It tackled the problem of prisoners who reoffended.

8. What did the proposed redevelopment plan aim to do?

- A enable prison staff to operate more effectively
- B build more open prisons for first offenders
- C implement changes to existing local prisons
- D transfer inmates of open prisons to local prisons

Writing (Part1)

You **must** answer this question. Write answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

An international weekly news magazine is running a series of articles about guns and gun control. Read this extract from a previous article on the subject. Write an article about attitudes towards guns in your county outlining your own opinions on the subject.

I believe passionately that we should be able to own guns if we want to. I have a rifle for target shooting at a local club, and the sport is growing rapidly in popularity. In the winter I have a shotgun and enjoy hunting in the forests. An acquaintance of mine even carries a hand gun for self-defence; so far he has never had to use it, but he says he would feel vulnerable without it.

Of course, accidents will happen, and whenever they do there is a great outcry. There are calls for stricter controls or even an outright ban, but so far they have not succeeded. And the reason why is simple – guns in

themselves are not dangerous; it is people who can be dangerous, and there is no way of controlling them

Write your **article**.

Use of English (Part2)

For questions **1-10**, read the text below. Use the word given in **capital**s at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	V	A	N	D	A	L	I	S	M						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

- VANDAL
- INCREASE
- EXCLUDE
- EXTEND
- DISCRIMINATE
- NOTICE
- EFFECT
- BEHAVE
- HISTORY
- PROVIDE
- UNDERSTAND

Ancient park under threat

Pontefract Heritage Group is so concerned with the level of (0) vandalism at their ancient park that it has written to Council Leader Peter Box asking him to tackle the (1) worrying problem. In one of the most recent incidents, eight birch, ash and maple trees were sawn down. Pontefract’s bowling club is planning to create an (2) zone by fencing off the greens to prevent further (3) damage to them. These attacks come hot on the heels of damage inflicted on Pontefract Castle by gangs of youths who have ripped masonry (4) from the ruins. Michael Holdsworth, Chairman of the Heritage group, yesterday commented; (5) damage has occurred over several years in the gardens and action taken to stop the culprits entering at night has so far been (6) And it’s not just the bad (7) of teenagers which is wreaking havoc with the gardens. Adults misuse them too in the daytime by parking on the grass and flower-beds.’

Earlier this year, English Heritage gave the gardens Grade II status as a site of (8) interest in a national register of parks and gardens. The gardens date back to the thirteenth century, when the land formed part of the monastery gardens of Pontefract’s Dominican Friary. Earning a place in the register means that the local council is required to make (9) for the protection of the gardens.

(10), this means that more investment is now needed to tackle the problem facing the gardens and provide much-needed facilities.

Listening (Part 2)

You will hear someone talking about a new scheme for those who have broken the law. For questions **1-9**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Offenders are being given an opportunity to

1 mes they have committed.

The **2**

is responsible for supervising the work of the offenders.

Because Mary Rose's bungalow was beside a

3 [] de her vulnerable to attack.

The schemes provide an opportunity for using the

4 [] offenders.

A narrow boat project benefited those with

5 []

in West Yorkshire.

Anyone in a

6 []

can take a trip on the Lady Rhodes.

Crimes committed locally during

7 []

have been greatly reduced.

Those previously unable to go on the waterways can now enjoy a

8 [] a narrow boat.

It is encouraging to think that offenders now take

9 [] consideration.

Unit 11

Reading (Part 3)

You are going to read an article from a newspaper. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A-H** the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Cruising may not be everyone's idea of entertainment yet it would hardly be the same without its traditional British teatime. There is no better way of breaking down social barriers either. Or so I found when I enjoyed a cup of tea with an anonymous-looking passenger aboard the smart ship I had enjoyed.

1 |

Sharing tea with a celebrity may not be a normal cruising experience, but the *Seabourn Spirit* is no run-of-the-mill vessel. Nor aboard most cruise ships are you served high-quality leaf tea – it is usually in a silver pot.

2 |

And with due reverence to the clientele, it was personal treatment all the way. With a passenger-crew ratio of almost one-to-one, there was never any chance of the delays you might experience on other craft. Nor do you find many lines where the staff are so quick and keen to learn your particular tastes.

3 |

In what other ship, I wonder, would the cabin stewardess put a marker in your paperback so you would not lose your place? A small detail – but little pleasures add up to give maximum satisfaction. Yet such high standards might

daunt some, fearing that it will be far from relaxing having to live up to them. But I have not often been on such a happy-go-lucky cruise. Be we president or pleb, we were all treated as equals, and I have been on much less distinguished ships with more marked social mores.

4 |

Full silver service meals were available in your cabin as part of the 24-hour waiter service. Passengers could also choose between the main dining room and the veranda café. The cuisine was worthy of such a ship and, if it was too *nouvelle* for some, at least it made eating those cream cakes at tea less of a worry.

5 |

If there was any problem, it was overcoming the temptation to become a seagoing hermit. All the cabins have broad picture windows and living areas with settee, soft chairs, table and desk. And there is plenty of room for the queen-size bed. The marble bathrooms are a good size with a decent tub-shower and double wash-basins. Most convenient is a closet with enough wooden coat hangers for a *débutante's* ball and plenty of room for luggage.

6 |

A highlight of our tour was a visit to the scenic resort of Yalta and the Livadiya Palace, where Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin held their famous conference in 1945 that decided much of the fate of post-war Europe. And we paid a rare cruise ship call to Sevastopol. Mooring near a flotilla of heavily armed warships in what is still a big naval base was one of the more thought-provoking experiences.

7	
---	--

The main port brought back the smiles – a chance at last to indulge in that cruise essential, shopping, but with a touch of culture. As a mark

- A The passenger clearly seemed to be enjoying the occasion. During a gale, however, he might have wished he was back in port. Seasickness can afflict anyone. A good pair of sea legs is one of the few comforts not provided on a ship where every effort is made to satisfy passengers' whims.
- B Yet nothing moved our emotions more than when we were driven to the site of the Valley of Death. Today, it is a sylvan scene. Had it not been for Olga, our guide, the horror of I would have remained hidden. In perfect English, she recited Tennyson's 'Change of the Light Brigade'. I saw the American woman beside me shed a tear. She was not the only one.
- C A more potent concern, even before boarding, was not over-eating but over-drinking. One reason for such high fares

of the special attention given to the passengers, the line booked the opera house for an exclusive ballet performance. Even if cruising is not your cup of tea, this is almost certainly the ship to change your mind.

- is that drinks are included without extra charge. But the mainly elderly passengers stayed as sober as judges – as several were, in fact.
- D Although under 10,000 tonnes, a midget of the ocean waves, what it lacks in size it makes up for in quality. 'Luxury' is a much abused word, yet this ship deserves the description. 'Exclusive' may be a better word if you reckon on the ability to pay an average of more than £550 a day for the pleasure of being there. It was not surprising, therefore, that the majority of the 188 passengers on our 12-night jaunt from Istanbul to the Black Sea and Aegean came from the richer golden lodes of the social strata.
- E My fridge, too, was stocked to the gunnels. As another compulsion to the remain in blissful isolation, the television also relays the ship's daily lectures on port news and travel

- subjects. There were half a dozen grander suits with separate rooms and a balcony. If you could tear yourself away from the room or felt like a more academic pastime, the ship also had its own library, but it would take a world cruise at least to read through the edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* that was included.
- G Nothing boosts egos more, or makes one feel more at home, than having the steward know without being reminded that your breakfast croissants should be only slightly warm and that you prefer Orange Pekoe to Darjeeling.
- H Sipping from his cup English-style (with milk) with obvious pleasure, he told me: 'I enjoy it very much although we do grow excellent tea in my country, Indonesia. It's called Gol Para. Did you know that it is a favourite kind of your Queen?' This surprised me but then who am I to dispute a former president of his country?
- I Just to illustrate my point: aboard Seabourn Spirit, there were just three formal dinners, and not all the men wore dinner jackets. Most evenings were casual or informal.

Writing (Part 2)

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **1-3** in this part. Write your answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 A literary magazine is publishing a series of articles about the portrayal of the generation gap in films and books. Write a review of a book or film you know well, commenting on the relationship between two characters from different generations and outlining how significant this is to the story as a whole.

Write the review.

- 2 You are on the committee of a film club, and you have been selected to write a proposal to the local council asking for funds to hold a film festival. In your proposal you should outline your reasons for holding the festival, the kind of films you would show, and the benefits that the festival would bring.

Write your proposal

1. A national newspaper has been running a series of stories about the balance between civil liberties and greater police powers. Write a letter to the paper giving your views, outlining the extent to which you think the average citizen would benefit or suffer from a reduction in civil liberties.

Write your letter.

Use of English (Part 3)

For questions **1-6**, think of **one** word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (**0**).

Example

0 The committee is totally against any new building in a belt area.

When Frank saw Silly's new car, he was with envy.

I obviously haven't got..... fingers because I can't get anything to grow.

Example: 0-GREEN

Write only the missing word **in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

1 Watch yourhere because the floor's very slippery!

We need to deal with this matter taking oneat a time.

With every.....the soldier felt weaker.

2 As midnight approached, the guests slowly..... away from the party.

Overnight, the snow had.....into great piles up against the garden wall.

My thoughts.....back to the days when I everything was possible.

3 The draught from the windows always seems to.....out the candles in the dining room.

Could you help me.....up the balloons Tim's party?

If you don't stop switching the lights on and off, you'll.....a fuse!

4 The robberies seem to follow a similar.....of events.

Cut round the edges of the dress....., then stitch the seams of the material together.

The curtain material has an attractive.....of circles and stars.

5 Our local football team has been trying to get into the first.....for the last two years.

Tim is no good at long....., but he's brilliant at multiplication.

The seemingly unfair.....of wealth seems to be balanced in favour of those who have been well educated.

6 For this activity, it is advisable to.....the class into three groups.

The best way to.....the logs is with the axe.

The managing director decided to.....the difference between the two proposed prices for the new product.

Listening (Part 3)

You will hear an interview with Owen Jackson, who is talking about his work as a film director. For questions **1-5**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which fits best according to what you hear.

1 Owen says that the film which made him successful 1.....

- A was finished long before the 1990s.
- B was rejected by the industry when it first came out.
- C overran its original budget.
- D was made in very difficult conditions.

2 What motivated Owen to make the film in Australia? 2.....

- A a desire to be accepted into the Hollywood system
- B a feeling that his next movie would be a winner
- C a determination to do what he wanted to do
- D a fear that this might be his last chance to prove himself

3 According to Owen, what made his film *Task Force* unusual? 3.....

- A Genuine soldiers were brought in as actors.
- B The cast were put through rigorous training.
- C Filming took month longer than anticipated.
- D Owen based the characters on fellow soldiers.

- 4 What does Owen feel about all films? 4.....
- A They are part of an evolutionary process.
 - B They are significant landmarks.
 - C They are rarely regarded as highly as they should be.
 - D They are regarded with envy by fellow directors.
- 5 What does Owen say about the future? 5.....
- A World events will always dictate how we perceive ourselves.
 - B Turmoil will continue unless we make a stand.
 - C People should not try to reproduce what he has created on film.
 - D We can be optimistic about the human race.

Unit 12

Reading (Part 4)

You are going to read an article about the escapologist, Harry Houdini. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Mind over matter

Han Houdini, who died in 1927, was the entertainment phenomenon of the ragtime era. He could escape from chains and padlocks, from ropes and canvas sacks. They put him in a strait-jacket and hung him upside down from a skyscraper and he somehow untied himself. They tied him up in a locked packing case and sank him in Liverpool docks. Minutes later he surfaced smiling. They locked him in a zinc-lined Russian prison van and he emerged leaving the doors locked and the locks undamaged. They padlocked him in a milk churn full of water and he burst free. They put him in a coffin, screwed down the lid, and buried him and... well, no, he didn't pop up like a mole, but when they dug him up more than half an hour later, he was still breathing.

Houdini would usually allow his equipment to be examined by the audience. The chains, locks and packing cases all seemed perfectly genuine, so it was tempting to conclude that he possessed superhuman powers. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes was the very paragon of analytical thinking but Conan Doyle believed that Houdini achieved his tricks through spiritualism. Indeed, he wrote to the escapologist imploring him to use his psychic powers more profitably for the common good instead of just prostituting his talent every night at the Alhambra. However, Houdini repeatedly denounced spiritualism and disclaimed any psychic element to his act.

The alternative explanation for his feats of escapism was that Houdini could do unnatural things with his body. It is widely held that he could dislocate his shoulders to escape from strait-jackets, and that he could somehow contract his wrists in order to escape from handcuffs. His ability to spend long periods in confined spaces is cited as evidence that he could put his body into suspended animation, as Indian fakirs are supposed to do.

This is all nonsense. If you ever find yourself in a strait-jacket, it's difficult to imagine anything less helpful than a dislocated shoulder. Contracting your wrists is not only unhelpful but, frankly, impossible because the bones of your wrist are very tightly packed together and the whole structure is virtually incompressible. As for suspended animation, the trick of surviving burial and drowning relies on the fact that you can live for short periods on the air

in a confined space. The air shifted by an average person in a day would occupy a cube just eight feet square. The built – up of carbon monoxide tends to pollute this supply, but, if you can relax, the air in a coffin should keep you going for half an hour or so.

In other words, there was nothing physically remarkable about Houdini except for his bravery, dexterity and fitness. His nerve was so cool that he could remain in a coffin six feet underground until they came to dig him up. His fingers were so strong that he could undo a buckle or manipulate keys through the canvas of a strait-jacket or a mail bag. He made a comprehensive study of locks and was able to conceal lock-picks about his person in a way which fooled even the doctors who examined him. When they locked him in the prison van he still had a hacksaw blade with which to saw through the joins in the metal lining and get access to the planks of the floor. As an entertainer he combined all this strength and ingenuity with a lot of trickery. His stage escapes took place behind a curtain with an orchestra playing to disguise the banging and sawing. The milk churn in which he was locked had a double lining so that, while the lid was locked onto the rim, the rim was not actually attached to the churn. Houdini merely had to stand up to get out. The mail sack he cut open at the seam and sewed up with similar thread. The bank safe from which he emerged had been secretly worked on by his mechanics for 24 hours before the performance.

All Houdini`s feats are eminently explicable, although to explain them, even now, is a kind of heresy. Houdini belongs to that band of mythical supermen who, we like to believe, were capable of miracles and would still be alive today were it not for some piece of low trickery. It`s said of Houdini that a punch in his belly when he wasn`t prepared for it caused his burst appendix. Anatomically, it`s virtually impossible that a punch could puncture your gut, but the story endures. Somehow the myth of the superman has an even greater appeal than the edifice of twenty-first century logic.

1 In the first paragraph, what does the writer say Houdini managed to do?

- A jump upside down from a skyscraper
- B escape from a submerged box
- C break the locks of a Russian prison van
- D fight his way out of an empty milk churn

2 The writer mentions Houdini's burial alive to illustrate the fact that

- A his tricks sometimes went disastrously wrong.
- B he was not always able to do what he claimed he could.
- C he was capable of extraordinary feats of survival.
- D he had overcome his fear of confined spaces.

3 The writer suggests that Conan Doyle

- A was less analytical about Houdini than one might have expected.
- B asked Houdini if he could include him in a Sherlock Holmes story.
- C felt that Houdini could make more money in other ways.
- D thought there were scientific explanations for Houdini's feats.

4 The writer comes to the conclusion that Houdini

- A had an unusual bone structure.
- B could make parts of his body smaller.

- C was able to put himself in a trance.
- D was not physically abnormal.

5 It appears that Houdini was able to escape from strait-jackets by

- A using hidden lock-picks.
- B undoing buckles from inside the material.
- C cutting the canvas with a hacksaw.
- D turning keys he had concealed.

6 The writer states that when Houdini escaped from the milk churn

- A the role of the orchestra was important.
- B he made use of the hacksaw to free himself.
- C the container had been modified beforehand.
- D he was in full sight of the audience.

7 How does the writer say people regard Houdini nowadays?

- A They want to hear the scientific explanations for his feats.
- B They prefer to believe that he had extraordinary powers,
- C They refuse to believe the story of how he died.
- D They doubt the fact that he ever really existed.

Use of English (Part 4)

For questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0)

Example

(0) You ran the risk of being burgled when you left the door unlocked.

broken

Your house could have been broken into when you left the door unlocked.

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

1 I regret agreeing to do the extra work.

on

If only.....the extra work.

2 We were sorry that we did not get our examination results until after the end of term.

through

We wish our examination results.....the end of term.

3 It's too late to try and phone them now.

point

It's so late that there.....phone them now.

4 The alarm went off just as they came out of the building.

when

Scarcely the alarm went off.

5 No one listened to what the politician was saying last night.

ears

What the politician was saying.....last night.

6 Some improvements will have to be made if you all want to pass this exam.

socks

You will all.....if you want to pass this exam.

7 This medicine will relieve the pain, but it will not cure everything.

miracles

This medicine.....bring some pain relief

8 Who disagrees with our intention to go on strike?

favour

Is there anyone.....our going on strike?

Use of English (Part 5)

For questions 1-5, read the following texts on artificial intelligence. For questions **1-4**, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question **5**, write a summary according to the instructions given. Write your answers to questions **1-5 on the separate answer sheet.**

The problem with computers is that stripped of their mystique and dazzling accessories at present they are nothing more than glorified adding machines. While they can be modified to become word processors, at their core they are still adding machines. They can manipulate vast amounts of data millions of times faster than humans, but they do not understand what they are doing and have no independent thought. Nor can they program themselves.

One of the principal problems in the future will be build intelligent systems with common sense. Like the huge concealed portion of an iceberg hidden beneath the waves, common sense is so embedded in our brains at such an unconscious level that we don't even ponder how we use it in our daily lives. Only the tiniest fraction of our thinking is devoted to conscious thought.

Ironically, our brains never evolved the remarkably simple neural circuits it takes to do arithmetic. Being able to multiply five-digit numbers, which is effortlessly performed by handheld calculators, was of no use in escaping a hungry saber-toothed tiger hundreds of years ago. Our brains did, however, evolve the sophisticated mental apparatus that enables us to understand common sense without thinking about it and survive in a hostile world.

Computer systems are the opposite; they are marvelous at abstract mathematical logic, but in general they do not grasp the simplest concepts of physics or biology.

1 What point is the writer making by using the expression 'glorified adding machines' in line 2?

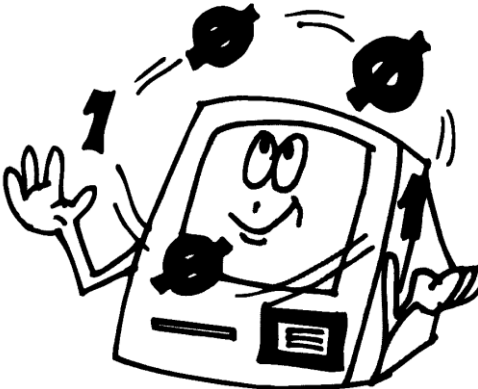
.....

2 Which word in paragraph 3 highlights the precarious environment humans evolved in?

.....

Douglas Lenat has devoted a lifetime to conquering the mysteries of common sense. He feels that the problem is that artificial intelligence (AI) researchers have tiptoed around the periphery of the real problem. His challenge is to create an Encyclopaedia of Common Sense, i. e. a nearly complete set of common-sense rules. In other words, instead of analysing isolated pieces of logic, he is advocating a brute force, take –no-prisoners approach.

Lenat believes that in the future everyone will load common-sense program into their computers, allowing them to have intelligent conversations with their computers , which will be capable of interpreting and carrying out people's commands. At times, however, Lenat despairs of compiling all the ambiguities hidden within the English language, ambiguities which are only resolved by a person's knowledge of the real world. Take, for example, the statement: 'Mary saw a bicycle, in the store window. She wanted it.' Lenat says, 'How do we know that she wanted a bicycle, and not the store, or the window?' The actual resolution of this simple problem requires the program to understand the nearly complete set of like and dislikes of human beings.



One of Lenat’s intermediate goals is to hit the ‘break even’ point, where the computer will be able to learn faster by simply ‘reading’ new material, rather than by having an army of tutors with Ph.Ds. Like a young bird taking off on its maiden flight, it will then be able to soar on its own power. At that point, it can dispense with human teachers and, like a ten-year-old child, read and learn on its own.

3 Explain in your own words why the writer has chosen to use the word ‘tiptoed’ in line 2.

.....

4 Which word in paragraph 3 develops the simile of the young bird?

.....

6 In a paragraph of between **50 and 70 words**, summarise in your own words as far as possible, the limitations of artificial intelligence as outlined in the texts. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.

Listening (Part 4)

You will hear two psychologists, Tim and Juliet, talking on the radio about the abilities of the human brain. For questions **1-6**, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree

Write **T** for Tim,

J for Juliet

or **B** for Both, where they agree.

1 The human brain’s ability is not restricted to one type of knowledge.

	1
--	---

2 An inability to cope with mathematics could be due to a lack of encouragement from others.

	2
--	---

3 Everyone’s brain is constantly doing mathematical calculations.

	3
--	---

4 Using something to direct your eyes towards figures can improve your mathematical ability.

	4
--	---

5 Keeping silent and focusing carefully on the numbers is a tricky technique to perfect.

	5
--	---

6 Scoring is not advisable in mathematical games.

	6
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