

**Participant's ID number**

2	4	9	3		
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**LISTENING (25 minutes)**

**Part 1** You are going to hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, **A**, **B**, or **C**. You will hear each recording twice.

- This message is on your telephone answering machine when you come in. What does your friend ask you to help her to do?  
 **A** organise a party  
 **B** cook a meal  
 **C** choose a present
- You are in a multi-storey car park when you hear these two people talking. What is their problem?  
 **A** They've discovered their car has been stolen.  
 **B** They've lost their car-parking ticket.  
 **C** They can't remember where they parked their car.
- Listen to this woman talking about the skiing instruction she received on holiday. What didn't she like about it?  
 **A** The instructor was too young.  
 **B** The instruction wasn't enjoyable.  
 **C** She didn't improve her skiing at all.
- A friend is talking to you. What does he want you to do?  
 **A** to lend him something  
 **B** to speak to someone for him  
 **C** to go somewhere with him
- Listen to this radio travel report. What is the subject?  
 **A** roads  
 **B** railways  
 **C** flights
- You hear one side of a telephone conversation. What is the problem?  
 **A** He telephoned the wrong number.  
 **B** He asked for the wrong department.  
 **C** He was put through to the wrong department.
- You hear this conversation in a shop. What kind of shop is it?  
 **A** a hairdresser's shop  
 **B** a clothes shop  
 **C** a furniture shop
- Listen to this woman describing how she made a big change in her life. What did she decide to do?  
 **A** to take an educational course  
 **B** to get a job  
 **C** to leave her home and family

**Part 2**

**Extras**

An **extra** is a person who plays a very small part in a film, as a member of a crowd, for example. You are going to hear part of a radio interview about an opportunity for extras to appear in a film. You will hear each recording twice.

For questions 9-20, complete the notes on the information which is given with a word or short phrase.

9. The film company's going to hire people of \_\_\_\_\_
10. The film is not only tragic but also sunny/romantic
11. The number of extras needed is \_\_\_\_\_
12. One particular type of person needed is tall gentlemen
13. This person will also need to have acting skills
14. They prefer people who are interested in film/television
15. The pay will be 30 pounds/day
16. Extras will also receive \_\_\_\_\_
17. Two places where scenes will be set are hotel and club
18. They will need \_\_\_\_\_ for a disco scene.
19. The filming will last for next Tuesday
20. When interviews will take place \_\_\_\_\_

Part 1		Part 2		
-	1 A	9	relationships	-
+	2 C	10	sunny/romantic	+
+	3 B	11	ask 300 peoples	-
-	4 C	12	tall gentlemen	-
+	5 A	13	acting skills	+
+	6 C	14	film/television	+
-	7 C	15	30 pounds a day	+
+	8 A	16	20-2f	-
		17	hotel and club	+
		18		-
		19	next Tuesday	-
		20	at studio	-

5

5

(10)



**READING (30 minutes)**

**Part 1.** *You are going to read a newspaper article about the British media's treatment of famous people. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

Week after week, British tabloid newspapers carry pictures which intrude into people's privacy and break the newspaper editors' code of practice. Although pop stars do pose for paparazzi on occasion, this is not typical. More usually, great damage is done to individuals in the public eye when they see their most private moments captured on the front page. Yet very few call on the services of the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), an organisation that was set up to deal with issues of this kind.

Rarely, if ever, are these pictures in the public interest. Do intimate shots of pop stars help to detect a crime? In what way did the picture of a famous actress on a hotel bedroom balcony protect public health and safety? The actress has made a fuss about long-lens pictures in the past and since she was in a hotel, a place where, to quote the code of practice, 'there is a reasonable expectation of privacy', she had good cause for complaint, but she didn't take any action.

That the PCC did not launch an investigation itself is a scandal. It should also be looking into the outrageous story published recently about a pop star's love life. The pop star, like the famous actress, has held back from making a formal complaint. Shouldn't the PCC take the initiative on this and other shameful attacks?

To begin with, this seems like a great idea. It would surely lead to many decisions against newspapers. These would be reported by their rivals and broadcast on TV and radio. The public would not be sympathetic and editors would have to refuse to publish such material. Even photographers would be affected, no longer finding it financially possible to spend their days hidden behind trees waiting to snap unsuspecting celebrities.

If the PCC decided to take on this role of 'police officer', which it technically could, there would be several problems. How would it decide whether or not to launch an inquiry? Should it approach the victim and encourage him or her to make a complaint? And if the person involved still refused to do anything, should it proceed nevertheless? In addition, celebrities and members of royalty might well expect that any story involving them would be taken up, and then be outraged to find it wasn't. Above all, the role itself is too enormous. How could the PCC realistically monitor the whole of the British press: national, regional and magazines?

Then there is the embarrassment factor to consider. However seriously someone's privacy has been invaded, would they really want the further embarrassment of an investigation? I suspect the majority simply want to put it behind them and get on with their lives. Of course, one or two may have other reasons for keeping quiet. A worse story may exist, that they have managed to keep from the press, and they realise that this may also become public knowledge if they complain. In other words, even the PCC might become the enemy.



One British comedian also suffered at the hands of the press when he and his wife were secretly photographed on their honeymoon in the Caribbean. He didn't complain then, nor more recently, when he and his family were again victims of a sneak photographer during a family holiday. His reason for this was fear that the newspaper, *News of the World*, would re-run the pictures with a new story about his 'fury', saying that they thought it was just a bit of fun, and that, being a film star who made comedies, they thought he had a sense of humour. This fear is understandable. People believe they will again become targets if they dare to challenge the tabloids. It is hard to see an easy solution to this serious problem.

1. What does the phrase '*in the public eye*' in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A of great appeal
- B in the news
- C under attack
- D on screen

2. Why would the actress have had reason to complain recently?

- A The photographer had not used a long lens.
- B Her personal safety had been threatened.
- C The newspaper had criticised her acting.
- D She had been in a fairly private place.

3. What does '*this*' refer to in Paragraph 3?

- A the story about the pop star
- B the PCC's lack of initiative
- C the pop star's complaint
- D the picture of the actress

4. If the PCC became more involved, the writer believes that

- A TV and radio would take over the role of newspapers.
- B newspaper editors could no longer behave in the same way.
- C photographers would demand more money for their work.
- D members of the public might stop buying newspapers.

5. Why would it be difficult for the PCC to take action?

- A It would never be able to persuade anyone to help.
- B Famous people would regularly object to the PCC.
- C There would be too many cases to investigate.
- D No rules actually exist to allow the PCC to act.

6. According to the writer, most famous people

- A would rather forget about what has taken place.
- B have something further to hide from the press.
- C regard the PCC in a negative way.
- D are used to being embarrassed in public.

7. The comedian chose not to complain because

- A he didn't want to make his wife more upset than she was.
- B he believed the press would link his career with the story.
- C he hadn't really minded the pictures being printed.

~~D~~ he was worried that his family might see the pictures.

8. What would be a suitable title for this article?

- ~~A~~ Media attention is welcomed by the stars
- ~~B~~ The truth behind the latest shocking pictures
- ~~C~~ A public organisation is facing a difficult decision
- D Celebrities appeal to the Press Complaints Commission

**Part 2.** You are going to read a newspaper article about the hobby of collecting things – big and small. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## The Collectors

*Amanda Roy writes about the things she collects and the reasons why so many people enjoy the same hobby.*

I have always loved collecting and collectors and one in three adults indulges in this hobby. It is a world of passion, envy and enthusiasm and delight. However, if you enter this world, remember one thing: in the end, if you do not fall in love with an object, do not collect it.

Since the beginning of time, people have had the urge to collect. When primitive man collected pebbles, he hung them around his neck. Attracted by their shapes and colour, these pebbles represented man's first attempts to gather objects for intellectual and spiritual reasons. (9) H Small boys and girls still collect stones and seashells just for the beauty of their forms and colours.

I have been collecting all my life. Everything from flowers such as tulips to pottery and paintings. My first collection was of stones picked up in my parents' garden. Aged six I had the good fortune, although it did not seem so at the time, to be sent to a school in a remote part of England, a cold and windy place surrounded by hills. (10) C I was fascinated by these objects.

Surprisingly I am not alone in being interested in collecting objects. One in three adults indulges the same passion. The reasons why people collect has become a subject of great interest. The current thinking is that, for some individuals, it is the only aspect of their lives where they have complete control. (11) F

One famous collector was the Duc de Berry in France. He owned a 'room of wonders'. This was a collection of natural and artificial curiosities. There were cups made from coconut shells, carved ivory beads and pieces of Oriental china. (12) ~~A~~ B



However, you do not have to be rich and powerful to start a collection. I have collected items as different as tulip bulbs and china cups, searching out examples of each type with incredible determination. I remember the day that I persuaded a fellow collector of tulips to part with one which I wanted to add to my collection. (13) E +

One collection that I made was of American rag dolls – 350 of them. I looked all over the USA for these dolls, searching out each variation in design with delight. This collection was destroyed when my house caught fire. Next morning, I stood inside the front hall and saw the remains of furniture and my collection. (14) G +

It is, I suppose, the way that collections change hands that has always interested me. A silver spoon that once belonged to a king, a poet: it is this that gives value to the goods that are traded in the markets of the world. As small objects become a popular collector's item, so they begin to rise in price. (15) D (Not only did I put them in the bin, I also did the same to the contents.)

<u>A</u>	<del>A</del> Another aristocrat, Catherine the Great of Russia, collected more than 4,000 paintings.	<del>E</del>	I planted it and watered it until one year it vanished – stolen by another collector.
<u>B</u>	I once owned a copy; there are, I believe, only three in existence.	<del>F</del>	For me, it's just something I enjoy doing.
<del>C</del>	When my parents came to visit me they used to take me to the local museum, which was full of objects collected by people in the past.	<del>G</del>	I am not certain which saddened me more!
<del>D</del>	The toys of the 1950s are now positively an investment, provided of course, that you did not throw away the original boxes.	<del>H</del>	Over the intervening centuries, nothing much has changed.

Part 1		Part 2		
+	1 B	9	H	+
-	2 B	10	C	+
-	3 C	11	F	+
+	4 B	12	B	-
+	5 C	13	E	+
-	6 B	14	G	+
+	7 B	15	D	+
-	8 D			

4

10

6

**USE OF ENGLISH (30 minutes)**

Part 1. For questions 1-9, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

**Superheroes**

A superhero is a fictional character **with** special powers. (1) B the first Superman story was written in the USA in 1938, superheroes have (2) D in various comic books around the world. But more recently they have (3) A better known as film characters.

**Although** superhero powers vary widely, superhuman strength and the ability to fly are common. (4) C superheroes do not have special powers but have (5) B other important abilities. In order to protect friends and family, a superhero's identity is normally (6) C secret, which often means superheroes have a complicated double life.

(7) C have been successful superheroes in countries other than the USA. Examples (8) D Cybersix from Argentina and the heroes of AK Comics from Egypt. Japan is the only country that has created as many superhero characters as the USA. However, most Japanese superheroes are short-lived. While American entertainment companies reinvent superheroes, (9) A they will stay popular, Japanese companies frequently introduce new characters.

1	A	Until	B	Since	C	From	D	Before
2	A	shown	B	entered	C	come	D	appeared
3	A	become	B	returned	C	changed	D	grown
4	A	Each	B	Some	C	Another	D	Both
5	A	made	B	increased	C	prepared	D	developed
6	A	held	B	put	C	kept	D	got
7	A	These	B	That	C	There	D	Those
8	A	consist	B	involve	C	contain	D	include
9	A	hoping	B	requiring	C	needing	D	asking

Part 2. For questions 10-19, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only *one* word in each gap.

**Colour choices**

Companies study and make use (10) only our colour associations and preferences in (11) it to sell us their products. The packaging, for example, relies heavily *on* colour, both to carry information and to make the product appear more



attractive. Sugar (12) are sold in packets coloured in bluey-pinks and blue because, unlike colours (13) such as green and brown, these colours are associated with sweetness.

In the same way, in experiments with washing powders, (14) the colour of the packet has (15) been shown to have a profound influence on choice. Even (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the powder in three sample packets – coloured yellow, blue and yellow blue – was the same, the most popular powder was in the yellow-blue packet.

It's a fact that fast-food outlets are often decorated in reds, yellow and whites. Red is a colour (17) that can make a restaurant seem warm and inviting. Yellow, together with white, emphasises cleanliness. Together they create a place (18) where customers can relax and enjoy their food but do (19) not linger too long.

**Part 3.** Look at the **proper names listed 20-25**. Decide **which category (a-f)** each of them belongs to.

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 20. Queens            | <u>a.</u> Historic events          |
| 21. Cheviots          | <u>b.</u> Newspapers and magazines |
| 22. Poe               | <u>c.</u> Writers and poets        |
| 23. Mayflower Compact | <u>d.</u> Streets and districts    |
| 24. Telegraph         | <u>e.</u> Geography                |
| 25. Gunpowder Plot    | <u>f.</u> Documents                |

Part 1		Part 2	
+	1 B	10	only
+	2 D	11	it
+	3 A	12	are
-	4 <del>B</del> C	13	such
-	5 B	14	the
+	6 C	15	been
+	7 C	16	
+	8 D	17	that
+	9 A	18	where
		19	not

7

6 x 2 = 12



Part 3	
-	20 B
-	21 d
+	22 c
-	23 a
-	24 f
-	25 e

20

### WRITING (35 minutes)

Your teacher has asked you to write **an article** for a school webzine.

The article must be entitled “**A charity event to remember**”. Write an article in 130-150 words of your own in an appropriate style.

Remember to cover the following points:

- What is the most unusual way one can raise money for charity?
- How can you do it?
- Involve the reader, use at least two of these phrases

*Just imagine...*

*Have you ever...?*

*How would you feel if...?*

*Are you one of those people who ...?*

*If the answer is ..., you should....*

*What would life be like if...*

- Use at least two of these adverbs

*absolutely*

*approximately*

*importantly*

*mainly*

*surprisingly*

*worryingly*

- Finish your article with a question “**Would I be keen to help again next year?**”  
Yes/ No, explain why.

**Note! The words of the title do not count.**

### A charity event to remember

A charity event is the ~~one~~ great way to help needed people, organisations, companies, animals. You can do this with other people in your school, city or even family.  
The most usual way ~~one~~ can raise money

for charity is asking people about it. Are you one of those people, who can raise money for solving different problems in our city, country or even world? You can do it easily. just send some money to one of different charities. It is very easy, so let's do it!

And what about unusual way? What about making something by yourself, then selling other people and get some money to charity? Just imagine, you can organise a charity evening where you and your friends would help needed people or animals! It may be a noisy party or quietly gathering where you can talk about ~~every~~ something you want. It is wonderful, isn't it? This charity you will never forget.

I'm absolutely sure, that you<sup>all</sup> and your friends can make a world better! Join us!