

ЗНО

На 200

Reading part



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Полтавський національний педагогічний університет
імені В. Г. Короленка

Олена Павленко

ЗНО з англійської мови на 200 балів

*Навчально-методичний посібник
для учнів закладів загальної середньої освіти*

Полтава 2023

УДК 811.111(079.1)(075.3)
П12

Рецензенти:

Стрельніков В. Ю., доктор педагогічних наук, професор,
професор кафедри філософії і економіки освіти
Полтавської академії неперервної освіти ім. М. В. Остроградського

Хоменко П. В., доктор педагогічних наук, професор,
професор кафедри медико-біологічних дисциплін і фізичного виховання,
декан факультету фізичного виховання та спорту
Полтавського національного педагогічного університету імені В. Г. Короленка

Науковий редактор:

В. М. Мокляк,
доктор педагогічних наук, професор

*Рекомендувала до друку Вчена рада
Полтавського національного педагогічного університету імені В. Г. Короленка
(протокол № 5 від 29 листопада 2023 р.)*

Павленко Олена

П12 ЗНО з англійської мови на 200 балів: навч.-метод.
посіб. для учнів закладів загальної середньої освіти.
Полтава : ПНПУ імені В. Г. Короленка, 2023. 149 с.

Цей посібник містить матеріали, які допоможуть випускникам закладів загальної середньої освіти на високому рівні підготуватися до частини читання зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови. Посібник має чотири розділи, в яких містяться зібрання вправ для опанування всіх видів завдань з читання на іспиті.

Для випускників закладів загальної середньої освіти різних типів, які готуються до вступу до закладів вищої освіти.

УДК 811.111(079.1)(075.3)

© Павленко О. І., 2023

© ПНПУ імені В. Г. Короленка, 2023

ЗМІСТ

Вступ	4
Розділ 1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності (Task 4).....	5
Розділ 2. Завдання на обрання однієї правильної відповіді (Task 5)	23
Розділ 3. Завдання на встановлення відповідності (Task 6).....	80
Розділ 4. Завдання на заповнення пропуску в тексті (Task 7).....	115
Список використаних джерел	148

ВСТУП

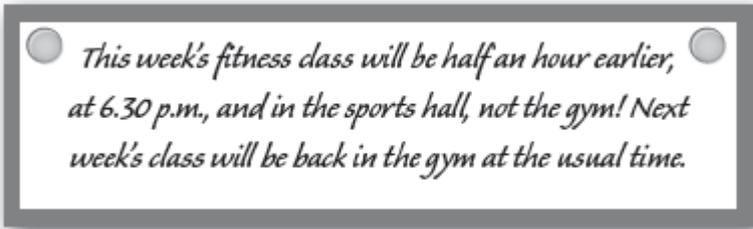
Відомо, що іноземна мова є важливим засобом міжнародної комунікації. На такому підході ґрунтується навчання в загальноосвітніх школах, ліцеях та гімназіях України. Формування здатності у старшокласників здатності до соціального контакту – є найважливіша компетентність у навчанні та вихованні. Формування такої навички забезпечується взаємопов'язаними комунікативним, когнітивним та соціокультурним розвитком учня.

Посібник складається з 4-х розділів, де в першому розділі зібрані завдання зі встановлення відповідності, другий розділ тестові завдання до текстів (завдання на обрання однієї правильної відповіді), третій – завдання на встановлення відповідності та четвертий – на заповнення пропусків у тексті.

Усі завдання ідентичні до завдань зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання.

Розділ 1
Завдання на встановлення відповідності
(Task 4)

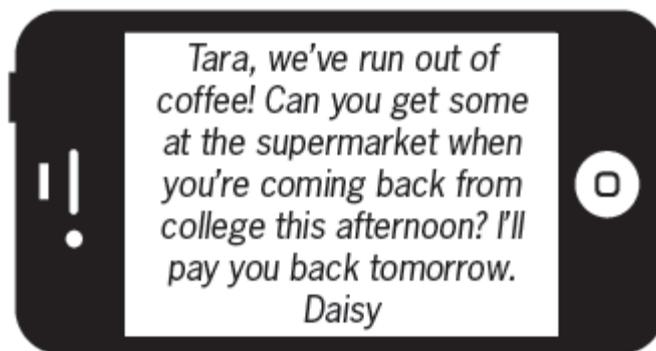
Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Circle the correct letter A, B or C.



This week's fitness class will be half an hour earlier, at 6.30 p.m., and in the sports hall, not the gym! Next week's class will be back in the gym at the usual time.

1.

- A The fitness class will only last for half an hour this week.
- B There won't be a fitness class next week.
- C The fitness class will be somewhere different this week.



2.

What should Tara do?

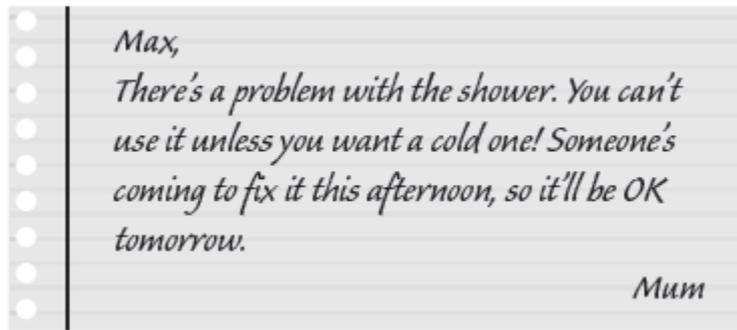
- A buy coffee tomorrow
- B go shopping on her way home
- C give Daisy some money to go to the supermarket



3.

- A You can't go into the bank on Saturday afternoons.
- B The cash machine can only be used when the bank is open.

C The bank closes at the same time every day.

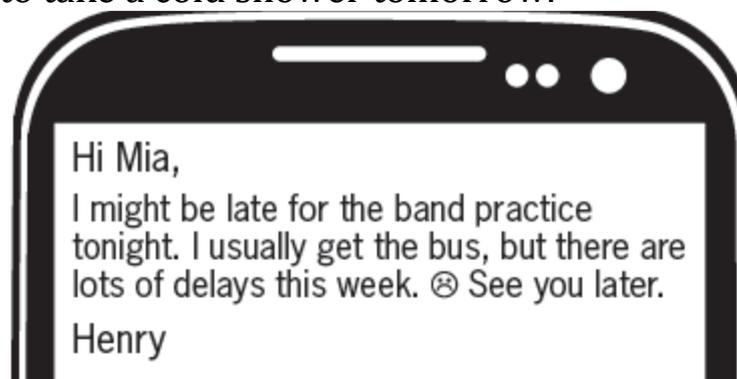


4.

A Someone is mending the shower at the moment.

B It isn't possible to have a hot shower this morning.

C Max will have to take a cold shower tomorrow.



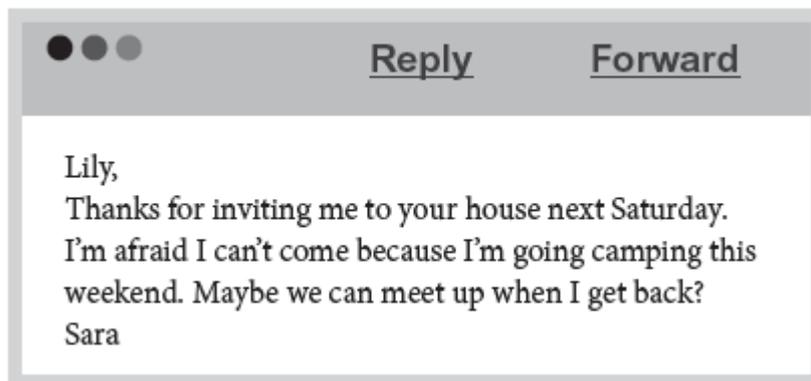
5.

Why has Henry written the text?

A to warn Mia that he may not be on time

B to remind Mia about delays on the buses

C to ask which bus he should get to band practice



6.

Why has Sara sent an email?

A to accept Lily's invitation

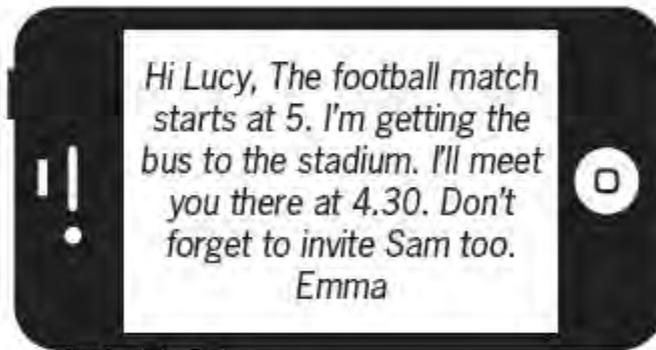
B to ask Lily to go camping

C to make an apology to Lily



7.

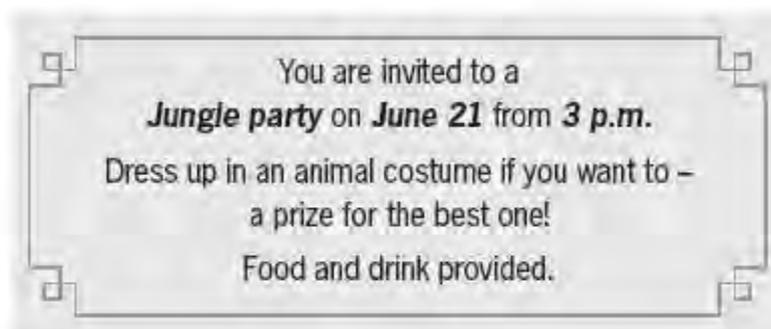
- A There will only be two types of music at the festival.
- B Some performances at the festival cost more than others.
- C Tickets are cheaper if you buy them before the festival.



8.

What should Lucy do?

- A get the bus to the football match with Emma
- B ask Sam if he wants to come to the football match
- C meet Emma and Sam at the stadium at 5 o'clock



9.

- A Guests should bring some food and drink.
- B Guests must dress up as a type of animal.
- C Guests might win something if they wear a costume.

Marcus

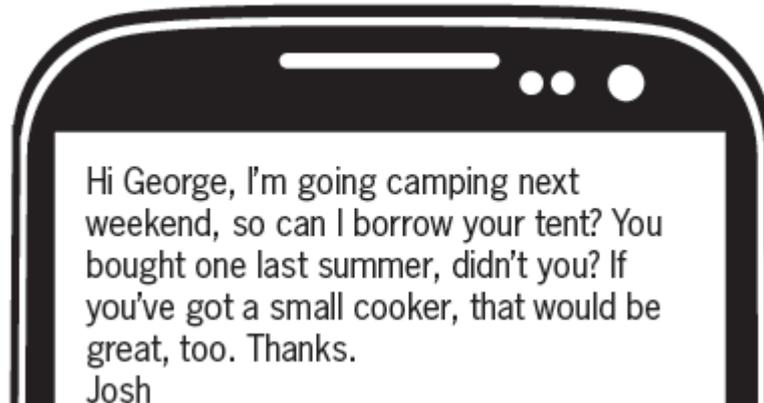
Don't forget we're going to the cinema this afternoon with James. I'm not sure what film we're going to see, but we can decide when we get there.

Jenna

10.

Why has Jenna left a note for Marcus?

- A to remind him about an arrangement
- B to invite him to the cinema
- C to suggest a film which they could see



11.

Why has Josh sent this message?

- A to ask George to go camping with him next weekend
- B to tell George about a new tent he's going to buy
- C to ask if George will lend him some camping equipment



12.

What should club members do?

- A come to the picnic with food to cook
- B take lots of photos at the picnic
- C tell Tom if they want to go to the picnic

Art workshop
Saturdays 10.30 – 12.30
From 15 September for 5 weeks
Suitable for all abilities

13.

- A There will be five workshops each week.
- B You don't have to be talented to go to the workshops.
- C The final workshop is on Saturday 15 September.

*If you enjoy playing the guitar and hanging out making music, contact us, Neil and Joe. No plans to play as a band - we just relax and play!
Call 07796 245798*

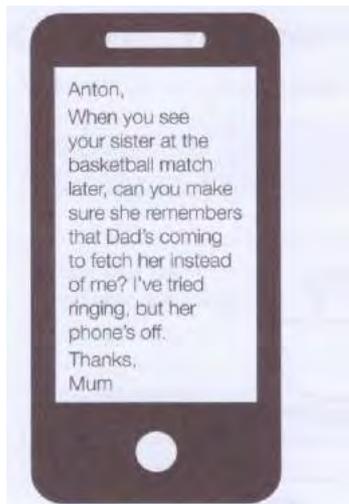
14.

- Call this number if you want to
- A play music with others
 - B learn the guitar
 - C join a band

Stamp collection for sale
Over 12,000 stamps from a range of countries
Some antique and rare items
On offer as a collection only, not as individual items

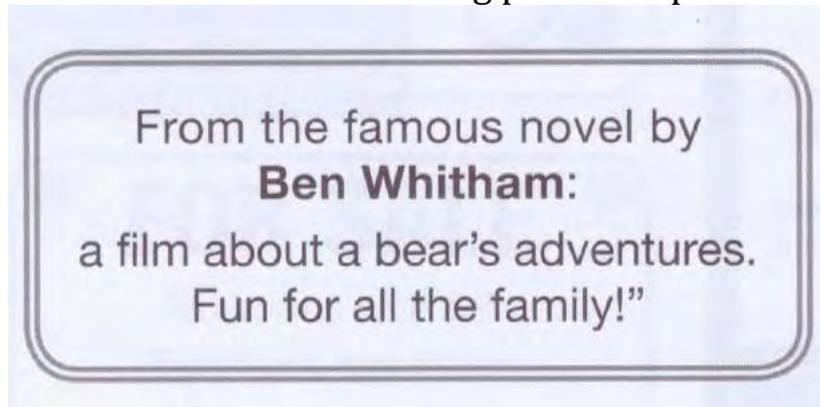
15.

- A The stamps are all very old.
- B Some of the stamps are very unusual.
- C You can buy just a few of the stamps.



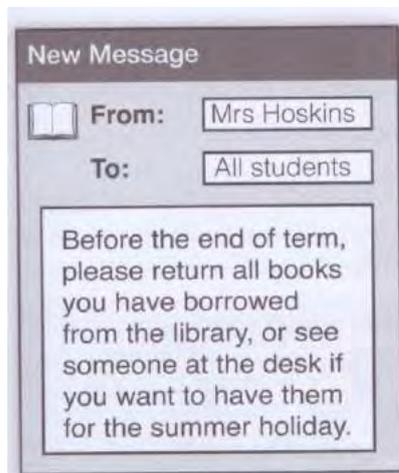
16.

- A Anton has to check his sister knows about the arrangements forgetting home.
- B Anton should remind his sister to switch her phone back on.
- C Anton needs to ask his sister if she's taking part in a sports event later.



17.

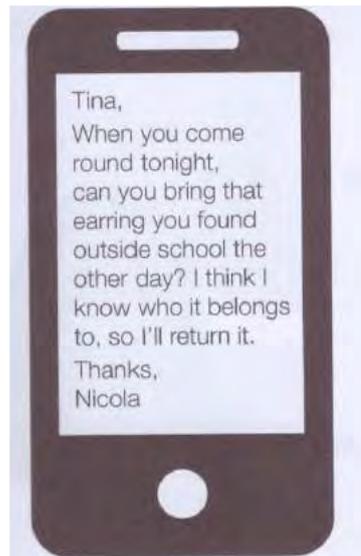
- This film is
- A about a family of wild animals.
 - B not suitable for people under a certain age.
 - C based on a popular fiction book.



18.

- A You must take back all the library books you've got before the summer holiday.
- B If there are library books you want, borrow them before the end of term.

C To keep any library books for holiday reading, ask staff at the desk.



19.

- A Nicola is telling Tina to return something she was lent recently.
- B Nicola is hoping she can give a lost item back to its owner.
- C Nicola is asking for help to find a lost earring belonging to her.



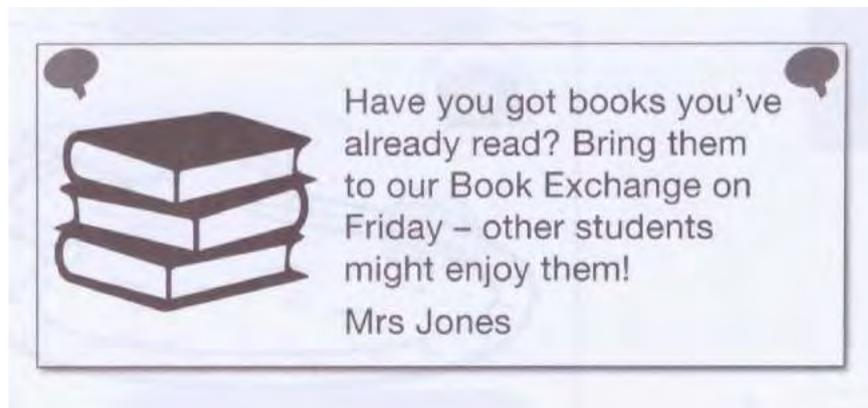
20.

- A Families may not find suitable bikes for everyone unless they've reserved them.
- B You can always find a range of bikes for hire here.
- C Bikes aren't available for customers' use in the evenings.



21.

- A The bad weather will make a lot of public transport late tomorrow.
- B Snow that is falling will cause a number of problems tomorrow.
- C Students should watch for announcements in case they are unable to attend classes tomorrow.



22.

What is Mrs Jones asking students to do?

- A share books they no longer want with their schoolmates
- B find out from other students which books they've enjoyed
- C bring in a good book to talk about on Friday



23.

- A Sophie wants Billy to contact Joanna and warn her about traffic problems in town.
- B Sophie needs to let Joanna know that she's probably going to be late.
- C Sophie's not sure when she's supposed to meet Joanna to see a film.



24.

What is the coach doing?

- A congratulating the team on their most recent win
- B letting the team's fans know the positive effect of their support
- C encouraging the team to play even better in a future match



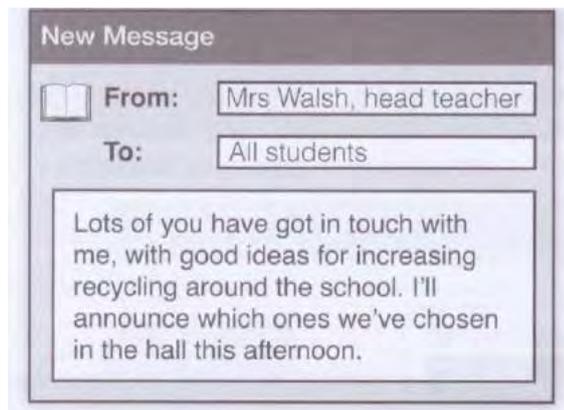
25.

- A We have more food available, apart from what's written on the menu.
- B To decide what to eat, you must go and look at the board inside.
- C Speak to someone at the counter when you want to order your food.



26.

- A Choose which size of pizza you buy and still get a special price
- B Pay less at the moment for pizzas big enough to share with other people.
- C The very big pizzas at Toni's are only available this week.

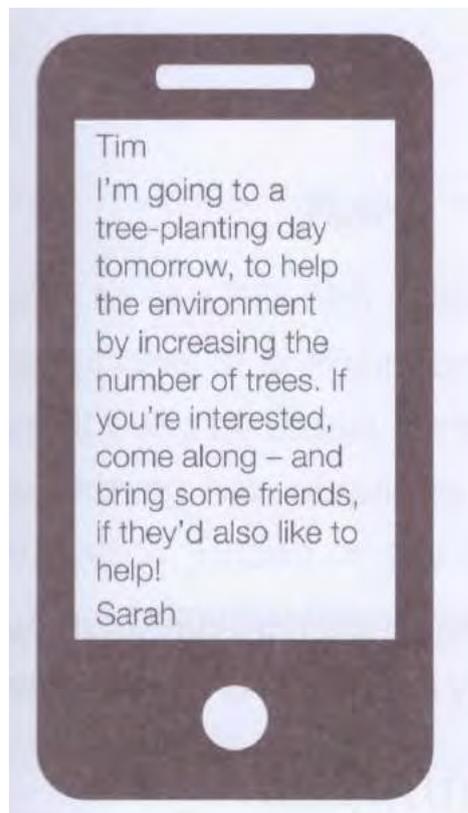


27.

A Mrs Walsh wants students to contact her with plans for recycling around the school.

B Mrs Walsh intends to let students know which of their suggestions the school will use.

C Mrs Walsh intends to let students know which of their suggestions the school will use.

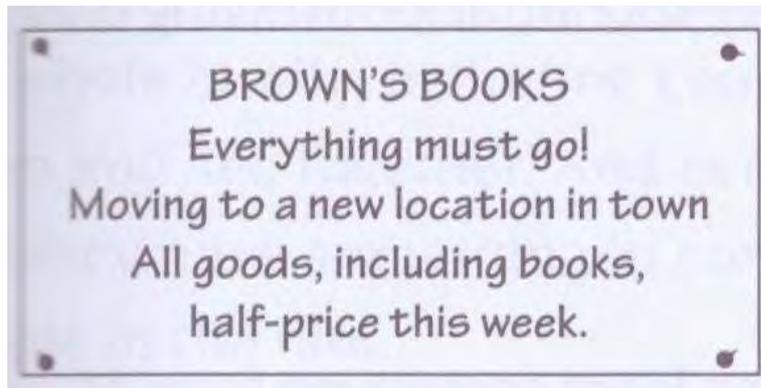


28.

A Sarah is keen to get others involved in an environmental project she's joining.

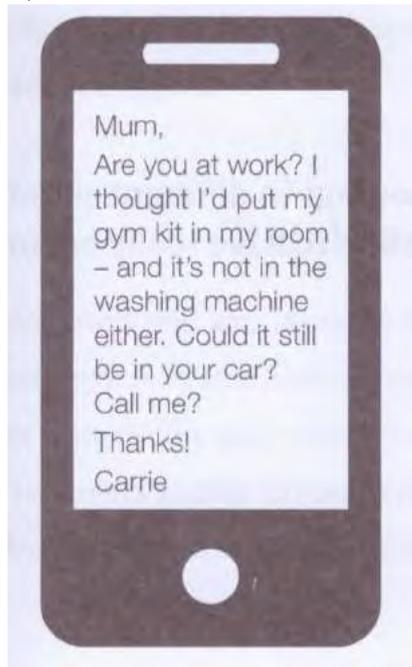
B Sarah says a tree-planting project is still short of volunteers to complete their work.

C Sarah is wondering whether to take part in a project with her friend.



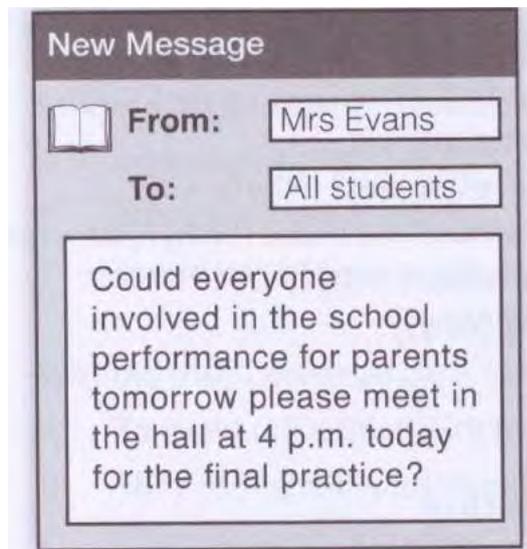
29.

- A This bookstore will no longer serve customers in the town after this week.
- B Only books are available here this week, at a reduced price.
- C To buy books from Brown's, find their new store in town after this week.



30.

- A Carrie is asking if her mum has washed her gym kit for her.
- B Carrie has just remembered where she left her gym kit.
- C Carrie wonders if her mum has driven to work with her gym kit.



31.

A Mrs Evans wants to check who is taking part in the performance this afternoon.

B Mrs Evans wants everyone to practise their performance again before the audience sees it.

C Mrs Evans is letting students know that parents are coming to the practice tomorrow.

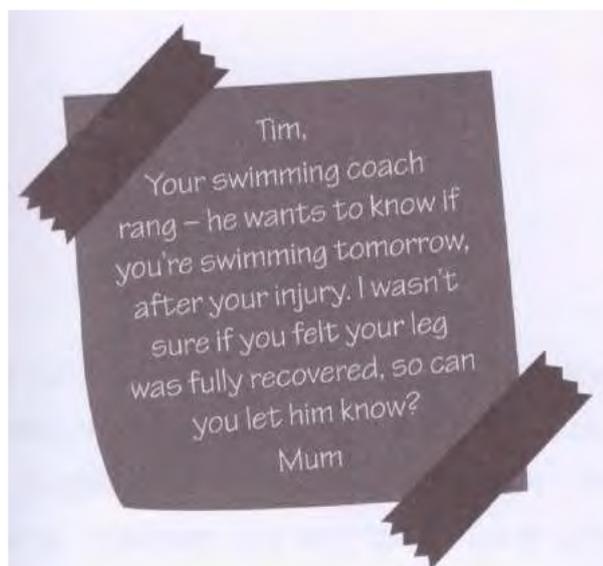


32.

A If you need bread during your visit, it's available for sale inside the shop.

B Feeding the birds on the lake is not allowed unless you have special permission.

C Visitors are encouraged not to give the birds anything apart from proper bird food.



33.

A Tim must decide whether he's well enough to swim after his injury.

B Tim's mum doesn't think Tim is fit and ready to go swimming yet.

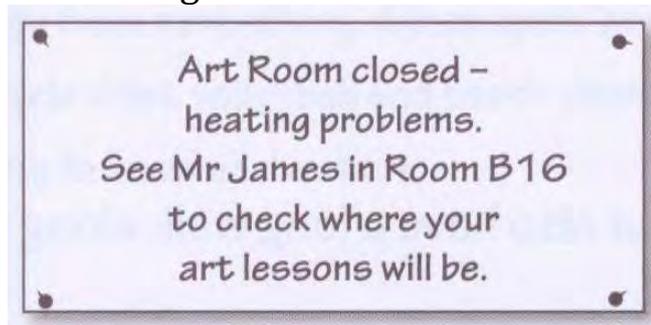
C Tim needs to inform his swimming coach that he's injured his leg.



34.

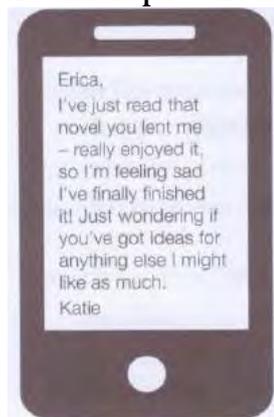
Jade wants Lucy to

- A tell Jade if she knows where a missing item is.
- B accompany Jade on a shopping trip into town.
- C help Jade to replace something she's lost.



35.

- A Art classes will be in Room B16 as the Art Room is too cold.
- B To find out which room to go to for art lessons, ask Mr James.
- C Mr James is taking all art lessons until problems in the Art Room



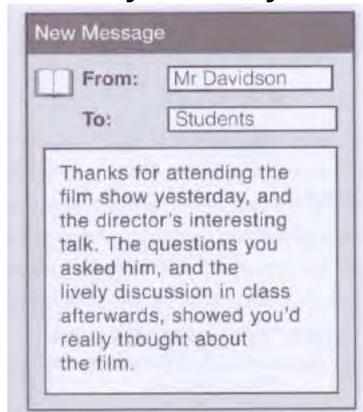
36.

- A Katie is upset that Erica hasn't returned the book she's borrowed.
- B Katie disagrees with Erica about a book they've both just read.
- C Katie wants some suggestions about what she could read next.



37.

- A This entrance is only for use by cyclists who need to enter the building.
- B You will prevent people entering and leaving if your bicycle is left here.
- C There is somewhere you can leave your bicycle opposite this building.



38.

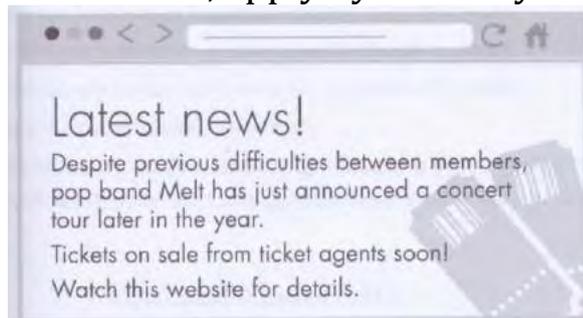
Why is Mr Davidson contacting students?

- A to give his opinion of the film they watched together
- B to suggest that they should spend another lesson talking about the film
- C to congratulate them on the way they took part in a film event



39.

- A Young people have the chance to learn some new watersports at this club.
- B You don't need to pay for several sessions in advance at this club.
- C To become a member at this club, apply by Saturday at the latest.



40.

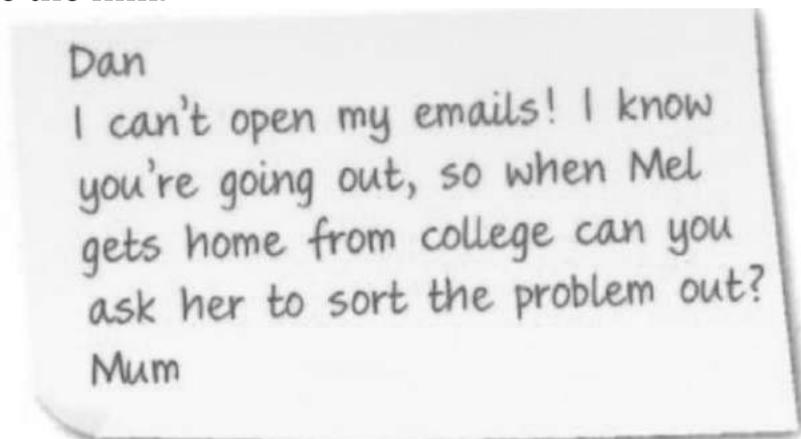
- A To attend a Melt tour concert, check the site regularly to find out more.
- B You'll soon be able to buy tickets for Melt's concerts on this website.
- C Melt have just started touring again even though they've had problems in the band.



41.

Marc wants to change

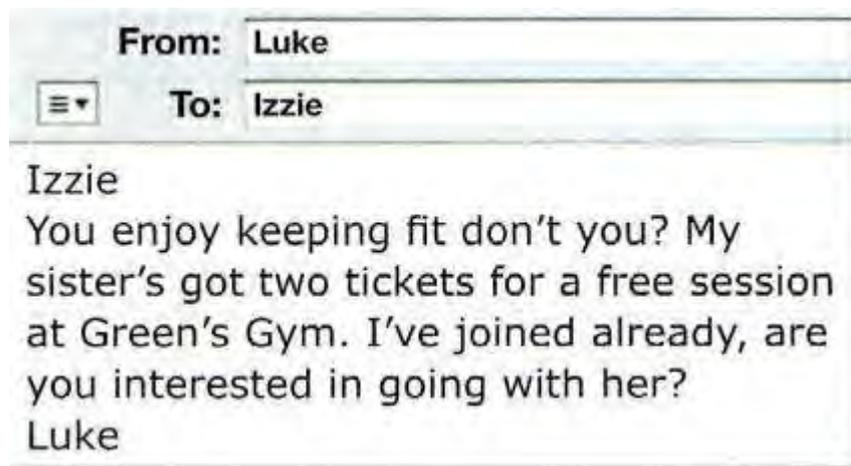
- A the film they see.
- B the cinema they go to.
- C the day they see the film.



42.

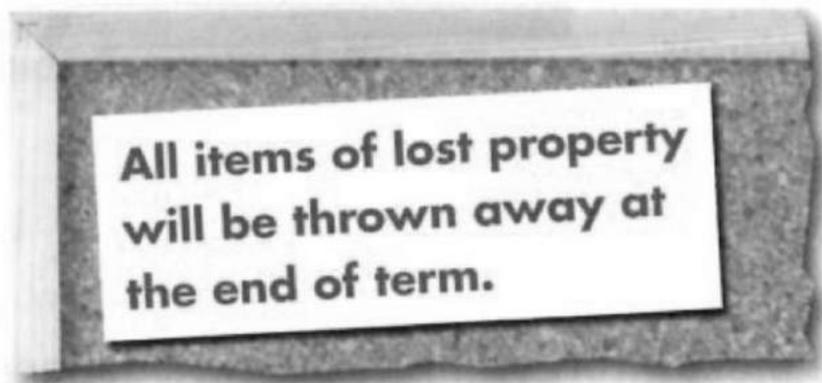
What should Dan do?

- A ask Mel to come back from college to fix the computer
- B explain the situation to Mel when she arrives home
- C deal with Mum's emails before he goes out



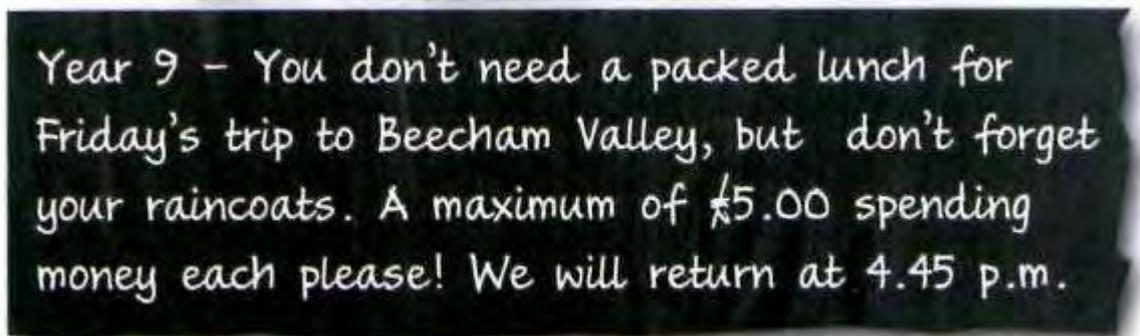
43.

- A Luke is thinking of becoming a member of Green's Gym.
- B Luke's sister has free gym tickets for Luke and Izzie.
- C Luke wants Izzie to go to Green's Gym with his sister.



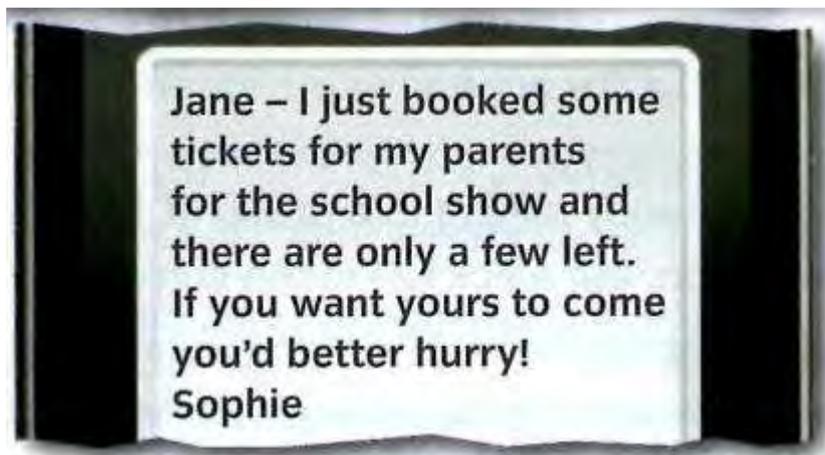
44.

- The purpose of this notice is to
- A ask students to check their classrooms for items of lost property.
 - B tell students where to go to collect items of lost property.
 - C warn students to collect their lost property soon.



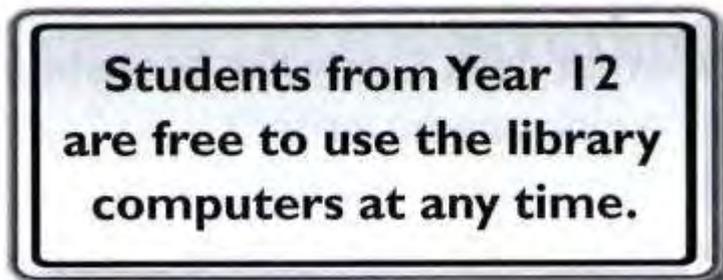
45.

- This message is telling students
- A what they need to bring with them on the trip.
 - B what time they must arrive at school on the day of the trip.
 - C how much they have to pay for the trip.



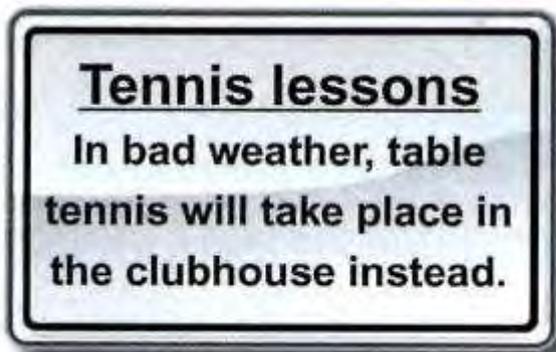
46.

- A Jane should order some tickets as soon as possible.
- B If Jane wants to see the show she needs to book a ticket.
- C Jane needn't get any tickets because Sophie has enough.



47.

- What does this notice say about Year 12 students?
- A They needn't pay to use the library computers.
 - B They don't have to get permission to use the computers.
 - C They must check whether the computers are free before they use them.



48.

- A If it rains, a different activity will be available.
- B The next tennis lesson has been cancelled due to bad weather.
- C Tennis lessons may take place indoors or outdoors, depending on the weather.

James – I loved that T-shirt you were wearing last night! Did you get it from a shop in town? I'd really like a similar one for myself. – Tamara

49.

Tamara wants to know

A when James will wear his new T-shirt.

B which T-shirt James bought yesterday.

C where James bought his T-shirt.

From: Simon



To: Tim

I'm going camping with Eddie next weekend. Do you want to join us? If you do, we'll need to use your big tent. Call me this evening.

50.

Why did Simon write this email?

A to tell Tim about a change of plan

B to invite Tim on a camping trip

C to ask Tim to lend him a tent

Розділ 2

Завдання на обрання однієї правильної відповіді (Task 5)

Read the text and choose the correct answer to the question.

Text 1

Student life and technology

By Debra Mallin, a business student at Greyfort University

Last Saturday, as my grandfather drove me and my sister home from a dinner to celebrate his birthday, he got frustrated at not being able to remember the name of the singer of a song he'd just heard on the radio. Without a second thought, I grabbed my smartphone, searched for the song and found the name, Bob Dylan. For me and my friends, this is a completely natural course of action, but it totally astonished my grandfather, who didn't understand how I had checked the information so quickly. My sister and I laughed and explained, but afterwards, it made me think about how much I depend on technology.

The list of the ways I use technology is endless: writing, planning, socialising, communicating and shopping, to name a few. When I reflected on its impact on my education, I saw that, for my fellow students and I, technology has been significant in many ways. Returning to the story of my grandfather and the smartphone, he had asked me more about how I used it and about university life. He said he thought we had an easy life compared to previous generations. My sister caught my eye and we exchanged a smile. But whereas she was thinking our grandfather was just being a typical 65-year-old, I could see his point.

Not only are we lucky enough to have the same educational benefits as those of previous generations, we have so many more as well. We still have walk-in libraries available to us, and I can see why some students choose to find and use resources in these distraction-free locations. However, the only option for studying used to be sitting in these libraries with as many books from your reading list as you could find, yet now a single search for your chosen study topic online can immediately provide access to a huge range of resources. At universities, interaction between students and university staff is another area that has changed considerably with developments in technology. We can have face-to-face time with our tutors when we need it, and also communicate using our electronic gadgets from the comfort of our

homes, or on the bus. The most popular means of doing this is via instant messaging or social media - email is often considered too slow, and it has become unacceptable for messages to be unanswered for any length of time. While this puts an extra strain on the university's academic support team, who usually have to answer the queries as they come in, we students are greatly benefitted.

It's important that we remember to appreciate how much the advances in technology have given us. Electronic devices such as tablets, smartphones, and laptops are now standard equipment in most classrooms and lecture halls, and why shouldn't they be? The replacement of textbooks with tablets allows students the luxury of having up-to-date, interactive and even personalised learning materials, with the added benefit of them not costing the earth.

When we compare the student life of the past and that of the present day, it is tempting to focus on the obvious differences when it comes to technology. In actual fact, students are doing what they've always done: embracing the resources available and adapting them in ways which allow them to work more efficiently and to live more enjoyably. The pace of change in technology continuously gathers speed, so we have to value each innovation as it happens.

1. What does the writer illustrate by describing the incident in the car?

A the older generation's frustration at people's dependence on technology

B how unaware young people are of some effects of technology

C the difference in attitudes to technology between two generations

D how technology helps different generations communicate

2. What did the writer think of her grandfather's comment, mentioned in the second paragraph?

A It showed how out-of-date he was.

B It had an element of truth in it.

C It was an annoying thing to say.

D It made her feel sorry for him.

3. What does the writer say about getting study resources from libraries?

A She considers libraries more preferable places for study than home.

B She cannot understand why anyone chooses to go to a library now.

C She appreciates the fact that people can still study in libraries if they want to.

D She thinks libraries are limited by the quantity of resources they can store.

4. What disadvantage of new technology does the writer mention in the third paragraph?

A Those who can afford the best gadgets gain an unfair advantage.

B Sometimes slow internet connections make communication difficult.

C A heavier workload is created for teaching staff at the university.

D Students cannot escape from dealing with university issues.

5. What is the purpose of the question 'Why shouldn't they be?' in the fourth paragraph?

A to express an opinion

B to introduce some problems

C to make a criticism

D to indicate uncertainty

6. What is the writer's conclusion about students today in the final paragraph?

A They have such different lives to previous generations that it's unwise to compare them.

B They deal better with change than previous generations did.

C They take advantage of new resources more quickly than previous generations did.

D They are behaving in a similar way to previous generations of students.

Text 2

The homes of the future viewed from today

Mark Finchley reviews TV series Tomorrow's Homes Having just watched the whole of Channel 8's TV series Tomorrow's Homes, I've been wondering about how anyone can predict the future of domestic life. You'd imagine that if you knew what architects and technology companies were developing now to make life easier, more exciting and more beautiful, you'd have a pretty good idea of what to expect in tomorrow's homes. In reality, it's more complicated, and just as much about what we'll choose to hang on to from today's - the things that are 'future-proof'. In the 1950s, people thought that in the twenty-first century household tasks would be done by labour-saving devices or robots - with food pills for dinner. Yet people still wash up and cook, even though the technology exists that makes neither of these tasks necessary.

Tomorrow's Homes, however, dared to make predictions which it turned into reality using an average home belonging to a family called the Forseys. Four miles of cable were installed in the house so that all the electrics, from lights to the fridge, could be controlled via the internet, and various other devices and gadgets were introduced in addition to this. The

family were then filmed as they got used to their new home life. Program me presenter Harry Thwaites is also a consultant who spends his work life imagining the future, so testing out his ideas for the program me was a fascinating experiment for him. His approach was to use technology that was not totally brand new, but had only recently become more affordable. CCTV cameras for security have been around for years, for example, but they are no longer only an option for the mega-rich.

The Forsey family consists of a husband and wife with four children and two grandchildren. They appear to be very natural and ordinary on the program me, and it was always interesting to see how they reacted to the technology they were testing. One example that sticks in the mind is when Janine, the mother, enters her reconstructed, all-white home (after successfully unlocking her new front door by using her thumb print as a key), and she immediately bursts into tears - quite understandably it has to be said. A short while later, her husband Ben gets locked out because the skin on his thumb is too rough. As the series progresses, however, they slowly come to accept the technology, and even start to believe it could have some value in their lives.

I was keen to see during the show if anything emerged as potentially future-proof, and there were some great examples. To help Janine deal with various worries, she was provided with a mind-controlled relaxation tool. This was a kind of headband connected to a DVD, which, incredibly, she could control with her thoughts. When she relaxed mentally, she made an image of the sun go down, as it would at night, on the DVD. When she had tried the gadget and achieved the sun set, she was asked how effective the gadget had been. Janine commented, 'Nothing can compare to a nice cup of tea and a good soap opera!'

1. The writer makes the point in the first paragraph that predicting how homes will be in the future

A requires detailed study of architectural trends.

B is impossible if you only look at new developments.

C has been very difficult until now.

D is made easier by programmes and articles about them in the media.

2. What does 'today's' refer to in the first paragraph?

A current ideas

B the present reality

C the homes we currently live in

D modern architecture

3. According to the second paragraph, the technology installed in the Forseys' house

- A was chosen to match the specific needs of the family.
B was previously only used by a limited section of the population.
C was still too expensive for anybody except the wealthiest.
D was tried out by experts before the family used it.
4. What does 'sticks' mean in the third paragraph?
A blocks something
B remains there
C corrects an error
D highlights something
5. According to the third paragraph, how did the family members react to the new technology?
A Their attitude towards it became increasingly positive.
B Some of them adjusted more quickly to it than others.
C The parents struggled with it throughout the series.
D Some of their responses to it were surprising.
6. How did Janine feel about the mind-controlled relaxation tool?
A She was amazed at what it was capable of.
B She thought it would work if used with other things.
C She found it totally useless.
D She preferred more traditional methods of relaxation.

Text 3

Dream Jobs

By Giovanni Marks

During our teens, all the pupils at my school had to have a meeting with a 'careers advisor' who only seemed to know about jobs at the local ship-building works. That was fine for some, but many of us would have liked to hear about a wider range of opportunities at that time. If only she had known about the jobs I've been researching for this article! It seems there are positions out there that are almost too good to be true.

Take, for example, the job with the title 'Ice cream flavour advisor' for ice cream manufacturer Frederick's. Imagine making and tasting ice cream for a living! From the Fredrick's website I learned that the people who do this job are all chefs and food scientists, and often go on what they call 'taste hunts' where they travel to other countries, trying new foods to get inspiration for new products. The website's home page also states that 'every ingredient deserves consideration', meaning anything from peanuts to potatoes could make it into the next flavour advisor's invention. I guess the one downside of this job could be tasting failed creations. For those worried about the health implications of eating so much ice cream, then how

about something more active? The perfect job for water sports lovers was advertised in 2015 by holiday company Travel Now. They needed a water slide tester! This involved getting into swimming gear and speeding down slides at various holiday centres around the world to check for any issues. The company was seeking applicants with strong written and verbal skills, experience in social media and a willingness to travel.

Another job that seems impossibly wonderful is one for those who dream of living on a remote island. As the caretaker of a private island in the Maldives, Simon Grainger gets to enjoy fabulous weather, fishing and boating as part of his job. However, he says that while it may sound more like an extended holiday than work, the responsibilities of the job can be very demanding. These include maintaining and repairing the island owners' property and cleaning up after storms. On top of that, being by yourself on an island means that your social life suffers. Seeing friends involves an hour's boat ride, which is never easy and sometimes impossible. Grainger warns anyone considering a job like his to be realistic about it. He explains you've got to be very practical with good physical fitness, and happy in your own company. If you are this type of person, you'll do the job well and never want to go back to life on the mainland.

A fortune cookie is a moon-shaped biscuit given away in Chinese restaurants that contains a little piece of paper with a message on it. Millions of these are read every day, but few realise that people actually get paid to write the words of wisdom you find when you crack your cookie open. Daisy Cheng, president of New Asian Food in Los Angeles, used to be one such person. It wasn't exactly her chosen career path, it was more of a role she fell into. When the company expanded and realised they needed to update their cookie messages, she was asked to do it because her English language skills were stronger than other employees'. She found it difficult to start with, but soon she was finding inspiration everywhere, from subway signs to newspapers.

As a writer myself, I would love to create messages for fortune cookies, but I would be delighted to do any one of these amazing jobs. Listen up careers advisors!

1. How does the writer feel about the careers advisor he met when he was younger?
A He regrets that she was unable to help any of the teenagers.
B He found her guidance quite useful at the time.
C He thought it was unnecessary to see her.
D He wishes she had been aware of a greater variety of job options.
2. What is claimed on the website for Frederick's ice cream?

- A There is no food type that they will refuse to experiment with.
 B They are able to make most ingredients taste good in ice cream.
 C They trial every new flavour creation internationally before it goes on sale.
 D No other ice cream producer has greater expertise.
3. Applicants for the job of water slide tester were required by Travel Now to?
 A be good at communicating with people.
 B have plenty of travel experience.
 C have good IT qualifications.
 D be very physically fit.
4. What does Grainger say about his role as caretaker on a private island?
 A He is considering giving it up so he can move back to the mainland.
 B The only thing that is hard about it is being alone on the island.
 C It might not be the right job for everyone.
 D The holiday lifestyle involved is not always enjoyable.
5. What does the fifth paragraph say about Daisy Cheng getting her job as fortune cookie writer?
 A She did not deliberately choose to do the job.
 B She got the job because none of her colleagues spoke any English.
 C She applied for it when the company grew and needed more people to do the job.
 D She tried to avoid doing the job at first.
6. What does 'one such person' refer to in the fifth paragraph?
 A someone who is a company vice president
 B someone from New York
 C someone who didn't know fortune cookie message writers existed
 D someone who writes the messages in fortune cookies

Text 4

There was a time when deaf people couldn't experience the joy of a theatrical performance. This is all changing, thanks to Sign Language theatre interpreters.

Deaf people should enjoy a play as much as the hearing audience. This is the thinking behind the Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires that theatres become accessible to deaf people. Theatre producers, on the other hand, are beginning to realise that such a feature makes their product attractive to a wider audience - with considerable financial rewards.

Interpreted theatre usually takes place at two or three performances in a theatre season. Preference for tickets is given to the deaf and their guests, but tickets are also sold to hearing people who are interested in seeing theatre interpreters at work.

It is a colossal project for the interpreters. Ian Cox works for SeeTheatre, a Chicago-based association of interpreters. He says, "for about a month we work with the support of a Sign Language consultant to translate and rehearse an entire play. The workload is immense. Consider that each actor in the play has about four weeks to rehearse his or her lines; we have to learn the whole play in as much time. And, when interpreting musicals, where timing, rhythm and harmonies must be practiced, the workload doubles."

The most important technical aspect of theatre interpretation for the deaf is the location of the interpreter. Placement strategies can be categorized into three styles: 'placed', where interpreters are located outside the acting space and do not move; 'zoned', where interpreters are within the acting space, but usually move only during a change of scene or act; and, finally, 'shadowed', where interpreters move freely within the acting space, shadowing the movement of the actors for whom they are interpreting.

1. Theatre interpreters have become commonplace because
 - A deaf people were avoiding the theatre.
 - B theatres wanted to become more accessible.
 - C a new law made their presence compulsory.
 - D producers wanted a way to attract audiences.
- 2 . Why do hearing people go to see interpreted performances?
 - A They are the most popular performances of the season.
 - B They are even better than standard performances.
 - C They give a better understanding of the play.
 - D They offer a chance to admire the work of interpreters.
- 3 . The workload of theatre interpreters is so great because they have to
 - A learn the lines of all the actors.
 - B interpret in front of a consultant.
 - C go to many of the rehearsals.
 - D work in all parts of the production.
- 4 . In which style(s) of interpreting do the interpreters change their position?
 - A the 'zoned' style
 - B the 'zoned' and the 'shadowed' styles

C the 'placed' and the 'shadowed' styles

D the 'shadowed' style

Why does the writer refer to the 'zoned' style as 'a happy medium'?

A It combines elements from the two other styles.

B It is mostly used in light-hearted plays.

C It allows the interpreters to mix with the actors.

D It makes the interpreter's job easier.

6 . What does the word 'this' in line 74 refer to?

A the advantages of the 'shadowed' style

B the position of the interpreters

C the action in a performance

D the placement of the actors

7 . What does Ian say about theatre producers in the last paragraph?

A They appreciate the work of interpreters.

B They think interpreters are expensive.

C They see interpreters as a necessary evil.

D They don't respect interpreters.

8. What is the writer's purpose in the text?

A To inspire interest in the topic.

B To advertise interpreted theatre.

C To show the variety in modern theatre.

D To criticise the altitude of theatre directors.

Text 5

Why don't you get a proper job?

She wants to be a singer; you think she should go for a long-term career with job security and eventually retire with a good pension. But a new report suggests that in fact she's the practical one. Why do parents make terrible career advisers?

Today's 14 and 15-year-olds are ambitious. They are optimistic about their prospects, but their career ideas are rather vague. Although 80% of them have no intention of following in their parents' footsteps, 69% still turn to their parents for advice. They look at their working future in a different way to their parents.

A job for life is not in their vocabulary; neither is a dead-end but secure job that is boring but pays the bills. Almost half the boys surveyed expected that their hobbies would lead them into the right sort of job, while most girls seemed determined to avoid traditionally female careers such as nursing.

In the past, this might have counted as bad news. Certainly, when I was 15, my guidance counsellors were horrified at my plans to become a writer.

I'm glad I didn't change my plans to suit them. Even so, their faith in rigid career paths was well-founded. In those days, that was the way to get ahead.

But the world has changed. The global economy is not kind to yesterday's diligent and dependable worker. The future belongs to quick-thinking people who are resourceful, ambitious and can take the initiative. This means that a 14-year-old who sees her working future as a kind of adventure, to be made up as she goes along, is not necessarily being unrealistic.

However, she has to have the training and guidance to help her develop the right skills for today's market; not the rigid preparation for a workplace that disappeared twenty years ago. Many young people are very aware of the pitfalls of the flexible workplace; they understand that redundancy, downsizing and freelancing are all part of modern working life, but no one is telling them how they might be able to turn the new rules of the employment game to their advantage. This is what they need to know if they are to make a life for themselves.

So what is to be done? A good first step would be to change the way in which schools prepare young people for adult life. The education system is becoming less flexible and more obsessed with traditional skills at just the time that the employment market is going in the opposite direction.

Accurate, up-to-date information on new jobs and qualifications can help guidance counsellors to help their students. Young people need solid information on the sort of training they need to pursue the career of their dreams. Also, a little bit of encouragement can go a long way. If nothing else, a bit of optimism from an adult can serve as an antidote to the constant criticism of teenagers in the press.

What, then, can we as parents do to help them? The best thing is to forget all the advice that your parents gave you. and step into your teenager's shoes. Once you've done that, it's easier to see how important it is that they learn how to be independent, resourceful and resilient. Give them the courage to follow their dreams -however odd they might sound right now. In a world that offers economic security to almost no one, imagination is a terrible thing to waste.

1. The writer feels that most parents

A give their children good career advice.

B do not tend to be particularly ambitious.

C have realistic goals for their children.

D have very traditional views about work.

2 . What kind of employment would teenagers like to have?

A A job similar to their parents.

- B A job with economic security.
 - C A job that can also be a hobby.
 - D A job that gives them fulfillment.
- 3 . What does the writer believe about her guidance counsellors?
- A That they were in some ways right.
 - B That the advice they gave was wrong.
 - C That they should have treated her better.
 - D That they had tried to ruin her career.
- 4 . How does the writer think the global economy has affected the employment market?
- A It has made work more adventurous.
 - B Workers have to be willing to change jobs.
 - C It has made workers less dependable.
 - D Workers are unlikely to receive a pension.
- The writer uses the phrase 'aware of the pitfalls' (lines 34-35) to show that young people
- A accept that they will be made redundant.
 - B know about the problems of modern jobs.
 - C don't think they get enough training.
 - D feel that modern jobs are too flexible.
6. What does the writer feel will happen if the education system does not change?
- A Young people will be discouraged from working.
 - B Young people will receive more criticism in the press.
 - C Young people will be unable to fulfill their potential.
 - D Young people will not be optimistic about their future.
7. How can parents help their children?
- A By ignoring advice given by others.
 - B By becoming more independent.
 - C By trying to think the way they do.
 - D By learning to be courageous.
8. What is the writer's attitude to the changing job market?
- A It is a challenge that must be faced.
 - B It has made too many people unemployed.
 - C It has had a negative effect on education.
 - D It is something that young people are afraid of.

Text 6
Castle

Wemmick's house was a little wooden cottage in the middle of a large garden. The top of the house had been built and painted like a battery loaded with guns. I said I really liked it.

I think Wemmick's house was the tiniest I had ever seen. It had very few windows, and the door was almost too small to get in.

'Look,' said Wemmick. 'after I have crossed this bridge, I raise it so that nobody can enter the Castle.'

The 'bridge' was a plank, and it crossed a gap about four feet wide and two deep. But I enjoyed seeing the smile on Wemmick's face and the pride with which he hoisted his bridge. The gun on the roof of the house, he told me, was fired every night at nine o'clock. I later heard it. Admittedly, it made an impressive sound.

'At the back,' he said, 'there are fowls and rabbits. I've also got my own little vegetable garden, and I grow cucumbers. Wait until supper and you'll see for yourself what kind of salad I can make. If the Castle is ever attacked. I will be able to hold out for quite a while,' he said with a smile, but at the same time seriously.

He led me to a little leafy shelter which was only a few meters away, but the path that led to it was so winding that it took us quite a while to get there. It was here that our glasses were set out. Our drink of punch was cooling in an ornamental pond, on whose bank the shelter was built. The pond had a small 'island' in the middle, where Wemmick had built a fountain.

'I am my own engineer, my own carpenter, my own plumber and my own gardener. I am my own Jack of all Trades' said Wemmick, acknowledging my compliments. Well, it's a good thing, you know. It pleases the Aged Parent/+. You wouldn't mind being introduced to him, would you? It wouldn't bother you?'

I felt that I could only agree. Inside, we found a very a very old man in a flannel coat sitting by a fire. He was clean, cheerful and well cared for, but almost completely deaf. We paid our respects and made some small conversation. Then, Wemmick showed me his collection of curiosities. They were mostly to do with being on the wrong side of the law: a pen with which a famous forgery had been committed, a couple of distinguished minors, some locks of hair, several manuscript confessions written from prison. These were nicely spread out among small items of porcelain and glass and various little things made by Wemmick himself. They were all in that room of the Castle that served not only as the sitting room, but, judging from a saucepan on me hob, as the kitchen too.

We returned to the garden to drink our punch Wemmick told me that it had taken him many years to bring his property to this state of perfection.

'Is it your own, Mr. Wemmick?'

'Oh yes, I have got a hold of it a bit at a time. I have absolute ownership now.'

'Do you indeed? I hope Mr. Jaggers admires it?'

'Never seen it,' said Wemmick, 'never heard of it. No, the office is one thing, and private life is another.

When I go to the office. I leave the Castle behind me, and when I come into the Castle, I leave the office behind me. If you don't mind, I'd like you to do the same. I don't want to talk about my home in a professional manner.'

1. What is Pip's first impression of Wemmick's house?

A He is impressed by the garden.

B He thinks the house is ridiculous.

C He finds the house too small.

D He really likes the house.

2 . Why had Wemmick built a bridge?

A for decorative reasons

B to defend his home

C to impress Pip

D to feel safe from burglars

3. The place where Pip and Wemmick went to drink their punch

A was made out of trees.

B had a short path leading to it.

C was in the centre of an island.

D took a long time to reach.

4. How did Pip react to the pond and the fountain?

A He told Wemmick he liked them.

B He decided to say nothing.

C He thought they were too eccentric.

D He admired Wemmick for his taste.

5 . How did Pip feel about meeting Wemmick's relative?

A He agreed with enthusiasm.

B He tried to say no.

C He felt extremely embarrassed.

D He didn't really want to.

6. Wemmick's 'collection of curiosities'

A included many items obtained illegally.

B was a mix of interesting small items.

C was of very high value.

D only had things made by Wemmick.

7. What do we understand about Wemmick's home life?

A He has to try hard to keep people from invading it.

- B It is more important to him than his career.
 - C He rarely allows work to interfere with it.
 - D It has taken him many years to separate it from his work.
8. What is the writer trying to do in this extract?
- A Show us that Pip is a good-natured person
 - B Narrate Pip's visit to Wemmick's house
 - C Introduce the Aged Parent into the plot
 - D Show us that Pip doesn't have good manners

Text 7

The Life and Times of the Thunderbolt Kid, by Bill Bryson

CHAPTER 1

Harper's magazine in December 1951 published an article by Nancy B. Mavity on in which husband and wife both went out to work to pay for a more ambitious lifestyle. Mavity's worry was not how women would cope with the demands of employment on top of child-rearing and housework, but rather what this would do to the man's traditional status as breadwinner. 'I'd be ashamed to let my wife work,' one man told Mavity tartly, and it was clear from her tone that Mavity expected most readers to agree. Remarkably, until the war many women in America had been unable to work whether they wanted to or not. Up until Pearl Harbor, half of the forty-eight states had laws making it illegal to employ a married woman.

In this respect, my father was commendably - I would even say enthusiastically - liberal, and was completely in favour of my mother working. She worked for the Des Moines Register, as the Home Furnishings Editor, in which capacity she provided calm reassurance to two generations of homemakers who were anxious to know whether the time had come for paisley in the bedroom and whether they should have square sofa cushions or round. [...]

Because they both worked, we were better off than most people of our socio-economic background (which in Des Moines in the 1950s was most people). We - which is to say, my parents, my brother, Michael, my sister, Mary Elizabeth (or Betty) and I - had a bigger house on a larger lot than most of my parents' colleagues. It was a white clapboard house with black shutters and a big screened porch on top of a shady hill on the best side of town. [...]

The only downside of my mother's working was that it put a little pressure on her with regard to running the home and particularly with regard to dinner, which, frankly, she wasn't very good at anyway. My mother always ran late and was dangerously forgetful. You soon learned to stand

aside about ten to six every evening, for it was then that she would fly in the back door, throw something in the oven and disappear into some other quarter of the house to embark on the thousand other household tasks that greeted her each evening. In consequence, she nearly always forgot about dinner until a point slightly beyond way too late. As a rule, you knew it was time to eat when you could hear potatoes exploding in the oven. We didn't call it the kitchen in our house. We called it the Burns Unit.

'It's a bit burned,' my mother would say apologetically at every meal, presenting you with a piece of meat that looked like something - a much-loved pet perhaps - salvaged from a tragic house fire. 'But I think I scraped off most of the 60 burned part,' she would add, overlooking that this included every bit of it that had once been flesh.

Happily, all this suited my father. His palate only responded to two tastes - burned and ice cream -so everything was fine by him so long as it was sufficiently dark and not too startlingly flavourful.

Theirs truly was a marriage made in heaven, for no one could burn food like my mother or eat it like my dad.

As part of her job, my mother bought stacks of housekeeping magazines - House Beautiful, House and Garden, Better Homes and Gardens, Good Housekeeping - and I read these with a certain avidity, partly because they were always lying around and in our house all idle moments were spent reading something, and partly because they depicted lives so absorbingly at variance with our own. The housewives in my mother's magazines were so collected, so organized, so calmly on top of things, and their food was perfect - their lives were perfect. They dressed up to take their food out of the oven!

1. Nancy B. Mavity

A believed both husbands and wives should work.

B worried about women who were ambitious in their work.

C wondered how couples would share housework.

D thought that gender roles should not be changed.

2. The writer's family

A were sure that their home furnishings were up-to-date.

B came from a better socio-economic background than most people.

C had a more comfortable lifestyle thanks to their dual income.

D knew a lot of people with large houses in a good part of town.

3. In paragraph 4, the writer

A sympathises with his mother's situation.

B complains that his mother was always late.

C suggests that his mother was overworked.

- D recommends that women shouldn't work.
4. How does the writer's mother feel about the food she cooks?
- A upset that her food is burned
 - B uncaring about the family's reaction
 - C aware that it is not perfect
 - D confident that the family will enjoy it
5. What does this refer to in line 62?
- A the lack of meat on the plate
 - B his wife's way of cooking
 - C his wife's apology
 - D the appearance of his meal
6. The writer liked reading the magazines because
- A they showed a different way of living.
 - B he didn't have anything else to read.
 - C he wanted to learn about his mother's job.
 - D he envied the lifestyle they portrayed.

Text 8

The human scarecrow

Being told to bring a deckchair and a good book for the first day in a new job might not be the kind of advice you'd expect to receive from your new boss, but that's exactly the advice Jamie Fox was given when he took up a post to help out a local farmer.

Fox, twenty-two, a music graduate from Bangor University, uses a range of musical instruments to scare off partridges that have been destroying crops because ordinary scarecrows don't quite seem up to the job. Despite working from 7.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. for a minimum wage, Fox, who is saving up to finance a trip to New Zealand, is quite content with his unique position. Indeed, he'd much rather be out in the open air reading and playing instruments, he says, and time passes much quicker than sitting at home doing nothing and claiming unemployment benefit.

Fox can do anything he likes to pass the time. As well as playing musical instruments and reading to relieve the monotony, other perks of the job include doing Sudoku puzzles, observing the wildlife and daydreaming. He does, however, need to get out of the comfort of his chair occasionally to scare the partridges off the fields. And although the work is far from lucrative, some of Jamie's friends, including those with more generously paid jobs, are reportedly envious of his position and the fact that he spends the best part of the day doing largely as he pleases.

His employer, farmer William Youngs, claims that he was forced to take someone on as a human scarecrow after the partridges didn't respond to more traditional methods of frightening them away. Since losing thirty acres worth of crops to the birds at a cost of thousands of pounds, Youngs has tried a variety of approaches to protect his livelihood. Now, however, he is happy with the solution and claims that Jamie's presence in the fields is proving very effective and making a real difference.

1. Jamie Fox's plans include

A joining a band.

B becoming a farmer.

C travelling abroad.

D earning more money.

2. Jamie Fox is happy with his job because

A he never gets bored.

B he uses his educational background.

C he has plenty of free time during the day.

D he thinks it is better than being out of work.

3. What is true about Jamie's job?

A He doesn't need to move.

B He has replaced another person.

C He gets uncomfortable.

D He makes a lot of noise.

4. Jamie's friends are envious because of

A the hours he works.

B the nature of his work.

C the money he earns.

D the fact he enjoys what he is doing.

5 . Mr Youngs decided to employ Jamie because

A he can pay him a low wage.

B he considered Jamie a good worker.

C he lost lots of crops previously.

D he wants to help with the problem of unemployment.

Text 9

Rise of the 'inner-net': meet the most connected man on the planet

For most people, keeping track of emails and staying on top of their calendar might be hard enough, but for American software developer Chris Dancy life doesn't feel complete without being connected to several hundred

devices and applications that collect data about his life at all times. 'I've been called the most connected human on Earth,' he says.

I've spent the last four years connecting all the devices that I wear to all the smart technology in my home and transmitting all that data through to a single online platform, so I can search my entire life. I call it my "inner-net".

On a normal day, Dancy 'travels light', only wearing six devices: above his eyes sits a headset, which records everything he sees. Around his neck hangs a narrative camera, which requires no photography skills because it takes a picture automatically every thirty seconds. On his wrist is a smart watch, which sends him alerts from his two smart phones, while around the upper arm is a fitness armband, tracking his movement and sleep patterns twenty-four hours a day. And then there's the stuff you can't see: a heart-rate monitor strapped to his chest to measure his heart beats and beneath his waistband, a posture sensor, 'which vibrates when I get tired and I forget my posture and slouch,' he beams.

Back in Denver, Colorado, all the data from these devices feeds directly into his home environment, which automatically adjusts according to his mood and needs. 'The house knows my moods,' he says. 'If I've been dashing around all day and get really stressed out so that I don't sleep well, when I wake up, the light is a certain colour, the room a particular temperature and certain music plays.'

Dancy claims this connected environment, which he calls 'data-assisted living', has revolutionised his life, helping him to lose 100 pounds in eighteen months and letting him live in a state of Zen-like calm, safe in the knowledge that his every moment is being archived. He can cast an eye over this personal data any time he needs to remember something that happened in the past: 'I was at a restaurant in Denver, and I was like, "What did I eat here last time?" So I browsed all the photos from that day and could see exactly what meal it was,' he says. He goes on to give another example: 'When I have a meeting with someone on my calendar, instead of scanning a LinkedIn* profile, I can access information about how they made me feel the first time I met them.'

So, when you're as connected as Dancy, what's the next frontier? 'All this stuff has to go away,' he says. 'It all needs to be in my clothing. Why can't your shoes have sensors in them, so if you're wandering around trying to find a location, you don't need a GPS - your shoe just vibrates left or right. I think this kind of personalised data is really the future, but for now we have to fix all this stuff onto our clothes, and people stare at you because it looks silly.'

But what about the issue of ownership of data and privacy? A lot of data is fed back on the web and a lot of companies now hold huge amounts of data on their customers. Dancy frowns: he is concerned, but is optimistic about the beneficial power of mastering our data, as long as we stop giving it away. 'It's urgent that people look at the data they are creating and giving away - so much of it can be used to make our lives better, rather than lining the pockets of mega corporations.'

*LinkedIn is a networking service for professional people.

1. Dancy is called the most connected man because he

A checks his emails and calendar regularly.

B uses technology to track every detail of his life.

C wears smart clothes all the time.

D has a personal online platform at home.

2. One of the devices that Dancy wears

A helps him to travel without too much luggage.

B improves his photography skills.

C wakes him up when he's falling asleep.

D alerts him when he isn't standing or sitting up straight.

Dancy maintains that technology has enabled him to

A improve the quality of his sleep.

B live in a more secure environment.

C find out what other people think of him.

D de -stress and lose weight.

4 . Dancy thinks that in the future wearable technology will

A disappear.

B be less visible.

C be worn in the shoes.

D look stupid.

5 . Dancy thinks people should

A share their data with others online.

B create more data to give away.

C protect personal data from big companies.

D improve the economy by sharing data.

6. Which is the best summary of Dancy's attitude to wearable technology?

A You can use personal data to improve the quality of your life.

B It's difficult to use personal data to your own advantage.

C Wearable technology can be used to control your environment and people around you.

D It's only large companies that benefit from data analysis.

Text 10

These men are Innocent!

Back in 1998, three 26-year-olds, Adam Balon, Richard Reed and Jon Wright, made up their minds that it was time they either left their well-paid jobs in management consultancy and advertising and went into business together or stopped talking about it. What kind of business they wanted to set up they weren't quite sure but it was something they had been discussing ever since they were at university together. Deciding that the way forward was to make it easier for busy people to be healthy, the trio bought some fruit and made smoothies, which they then tested on people at a small jazz festival in London. 'We put up a large sign asking, "Should we quit our jobs to make these smoothies?" and put out one bin saying "Yes" and another saying "No". 'The 'Yes' bin filled up immediately with empty bottles and the next day they resigned from their jobs.

However, launching Innocent smoothies did not happen overnight. Experts in the food industry told them that their product was too expensive and without the use of additives, the drinks wouldn't last long. Even more worryingly, the numerous banks they approached were not too keen on financing them and it wasn't until their savings were about to run out that a wealthy businessman took a leap of faith and invested in the business. Ignoring most of the advice they'd been given, Innocent then went on to create a range of drinks made from 100 percent fresh fruit and nothing else. Careful production and high-tech packaging gave the drinks the longest possible shelf life but they stuck to their beliefs by 'not messing about with them' at all. The next step was to persuade local shops to stock their product, which they delivered personally in their grass-covered minibus.

Their airy office in London, affectionately known as 'Fruit Towers', is open plan, the 'grass' floors, table football games, beanbags and casually dressed trendy young staff representing the fresh feeling Innocent is trying to create. But alongside all this quirkiness is an impressive business. New recipes created in the high-tech kitchen are tried out on the people in the surrounding office buildings, although new product ideas, however fashionable, are rejected if they go too far away from their main aim: making a natural, healthy, great-tasting drink. Their confidence that a quality product will sell itself appears to have paid off; despite minimal advertising, Innocent currently sells more than two million smoothies per week.

Aside from the greenery, one of the first things you notice about Fruit Towers is how happy everyone there seems to be. The three partners were convinced that success relies on the well-being and happiness of the people

who work there, so as well as financial incentives like company shares, healthcare and extra bonuses, the staff are motivated by snowboarding trips, scholarships to enable them to pursue outside interests and studies, and a wide choice of social and sporting activities. Innocent employees are positive, motivated and proud of where they work, which is why the company has won numerous awards over the years, including Guardian Employer of the Year and top place in the Sunday Times' 'Best small companies to work for' list.

Wright, Balon and Reed had firm ideas from the very beginning about the kind of company they wanted to run. Their aim was to provide a wide range of healthy drinks, make Innocent a global brand and take its ethical values to the world's consumers. Even when, in February 2013, Coca-Cola took full control of Innocent, Reed denied that his company was 'selling out'. In anticipation of the negative reaction from those who value the Innocent image and reputation, he assured customers that Coca-Cola was 100 percent committed to protecting the brand and its values, including a promise to give 10 percent of profits to charity. In addition, the founders would continue to advise Innocent, which would continue to be run by its own team from 'Fruit Towers'.

1. The three friends gave up their 'real jobs' because they had
 - A always dreamt of creating fruit drinks together.
 - B realised that one of their business ideas might be a success.
 - C decided their 'real jobs' did not allow them to live healthy lives.
 - D lost interest in what they were doing before.
2. Innocent's major obstacle to marketing their smoothies was
 - A deciding how to package the drink attractively.
 - B getting investors to put money into the business.
 - C working out how to keep healthy drinks fresh.
 - D keeping the cost low enough to sell to supermarkets.
3. The expression not messing about with them in line 15 suggests that they didn't
 - A change the basic contents of the drinks.
 - B worry about which bottles the drinks were in.
 - C check how long the drinks were kept in the shops.
 - D allow anyone else to distribute the drinks.
4. The business has become very successful because
 - A the staff are young and dynamic.
 - B the ingredients change according to what is popular at the time.
 - C the company has benefited from the partners' experience in advertising.

- D the partners have kept a very clear focus on what they do.
- 5 . Employees are motivated to work for Innocent because they
- A are paid more than other people in similar jobs.
- B appreciate working for a prize-winning company.
- C feel they are valued by the organisation.
- D get a lot of time off to pursue their own interests.
6. Innocent became a popular company when it was set up because it
- A did not allow itself to become too big.
- B was much admired for its underlying philosophy.
- C believed in encouraging healthy eating.
- D did not concern itself with making a lot of money.

Text 11

In at the deep end

Brought up on a diet of stories about Ernest Shackleton, Captain Cook and Sir Edmund Hillary, Lewis Pugh's childhood dreams were filled with his heroes' ground-breaking expeditions to the Poles, Australia and Mount Everest. The son of a Royal Navy officer, Pugh was 17 before he learned to swim but he took to it literally like a duck to water and from then on the future law student decided he would combine his passion for adventure with his other love: swimming. Just one month after his first lesson, Pugh decided to do something normally reserved for experienced athletes: the five-mile crossing from Robben Island to Cape Town in water of 16 degrees Centigrade.

Twenty years ago, a large chunk of the world's waters had still not been swum, so Pugh decided that, at the time: me as studying maritime law, he'd spend as much time as he could going around the world to collect 'firsts'. Some A these achievements are impressive because of their distance, like the longest cold water swim (204 kilometers down Norway's longest fjord). Others would make anyone tremble with fear: swimming round the southernmost tip of Africa in shark-infested waters. But for Pugh, each challenge has to be greater than the last.

In August 2005 Pugh made worldwide headlines when, ignoring the threat of polar bears, he broke the world record for the most northern swim, as he plunged into the near-frozen waters of the Arctic near the North Pole and swam for a kilometer. Four months later, he went on to do the same for the most southern part of the Antarctic. This time there were icebergs around, the water was at freezing point and it was snowing.

'The first dive in Antarctica was an unforgettable experience. You get a terrible headache and your breathing speeds up until you can't control it. Then the skin gets terribly burned. After five or ten minutes, you start losing

the melting in your fingers and toes,' says Pugh, known as 'the Polar Bear' because of his ability to swim in temperatures which, physiologically, should be impossible. Like the seals and polar bears that live in these freezing conditions, Pugh has to insulate his body by putting on 15 kilos before a swim in order to up his fat levels. However, it is his unique ability to raise his core body temperature by as much as two degrees in anticipation of the water by the power of his mind that has made him a medical phenomenon.

It is incredible enough that anyone would choose to put themselves through the experiences he does, especially as, to raise the game, he wears only swimming trunks, a cap and goggles. So what drives him? 'Sometimes we set boundaries for ourselves in life or, even worse, we allow others to do so. In many cases, these boundaries are just in our mind and need to be pushed away. If you get frightened of sharks and things like that, it will paralyze you. You are naive to do maths problems or think about something else, otherwise you will fail.' He insists that everyone, however ordinary, is capable of extraordinary things if you can do this.

Swimming down the Thames in London might seem a little tame in comparison, until you realise that this was the full length of the river - 325 km in 21 days - in a heatwave. He used this as a publicity opportunity for a concern very close to his heart: to educate passers-by about ways of preventing global warming. He remains tight-lipped about future plans. 'It may be that I'll quit the aquatic world for a change,' he told us. 'But trust me: no matter what I do, it'll be something that no one has ever seen before.'

1. As a child, Pugh's ambition was to be

A a sailor.

B a lawyer.

C a swimmer.

D an explorer.

2. Why did Pugh make travel a priority?

A to improve his knowledge of the seas

B to achieve things never done before

C to find out how far it was possible for him to swim

D to swim amongst the world's most dangerous animals

3. What was so extraordinary about Pugh's achievement in 2005? A He broke the record for the fastest cold water swim.

B He swam in absolutely dreadful weather conditions.

C He was the first person to swim so near both the North and South Poles.

D He is the only human ever to dare to swim near polar bears in the Arctic.

4. What is so unusual about Pugh?

A He is able to warm himself up when he needs to.

B He is able to put on weight before an important swim.

C He has the kind of skin which can tolerate extreme cold.

D He has trained his body not to be affected by freezing water.

5 . What motivates Pugh to do what he does?

A his determination to do what seems impossible

B his love of competitive swimming

C his obsession with any form of sport

D his fascination with the Polar regions

6. What do we learn about Pugh from the last paragraph?

A He no longer feels the need to beat world records.

B He is putting all his energy into saving the environment.

C He feels he has achieved all he wants to as a swimmer.

D He is not prepared to say what he might be doing next.

Text 12

The craze for competitive eating

Crab cakes, hot dogs and chicken wings. We meet Sonya Thomas - the woman who has taken the male world of competitive eating by storm - and watch her in action.

When you first see Sonya Thomas, you wonder whether she might be blown away by the breeze. Yet she is a tough nut. Unlikely as it may seem, this tiny woman, who weighs no more than 46 kilos, is a top-ranked competitive eater, holding over 40 eating records, including 162 chicken wings in 12 minutes and 52 eggs in five minutes. Known as 'the Black Widow' (after the female spider which destroys the males of the species), she the World Hot Dog Eating Championship on television that she finally found a channel for the competitiveness that had always been part of her nature. Sonya signed up for the competition straightaway and ended up breaking the record for the fastest-eating female.

In the competition I saw, she was trying to break her own record for eating 40 highly calorific crab cakes in 12 minutes and I wondered how anyone, let alone a slightly built woman, can put away that many in one sitting. The competition is, without question, the most disgusting thing I have ever seen and I heard someone in the crowd mutter, 'What the hell are these people doing to themselves?' It's a good question. At that competition, Sonia would consume around 11,000 calories in her quest for the \$1,500 first prize, and put on around four and a half kilos in the process. But despite this, her policy of undereating - only one meal every day - and regular

running or walking enables her to keep very slim. The same cannot be said for the majority of contestants, who tend to be absolutely huge! And while it is true that there has been no conclusive evidence that competitive eating causes health problems, there have been instances in Japan of people choking while speed-eating and ending up in intensive care, which is why paramedics are always on hand during competitions and why competitive eating is no longer shown on television in that country.

Watching these competitions, you don't have to be unduly sensitive to find yourself thinking that the amount of food consumed here would represent the difference between life and death for a substantial number of people in the world's poorest countries. I discovered that this so-called sport dates back decades, to events held at country fairs, where the idea was simply to dispose of left-over food. However, unlike Japan, which has been a stronghold of the competition since the 1990s, it has only taken off in a big way in the US fairly recently. The US holds around 150 eating events a year and there are those who are convinced that it will get bigger, even becoming part of the Olympics. The majority of people that I spoke to, though, regarded it as a sign of the decay of society and an example of stupidity rather than sport.

Despite that, Sonya still hopes that one day in the future she will be thought of in the same way as an international sports star. She also tells me - completely straight-faced - that she studies video footage of her rivals' performances for clues to improve her technique, and claims that even if there were no money involved, she would still compete, both for the sheer joy of winning and the opportunity to become a celebrity.

1. What does the writer find surprising about Sonya?

A her nickname

B her appearance

C her determination

D her attitude to men

2 . Why did Sonya first get involved in competitive eating contests?

A She was keen to take up a challenge.

B She wanted to find a way of leaving her job.

C She heard about it through her work at a fast food restaurant.

D She needed to earn some money to finance her eating habits.

3 . That many in line 19 refers to

A calories.

B minutes.

C crab cakes.

D competitions.

4 . Taking part in eating competitions

A has been proved to be harmful for your general health.

B can be dangerous if the food is not swallowed properly.

C means that there is no point in taking any kind of exercise.

D does not appear to have affected the weight of most competitors.

5 . What does the writer say about the fashion for competitive eating?

A It has always been very popular in the US.

B It is widely accepted as a sport these days.

C It does not have a following in other countries.

D There are uncomfortable moral issues involved.

6 . The choice of the word straight-faced in line 38 emphasises that

A Sonya is convinced that competitive eating is a sport.

B Sonya is trying very hard not to laugh out loud.

C the writer thinks that Sonya is not telling him the truth.

D the writer can't believe that Sonya takes competitive eating seriously.

Text 13

Welcome to USA

British television comedian and writer Dom Joly explains why he's happiest in the USA

It was the summer of 1987 and I'd taken a train from Toronto to New York. I'd just left school and this was my first big solo adventure. I was almost dizzy with excitement as the train slowly pulled into Grand Central station, very early on a clear-skied New York morning. I can still remember hesitantly pulling my little black suitcase through the breathtaking central hall of the station; it was like stepping onto the set of a thousand familiar movies. There was something unique about the place - an energy that you could almost touch. All around me, New Yorkers rushed from destination to destination as though their lives depended on it. I remember feeling out of place, as if I wasn't really there, that I was floating high above the city.

I drifted out of the station into the metropolis that is New York. It was a world of huge shadows - the sun blanked out by the sheer enormousness of the Manhattan skyline. I rode the Staten Island ferry boat, conquered the Empire State building, roller-skated in Central Park. It was like meeting one of your childhood heroes and finding out that not only did they not disappoint but they were far, far cooler than you'd ever dared hoped. From that moment on, I've been obsessed but to begin with I, like most visitors, only really flirted with the USA - just visiting the cosmopolitan cities around her edges.

I first went to Miami by chance. I had to film there and I wasn't really looking forward to it. To me, Florida was all about tasteless neon lights and hideous theme parks. In a way, I was right. That's part of its appeal. This is, after all, the only city in the world where a yellow Ferrari makes sense. The gorgeous combination of fabulous climate, art-deco architecture and Cuban-Hispanic influence instantly made it one of my favourite cities in the world. Nothing quite beats sitting on the terrace of the Tides hotel, watching the beautiful people glide by. One breakfast, I was joined by the rapper Ja Rule and his pet lion: only in Miami, only in the USA.

People warned me about Los Angeles. 'Nobody walks anywhere, it's not a real city, it's all so fake.' Once again, they were right. It is those things, and you need to embrace them wholeheartedly to enjoy the place. My first time in LA, I was there for meetings with a film company and they really pushed the boat out. A stretch limousine whisked me in air-conditioned splendour to a famous hotel where Johnny Depp was having a drink in the garden. It really was a fairytale. Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Malibu - such familiar places to me through a thousand and one films and TV shows. Every sharp-suited executive at every meeting promised me the earth was mine. It was a merry-go-round of broad smiles and green lights. Of course, nothing came of any of this but I was living the cliché - the American dream.

One of the most common insults thrown at Americans of late is that they are insular, disconnected from the world, with apparently only 20 percent of the population in possession of a passport. To us this seems unthinkable.

When you travel in the States, it all makes sense. There's not that European need to travel 'abroad' when it'll take you a lifetime to discover your own country. To me, the USA is like a candy store and I'm the sweet-toothed kid waiting at the door, eager to sample new treats. I want to go to Hawaii and learn to surf, go to Texas and become a cowboy and then there's.... I've been there more times than to any other country and I've only scratched the surface. Every time I look out of a window, outside is the USA.

1 . What was the writer's main impression when he first arrived in New York as a teenager?

- A a sensation of loneliness
- B the intense activity all around
- C how beautiful the weather was
- D that he would be very happy there

2 . What does the writer remember about his early visits to the USA?

- A He found New York frightening.
- B It didn't live up to his expectations.

- C He didn't get to know the country very well.
- D He regrets wasting so much time in the cities.

3. The writer found Miami

- A unique.
- B elegant.
- C depressing.
- D disappointing.

4. What does the writer say about his first trip to LA?

- A He disliked its artificiality.
- B He ended up finding work there.
- C He felt as if he had been there before.
- D He didn't have a positive experience.

Text 14

Dickie said absolutely nothing on the train. Under a pretence of being sleepy, he folded his arms and closed his eyes. Tom sat opposite him, staring at his bony, arrogant, handsome face, at his hands with the green ring and the gold signet ring. It crossed Tom's mind to steal the green ring when he left. It would be easy: Dickie took it off when he swam. Sometimes he took it off even when he showered at the house. He would do it the very last day, Tom thought. Tom stared at Dickie's closed eyelids. A crazy emotion of hate, of affection, of impatience and frustration was swelling in him, hampering his breathing.

He wanted to kill Dickie. It was not the first time he had thought of it. Before, once, twice or three times, it had been an impulse caused by anger or disappointment, an impulse that vanished immediately and left him with a feeling of shame. Now he thought about it for an entire minute, two minutes, because he was leaving Dickie anyway and what was there to be ashamed of anymore? He had failed Dickie in every way. He hated Dickie because however he looked at what had happened, his failing had not been his own fault, not due to anything he had done, but due to Dickie's rudeness! He had offered Dickie friendship, companionship and respect, everything he had to offer, and Dickie had replied with ingratitude and now hostility. Dickie was just shoving him out in the cold.

If he killed him on this trip, Tom thought, he could simply say that some accident had happened. He could — he had just thought of something brilliant: he could become Dickie Greenleaf himself. He could do everything that Dickie did. He could go back to Mongibello first and collect Dickie's things, tell Marge any story, then set up an apartment in Rome or Paris, receive Dickie's cheque every month and forge Dickie's signature on it. He

could step right into Dickie's shoes. He could have Mr Greenleaf Senior eating out of his hand.

The danger of it, even the inevitable temporariness of it, which he vaguely realised, only made him more enthusiastic. He began to think of how. The water. But Dickie was such a good swimmer. The cliffs. It would be easy to push Dickie off some cliff when they took a walk but he imagined Dickie grabbing at him and pulling him off with him and he tensed in his seat until his thighs ached and his nails cut red into his thumbs. He would have to get the other ring off too. He would have to tint his hair a little lighter. But he wouldn't live in a place, of course, where anybody who knew Dickie lived. He had only to look enough like Dickie to be able to use his passport. Well, he did, if he Dickie opened his eyes, looking right at him, and Tom relaxed, slumped into the corner with his head back and his eyes shut, as quickly as if he had passed out. 'Tom, are you OK?' Dickie asked, shaking Tom's knee. 'OK,' Tom said, smiling a little. He saw Dickie sit back, with an air of irritation, and Tom knew why because Dickie had hated giving him even that much attention. Tom smiled to himself, amused at his own quick reflex in pretending to collapse, because that had been the only way to keep Dickie from seeing what must have been a very strange expression on his face.

1. What do we learn about Tom in the first paragraph?

A He has already tried to steal Dickie's ring.

B He is familiar with the details of Dickie's life.

C He has just had an argument with Dickie.

D He is unsure whether Dickie is asleep or not.

2 . Why does Tom decide that he wants to kill Dickie?

A He feels unfairly treated by Dickie.' B He wants to get away from Dickie.

C He thinks that Dickie has failed him.

D He feels ashamed of Dickie's behaviour.

In the third paragraph, Tom plans how he will

A cause Dickie to have an accident.

B go and live in Dickie's apartment.

C leave Dickie and return to Rome.

D receive money intended for Dickie.

4. How does Tom feel at the thought of actually killing Dickie?

A terrified of the consequences

B iansure of what to do with the body

C thrilled by the risks involved

D confident of his ability to do it

6. Why did Tom pretend to faint?

- A to annoy Dickie and start an argument
- B to distract attention from how he looked
- C to make a boring journey more interesting
- D to make Dickie more sympathetic towards him

Text 15

Although Wendy Hall is an internationally-renowned computer scientist, there is nothing geeky about her. In fact, this gregarious woman with a warm laugh is among the best and brightest. As well as heading the University of Southampton's Electronics and Computer Science department, Hall works closely with Tim Berners-Lee, the 'father of the Web'. So why did a woman who is indifferent to writing computer code or discussing processor speed choose a career in IT, a field with a reputation for being dominated by geeky men?

Hall's work with computers began in the early 1980s, long before the Web existed and when personal computers were a novelty. 'All you could do with PCs in those days was learn programming or play games,' she says. Like many women at that time, Hall avoided such activities: she was more interested in pure mathematics. Her ability to appreciate abstract ideas is what then drew her to explore the growing field of computer science. She taught herself to program, but it was the thought of how computing could change people's lives that fascinated her. 'I could see what was possible,' she says.

The primitive graphics on her early computer started her thinking about future possibilities for education. She built simple software to help 30 her colleagues teach at the college where she worked, but her imagination was running wild: 'I was interested in getting text documents and videos onto computers in large quantities. I thought: "Wouldn't it be amazing if all this was available electronically?"'

In 1984 she became a university lecturer specialising in computer science. At first, working among computer scientists was intimidating. 'I always felt inadequate because I didn't talk technical,' she says. 'Questions like "How fast does it go?" or "How much storage does it have?" don't interest me.' Soon, however, it was her powerful imagination and her lack of interest in detail which proved to be her asset.

One of Hall's first ideas was a database of electronic photos, documents and audio recordings that could be linked together in different ways depending on who was using them. 'I wanted different people to be able to ask different questions about a document,' she says. 'For example, a schoolchild would ask different questions from a professor.' Many

researchers dismissed her ideas, claiming they were irrelevant to mainstream computer science. But Hall persisted and in 1989 launched Microcosm, a downloadable system that created links between the contents of a document and related information on the hard drive, while the user read that document.

As she had hoped, her system meant that a schoolchild could be shown different links from a professor looking at the same document.

Coincidentally, 1989 was also the year that Tim Berners-Lee first proposed the World Wide Web. As it turns out it was Berners-Lee's vision, which used links that were embedded within a document, that took off. The World Wide Web worked on a global network, allowing anyone with an Internet connection to access it, whereas Wendy Hall's Microcosm only worked in stand-alone hard drives.

Does Wendy Hall ever regret leaving pure mathematics and choosing the world of computers? 'Not at all,' she says. 'All the wonderful things I am doing are because I am a computer scientist. IT and computing are the basis of everything.'

1. How is Wendy Hall different from many other computer scientists?

A She is fascinated by the technical details of computing.

B She is not as creative as the majority of her colleagues.

C She is not interested in talking about the technicalities of computers.

D She is less well qualified than many of her colleagues.

2. Why was Wendy Flail first attracted to computer science?

A She was interested in computer programming.

B She saw the future potential for the use of computers.

C She became addicted to playing computer games.

D She enjoyed using her own personal computer.

3. What was the purpose of the first software designed by Wendy Flail?

A It helped upload texts on to computers.

B It made information available electronically.

C It enabled teachers to produce educational videos.

D It helped other teachers she worked with.

4. What were Wendy Hall's feelings when she first became a university lecturer?

A She felt out of place as a woman in a man's world.

B She couldn't use the same specialist language as her colleagues.

C She didn't know the answers to questions she was asked.

D She was worried because her colleagues were better qualified than her.

5. What was Hall's first imaginative idea mentioned in the article?
- A a computer store of information in different formats
 - B a system for linking individual computers to a central database
 - C a method of recording sounds on to computers
 - D a system of connecting different computers to each other
6. How did other researchers react to what Flail proposed?
- A They considered her ideas to be an important breakthrough.
 - B They suggested improvements to her basic ideas.
 - C They didn't understand the importance of her ideas.
 - D They said her ideas were not important for computer science in general.
7. How was Tim Berners-Lee's system different from Hall's?
- A His system depended on access to the Internet.
 - B His system applied only to individual computers.
 - C Flis system could not be used on individual computers.
 - D His system did not require a computer hard drive.
8. How does Wendy Hall now view her career as a computer scientist?
- A She regrets abandoning her interest in mathematics.
 - B She wishes she had specialised in computer science earlier.
 - C She realises that she is a typical computer scientist.
 - D She is satisfied with the direction her career has taken.

Text 16

JUDGING

By appearances

Traditional Irish folk dancing, which is well known for its colorful costumes and elaborate steps, has become very glamorous since the stage show River Dance made it recognizable all over the world. What many people do not know about, however, is competition dancing and the importance of appearance in competitions. Appearance, which can include costume, make-up, shoes, and posture, can make up 40-50% of the dancer's total score.

Solo competition dresses often run to thousands of dollars because of the intricately embroidered designs which are unique to each dress. The older and more experienced a dancer is, the heavier her make-up and the more elaborate her dress. Dresses, shoes and make-up are all marks of status.

Dancers begin preparing for competitions up to a week in advance by applying fake tan to their legs. Then, for almost an hour and a half before performing, they perfect themselves - applying make-up, attaching wigs, 20

and gluing their socks to their legs to prevent them from falling down. It seems incredible that the couple of hours a dancer spends preparing for a competition are almost equal in points to the months, or even years, that she spends perfecting and memorising complicated steps.

In competition, dancers will perform different steps in a line of a dozen or more dancers. A judge will watch several dancers at once, but, if the judge perceives a single imperfection in the dancer's appearance or in her performance, he will move on to watch a better dancer. If a dancer cannot catch and hold the attention of the judge, she has no chance of winning a medal or even a place.

The pressure this inspires can affect a dancer negatively because she is consequently more worried about what people think of her, instead of just doing her best.

By emphasising costume and appearance generally, competitive Irish dance has become part of the cutthroat show business industry. Irish dance instructors often give this advice: 'Whatever happens, don't cry; it will ruin your make-up.' Pressure to perform is a key element in any sport, and is often a positive factor in an athlete's overall experience. In modern-day competitive Irish dance, however, the pressure of appearance can have a very negative impact on a dancer's career.

Nonetheless, when asked what Irish dancing means to them, most dancers will answer 'close friends and hard work'. Though almost half of a dancer's score is determined by her appearance, the aspects of the sport that don't receive points such as sportsmanship, friendships, tradition, community, and artistry, still remain of the greatest importance. These are the central ideas that are represented in Irish dance. In fact, the designs on a solo dress have their origins in these ideas: those Celtic designs were created to represent certain symbols, such as unity and friendship.

Because of the very visual nature of dance, external beauty, form, and expression obviously have a large place in the sport. And, although the sheer complexity of costume preparation may seem intimidating, in the drama of competitive Irish dance, it is legitimate.

Visually, the true attraction of dance competition is the athleticism and skill of the dancers, both as individuals and as teams. In the end, the emphasis on appearance will only negatively affect the sport if it becomes more important than the other aspects of competitive Irish dance.

1. What did the stage show Riverdance achieve?

A It showed Irish competition dancing at its best.

B It demonstrated how complicated Irish dancing was.

C It presented traditional dances from all over the world.

D It introduced Irish dancing to an international audience.

2. Why do some individual dresses cost so much money?
- A They are made of very heavy material.
 - B The pattern of each dress is different from every other.
 - C They are made of very expensive material.
 - D They are created by top designers.
3. How long before a particular competition starts do dancers start their preparations?
- A as much as a week before
 - B several months before
 - C two hours before
 - D nearly an hour and a half before
4. What do we find out about the competition judges?
- A They are sympathetic if a dancer makes a mistake.
 - B They are looking for perfection.
 - C They only watch one dancer at a time.
 - D They pay great attention to all the dancers.
5. How does the writer compare Irish dancing with other sports?
- A She thinks that it is more competitive than other sports.
 - B Performance matters less than in many other sports.
 - C Experience is more important than in other sports.
 - D There is more pressure on the participants than in other sports.
6. What is important about Irish dancing to the dancers themselves?
- A the honour of winning competitions
 - B their beautifully designed costumes
 - C working hard and making good friends
 - D the fact that they are representing their country
7. What do people appreciate most about dance competitions?
- A the uniqueness of the dancers' costumes
 - B the teamwork shown by groups of dancers
 - C the fact that the dancers look beautiful
 - D the fact that the performers are talented athletes
8. How important is a dancer's appearance in Irish dance competitions?
- A It is less important than sportsmanship and friendship.
 - B It is more important than the actual performance of the dance.
 - C It can be worth nearly half of the points awarded to a dancer.
 - D It is of very little importance compared with other factors.

Text 17

Predicting earthquakes

Since the beginning of recorded history, virtually every culture in the world has reported observations of unusual animal behavior prior to earthquakes and, to a lesser extent, volcanic eruptions, but conventional science has never been able to adequately explain the phenomenon.

Nevertheless, the Chinese and Japanese have used such observations for hundreds of years as an important part of their earthquake warning systems.

Most significantly, on February 4, 1975 the Chinese successfully evacuated the city of Haicheng several hours before a 7.3 magnitude earthquake, saving nearly 90,000 lives. This was based primarily on observations of unusual animal behavior.

Helmut Tributsch's classic work on the subject of earthquakes and unusual animal behaviour - *When the Snakes Awake* details numerous consistent accounts of the phenomenon from all over the world. However, although these behaviour patterns are very well-documented, most American specialists do not take them very seriously. In fact, most conventional geologists do not believe that there are any earthquake prediction techniques which perform any better than chance; this includes unusual animal behaviour. In fact, the notion that odd animal behaviour can help people predict earthquakes is perceived by most traditional geologists in the West as folklore and is often treated as seriously as sightings of ghosts, Elvis Presley, and the Loch Ness Monster.

Unusual behaviour is difficult to define, and determining if there is a typical behaviour pattern is not a simple, clearcut process, although there are some distinct patterns which have emerged. An example of this, which has often been reported, is an intense fear that appears to make some animals cry or bark for hours, and others run away in panic. Equally typical is the phenomenon of wild animals losing their usual fear of people.

Although the majority of accounts relate to dogs and cats, there are also many stories about other types of animal in the wild, on farms, and in zoos. Unusual behaviour has been reported in many other animal species as well, including fish, reptiles, and even insects. This strange behaviour can occur at any time in advance of a quake - from weeks to seconds.

A number of theories have been proposed to explain this phenomenon, and what the signals that the animals are picking up on might be. Because many animals possess auditory capacities beyond the human range, it has been suggested that some animals may be reacting to ultrasound emitted as microseisms from rock breaking below the earth's surface.

Another possibility is fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field. Because some animals have a sensitivity to variations in the earth's magnetic field (usually as a means of orientation), and since variations in the magnetic

field occur near the epicentres of earthquakes, it has been suggested that this is what the animals are picking up on.

Other mysterious phenomena are often connected with earthquakes. The regular eruptions of geysers have been interrupted. Water levels in wells have been reported to change, or the water itself has become cloudy. Magnets have been said to lose their power temporarily. Many people report that there is suddenly an inexplicable stillness in the air, and that all around them becomes completely silent. Strange lights are often seen glowing from the earth, and unusual fogs have been reported. These phenomena are all consistent with the notion that the odd animal behaviour may result from changes in the earth's electromagnetic field. More puzzling is the fact that a number so of people even claim to have sighted UFOs hovering around earthquake sites.

Currently Western science does not have any reliable means of forecasting earthquakes. Any clues that may be used to help us predict when and where the next quake is coming should be approached with an open mind.

1. What does the writer say about the occurrence of unusual animal behaviour before earthquakes?

A It does not happen everywhere in the world.

B Many countries use it to predict earthquakes.

C It is equally common before volcanic eruptions.

D There is no generally approved scientific explanation for it.

2. According to the writer of the article, most conventional geologists

A use unusual animal behaviour to predict earthquakes.

B think When the Snakes Awake is well-researched.

C believe there is no sure way of predicting earthquakes.

D support scientific study of unusual animal behaviour.

3. What does the writer say about how animals behave before an earthquake? A Both wild and domesticated animals show unusual behaviour.

B Cats and dogs show more unusual behaviour than other animals.

C All animals become frightened of people.

D Some pets run away from home.

4. What is a possible cause of animals' strange behaviour?

A They feel the earth beginning to move.

B They sense changes in the earth's magnetic field.

C They are highly sensitive to magnets.

D They hear loud sounds below the earth's surface.

5. How does the writer react to claims that UFOs have been seen around earthquake sites?

A He thinks the claims are probably true.

B He is surprised by the claims.

C He doesn't believe the claims.

D He is concerned about the claims.

6. What is the main point the writer of the article is trying to make?

A More studies need to be done on animal behaviour and earthquakes.

B Western scientists should listen to new ideas about how to predict earthquakes.

C People who say they can predict earthquakes are not of sound mind.

D It is impossible to predict when earthquakes will occur.

Text 18

A hotel under the sea

Want to sleep under the sea? The company Planet Ocean has plans for an exciting underwater hotel, which they hope to build in locations all over the world.

The hotel won't be large, with only 12 guest rooms, plus a restaurant. Guests will get to the hotel in a lift - so no diving or getting wet! The hotel will float 10 metres under the ocean, although it will be attached to the sea bed to prevent it from moving too far.

Because it won't be very deep under the water, the sun will shine down and provide light. Guests will get great close-up views of the fish and other sea creatures, which won't be bothered by the hotel and so won't make any effort to avoid it.

The hotel's design, with clear plastic walls, means guests will be able to see the sea and all the creatures that live there around, above and below them in their rooms. They will almost get the feeling that they are swimming in the ocean. The luxury rooms will have a shower, TV and even the internet. The restaurant will serve high-quality meals. As you might expect, Planet Ocean want to encourage people to eat less fish, so guests won't find any on the menu. What's more surprising is that the atmosphere will be silent, so guests will have to imagine the sound of the ocean around them.

The hotel won't be cheap to build and it won't be cheap to stay in. But the designers are especially proud of the fact that it will be environmentally friendly. It will use electricity, of course, but it will produce its own, and won't disturb ocean life at all. In fact, the designers hope some sea creatures will build their homes on parts of the building, which will bring real benefits to the underwater world.

Planet Ocean's future designs include a moving hotel. It perhaps sounds like this will work in the same way as a cruise ship, but this is not the case. In fact, rather than moving between continents and countries, it will stay within a single country's waters, but only occasionally change positions around its coast.

1. What do we learn about the hotel?

A Guests will have to swim down to get to it.

B Its lights will shine into the sea so guests can see the fish.

C It will only have a small number of rooms.

D Fish and other sea creatures will be scared of it.

2. What might guests find strange about staying at the hotel?

A swimming from their rooms into the ocean

B having ocean life in their room

C enjoying a meal of freshly caught fish

D being unable to hear the ocean

3. What is the best thing about the hotel, according to the designers?

A It won't cost much to build.

B It won't use much electricity.

C It won't cause any damage to the environment.

D Fish and other sea creatures won't come very close to it.

4. Planet Ocean's moving hotel will

A rarely move from one site to another.

B travel between various countries.

C be similar to a type of cruise ship.

D remain close to the coast of each continent.

Text 29

The price of a perfect holiday?

Cruises are becoming more and more popular, with around 20 million passengers per year now enjoying holidays on board luxury ships. Many people see a cruise as the perfect way to sit back and do nothing, and enjoy time off work. Everything you could possibly need is within easy reach. On board, there are shops, theatres, cinemas, swimming pools and leisure centres. There are more facilities, in fact, than most towns offer their residents. It's therefore easy to see why they are so popular. But what is the effect on the environment of this trend?

Although it usually takes less energy for a vehicle to move through water than over land, cruise ships are often huge, with the biggest ones carrying up to 6,000 passengers. Moving such large vehicles requires

enormous engines, which burn as much as 300,000 litres of fuel a day. One scientist has calculated that cruise ships create as much pollution as 5 million cars going over the same distance. Because they are out at sea, they also burn dirtier fuel that isn't allowed on land. Unfortunately, no government has control over the amount of air pollution out at sea.

Cruises also produce huge amounts of rubbish, and cruise ships aren't usually good at recycling. Waste water from showers and toilets is usually poured directly into the sea - as much per day as from a small town. Waste food from restaurants isn't put into the sea, but still causes problems when brought back to the land.

Cruise ships also cause difficulties in the cities where they stop. Popular destinations can get five or six ships per day, with thousands of tourists at a time. Good for restaurants? No. Restaurant owners complain that the visitors look around for a few hours and then return to their ship to eat. What's more, the crowds can put off other tourists, who complain that the streets are too busy. Some towns have banned cruise ships or put a limit on the number that can stop at the same time. People who care about the environment worry that as the cruise industry continues to grow, so too will the issues for our planet.

1. What is the writer trying to do in paragraph 1?
 - A persuade people to go on cruise ships
 - B explain why cruise ships have become so popular
 - C compare cruise ships with a typical holiday resort
 - D describe how the services cruise ships offer have changed
2. One reason cruise ships cause a lot of air pollution is because
 - A they carry large numbers of cars as well as passengers.
 - B their engines are not as efficient as those of other ships.
 - C it takes more energy to move through water than over land.
 - D they use types of fuel that are not permitted on land.
3. What do we learn about the waste products on cruise ships?
 - A All the waste products are carried back to shore.
 - B Waste food is often thrown away at sea.
 - C Most cruise ships recycle their waste products.
 - D An enormous amount of the waste water isn't recycled.
4. How do some people feel about the cruise ship passengers who visit their cities?
 - A surprised that they are rude to other tourists
 - B annoyed that they don't spend money on meals
 - C happy that they fill up all the restaurants
 - D pleased to see so many visitors to the city

5. Which best describes large cruise ships?

A They seem to offer ideal relaxing holidays, but they aren't environmentally friendly.

B They are becoming very popular and they bring a lot of benefits, in spite of their problems.

C They used to cause a lot of pollution, but things are improving now.

D They cause pollution in the sea and on land, so cities are planning to ban them in the future.

Text 20

Athletics in Jamaica

Jamaica has produced some of the world's best athletes, including stars such as Usain Bolt and Veronica Campbell-Brown. Is this success partly due to one event - the Jamaica Schools' Championships?

The four-day Championships have taken place every year since 1910. Nearly 200 school students take part in front of an audience of over 30,000 people. The event is also shown on live TV, and the whole country watches what is sometimes called Jamaica's mini-Olympics.

The competitors take it very seriously, and they all want to win. Classmates and former students also come to support and encourage their schools.

School coach Dwayne Simpson has trained many young stars. He believes the Championships have an important role in the development of young athletes. They are the biggest schools' competition in the world, he says, and other countries are now looking to copy them. He also believes that the Championships give young athletes a reason to practise. They want to do well for their school, so they work and train together as a team, so they produce better results.

The Championships have turned many young students into stars, but those who are most talented as adults don't always win as young teenagers. Olympic gold medallist Usain Bolt, for example, failed to win a single race at the Championships as an under-15 runner. Olympic champion Veronica Campbell-Brown was always easily beaten in the lower-age groups before finally winning as an older student.

Nathaniel Day, a young runner from Britain, has studied and trained in Jamaica for the last two years. 'Young athletes here get experience of being on TV from the age of 12,' he says, 'so when they're older, they aren't scared of big occasions and they perform well. In the UK, athletes don't perform in front of the cameras until they're adults, and sometimes they find it hard to deal with.' According to Nathaniel, the Championships also give young

athletes a goal. 'Because it's such a big event, it gives them an idea of how exciting it is to perform in an Olympic stadium. It helps them develop the ambition to become champions.'

1. What does the text say about the Championships?
A Thirty thousand people watch them on TV.
B Young athletes take part just to have fun.
C They started over 100 years ago.
D Some former students take part.
2. What does Dwayne Simpson say about the Championships?
A Other countries should try to hold a similar competition.
B They have grown too big in recent years.
C They encourage young athletes to do their best.
D Schools are always keen to do well.
3. In paragraph 4, what does the writer say about Jamaica's Olympic champions?
A They could beat even the oldest students in some races.
B They occasionally lost races, but only to much older students.
C They tried much harder after losing all their races as teenagers.
D They took time to develop into world-class athletes.
4. According to Nathaniel Day, the event
A helps young athletes get used to being filmed.
B is more exciting than the Olympics.
C makes some young athletes feel nervous of big occasions.
D is hard for some young competitors to deal with.
5. Which best describes the Jamaica Schools' Championships?
A It's an international competition which prepares young athletes for the Olympics.
B It's an important event which helps young athletes to improve.
C It's a huge social event which brings people together to have fun.
D It's a local event which gives young athletes the chance to perform in a relaxed atmosphere.

Text 21

The pencil feels good in my hand again; an old friend. The recent weeks in hospital disappear as I move it across the blank page. I'm feeling content and in my element; one of those rare moments when you just feel pure joy at being where you are. I can hear the twins squabbling behind the bench, on the grass. 'I won!' Melia. Triumphant. 'No, you didn't! I did.' Katie. Cross.

'You can't do that!' 'I just did!' Then the inevitable, 'That's so not fair! Mumme ...' I can see without looking -the cards thrown down in anger on the grass, and I can feel the air tremble with Katie's growing bad temper.

But my mind is distracted for a moment as a shadow falls over my sketchbook. A tall, slim woman in a white dress seats herself beside me on the bench and I give an apology, quickly sweeping some empty sticky chocolate bar wrappers from the twins' picnic into my bag. She says nothing, but sits, erect, staring straight in front of her at the tree I'm sketching. It's difficult to assess her age behind the dark glasses. About 557 I carry on sketching, trying to ignore the battle going on between my children. The lady in white will soon discover that she's chosen the wrong park bench to sit on this sunny, Sunday afternoon.

And it kicks off. A screech from Katie. I don't need to turn. 'Melia - give Katie back her cards! Play nicely. Or NO ICE CREAM.' Silence and I turn to the woman, to offer an apology for my children doing what children do, but she's still staring at my tree. Then I notice something that gives me a little shock. Her fifty-or-so year-old fingers are curling tightly around a white leather bag on her lap and the ring on her third finger flashes briefly in the sunshine. It's large, multi-coloured. I remember that ring. It flashed in front of me every time she ripped a page from my sketchbook in Year 10 art class. I used to focus on it as she humiliated my artistic attempts in front of the group, hoping that my burning cheeks would cool before I had to turn to face my classmates again.

We all have our trials as a teenager, and mine was that I blushed far more easily than anyone else. Anything could set me off, not understanding a joke, a comment about my hair, everyone looking at me when I was asked a question. I just got hot and went deep pink. And of course, my classmates played on it - they thought I was hilarious. Teachers, for the most part, were sympathetic. The woman in white wasn't one of them.

'Miss Davenport?' I say in a small voice. The head turns and I see my reflection in the glasses, still pale from my illness. The ring flashes again as she removes them, and I'm looking directly into the cold, blue eyes I remember so well. They drop very briefly to my sketchbook and then look back at me. 'Susan Grant,' she states and her lips twist as though my name tastes nasty. 'I should have known. No talent then and no talent now. It looks like a pineapple.' And I can't help it. I'm back in art class and my cheeks are on fire. I automatically cover my sketchbook so that she can't rip the page out. But, of course, she doesn't. She stands and turns to find another bench, one without squabbling toddlers or untalented ex-students. As she turns, I notice, with a naughty pleasure, that I'd missed a chocolate wrapper and her

perfectly white skirt has a dark brown mark on the back. My cheeks cool immediately.

'That's a pretty tree mummy,' Katie clambers onto the bench. Then she sees Miss Davenport's retreating back. Then she states in that loud voice that four-year-olds have, 'That lady's got a dirty skirt!' Miss Davenport turns, surprised. So do the people on the opposite bench. I see two pink spots appear on her cheeks and I think, 'Yes!'

1. In the first paragraph the writer is
 - A unaware of her children's disagreement.
 - B frustrated by a medical problem.
 - C engaged in a familiar activity.
 - D angry that she cannot concentrate.
2. What does the writer suggest about the woman on the bench?
 - A She shouldn't wear white in a park.
 - B She may regret choosing to rest there.
 - C She is angry about the twins' behaviour.
 - D She looks young for her age.
3. What is the significance of the ring on the woman's hand?
 - A The writer admires its beauty.
 - B It brings back bad memories for the writer.
 - C The writer drew it when she was in art class.
 - D It looks too small for the woman's finger.
4. What does 'it' refer to in line 30?
 - A telling jokes about the writer
 - B the way the writer styles her hair
 - C laughing at the writer's discomfort
 - D seeing the writer blush
5. What do we learn about Miss Davenport in paragraph 5?
 - A she regrets how she treated the writer at school
 - B she doesn't appreciate the writer's effort at drawing
 - C she has no interest in the past
 - D she has no time for art these days
6. How does the writer feel at the end of the extract?
 - A pleased that Miss Davenport is embarrassed
 - B proud of her sketch of the tree
 - C glad that she's conquered her habit of blushing
 - D relieved that Miss Davenport is leaving the park

Text 22

So, you think you'd like to be a film extra? Well, read this description of Chris Maitland's last job and then decide!

When my phone rang last Thursday, I recognised the number immediately as my agent Caroline's. She asked if I wanted to work the next day on a film called Day of Disaster. My diary was full that week, but I said I would cancel my plans for the next day. I was worried that if I turned her down now, she would never offer me work again. Also, I needed the money.

I arrived at the film set on time, at 5 a.m., still half asleep. The assistant director told me to go to the costume department, where they put lots of nasty, sticky make-up on me to make it look like I had been in an accident. Then, for the next few hours, we just had to wait.

Most of us had forgotten to bring anything to read and we were too far away to watch the filming, so we passed the morning talking and joking together. Finally, the assistant director came over. He told me I was going to play a blind man and put a bandage over my eyes. During the filming, the other extras had to look after me. Some time after lunch, I took off my bandage and threw it away. The assistant director asked me what I had done with it, but I told him I'd accidentally lost it that afternoon. Luckily he believed me!

At 7 p.m., the director said we could go and have our make-up removed. I was so keen to get home I got straight into my car still covered in blood and dirt. I don't know what the garage staff thought when I stopped to fill up with petrol!

1. What is the writer doing in the text?

A giving advice on how to become a film extra

B explaining why he wanted to become a film extra

C giving an accurate description of the work of film extras

D complaining about the conditions in which film extras work

2. What does Chris say about Caroline's offer of work?

A He felt he had to accept it, even though he had something else to do.

B He was a bit disappointed with the kind of work she offered.

C He was excited because he thought the film sounded interesting.

D He was surprised at the amount of money she offered.

3. Chris spent his time in the waiting area

A chatting to (the other extras).

B putting his make-up and costume on.

C reading the book he had brought with him.

D watching the stars of the film performing.

4. Why did the other extras have to help Chris?

- A He got injured during filming.
B He couldn't see what he was doing.
C He had never done this kind of work before.
D He had thrown away part of his costume.
5. What would Chris say about his day as a film extra?
A felt lively at the beginning of the day, but by the end I was really tired and couldn't wait to get home.
B was held up in traffic in the morning but once I got there I enjoyed getting dressed up in my costume.
C Most of the people there were very friendly but I didn't get on with the assistant director had an argument with him.
D It was a long day, although we didn't do that much work. We finished late so I didn't stay behind to get cleaned up.

Text 23

School of Rock

When Francis Seriau started giving drum lessons in his living room in 1983, people laughed at the idea of qualifications in pop music. But now he is head of a music school that has become a respected part of the British musical scene.

Seriau's Tech Music Schools in west London run a range of degree and diploma courses, including drums, guitar, keyboard and voice. More than 800 students are enrolled, some of them from as far away as Japan, Australia and Latin America. The classrooms are in a collection of old buildings and have the atmosphere of a university. Every available room is in use, with classes ranging from guitar technique through rock studies to business skills.

Seriau says, 'We try to prepare musicians for the real world by teaching practical things.' Students learn how to read music and how to manage their finances. Seriau explains that skilled musicians can earn far more than many people in supposedly 'safer' professions. The music world is changing all the time, however, and to make a career in it, students have to be ready to change too. Seriau aims to turn out musicians with the skills to succeed in this fast-moving industry.

Tech Music has not yet produced a major solo star, but a number of former pupils are members of top-level bands, for example Radiohead, Basement Jaxx and Massive Attack. Although not all students will become rich and famous, they graduate with a good musical training and realistic plans for the future. 'I had to sell my house to pay for the course,' says one student, who has just completed a one-year drum diploma, 'but it's been

worth it. I've learned proper professional music skills and have just got my dream job, playing in a London musical.'

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?
A persuade people to take up jobs in music
B explain how attitudes to pop music have changed
C describe the career of a rock musician
D explain the advantages of a good musical education
2. What do we learn about Tech Music Schools?
A The teaching rooms are very modern.
B They offer places to students from abroad.
C The courses are limited to playing instruments.
D There are plenty of practice rooms available.
3. Francis Seriau believes his students should
A have an understanding of financial matters.
B want to earn large amounts of money.
C concentrate on their playing technique.
D learn to play several different instruments.
4. What does the former drum student say?
A He regrets having sold his house.
B He is looking forward to his new employment.
C He studied for several years at Tech Music.
D He has enrolled for another course.
5. What would an advertisement for Tech Music Schools include?
A We teach a range of music and business courses and have schools on five continents.
B Enjoy learning. Using the latest facilities in this newly-built music school
C We'll teach you all you need to know to get a good job in the music industry.
D Many of our former students are now major international stars. Study at Tech Music Schools and you can be one too!

Text 24

Many of us look forward to our summer holidays all year. We can't wait to get away from our everyday lives, to visit new places, try new things, or just to relax and lie in the sun. But how many of us think about the effect our holidays have on the places we visit?

Although tourism has many benefits, such as bringing extra money into the local economy, there are also negative effects. Tourism can do all sorts of damage to the environment, the culture and the people of a country, especially in places which aren't prepared for large numbers of holidaymakers. In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of independent travellers who want to get off the beaten track, and this has meant that many remote destinations are having to adjust to new visitors.

It certainly isn't all bad news though. 'The last few years have also seen a huge increase in 'eco-tourism'. This is 17 tourisms where holidaymakers try to have a positive effect on the people and places that they visit. If you are really committed to this idea, then you can spend your holidays helping out on an organic farm in Britain, or taking part in conservation projects in Africa or the Amazon rainforest. Don't worry, though, if this doesn't sound like your idea of a holiday. Wherever you go and whatever you want to do, there are still ways to make sure that you have the best possible impact on your holiday destination.

If you are heading off to a place for the first time, it is an excellent idea to find out as much about it as you can. A guidebook is a great place to start. As well as learning about the local places of interest, you can read about the way you will be expected to behave and dress. This can save you from making embarrassing mistakes and means that you are less likely to upset or offend your hosts. Don't stop at the guidebook, though. If you can, listen to some music or read some literature from your chosen destination. Knowing a little about the place that you are visiting before you leave can make your holiday much more enjoyable when you arrive.

It is also important to think about how you spend your money when you are on holiday. Whenever you can, try to put it into the local people's hands. You can do this by eating and drinking local products rather than imported brands, staying in locally owned accommodation and using local guides. In some parts of the world, you might be relatively well off compared to the local population. Even in places where you are expected to haggle or bargain, you should always pay a fair price for things. Remember that what might be a very small amount of money to you, can make a big difference to some people.

Another important thing for the eco-tourist is to have as little effect on the local environment as possible. This is easy to do if you follow some common-sense advice. Don't leave litter lying around and use biodegradable products whenever possible. If resources like water or fuel are in short supply, then use as little of these as you can, and of course you should never buy products made from rare plants or endangered animals. If you are lucky

enough to visit a truly exotic destination such as a coral reef, remote mountain or desert region, or a rainforest then you should try to leave it exactly as you found it, so that future visitors can enjoy it just as you did.

Eco-tourism organisations say that respecting the culture and environment of the places that you visit will lead to much more rewarding and enjoyable holidays. If we try to encourage the local economy, leave the environment undamaged and are aware of the different laws and attitudes in the places we visit, then all of us can enjoy our 'eco-holidays' much better now and in the future. With more and more of us planning holidays in new locations every year, we should all do our bit to make sure that we are always welcome wherever we go.

1. Tourism does the most damage in countries

A where there has been an increase in eco-tourism.

B which aren't ready for a lot of tourists

C where there are a lot of people travelling on their own.

D which have a strong local economy

2. What is meant by 'eco-tourism' in line 17?

A Helping out on organic farms

B Helping to conserve the rainforests

C Having a positive effect on the environment

D Helping places to get used to new visitors

3. What should you do before you take your eco-holidays?

A Buy a guidebook

B Learn how to dress

C Find out about the local attractions.

D Learn about your destination

4. How can a tourist help the economy of a country?

A Bargain for everything they buy

B Buy the goods and services provided by the local people.

C Pay a fair price for everything

D Buy expensive imported brands

5. According to the writer, being a responsible eco-tourist means,

A not being influenced by local bad habits

B following some simple guidelines

C always limiting the amount of water you use D never leaving a place without picking up the rubbish.

6. What do eco-tourist organisations say about tourism?

A If we show consideration for the place and people, we will have a more satisfying holiday.

B If we visit unusual places, we should leave them just as we found them.

C If we have a holiday in a new place, we should make sure we will be welcome there.

D If we visit a foreign country, we should try to support the local economy

Text 25

Many of the world's cities lie under a permanent blanket of smog. People are concerned about global warming, and fuel prices just keep going up and up. It's no surprise therefore, that in recent years, car manufacturers have been put under pressure to invent a vehicle that is both cheaper to run and better for the environment. Finally, after much trial and error, it seems as though they might be making progress, and the future of the car industry is beginning to look a little 'greener'.

One of the first ideas which car manufacturers tried, was to replace engines which run on fossil fuels with electric motors. Unfortunately, these vehicles had several drawbacks and they didn't sell very well. The problems were that the batteries of these electric cars ran out very quickly and took a long time to recharge. Also, the replacement energy packs were very expensive.

However, the idea of electric cars has not been scrapped altogether. Car manufacturers have improved the concept so that environmentally friendly cars can now be efficient and economical as well. This is where the hybrid car, which has both an electric motor and a traditional petrol engine, comes in. The electric motor is entirely self-recharging and it is much better for the planet than a traditional car.

In a hybrid car, the engine is controlled by a computer which determines whether the car runs on petrol, electricity, or both. When the car needs maximum power, for example, if it is accelerating or climbing a steep hill, it uses all of its resources, whereas at steady speeds it runs only on petrol. When slowing down or braking, the electric motor recharges its batteries.

Hybrid cars are better for the environment because the electric motor can help out when the computer tells it to, thereby reducing overall petrol consumption. They have a much smaller engine than a traditional car. Also, hybrid cars on the market are made using materials such as aluminium and carbon fibre, which makes them extremely light. Both of these factors mean that they use far less petrol than normal cars, so they produce less pollution.

Of course, hybrid cars aren't perfect; they still run on fossil fuel and so pollute the environment to some extent. However, they may be the first step along the road to cleaner, 'greener' cars. Car manufacturers are already working on vehicles which run on hydrogen. The only emission from these cars is harmless water vapour. These are still some way in the future, though, as designers need to think of cheap and safe ways of producing, transporting and storing hydrogen, but at last, it looks like we might be heading in the right direction.

1. Vehicles which ran on electric motors
 - A moved very fast.
 - B were made of pieces of scrap.
 - C were not very popular.
 - D had to have their engines replaced
2. Hybrid cars differ from electric cars in that
 - A they are more economical to run
 - B you can recharge the battery yourself
 - C they have two power sources.
 - D they represent an entirely new driving concept
3. Hybrid cars are environmentally friendly because
 - A they use different fuel to normal cars
 - B they are made of special materials.
 - C the computer tells the driver the shortest route to take.
 - D they produce less harmful gases
4. Hybrid cars are not the ideal solution because
 - A they produce carbon fibre
 - B they do not make the roads cleaner
 - C they also use petrol
 - D they are made from aluminium
5. Cars which run on hydrogen are not available yet because
 - A the fuel is difficult to handle
 - B their emissions need to be made less harmful
 - C they are still too dangerous to drive
 - D they produce too much water vapour
6. What does the writer feel about the future of hydrogen-run cars?
 - A We will definitely be seeing more of them in the future
 - B They are unlikely to become cheap and safe enough for mass production
 - C They will never get past the design stage
 - D They are a further step towards a less polluted environment.

Text 26

Although I left university with a good degree, I suddenly found that it was actually quite hard to find a job. After being unemployed for a few months, I realised I had to take the first thing that came along or I'd be in serious financial difficulties. And so, for six very long months, I became a market research telephone interviewer.

I knew it wasn't the best company in the world when they told me that I'd have to undergo three days of training before starting work, and that I wouldn't get paid for any of it. Still, I knew that the hourly rate when I actually did start full time would be a lot better than unemployment benefit, and I could work up to twelve hours a day, seven days a week if I wanted. So, I thought of the money I'd earn and put up with! three days of unpaid training. Whatever those three days taught me — and I can't really remember anything about them today - I wasn't prepared for the way I would be treated by the supervisors.

It was worse than being at school. There were about twenty interviewers like myself, each sitting in a small, dark booth with an ancient computer and a dirty telephone. The booths were around the walls of the fifth floor of a concrete office block, and the supervisors sat in the middle of the room, listening in to all of our telephone interviews. We weren't allowed to talk to each other, and if we took more than about two seconds from ending one phone call and starting another, they would shout at us to hurry up and get on with our jobs. We even had to ask permission to go to the toilet. I was amazed how slowly the day went. Our first break of the day came at eleven o'clock, two hours after we started. I'll always remember that feeling of despair when I would look at my watch thinking, 'It must be nearly time for the break', only to find that it was quarter to ten and that there was another hour and a quarter to go. My next thought was always, 'I can't believe I'm going to be here until nine o'clock tonight.'

It wouldn't have been so bad if what we were doing had been useful. But it wasn't. Most of our interviews were for a major telecommunications company. We'd have to ring up businesses and ask them things like, 'Is your telecoms budget more than three million pounds a year?' The chances are we'd get the reply, 'Oh, I don't think so. I'll ask my husband. This is a corner shop. We've only got one phone.' And so the day went on.

The most frightening aspect of the job was that I was actually quite good at it. 'Oh no!' I thought. 'Maybe I'm destined to be a market researcher for the rest of my life.' My boss certainly seemed to think so. One day - during a break, of course — she ordered me into her office. 'Simon,' she said, 'I'm promoting you. From tomorrow, you're off telecoms and onto credit card

complaints. I'm sure you can handle it. There's no extra pay, but it is a very responsible position.'

Three weeks later I quit. It was one of the best decisions I've ever made.

1. Why did the writer become a market research telephone interviewer?

A He had completely run out of money.

B He had the right university degree for the job.

C It was the first job he was offered.

D He knew it was only for six months.

2. The writer had doubts about the company when

A they only offered him three days of training.

B they told him he wouldn't receive payment for his training.

C they told him he had to be trained first.

D he was told what the hourly rate would be.

3. His workplace could best be described as

A large and noisy.

B silent and dirty.

C untidy and crowded.

D old-fashioned and uncomfortable.

4. How did he feel when he realised it wasn't time for the break yet?

A He felt that he would have to go home early.

B He felt that he wouldn't survive to the end of the day.

C He felt that the end of the day seemed so long away.

D He felt that he must have made a mistake.

5. What would have made the job more bearable?

A knowing that he was carrying out a valuable service

B being able to phone much larger companies

C not having to talk to shopkeepers

D not having to ring up businesses

6. What was unusual about Simon's promotion?

A It showed how good he was at his job.

B It meant he would be phoning different people.

C It involved greater responsibility.

D There was no increase in salary.

7. What would be the most suitable title for this extract?

A Typical Office Life

B Unpleasant Employment

C How To Earn a Decent Salary

D You Get What You Deserve

Text 27

Somewhere around February it begins. The drizzle is coming down outside and the kids are bored on a Saturday afternoon. It's usually then that my husband decides it is time to plan our summer holiday. Out come the brochures and the discussion begins.

It's not that we're an argumentative family, but it seems that where we are to spend two weeks in the summer relaxing brings out the worst in us. Before too long, we're all insisting on places and refusing others, the volume steadily increasing. My daughter discovers a lifelong ambition to go to India. Funny how she never mentioned it before. My son isn't going anywhere unless he can bring his dog and my husband doesn't mind where he goes as long as it's within five miles of a golf course.

As usual, it's left to someone, and guess who, to find somewhere that everybody is willing to accept (the dog goes to the neighbours, though). This can take some weeks of persuading, reminding and convincing on my part, but usually there's a solution. Then it's time to plan the packing. It seems that everybody else believes that it can be done half an hour before we leave for the airport. My husband lays out things he wants to take and I put them back when he's not looking and get out the real holiday clothes. My daughter wants to take everything she owns. Each item she has to put back is the subject of another argument.

Finally the day arrives and we get to the airport in plenty of time. This happens because I start to shout five hours earlier that we are going in five minutes, ready or not. Once at the airport, we check in. It sounds simple enough, but the thing is that airports are full of people running around who don't know where to go. Not surprising since we only do it once a year and we've forgotten where we went last time. We finally find the right desk, get rid of the bags and go through to the departure lounge.

Somewhere around here I can finally think about relaxing. Not for me the cold sweats, shaking, and nervous wondering about the plane. Everything is somebody else's problem. If there's something wrong with the plane, the pilot can worry about it. If a passenger has a heart attack, the stewards can worry about it.

And so begin two weeks of relaxation. I learned long ago that the only way to do it is to stop being called 'Mum'. For those two weeks, whenever I hear the word I look around as if it refers to someone else. I ignore any question that begins with 'Where's my...'. The funny thing is that they always find it anyway. The only thing I worry about is which book I'm going to take to the pool. My husband follows a ball around a course, my kids do whatever kids do these days and I become myself again for a short while.

1. The writer implies that her family
 - A find it hard to agree on anything.
 - B all have very different personalities.
 - C don't usually fight over things.
 - D don't care about each other's feelings.
2. The writer thinks her daughter's ambition to go to India is
 - A not as strong as she claims.
 - B amusing in a girl her age.
 - C strange for someone like her.
 - D a secret she should have shared.
3. The writer implies that
 - A her son refuses to go with them.
 - B the others try to make her agree.
 - C nobody is really happy with the idea.
 - D she gets the others to agree.
4. Why does the writer put back the clothes her husband chooses?
 - A She doesn't like what he wears.
 - B He forgets to choose things for her.
 - C He can't decide what to take.
 - D The clothes aren't suitable.
5. The writer implies that
 - A it's not far from her house to the airport.
 - B they would be late if she didn't make a fuss.
 - C airports are usually badly designed.
 - D people should go on holiday more often.
6. The writer thinks she is different from some other people because she
 - A finds flying an enjoyable experience.
 - B doesn't worry about problems.
 - C understands what pilots face.
 - D doesn't care about other passengers.
7. The writer thinks that her family
 - A try to stop her from relaxing on holiday.
 - B don't recognise her when she's on holiday.
 - C don't need her as much as they think.
 - D ignore her unless they need something

Text 28

How environmentally friendly am I?

Jane Gregson called in an expert to find out. I like to think that I'm bringing my kids up to care about the world around them. They know that resources are scarce: that they shouldn't waste water and that they should turn lights off to save electricity when they're not in a room. They know that we have to save the rainforests and respect the world's fragile eco-balance. They know that we have to ensure that the air we breathe is clean. I thought my family was environmentally friendly, so I invited Tom Harper from Pollution Prevention Ltd to come and see if I was doing everything right.

Tom arrived at our detached house early on a Saturday morning. I was making breakfast, and my two children, Joshua (aged nine) and Rebecca (twelve) were watching cartoons on TV.

The first thing Tom asked when he came into the kitchen was 'How old's your fridge?' I told him it was about fifteen years old. 'Well, by the look of it, you ought to think about getting a new one.'

'A new one?' I said. 'I thought we were supposed to use products for as long as possible before buying new ones. It still works quite well.'

'Well,' said Tom, 'it may still keep your food cold, but look at those door seals. They're old, so they're leaking cold air. That means your fridge has to work harder to stay cold, so that uses more electricity. A new one would be much more efficient and cost-effective.'

We moved to the living room. It was November, so the heating was on. 'It's nice and warm in here,' said Tom, 'but, to be honest, there's a problem with your windows. Those aluminium

window frames let a lot more hot air out of the house than wooden or plastic frames do. And you don't have double glazing. Double-glazed windows keep in almost twice as much heat as single pane windows. Once again, you're using far more electricity than you need to.'

'Right, kids,' I said. 'Turn the TV off, have a quick shower, then come down for breakfast. Okay?'

'Before they have their showers,' said Tom, 'let's have a look at your bathroom. We all went up. You see that showerhead?' said Tom. 'It's got lots of big holes. That's going to let through about twenty litres of water per minute. A new water-saving showerhead lets through a lot less water, and you still get a good shower. So, if you fit one of those, you'll not only save water, you'll also save hot water, so you'll lower your energy and heating costs.'

This was more like what I wanted to hear. A new fridge and double-glazing were expensive. A new shower? I could afford that.

While the kids had their showers — Tom was pleased they didn't have baths - we went to look at the car. Now I know cars are bad for the environment, but when you've got two children wanting to go to parties and

to the sports centre, what other option is there? The nearest bus stop is too far away. Tom was understanding. 'If you have to have a car, you have to have a car,' he said. 'There's no such thing as an environmentally friendly car, but there are things you can do to reduce the negative impact cars have on the environment.'

'I only use it when absolutely necessary,' I said proudly.

'That's good,' said Tom. 'But you should make sure the engine is kept properly tuned. This can increase fuel efficiency by as much as 8%. Also, regularly check that your air filters are clean. If they're dirty, that will increase your fuel consumption.'

By now, the kids were wanting their breakfast. We all sat down together in the kitchen. 'There are some things you can do,' said Tom, 'like checking your car, that won't cost you much money, and they'll save you money in the long run. Equally importantly, they'll help a little to protect the environment. Other things we've talked about, like a new fridge, do cost quite a lot. But you have to be aware that your windows and your fridge at the moment are costing you more than they should in terms of heating bills and electricity use. Nobody benefits from that.'

1. Why did the writer invite Tom Harper to her house?

A She wanted him to see how difficult it is to be environmentally friendly.

B She wanted to know if she could be more environmentally friendly.

C She wanted him to teach her children to be environmentally friendly.

D She wanted to show him how to be environmentally friendly.

2. The writer was surprised by what Tom said about the fridge because

A she had had it for so long.

B it was only about fifteen years old.

C she wanted it to stop working before she bought a new one.

D she thought he would not recommend throwing things away.

3. Why is the writer using too much electricity in the living room?

A A lot of the heat is escaping through the windows.

B The writer has the heating on in November.

C The children have the TV on too much.

D The window frames are not the right size.

4. What does the phrase 'one of those' (line 53) refer to?

A a showerhead with big holes

B a good shower

C a water-saving showerhead

D the shower in the writer's bathroom

5. Tom is sympathetic to the writer's

A desire not to use public transport.

B children's desire to have showers.

C willingness to buy a new shower.

D explanation of why she has a car.

6. According to Tom, both clean air filters and a properly-tuned engine

A reduce fuel consumption by about 8%.

B help to reduce the amount of fuel a car uses.

C prevent high fuel bills.

D make a car environmentally friendly.

7. Tom points out to the writer that buying a new fridge

A may save her money in other ways.

B may not be as expensive as she thinks.

C wouldn't really benefit her.

D is more important than checking the car.

Розділ 3
**Завдання на встановлення відповідності
(Task 6)**

Read the text and match the headings to the paragraphs. One heading is extra.

Text 1

- A** Planning the filming
- B** Selling it to the right person
- C** Breaking down the budget
- D** Not as glamorous as you think
- E** Give people what they expect
- F** The right leader with business sense
- G** Putting the pieces together
- H** Hard work, but worth it
- I** It all has to work

0 _____ I _____

Making a film is such a complicated process that it's a wonder any of them ever get made. When you go to your local cinema to see what's on, do you ever think of all the separate steps that have to come together to end up with what you see on the big screen? Where does it start?

1 _____

Most films start as an idea. It might be in a director's mind, or in a writer's mind, but wherever it comes from, it's the producer who needs convincing. The producer is the businessman who finds the money to make the film. If you've got an idea for the next blockbuster, you need to find somebody who is willing to make your film. The producer will then organize the budget and decide how much it is worth spending on the film.

2 _____

The producer will decide who is going to be responsible for making the film: the director. This is an important decision since the director is the person who will be in charge of the whole cast and crew. The producer will either find somebody who has made similar films in the past or he or she might take a chance on a new director. Most importantly, the producer wants someone he or she can trust to do a good job and to stay under budget.

3 _____

The producer and director will then choose the other people to work on the film and will decide on the members of the cast. People feel very strongly

about actors and a film has to have the right ones if it is to draw people into cinemas. Actors usually become associated with a particular kind of film in the mind of the public and it can be a risk to cast an actor in a different kind of role. Auditions and screen tests might be held to make final decisions and rehearsals will begin.

4 _____

While the actors are developing their characters, the director will be making other key decisions concerning things such as location. Where the film is shot is very important and the locations for filming will be chosen carefully. The film will also be storyboarded, with pictures of all the key moments. Special effects will be planned and costumes will be designed. This pre-production phase can take a long time because there may not be a chance to change things later.

5 _____

The actual shooting can take anywhere from a few weeks to a year, or possibly even more. The actors spend a lot of time waiting for everything to be right - the set, the lighting, the cameras — and boredom can be a real problem. Life at the Oscars might seem wonderful, but life on a film set can be stressful and tedious.

6 _____

Once filming is over, post-production begins. This is the stage where all the elements of the film are brought together. The film is edited so that it tells a clear story and any special effects are perfected. Music is added to emphasise the excitement or the emotion of certain moments in the film. Often, the film is previewed to small audiences and changes are made, depending on their reactions. Finally, the film makes its way into the cinemas.

7 _____

Once the process is over, what the backers will want to know is where the money has gone. We hear a lot these days about the huge fees commanded by stars but the cast will typically cost around 10% of the total budget. Pre- and post-production costs will account for 50%, while the director and crew will take another 10%. This leaves around 30% of the total cost of the film to be spent on actual filming.

Text 2

- A** It is currently extremely dangerous to attempt to clone a human.
- B** The controversy is certain to continue.
- C** It looked like human cloning was becoming a reality.
- D** There could be numerous drawbacks to human cloning.
- E** Most people do not understand what cloning really means.
- F** Cloning is almost certain to continue because it can't be stopped.

G According to scientists, the cloning of humans could have medical benefits.

H The DNA of a cloned cell is identical to the DNA of another cell.

To clone or not to clone? That is the question. Eileen Peters explores the issues behind the cloning controversy.

0 H

What exactly is cloning? According to the Human Genetics Advisory Commission, cloning is defined as ‘producing a cell or organism with the same nuclear genome as another cell or organism’. Basically, that means that a clone is a living being with exactly the same DNA as another living being. At the time of writing, some mammals have successfully been cloned, but humans have not.

1 _____

Although frogs were first successfully cloned in the 1950s, it was not until the mid-1990s that cloning became a major political issue. This was when Dolly the sheep became the first successfully cloned adult mammal. Suddenly, it seemed that the cloning of humans had gone

out of the realm of science fiction and was close to becoming scientific fact. Some people were extremely excited by this prospect. Others were extremely worried.

2 _____

So, why are some scientists so keen to clone human cells? First of all, it’s important to understand that cloning human cells does not necessarily mean that you make a new human being. Scientists believe that in the future we will be able to clone human organs such as the heart, liver and kidneys which we’ll be able to use in transplant operations. They also think that cloning will help us get rid of genetic diseases and will allow infertile couples to have children.

3 _____

However, most scientists are against human cloning at present because they argue it is not safe. It took 272 attempts before the cloning of Dolly, and even she has not enjoyed good health since her birth. At present, we do not have the technology to safely clone humans. But what if we are able to solve the safety issues? Will human cloning be acceptable then? Many politicians and religious leaders say no.

4 _____

There are both political and ethical arguments against human cloning. Some religious groups say that cloning would allow us to ‘play God’: to determine the sex, the eye colour, even the height of our children. They say this is morally wrong. Others argue that clones will suffer severe psychological problems when they learn they have been cloned, and may suffer prejudice and intolerance from non-cloned humans. Cloning could also produce a black market for embryos.

5 _____

So what can we expect to happen in the future? Most Western governments are in the process of legislating against human cloning. However, unless all the countries of the world make human cloning illegal (which is highly unlikely), we are likely to see more and more attempts at human cloning in the near future. It is too early to say how successful they will be.

6 _____

Whatever happens, one thing is sure. This issue is not going to go away. Scientists such as Severino Antinori and Panagiotis Zavos are not going to give up trying to develop safe human cloning techniques. And religious organisations such as the Roman Catholic Church will continue to argue that the cloning of humans is morally indefensible.

Text 3

A Coming up with a forecast

B You can still have a go

C Do they always get it right?

D Small but powerful

E Useful information for the amateur

F Hi-tech assistance

G An art not a science

H Difficulties with long-term forecasting

I An opposing view

What's it going to be like tomorrow?

Andy Gray explores the science of modern weather forecasting.

0 ___ I ___

The British like to talk about the weather, that's what they say. True, but they particularly like to complain when the weatherman (or weatherwoman) gets it wrong. Edward Lorenz, a scientist whose research led to the development of chaos theory in physical systems, has a different approach to weather forecasting. In *The Essence of Chaos*, he writes, 'To the often heard question, 'Why can't we make better weather forecasts?' I have been tempted to reply, 'Well, why should we be able to make any forecasts at all?'

1 _____

What he is saying is that, in meteorology, one has to remember that a tiny difference in the initial conditions of the atmosphere can have an enormous effect on what the weather will be like several days later. For example, whether or not a butterfly flaps its wings in South America could be the difference between whether there's a storm in Europe or not.

2 _____

Some of these differences, like the proverbial butterfly above, are too small to detect. That’s why meteorologists will probably never be able to provide us with accurate day-to-day weather forecasts several weeks in advance. Today, the longest period of time they can forecast with some accuracy is five days. And even this is frequently not accurate enough for us to totally rely on.

3 _____

So how do they forecast the weather? The first step is observation. Meteorologists all over the world are constantly taking readings, measurements and recordings of what the weather is like now. This information is collected, and fed into computers which use mathematical models to come up with predictions. There are different models, and each model will come up with a (slightly or enormously) different prediction.

4 _____

The key question, of course, is ‘How accurate are these predictions?’. The answer is that it depends. Remember the butterfly we talked about above? Sometimes small differences in the initial conditions have a large effect on weather systems, but sometimes they don’t. In other words, sometimes the weather is more predictable than at other times. Because of this, forecasters run their computer models several times, and each time they change the initial conditions slightly. If the resulting predictions are all similar to each other, the forecast is more likely to be right.

5 _____

Of course, the more advanced modern technology becomes, the better we are at forecasting the weather. These days, it’s not just a question of looking at the barometer and measuring wind speed to decide what the weather’s going to be like tomorrow. Weather forecasting is extremely complex, making use of radar and satellites and global communication systems. Also, the more powerful the computers that produce the models are, the more accurate the forecasts will be.

6 _____

Does that mean that there’s no place for amateur weather forecasting anymore? Well, yes and no. Meteorologists say that relying on old weather proverbs such as ‘red sky at night, shepherds’ delight’ and ‘fair weather cometh out of the north’ are really not reliable. The problem is they were usually created a long time ago, often in different parts of the world. What may have been generally true then and there is not universally true today. However, watching the rise and fall of your barometer and checking the direction of the wind can prove a fairly reliable indicator of the weather to come.

7 _____

wind direction	barometer reading	weather forecast
-----------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

SW to NW	30.10 - 30.20 (steady)	fair, with slight temperature changes for 1-2 days
SW to NW	30.10 - 30.20 (rising rapidly)	fair, followed by rain within 2 days
Sto SE	30.10 - 30.20	rain within 24 hrs (falling slowly)
going to W	29.80 or below (rising rapidly)	clearing and getting colder

Text 4

- A** Car drivers may be forced onto buses for financial reasons.
- B** One possible solution mixes public and private transport.
- C** Increased knowledge about the effects of cars will be necessary.
- D** The system must be reliable for people to change their way of life.
- E** Investment in the roads has led to greater use of private vehicles.
- F** When buses don't run, people turn to their cars.
- G** Local businesses may oppose schemes to limit traffic.
- H** There will always be a section of the population who rely on buses.

The Future of Public Transport

0 ____ H ____

Although the private ownership of cars has steadily increased as it has become more affordable, there is still a demand for public transport. The cost of a new car has fallen in real terms so that now it is cheaper than ever to own one. Nevertheless, a minority of the population will never be in a position to do without public transport for even the shortest journey.

1 _____

Successive governments, under pressure from middle class car-owning voters, have poured money into the building of new roads and the widening of existing ones. Better facilities for drivers have tended to attract more drivers. The result is overcrowding on an overstretched and expensive road system. Now governments are faced with huge bills and dissatisfied voters who resent paying taxes for a poor service.

2 _____

When people travel to other towns, the problem might be eased by getting them to park on the outskirts of town. Buses could be provided to take them into the centre. These Park and Ride schemes are increasingly popular and early results from large scale studies seem positive. At Southerton, for example, a council-funded scheme led to a 15% drop in city centre traffic over five months.

3 _____

What the council found, though, was that the measure proved somewhat unpopular with shops and retail outlets in the areas outside the centre. Many of these places relied on passing traffic for some of their trade. As the number of people driving past dropped, so did incomes. It was discovered that visitors found it more difficult to get around without their cars and so they were not stopping on their way into the city centre.

4 _____

Making car driving expensive is another way of making sure that people use public transport more. Road taxes and tolls on roads to pay for repairs tend to mean that people use their cars less. Fining drivers who are in areas where cars have been banned can also tend to encourage them to leave their car behind.

5 _____

There is one point that has to be got right for any solution to succeed. If we expect people to give up the habits of a lifetime, we must give them an alternative they can depend on. Constant delays, unannounced changes to the timetable and sudden cancellations all discourage people from using public transport. People will only see it as a real option if the buses and trains are on time.

6 _____

Education about the threat posed to the environment by our driving culture will prove vital. As people realise that the rate of road building cannot be sustained and that driving is likely to become the right of a privileged, wealthy few, so they will start to take seriously the problem of getting from A to B on public transport.

Text 5

A No recent development

B Cleaner egg production

C Science at the service of mass production

D Political action

E Primitive production

F Improvements in cost and cleanliness

G Reactions and misconceptions

H A question answered

0 _____ H _____

“What exactly is battery farming?” one might well ask. Battery farming involves the production of eggs at the least possible cost using the least possible space. A chicken battery usually looks like an enormous garden shed with rows and rows of cages, inside which chickens are kept busy eating and laying eggs.

1 _____

However, this view of egg production doesn't actually sit pretty with most people today, considering all the negative hype attached to it. For some years now, we have been receiving information through the media from environmental and animal rights organisations about how inhumane this system of egg production is. This has led many people to wrongly believe that this technique has been developed only recently.

2 _____

However, battery farming, which is one aspect of factory farming, has in fact been around for more than fifty years. The research was originally done in America during the 1930s and has been used in Europe since just after the end of World War II.

3 _____

Health rather than economy was the primary motivation for the development of battery farming in the first place. The idea was to separate the birds from their waste, as this could contaminate the eggs with parasitic diseases. This was why cages with sloping floors were introduced, enabling the egg to roll clear of the chicken waste as soon as the chicken had laid it.

4 _____

At first, the cages were quite primitive, made of wood and wire. However, they were soon replaced by metal ones, as it was quickly understood that wood became easily infected and was therefore unhygienic. In fact, it wasn't long before the whole system became automated, which required very little labour expenditure and cut down costs even more, making it very popular with poultry farmers.

5 _____

Geneticists have also been involved in battery farming, doing research and cross-breeding birds in order to improve production. It wasn't until the late sixties that they came up with a bird capable of laying about three hundred eggs a year, each weighing approximately 63 grams. This, in combination with the fact that this bird also required the minimal amount of feeding units, made it the ideal producer, and this type of bird has remained the most popular one up till now.

6 _____

However, battery farming has been outlawed in Switzerland by an act of Parliament. Other European governments have followed suit, but they have been more inclined to introduce strict guidelines, while research is carried out to develop more humane methods of egg production.

Text 6

A Appropriate wardrobe supplied at check-in

- B** Recreation and services available
- C** A seasonal building
- D** Cosy conditions on ice
- E** A rendezvous point to remember
- F** In harmony with its surroundings
- G** Artificial Arctic pleasures
- H** Different enquiries in familiar circumstances
- I** A very Original idea

The ice hotel

0 I

If you are looking for an experience in accommodation, look no further than Swedish Lapland, 125 miles inside the Arctic Circle. The hotel is situated on the banks of the Torne River in the polar village of Jukkasjarvi and is known, of course, as the Ice Hotel. Like any other hotel, it is frequented by visitors from all over the world. The major difference from all other hotels, however, is that it is constructed solely of ice and snow and has an average indoor temperature of -5° Celsius.

1

The hotel functions from the time it is rebuilt in December and remains open until it starts to melt away after the first rains in April or May. The following winter, the giant igloo is rebuilt all over again from scratch. This involves new designs, new rooms for the guests, new décor and a brand-new reception every year.

2

The hotel itself is a dazzling spectacle – an icy white structure silhouetted majestically against an enamel blue sky. As it is built purely of mother nature’s elements, it almost seems like a natural part of the landscape and creates a perfect union of architecture and environment.

3

When guests arrive at the local airport, they are transported to the hotel over the arctic snow in a sledge drawn by a team of Alaskan husky dogs. On arrival at the hotel, guests’ clothes are replaced by one-piece snowsuits made of beaver and nylon and fitted with air-lock cuffs. This apparel guarantees protection in temperatures as low as -22° Celsius.

4

The hotel reception area has the usual sounds associated with any hotel foyer: people checking in and guests chattering about what they’ve seen. The questions you hear being asked, however, are a little more unusual than you

would in another hotel. “Will those lights melt the snow?”, “Where can we put our luggage so that it doesn’t freeze?” or the ultimate one, “Has anyone ever died of hypothermia while staying here?”

5 _____

Each guest suite has been designed to be unique. The beds and furniture are carved from satin smooth blocks of ice and elaborate carvings have been sculpted into the walls. The use of hair dryers is, of course, prohibited. Layers of reindeer skins constitute the mattress on the bed and a reinforced nylon sleeping bag is provided together with a linen body-style nightgown.

6 _____

A typical day at the Ice Hotel would include being woken in the morning with a hot drink spiked with a small amount of alcohol. After that, a visit to the sauna is a must. The rest of the day can be spent participating in any one of the activities available, such as a snow scooter excursion to lake Vakkajarvi, ice-fishing, dog-sledging or an excursion deep into the forest. In the evening, the guests round the day off by having a drink at the Ice Bar, where no ice-cubes are necessary as the glasses themselves are made of ice.

7 _____

Jukkasjarvi means ‘meeting place’ and the Ice Hotel in this village, gives wilderness tourists the opportunity to gather and enjoy the exotic Lapland culture. However, for the more fainthearted who want to experience the Ice Hotel without experiencing too much discomfort, there is an annexe of heated cabins. Whichever one chooses, the Ice Hotel will offer an unforgettable experience.

Text 7

- A** Despite having a good head for figures, he made no impression on his teachers.
- B** Einstein had to accept other people’s superior judgements on a number of occasions.
- C** The money obtained from the sale of some of his personal notes was used for a cause he once opposed.
- D** Einstein’s courage and bravery were not appreciated by everyone.
- E** Einstein showed that being practical is not essential in education.
- F** Einstein narrowly graduated despite a poor attendance record.
- G** Einstein’s greatest honour was not for his major achievement.
- H** Einstein admitted that his private affairs tended to be chaotic.
- I** There are some false beliefs about a man who was a legend in his lifetime.

Einstein: Myths and Misconceptions

0 _____ I _____

The popular myth that geniuses are never fully appreciated in their own lifetime is not applicable in the case of super scientist Albert Einstein. His death at Princeton on April 18, 1955 shook the world to a degree similar to that caused by Princess Diana's untimely end or the assassination of President John F Kennedy. There are, however, many myths and misconceptions attributed to the great man, most of which are fake, but a few of which have a basis in fact.

1 _____

In 1921 Albert Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. Most people automatically assume that this award was in recognition of his formulation of the Theory of Relativity, which was published in full in 1916. In actual fact, this theory was considered much too revolutionary by the Swedish committee for many years after its publication. They chose to honour Einstein in 1921 for his work on clarifying theories fundamental to theoretical physics.

2 _____

Something else that many people seem to believe is that Einstein was a dunce when it came to mathematics. This is probably due to the fact that he found the school he attended in Munich in his early years dull and boring. He made no impact whatsoever on his tutors there, and he was glad to escape at the age of 15, when his family's business failed and they moved to Milan. However, it is a known fact that at the age of twelve he was teaching himself Euclidean geometry and had the ability to understand difficult mathematical concepts.

3 _____

It is also thought that he failed his college exams. It is true that when he was attending the Swiss National Polytechnic in Zurich, he disapproved of the system of learning and so refused to attend many of the classes. When, however, he took his finals in 1900, he actually managed to pass them, but only came fourth out of the five students who had sat the exams. The person who came fifth, though, did fail, so it was a close call. The person who failed was no other than Mileva Marie, Albert's first wife to be.

4 _____

Another popular misconception about Einstein is that he never made any mistakes. In fact, he made some very serious ones. For example, when in 1929 the American astronomer Edwin Hubble announced that he had proved that the universe was expanding, Einstein was very angry with himself for his own miscalculations in this field. He is also known to have stated publicly in 1934 that obtaining power by splitting the atom was a ridiculous concept. He was to be proved wrong just four years later by the German scientist Otto Hahn.

5 _____

Einstein also lacked common sense. A good example of this is the fact that he never wore socks, or rather he stopped wearing them somewhere along

the line because they were always full of holes. The reason for this was that it never occurred to him to cut his toe nails. However, he was not lacking in imagination and believed that to be a successful teacher, one had to know that “imagination is more important than knowledge”.

6_____

Since Einstein is regarded as the most brilliant scientist of the 20th century, people are inclined to believe that his personal life was very orderly and controlled, while the truth is very different. Einstein married his fellow student Mileva Marie and is reputed to have fathered a child with her two years before they wed. Until today, there is no record of what became of that child. In 1919 he divorced Mileva to marry his cousin. This second marriage was also doomed to failure. Later in life, he became resigned to the fact that he had been a lamentable failure in his attempts at marriage.

7_____

Although Einstein was known to be an anti-war activist, in 1944, he had a hand-written copy of his Theory of Relativity auctioned off, the proceeds of which were donated to the war effort. It was bought for the amazing amount of six million dollars, which just goes to show the high esteem he was held in.

Text 8

- A** An example of how disharmony can cause disaster.
- B** Feng Shui principles have practical applications.
- C** The primary elements can be used together in different ways.
- D** There are three important ingredients for a peaceful existence.
- E** The philosophy was developed for living in peace with nature.
- F** Respecting and idolising nature is necessary.
- G** Understanding the energy requires expertise.
- H** Feng Shui experts are challenged by modern dilemmas.
- I** There is a growing interest in achieving the right balance.

A question of Harmony

0____I_____

In the constantly changing times we live in, people are becoming increasingly concerned with establishing a harmonious relationship between themselves and their environment. Therefore, it is not so surprising that the practice of Feng Shui has gained in popularity recently. Feng Shui is a philosophy that seeks to create an equilibrium between individuals and their environment by ensuring that the landscape and the places they inhabit are shaped in accordance with the Earth’s energy.

1 _____

Feng Shui literally means ‘wind and water’ and originated in ancient China, where the people who lived along the Yellow River attempted to protect themselves against the ill winds and rough waters. By not acting against the heavenly powers, they attempted to develop harmony in their universe. Only when people live and work in a balanced environment will the Earth’s powers be at peace, and this balance is achieved when positive and negative energies are not at odds with one another.

2 _____

The Ancient Chinese classified everything in nature into five categories: metal, water, wood, fire and earth. They believed that everything that existed was a different combination of these materials. Some of these combinations produce positive effects, while others cause evil. Water, for example, is believed to bring good fortune, whereas metal is thought to absorb the evil energy which causes sickness.

3 _____

The practice of Feng Shui actually focuses on a particular type of energy and studies the distribution of this energy in a specific location. This energy is not visible and its distribution may vary with time. However, a successful Feng Shui practitioner must be able to identify and measure this energy flow.

4 _____

Feng Shui is often used when changes are made to the environment. Man-made buildings must complement their surroundings. If there are mountains, for instance, the building should face away from them, whereas if there is a river or a lake nearby, the front of the building should face it. Feng Shui practitioners use a special compass to determine whether there is complete harmony between man-made structures and the natural forces which surround them.

5 _____

Hong Kong is a throbbing, modern metropolis like New York, but is in fact constructed according to the traditional principles of Feng Shui. Due to the fact that the city is so overcrowded, it is often very difficult to position a building correctly. Therefore, Feng Shui consultants have the difficult task of creating or restoring balance by knocking down walls, blocking windows or moving doors. They may recommend the use of certain colours or symbols to encourage the flow of positive energy. In this respect, Feng Shui functions as a combination of town planning, environmental improvement, architecture and interior design.

6 _____

Hong Kong is a throbbing, modern metropolis like New York, but is in fact constructed according to the traditional principles of Feng Shui. Due to the

fact that the city is so overcrowded, it is often very difficult to position a building correctly. Therefore, Feng Shui consultants have the difficult task of creating or restoring balance by knocking down walls, blocking windows or moving doors. They may recommend the use of certain colours or symbols to encourage the flow of positive energy. In this respect, Feng Shui functions as a combination of town planning, environmental improvement, architecture and interior design.

7 _____

Feng Shui holds that the path of our life is influenced by heaven, earth and man himself. Another way of describing these is time, space and action. Good fortune originates in doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. One must, therefore, establish one's place in harmony with nature.

Text 9

- A** What is required nowadays is money rather than knowledge.
- B** Overcrowding and careless escorts put mountaineers at risk.
- C** Many hours of exposure caused multiple fatalities.
- D** The overpopulation of the summit is making things risky.
- E** Masses of people and electrical appliances cause chaos.
- F** The proportion of deaths is increasing all the time.
- G** Amidst the many abusers, there are still a faithful few.
- H** A disagreement caused a very difficult situation.
- I** Wealthy would-be climbers are attempting a difficult task.

How fatal is Mt. Everest

0 _____ I _____

It was believed that once Mt Everest had been conquered, people would find something new to challenge them. Unfortunately, the world's most famous peak is now attracting a new breed of climbers, who have more money than mountaineering sense.

1 _____

This new breed of climbers are arriving in droves. For a number of years now, Mt Everest has become increasingly popular and as a result overcrowded. During the main season, which is spring, there are around six hundred people camping at the bottom of the mountain every day; only two hundred of them will actually attempt the climb. To top this off, the place is also buzzing with fax machines, laptops, mobile phones and cappuccino machines.

2 _____

The problem with there being so many people attempting the climb is that the slopes can become congested. In addition, if plans are unexpectedly set back

or guides aren't competent enough to keep to their schedules, the lives of many climbers can be endangered.

3 _____

A combination of these factors led to disaster in 1996. Two organizers and their teams ran into trouble. Some of the sherpa guides got into an argument and consequently were too busy to fix the ropes leading to a step. This delayed the first group, so the second group got stuck behind them. In the meantime a storm blew up unexpectedly, leaving both parties stranded on the mountain.

4 _____

After having spent the night on the mountain, both parties attempted to make their way back down, many of them suffering from extreme frostbite and altitude sickness. The end story was that five people perished and the survivors had to use all their reserves to recover from the punishment dished out by the mountain.

5 _____

This is just one example of what can go wrong. As Everest becomes more and more crowded, the ratio between successful summit climbs and fatalities on the mountain is becoming more and more alarming. For example, in 1987 more people died on the mountain than actually managed to reach the summit.

6 _____

Basically, the reason for this is that experience doesn't count for much anymore. What seems to be important these days is the wad of cash one can offer and about three months of nothing better to do. This is not mountaineering in the true sense of the word. What it is, is a bunch of bored, wealthy people that are out to get their kicks.

7 _____

The story of present day Mt Everest is a shocking but sad one. The bottom is like the scene of a rave party, its slopes are littered with discarded rubbish and most of the people who reach the top are only there so they can notch it up as yet another achievement. However, to finish on a note of optimism there still are the dedicated ones who echo the sentiments of George Mallory. When he was asked why he wanted to climb Everest, his reply was, "Because it's there."

Text 10

- A** A slow process
- B** Construction begins
- C** Victory for a stone giant
- D** Fooled by some quick-thinking
- E** Misinterpreting nature
- F** Postponement allows a surprise attack
- G** An object of admiration

H The result of an ancient eruption
I Headland of enormous proportions

The giant's Causeway

0 _____

Stretching five hundred feet into the sea from Ireland in the direction of Scotland and composed of 40,000 individual basalt columns, The Giant's Causeway certainly seems to be part of some kind of primitive road. Could it perhaps have been an ancient pathway for a mythical colossus or is it just what it seems, a strange geological phenomenon?

1 _____

According to the myth, once there were two giants, one of whom lived in Ireland and the other in Scotland. The people of each country boasted that they had the mightier giant. One day, the Irish giant, who was known as Finn MacCool, decided to cross the North Channel to Scotland to confront the Scottish titan Finn Gall. He gathered long stakes of stone and hammered them into the sea bed building himself a road to Scotland.

2 _____

Finn MacCool worked all day to complete the task and as night fell, he had managed to reach the coast of Scotland. However, he decided to wait until morning before attacking, so he returned home to have a good night's sleep. In the meantime, the cunning Scottish giant noticed the newly built causeway and seized the opportunity to strike at the Irish giant while he was resting.

3 _____

Finn Gall arrived in Ireland and began searching immediately for Finn MacCool. When he found his rival's house, Finn MacCool's wife told the unwelcome guest that her husband wasn't home, and that he was to keep the noise down lest he wake her sleeping child. On seeing the child, who was in fact the slumbering Irish giant, Finn Gall became so frightened at the thought of how big the father must be, that he turned tail and fled back to Scotland, ripping up the road as he went so it couldn't be used again.

4 _____

In recent times, though, people want to be given a more scientific explanation for the existence of the causeway. In fact, many theories have been suggested regarding its origin - that it was a petrified bamboo forest or that it was an accumulation of minerals from the sea, to name just two of them. However, these theories have remained inconclusive.

5 _____

Today, most geologists agree that the causeway is volcanic in origin. Its formation occurred when layers of molten lava cooled over a flat bed of basalt and contracted. This, of course, took place around fifty million years ago, when much of Northern Ireland and Western Scotland were volcanically active.

6 _____

The topmost layer of lava cooled first and the rocks shrank and cracked into regular patterns like mud on a dry river bed. The cracks on the surface moved downwards through the rock, splitting it and creating columns. Over thousands of years the sea has eroded the columns, so that today they are of different heights.

7 _____

The topmost layer of lava cooled first and the rocks shrank and cracked into regular patterns like mud on a dry river bed. The cracks on the surface moved downwards through the rock, splitting it and creating columns. Over thousands of years the sea has eroded the columns, so that today they are of different heights.

Text 11

- A** A grand beginning
- B** Excellent sound system
- C** Difficulties overcome
- D** A building of contrasts
- E** Expensive cultural complex required
- F** First-class arts venue
- G** A place with many facilities
- H** Unconventional plan wins contest
- I** An Australian landmark

Sydney opera house

0 _____ I _____

The Sydney Opera House is one of the world's most recognisable sights and is photographed almost as often as the Eiffel Tower and the Empire State Building. Although only completed in 1973, it is as representative of Australia as the Taj Mahal is of India and the Pyramids are of Egypt.

1 _____

But, how did this masterpiece of modern architecture come into being? Back in the 1950s, a group of philanthropic citizens decided that Sydney needed a centre for the promotion of the performing arts. The then premier Joseph Cahill became very enthusiastic about the idea, so he set up a committee and established an appeal fund in order to finance the construction of an opera house. However, it was soon clear that the project would require a great deal of money, so a lottery was introduced.

2 _____

An international competition was held to find a design for the building. The ultimate winner was Danish architect Jorn Utzon. The distinguishing feature of Utzon's design was a roof that resembled a ship in full sail. This design was so daring and progressive that it went beyond the engineering capabilities of the time. It was therefore necessary for Utzon to spend a couple of years researching and reworking the original design in order to come up with an idea which would make it structurally possible.

3 _____

The project itself got under way in 1954, but Utzon resigned in 1966 because of controversy regarding cost and disagreements over interior design. A team of Australian architects took over and began to extensively review what function the building would serve. They managed to deal with all the obstacles in their way and successfully completed the building, which has become a symbol of art worldwide.

4 _____

The name 'Opera House' is a little bit of an understatement for this massive complex. There are almost a thousand rooms in the Sydney Opera House, including the four main auditoriums. They consist of a reception hall, five rehearsal studios, four restaurants, six theatre bars, sixty dressing rooms and suites, a library, a lounge for artists and a miscellaneous collection of other utility areas.

5 _____

The main concert hall seats 2,690 people. The acoustics are regarded as being among the best in the world, giving the symphonic music played there an optimum tone. Acrylic acoustic rings are hung above the platform, which add to the performance level. This helps make it suitable not only for performances of classical music but also for a large variety of different musical presentations.

6 _____

The first performance at the Sydney Opera House was Prokofiev's 'War and Peace' by the Australian Opera Company. This was followed less than a month later by a gala official opening by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the twentieth of October 1973.

7 _____

Since its opening, the Sydney Opera House has established itself as a leading force in cultural development. The management aims to ensure that visitors and patrons have a memorable experience by promoting and presenting a broad mix of high quality arts entertainment. Added to this, is its geographic location dominating the skyline of Sydney Harbour. It is no doubt one of the most culturally rich institutions in the world.

Text 12

- A The general preference is for the man-made option.
- B The man-made resort offers a variety of activities.
- C The Japanese do not have the time to go to appropriate holiday places.
- D People suffering from tension visit the centre.
- E Conditions on the coast are not acceptable.
- F The resort is easily accessible and quite impressive.
- G The climate doesn't allow people to enjoy the natural slopes.
- H An effort has been made to make the resort as close to the real thing as possible.
- I The Japanese have come up with another innovative idea.

Pleasure domes

0 I

From the land that brought us the virtual pet and the virtual pop star comes the latest refinement in leisure - the virtual seaside and ski slope. These completely artificial indoor recreational centers are to be found right in the heart of Japan, far from the coast or from any mountains.

1

Lying southwest of Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, the world's largest hi-tech ocean dome attracts about 10,000 sun-seekers from all over the country every day. Many of these pleasure-seekers are overstressed office workers who find solace in the artificial seaside resort.

2

Even if this beach holiday is anything but real, it does its best to try and recreate the beauty of the seaside. The water is chlorinated and electrically heated so that it remains at a steady 30° centigrade in an area as big as ten Olympic-size swimming pools. In addition, pumps have been installed which create waves of up to three meters in height. As for the sand, it's made entirely of crushed marble extending over an area just under three kilometers long.

3

However, an imitation beach holiday wouldn't be complete without the optional recreational pastimes. The Ocean Dome offers choices ranging from a simple high slide sloping down into the water to an intricate rollercoaster on a raft across an underground lake.

4

Yet, if holiday-seekers want to bypass the beach scene, they can visit the Ski Dome. Just a half-hour-drive from the centre of Tokyo, the complex offers slopes with enough snow to cover five football pitches. The temperature is maintained at a steady 2° centigrade, so skiers can enjoy the main paste, which drops 80 metres, the equivalent to a 20 storey office block.

5

But why spend good money on an artificial beach or ski slope when you can enjoy the real thing for only a fraction of the cost? Unfortunately, this is not practical as far as the Japanese are concerned for a number of reasons.

6 _____

First of all, bathing off the Japanese coast isn't very enjoyable, even during the summer months when the weather is hot and humid. During the months of June and July, it rains continuously for about six weeks. Furthermore, the sea is cold, polluted and crawling with sharks.

7 _____

As for skiing, the winters in Japan aren't cold enough to enjoy the pistes. This is due to the fact that a warm current flows north past the coast of Japan, not allowing the temperature to drop low enough for it to snow. Besides, why travel hours away to find ski slopes when you have perfect man-made ones just around the corner?

Text 13

- A** An island of spiritual development
- B** Prosperity for all
- C** A touch of class
- D** A resident of distinction
- E** A resident of distinction
- F** A place for everyone
- G** A policy of equality
- H** Catastrophe strikes
- I** A tranquil place with a long history

Martha's Vineyard

Shane McGowan investigates one of America's VIP hang-outs.

0 **I**

Martha's Vineyard is a small island paradise which is situated off the southeastern coast of Massachusetts in the United States of America. Lately, it has become the haven for many holidaymakers seeking peace and relaxation. However, the island had been discovered long before them. Archaeologists have recently uncovered several Indian camps on the island which have been dated back to about 2270 BC.

1 _____

It is believed that the first Indians arrived there at the end of the ice age and it wasn't till much later that the first Europeans arrived. The island was known to the Indians as Noepe, but when the Norsemen came they called it

Straumey. Later, in 1524, Verrazzano, the Italian navigator and explorer who was the first to land in what is now known as New York, called it Luisa. It really isn't clear what it was called when it was bought along with some other islands by businessman Thomas Mayhew in 1702. However, its present title is known to have lasted for more than two centuries.

2_____

When Mayhew acquired the island, he established the first settlement inhabited by Europeans. Up until then, the island had been inhabited by Native Americans known as the Wampanoeg Indians. Mayhew ensured respect and fair dealings with the natives by declaring that no land could be taken from them without consent and fair payment. This produced a community which lived harmoniously.

3_____

This peaceful cohabitation, very unlike the usual colonialist approach, brought about a period of abundance. Fish from the sea were in large enough quantities to sell abroad as well as consume at home. The Indians taught the new settlers how to capture whales in order to extract their oil. Farming communities produced large amounts of cheese and butter, which were also exported. This enabled the Vineyarders to build large ships in order to sail to the North Atlantic.

4_____

The American Revolution, however, put paid to this period of affluence. The island was invaded by the British and the islanders suffered severe losses. This resulted in economic disaster and it took the island more than a generation to recover.

5_____

The island's next phase was something completely different. It became a place of pilgrimage. Religious meetings became the norm and were held by all parts of the community. People travelled there from far and wide to pray amid the island's natural beauty. It became a place where one could rejuvenate body and soul.

6_____

During the early part of the twentieth century, Martha's Vineyard became a haven for artists and writers who felt their spirit renewed there. This in turn attracted many rich and famous people, who bought property or rented houses for the summer season. Today it has become one of the most up-market summer resorts.

7_____

Carly Simon, the well-known singer, songwriter and children's author, considers herself a true Vineyarder, having been brought up there. She fondly remembers attending folk song recitals as a child on Martha's Vineyard. She also

believes that the island is a place of freedom and individuality and admits that it is the only place she has ever called home.

Read the text and answer the questions. Write A-D

Text 14

Which person says the following?

I have become more flexible in my work.

I could not imagine having a different lifestyle.

It is difficult to form and maintain close friendships.

I do not feel as if I am working.

My lifestyle suits my personality.

The nature of my living space often leads to tensions.

Some people are surprised by my choice of lifestyle.

I try not to accumulate personal belongings.

Travelling makes it easy to get jobs.

Many of my ancestors had the same kind of lifestyle.

A Dougie

I come from a long line of travelling showmen, and for most of the year we tour the country from fairground to fairground. It's been in my family's blood for nearly two centuries. There was someone on my father's side who used to train bears, and another relative who lost a finger working as the assistant to a knife-thrower.

I live in a caravan, with my wife, Janie, and the two kids, and because conditions are a bit cramped, we get on each other's nerves quite a lot. Everyone works really hard; we have to set up all our heavy equipment - usually in the middle of the night - then we're on our feet for hours on end every day for the duration of the fair. And after about a week or so we take it all down again, and move on to the next place. It's a tough life, but I don't see myself doing anything else - there's nothing else I'd rather do.

B Lucy

I've taught English in nine countries so far, including Spain, New Zealand, Jordan and now, Vietnam. Being prepared to move around means I never have problems finding work and I think it's helped me become a better teacher, too - I've learnt to adapt to different cultures and respond to the specific problems each type of learner has with the language.

The downside is that, although I've met and worked with a lot of different people, it's hard to get to know them really well, because I'm never in one country for more than a couple of years. We can, and do, keep in touch online, but that becomes fairly superficial after a while and I often lose contact with people

C Phillip

As the financial director of a multinational company based in France, I spend my life travelling and I'm rarely in one place for more than six months. Home is England at the moment, but last month it was Milan and before that, Atlanta. I live in hotels or rent for short periods, so the sensation is one of being on permanent holiday

Living nomadically has shaped my attitude to possessions; I do my best to keep them to the bare minimum and I don't get attached to things. If I have to buy something for a house, like furniture or curtains, I don't mind leaving it behind when I move on. I'm not sure how long I'll be able to go on with this lifestyle, I've spent the last twelve years focusing on my career and I'd quite like to settle down soon.

D Sally

I always wanted to travel and I like being on my own, but I also enjoy towns and cities and spending time with other people. So, I live and work my way around the country in a canal boat, stepping in and out of urban life as I choose. I earn my living as a one-woman theatre company, putting on shows for disabled children in the places I visit.

I'm very different from my parents; they still live in the house they bought when they got married and we never travelled very far when I was growing up. So my old friends from childhood still think it's weird that I never spend more than a week or so in any one place. My only worry is that I'll find it hard to settle in the future. I'm a very restless type and living on a boat certainly satisfies that side of my nature.

Text 15

Which person
was surprised by another person's actions?

often has problems with machines?

finds it impossible to resist buying the latest technology?

is frightened of some of the new technology?

feels that technology is important in the modern-day family?

does not agree with someone else in the family?

has changed her way of thinking?

regrets the fact that people talk less to each other face-to-face?

wanted to be the same as other people?

does not have much space where she lives?

A

Angela

My elderly mother bought me a laptop recently. I couldn't believe it - like me, she's never been very keen on modern technology and there she was buying me a laptop! I live on my own in a tiny one- bedroom flat and there's not a great deal of room for anything apart from the basics. But the laptop doesn't get in the way and I can stand it up in the bookshelf when I'm not using it. I have to admit, it's very useful for storing all my recipes and I've actually grown to quite like it.

B

Briony

I bought myself an e-book reader last year, partly because it takes up less space than a whole load of books, but also, I confess, because everyone else seemed to have one. It was a similar thing with computers, really. First I had a PC, then a laptop, followed by a netbook, a tablet... I just can't help myself. I love it all. Every time a new piece of technology comes out, I just have to have it, whatever it is and whether I really need it or not. And then, of course, there are smartphones. You can guarantee that if there's an overnight queue for the latest model. I'll be near the front, happy in the knowledge that it will soon be mine. I couldn't bear not to have one if I knew somebody who did.

C

Carol

Our house is full of all the latest gadgets. In the kitchen alone we've got an electric carving knife, a yoghurt maker, an automatic potato peeler, a bread-making machine and a device for taking the stones out of peaches without cutting them open. As far as I'm concerned, though, they're a waste of time. They're always going wrong and my husband keeps having to mend them. I think they're more trouble than they're worth but he seems to think we couldn't get by without them.

D

Dorothy

Like most people we have our fair share of appliances. I couldn't imagine living without a fridge freezer or a washing machine; and who hasn't got a microwave or a dishwasher nowadays? I know people had to cope without these things 50 or 60 years ago, but the world was a different place in those days, wasn't it? Things have moved on since then. Everything's so much faster now, and in most homes both parents go out to work. We couldn't do that and bring up children without the support of all these labour-saving devices.

E

Elaise

We're a bit too old for all this technology. A friend of ours says we should be on the Internet but I can't see why, and to be honest I'd be too scared to use it. It's all too fast for me. In the old days everything used to be so much simpler and people seemed to spend a lot more time chatting to each other. And by 'chatting', I mean having a proper conversation with someone who is actually physically there in front of you!

Text 16

Which paragraph mentions the following?
the need for perseverance

_____ activity during rest periods

_____ a common misconception

the importance of being able to work with others

the advantage of the predictability in the working hours

variety within the same job

the writer's previous experience in a related field

informing others of changes

the need for concentration

receiving individual on-the-job guidance

A

My job is about giving instructions and any other relevant information to aircraft, so they can fly as quickly and safely as possible. I work on air traffic flying into Gatwick, organizing the planes into a neat sequence so they all come in one after another. I'm in constant radio contact with the pilots, keeping them up-to-date on the weather and any unusual conditions or alterations in flight plans. The main thing I need to monitor is the level or altitude I want them to fly at. A lot of people think air-traffic controllers work in a control tower, but in fact, only 20 per cent do. They're the ones who deal with take-offs and landings. Most of us work at area control centers away from the airport.

B

I work in shifts on radar for up to two hours, then I always have a half-hour break, where I'll move around and give my eyes a good rub. The breaks are for safety purposes. I suppose that working shifts might not suit everybody. Because it's a 24-hour business, there's a lot of getting up early and night shifts. We work a repetitive roster - two mornings, two afternoons, then two nights - so there are six night-shifts a month. The good thing is that the shift pattern is always the same, so at least you can plan your life around it.

C

It's a job that means something — you're looking after people's safety, so there's a real consequence to what you do. I really like the fact that it's always different. You might be working with completely different people, traffic and weather conditions every day. And at the end of your shift, you take your headset off and that's it. You don't have to take the job home with you.

D

You've got to be the sort of person who can really focus on the task in hand, and process large amounts of complex data. Because very complicated air traffic situations can happen extremely quickly, you've got to be calm, stay on the ball, and react very quickly. You also need excellent spatial awareness. And a key quality in the job is the need to be a good team player, someone who can get on with a lot of different people.

E

I was an air hostess for a while after university, so I've seen the other side of the business. One day I went up to the control tower for a visit, and thought the job looked fascinating. So I applied, and luckily I got a place to train. You have to spend up to 12 months at a college of airtraffic control, using super hi-tech computer simulators.

Once you graduate from the college, you get posted to a unit where you do more practical training, with the help of a mentor, for six months to two years. And when that's finished, you have to sit a final exam. I'd say that if you decide to apply, stick with it and be prepared for some very tough training. It's not a walk in the park, but it's very rewarding once you get through it.

Text 17

Which of the people says the following?

I have made unsuccessful complaints.

I get on very well with the people below.

I lived in the flat before I decided to buy it.

I do not often have problems because of noisy customers.

The character of the area has changed for the worse.

My sleep was often interrupted.

I used to have perfect working conditions.

I intend to go and live somewhere else.

A lot of people

I know make the wrong assumptions.

I am a regular customer down below.

Living above a shop

Living above a shop may be handy if you need something in a hurry, but it also has its disadvantages. Lynn Haywood spoke to four people with a story to tell.

A

Gwen Crowley

I bought my flat in Chelsea with some money I inherited. I've been here since the 1970s when I rented it from a friend of a friend. By the 80s I'd fallen in love with it and just had to have it for myself. It's on the King's Road, a bustling shopping street with fantastic amenities, all of which are right on my doorstep. I live above a supermarket, which was a nuisance at first; I was regularly woken up by people stacking shelves at night, and then, of course, there were the early morning deliveries. I always refused to set foot in the place and would buy all my food further down the road. However, the owners were very reasonable when I complained and they sound-proofed the ceiling, which really cut down the noise. Now I shop there almost every day.

B

Paul Burton

When I first moved here I had the peace and quiet I needed to write the novel I was working on. The shop below sold wool and knitting accessories and there was a butcher's, a baker's and one or two other specialist shops in the street. They've all gone now, unfortunately; they couldn't compete with the out-of-town shopping malls and supermarkets which were springing up everywhere. The wool shop turned into a hairdresser's and now, you wouldn't believe what I have to put up with. If it isn't loud music, it's the television at full volume, and then there's everyone shouting above the noise of the hairdryers. I've had a moan at them about it on more than one occasion, but they just ignore me.

C

Judie Marland

Everyone thinks that living above a pub must be a nightmare. I've been lucky, though; the landlord of the pub is very considerate and, apart from the

occasional drunk singing outside at midnight, so are the people who drink there. A few years ago the landlord and I came to an agreement that he wouldn't play music above a certain volume after 10 o'clock. After a while he decided to cut out music altogether, and all I hear now is a gentle hum of conversation coming up through the floor. Many of my friends take it for granted that I must spend a lot of time in there, but I won't go into pubs on my own and my boyfriend always wants to go to his favorite place in the town center.

D

Arthur Short

It's the smell which has forced me to put my flat up for sale Fish and chip shops are, by their nature, very smelly and there is no way I or the owner can do anything about it, so there's no point complaining. In fact, I'm on first-name terms with everyone down there and I often pop in to say hello, though never to buy anything - I don't think I'll ever eat fish and chips again as long as I live. It's noisy, but that isn't a problem; this is a lively part of town and I've always preferred places where I can hear people coming and going. I'll be sad to move out, but I'm tired of friends screwing their faces up and holding their noses every time they come and visit me. I've got my eye on a flat down in the port area - it's busy and there are some great views out to sea.

Text 15

Which person

_____ did not complete his education?

_____ gets away with the odd mistake?

_____ accepts the fact that his career is dangerous?

_____ took a long time to develop his abilities?

_____ has found success despite having a disability?

_____ improves his skill by doing something else at the same time?

_____ received tuition to help him improve his talent?

_____ doesn't do anything to protect himself?

changed his goal in life?

passes his skills on to other people?

Extraordinary people

A

Derek Paravicini

Derek Paravicini was born blind, with severe learning difficulties and autism. He has limited verbal skills, poor short-term memory and cannot read even Braille, but he has an amazing talent: he can play any piece of music after only one hearing. He could play a toy organ when he was two, and when he was five his musical genius was recognized by music teacher Adam Ockelford quite by chance when his parents went round the school for the blind, where Adam gave lessons. In the following years, Adam painstakingly taught Derek how to play properly and, at nine, Derek gave his first of many major public performances. Derek - whose nickname is 'The Human iPod' - is able to play any song in any key and in any genre. He does occasionally play the wrong note, but because he is able to improvise, he can cover it up without anyone even noticing.

B

Dr Norman Gary

Norman Gary's interest in bees started when he was fifteen. His ambition was to become a professional bee-keeper but instead he ended up becoming an academic, doing research in the field of apiculture (bee keeping). Norman's unique ability is that he is able to cover his body with thousands of bees; he can also control the bees to make them do what he wants using food (a sugar solution) and scent.

He acquired these skills after years of practice and is considered to be the leading expert on bees in the United States. As such, his skills were sought by the likes of Hollywood film producer Chris Carter for a scene in the movie *The X-Files*. Despite having been stung around 75,000 times, Norman does not consider what he does as especially dangerous, explaining that bees only become aggressive when they feel threatened.

C

Ron White

Ron White calls himself a ‘brain athlete,’ but he’s not your average memory master, despite earning the title of USA Memory Champion. A high-school dropout, Ron discovered his amazing talent when he enrolled in a memory class and noticed that not only did he have a passion for this skill, but that he could also beat everyone in the class. Since then he has trained up to six hours a day to turn his brain into a supercomputer, enabling him to memorize and recall data at record speeds. Ron says the key to his training is to be distracted while memorizing things; this gives his brain incredible focus. For example, to become the USA Memory Champion he memorized cards while snorkelling. Ron currently teaches memory techniques to people all over the United States. During conferences, he manages to learn the names of everyone in the audience that he has shaken hands with - up to 200 people.

D

Eskil Ronningsbakken

Norwegian Eskil Ronningsbakken is an extreme artist known for the super-human balancing acts he performs in locations around the world. Eskil, whose love for heights stems from a childhood passion for climbing trees in the Norwegian countryside, was fascinated at an early age by a TV programme which featured so an Indian yogi doing balancing acts. He decided that this was what he wanted to do and joined the circus at the age of eighteen, where he perfected his skills. Yoga and meditation naturally play an important role in what he does, too. He practises them regularly in order to better his focus and concentration. Eskil’s jawdropping acts include doing a handstand on a pile of chairs precariously balanced above a 300-metre drop. He performs all his feats without a safety net or harness. One slip and he would fall to his death. Eskil is well aware of the risks involved in what he does. ‘I feel fear, of course I do. We are humans and we have a natural sense of self-preservation,’ he admits.

Text 16

Which paragraph

says that it is possible to be both a tourist and a traveler?

says that tourism has positive economic advantages?

mentions that some tourist spots were busy in the past?

puts forward the view that travelers are selfish?

observes that very few people have said anything positive about tourists?

gives the writer's definition of himself?

expresses the writer's anger at the assumed superiority of travelers?

describes the reaction of locals to the arrival of tourism?

explains how tourism begins?

mentions that many people will agree with the negative description of a tourist?

A

As another holiday high season approaches, it's time to defend tourists. They need it. They've been under attack for generations. 'Of all noxious animals ... the most noxious is the tourist,' wrote the diarist Francis Kilvert in the nineteenth century. Scarcely anyone has had a good word to say before or since. I sense heads nodding. This is the opinion of the cultivated.

B

At dinner parties, no one admits to being a tourist. They are all travellers. They don't go to the Costa del Sol or even worse go on a coach tour. They are forever off the beaten track, seeking the authentic. Looking down on tourists is snobbery, a way of distancing oneself from the uncultured classes. And it infuriates me. To my way of thinking, there is no conflict between tourism and travelling. Just as one may eat one day at McDonald's and the next at a five-star Michelin restaurant, so one may both enjoy the beaches of the Costa del Sol and a trek through the Sarawak rainforest. These experiences are not mutually exclusive.

C

Tourists are those who arrive in hordes, overrunning places and ruining them. Travelers are, by their definition, the people that get there first. But if they didn't wander off to unexplored spots, and write and talk about it on their return,

the rest of us would be in ignorance. Some readers were inspired to follow. (What did the writers expect?) However, as long as numbers remain limited and they wore boots, they could be termed 'travelers'. But, at some stage, volume transforms travelers into tourists. Then people get very upset. (Hear them moaning about the crowds at Machu Picchu.) But if they don't like it, travelers have only themselves to blame: they were the trailblazers. Anyway, certain destinations positively benefit from crowds of visitors. I'm thinking of, say, the Colosseum in Rome. In its heyday, such places throbbed with people and commerce. That was their point. Today's abundance of tourists and traders is quite in line with original conditions.

D

I've recently read Norman Lewis's book in which he recounts a stay in a remote Costa Brava village in the io post-war years. It was on the hinge between a fishing past and tourism future. Lewis can't disguise his regret at this turn of events, at the loss of isolation, of ancient ways and village values. It has to be said, however, that before that the villagers were leading pretty miserable lives. No surprise then, that, with some initial reluctance, villagers embraced the tourism development - going to work in the new hotel, opening guest rooms of their own and running pleasure trips in their fishing boats.

E

It is easy to romanticize herdsmen and fishermen when so you're only passing through. Then you go home, and they're still collecting fresh water from five miles away. By wishing to leave the world untouched, travelers do absolutely nothing for economic development. By contrast, tourists - with all their varying needs - bring cash in buckets.

F

Tourists like one another. Travelers apparently don't like anybody, unless they're wearing a loincloth or sari. They appreciate their genuine experiences so much that they resent sharing them. The presence of other visitors compromises the authenticity. Their own presence, curiously, does not. The writer Evelyn Waugh said, 'The tourist is the other fellow'. Then again, no. The tourist is me. I feel no shame.

Text 17

Which person
says that they ignored someone else's opinion?

_____ mentions how they started to develop a daily routine?

is aware that their interest in a type of media is illogical?

describes a type of media that has lasted although it wasn't expected to?

describes a feeling of anticipation?

appreciates being shown a lifestyle they will never have?

does not share a common reaction that people have?

mentions how much mental effort is required by a type of media?

appreciates being able to find something to suit their mood?

mentions the increasing popularity of a type of media?

A
Eleanor

Radio is still alive, despite all the predictions. It has been around for so long that it is part of the scenery. However, much TV opens the eyes, I still love to close mine and listen. And I'm not the only one, as listening figures are rising again. In fact, despite iPods and downloads and podcasts, 91% of us still listen to a radio station each week. For me this comes as no surprise. It's the only medium that still requires my imagination to work hard. We can't see the people talking; we have to picture them and, more importantly, to really listen to what they're saying rather than getting distracted by their haircut or clothes as you might do watching TV. And of course, the voices we hear age slower and change less than faces.

A
Theo

It may be unfashionable, but I love my daily newspaper. I know I could get the same things on my iPad or smartphone, but for me, nothing quite beats the feeling of sitting down with my newspaper every morning. It's like that moment when the orchestra starts to play, before the theatre curtain rises. You're not sure exactly what's going to happen, but you know you'll enjoy the experience. I didn't discover newspapers until I first began working in the city. While my bus journey lasted 45 minutes, the emotional journey of reading the newspaper took me much further. By the time I arrived, I would feel interested,

informed and ready to face the day. While I often look at online news for the latest updates, it is simply not the same as turning the pages of a newspaper.

C **Alessandro**

TV is my favorite, much more than newspapers, radio, or even the internet. An evening on my sofa with the TV guide in front of me - I love it. There's so much to choose from! Sometimes if I'm tired or fed up, I'll watch a silly comedy but if I've had a boring day, I'll look for something more exciting or maybe informative. A lot of people say they feel guilty when they're watching television. That's because it's easily available and requires a minimum amount of effort, whereas for other forms of entertainment you might have to go out or dress up or talk to other people. I have to say I don't feel this way - for me it's pure pleasure.

D **Katarina**

Although my parents never actually banned my sister and me from buying glossy magazines, they didn't approve of them either. They thought them silly and irrelevant, but from the first moment I flipped through a fashion magazine, I was hooked. It's strange really, as I don't particularly care about fashion. Yet each month I read articles about beauty treatments and look at dresses that cost more than my monthly rent. I am very aware that I am an outsider, looking in at a life I don't live. But from the very beginning, these glimpses into other lives have been a large part of why I love glossy magazines: they provided different perspectives, different ways to exist in the world. Of course, they aren't perfect. They are the end product of several thriving industries: advertising, entertainment, big business. I've stopped purchasing many of them because they became just too distant from my lifestyle, but I could never give them up entirely.

Розділ 4

Завдання на заповнення пропуску в тексті (Task 7)

Read an article. Choose the sentence which you think fits best according to the text. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Text 1

My dog is missing

Investigative journalist James Scott tells his own story about how he suffered at the hands of canine kidnappers.

Having reached a certain age, I thought I could safely believe that I had had most of the negative experiences that life can dish up. 0 I However, just recently I had a traumatic experience which I had never taken into consideration as an option.

I arrived home from work one evening and found that a trip to the supermarket was in order. So, as usual, I wished to my little four-legged companion, put her lead on and set out. **(1)** ____ On entering the supermarket, I popped the few things I needed into a basket and went quickly to the checkout which was quiet for a change. **(2)** ____

When I looked for my faithful friend, I was confused. I blamed the twilight and my failing eyesight at first, but, as I got closer, I saw that she was well and truly gone. I flew into a total panic and started running down the road. I had this crazy idea that one of my neighbors, who all knew the dog well, had passed by and for some reason decided to take her home with them. **(3)** ____ Slowly the neighbors emerged and let me know in no uncertain terms that they wouldn't even consider doing such a stupid thing.

I just stood there, unable to believe what had happened. I knew I had tied her securely using a double knot. There was no doubt about it, someone had stolen my dog. It was unbelievable. She wasn't some kind of fancy pedigree but was a wonderful little mixture of breeds. A real Heinz 57 varieties. I just couldn't think of what to do. I was in total shock.

(4) ____ Over the next few days they made and pasted posters all over the neighborhood, contacted radio stations to make announcements and placed advertisements in various newspapers.

A few days later I had to go away on a five-day business trip. **(5)** ____ Nevertheless, on my return, when I opened my apartment door the first thing I saw was one of the posters lying on the hall table. I felt as if someone had just thrown a bucket of cold water over me. That's when I

decided that I would just have to try and forget what had happened and get on with my life.

(6)_____ It didn't make me feel too optimistic, as there had been many such calls. Early the next morning, I called the woman and she gave me her address, which was on the other side of the city. On the way there I refused to let myself become excited. You can imagine my joy when I arrived and saw that it was in fact my faithful little friend that had been found.

(7)_____ My dog had some health problems from her days on the streets, which a few visits to the vet put right. All in all, it took her about two months to become her old rascally self again. You can also bet your life that these days she doesn't spend any time tied up outside retail outlets.

A When I arrived at my apartment block, I frantically rang all the bells.

B I was grateful for this as I would have a lot to do, and this would take my mind off what had happened.

C I got really angry and thought how irresponsible it was to do a thing like that.

D When we arrived, I tied her to the railings outside, something I had done on countless occasions before.

E A few days later, having been out to dinner with some friends, I arrived home late to find a message on my answering machine from someone who thought she may have found my dog.

F Later that evening, a couple of my friends came over, who were very sympathetic and put together a plan of action.

G Altogether it took me" only three to four minutes until I was back in the street again.

H The young lady had seen her wandering in the street near her home six days after she had disappeared.

I I mean things, like the breakup of a relationship, the death of a loved one and other similar events that can cause stress and emotional disturbance.

Text 2

The greatest rock concert in history

In the early 1980s, Ethiopia was plagued by civil war and famine. This, however, was not very well covered by the media until a BBC film crew submitted some harrowing footage of scenes they had filmed, which showed the people's misery and deprivation. 0 I Viewers were absolutely horrified.

Bob Geldof, an Irish musician and lead singer with the band *The Boomtown Rats*, was one of the people that was tuned into the news that night. He was deeply moved by what he saw and felt that the international community had an obligation to do something to alleviate the situation. **(1)** _____

Using his influence, he put together a project to raise money for famine relief in the region. With the help of Midge Ure, a close friend and fellow musician, Geldof wrote a song titled *Do they know it's Christmas*. On Sunday November 25, 1984 a star-studded line-up of British recording artists recorded the song. **(2)** _____ That is how Band Aid came about.

It was not at all surprising that the record shot to the top of the British charts within a few days of being released. **(3)** _____ Geldof spent a lot of his time organising the distribution of the money from the sales of the record. However, after a visit to Ethiopia, where he got an even clearer picture of the situation, he realised that the money raised was just a drop in the ocean. It would take an awful lot more to save the twenty-two million people in Ethiopia and the Sudan from starving to death. **(4)** _____

The idea was to stage two concerts simultaneously, one in Britain and one in the United States. The concerts would be broadcast worldwide and the television networks would pay for this privilege. **(5)** _____

The day Geldof chose to stage the concerts was Saturday, July 13, 1985. The British concert was to be staged at Wembley Stadium, while the artists in the United States would perform at the JFK Stadium in Philadelphia. **(6)** _____

The concerts were a rip-roaring success and were watched by one and a half billion people worldwide.

At the end of the concert, some of the greatest rock stars in the world lifted an exhausted Geldof onto their shoulders. **(7)** _____ It was a moment which became etched in music history.

All in all, the Band Aid project netted a staggering one hundred and forty million dollars. Geldof also received an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II.

- A** It eventually sold more than eight million copies all over the world.
- B** Despite the difficulties he was confronted with, Geldof managed to get the whole thing to work.
- C** The people of Ethiopia were very grateful to Bob Geldof for all his help and named a hospital after him.
- D** So, he decided to take action.

E Like a telethon broadcast, there would be breaks between the performances in order to make appeals for money to help the famine victims.

F Everyone involved in it gave their services free of charge, including the British Government, who agreed not to collect the tax on the record.

G At that moment, the whole stadium started singing 'Do they know it's Christmas?'

H That is when he came up with the idea of taking his project worldwide.

This report appeared on the evening news in October 1984

Text 3

The greatest rock concert in history

In the early 1980s, Ethiopia was plagued by civil war and famine. This, however, was not very well covered by the media until a BBC film crew submitted some harrowing footage of scenes they had filmed, which showed the people's misery and deprivation. 0 I Viewers were absolutely horrified.

Bob Geldof, an Irish musician and lead singer with the band *The Boomtown Rats*, was one of the people that was tuned into the news that night. He was deeply moved by what he saw and felt that the international community had an obligation to do something to alleviate the situation. **(1)**

Using his influence, he put together a project to raise money for famine relief in the region. With the help of Midge Ure, a close friend and fellow musician, Geldof wrote a song titled *Do they know it's Christmas*. On Sunday November 25, 1984 a star-studded line-up of British recording artists recorded the song. **(2)** _____ That is how Band Aid came about.

It was not at all surprising that the record shot to the top of the British charts within a few days of being released. **(3)** _____ Geldof spent a lot of his time organising the distribution of the money from the sales of the record. However, after a visit to Ethiopia, where he got an even clearer picture of the situation, he realised that the money raised was just a drop in the ocean. It would take an awful lot more to save the twenty-two million people in Ethiopia and the Sudan from starving to death. **(4)** _____

The idea was to stage two concerts simultaneously, one in Britain and one in the United States. The concerts would be broadcast worldwide and the television networks would pay for this privilege. **(5)** _____

The day Geldof chose to stage the concerts was Saturday, July 13, 1985. The British concert was to be staged at Wembley Stadium, while the

artists in the United States would perform at the JFK Stadium in Philadelphia. **(6)** _____

The concerts were a rip-roaring success and were watched by one and a half billion people worldwide.

At the end of the concert, some of the greatest rock stars in the world lifted an exhausted Geldof onto their shoulders. **(7)** _____ It was a moment which became etched in music history.

All in all, the Band Aid project netted a staggering one hundred and forty million dollars. Geldof also received an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II.

A It eventually sold more than eight million copies all over the world.

B Despite the difficulties he was confronted with, Geldof managed to get the whole thing to work.

C The people of Ethiopia were very grateful to Bob Geldof for all his help and named a hospital after him.

D So, he decided to take action.

E Like a telethon broadcast, there would be breaks between the performances in order to make appeals for money to help the famine victims.

F Everyone involved in it gave their services free of charge, including the British Government, who agreed not to collect the tax on the record.

G At that moment, the whole stadium started singing 'Do they know it's Christmas?'

H That is when he came up with the idea of taking his project worldwide.

Text 5

A very basic requirement for anybody embarking on the study of the English language is without doubt a copy of a good dictionary. Nowadays, acquiring a dictionary is not a very difficult task. All it involves is a trip to one's nearest bookshop where a healthy selection is bound to be available.
0__I__

It is less than six hundred years since the first attempt at compiling a dictionary of the English language was made. However, the advent of the first dictionary goes even further back in time than that. **(1)** _____ The actual dictionary consisted of clay tablets engraved with cuneiform writing, a primitive form of written language.

The Greeks and the Romans also produced lexical lists such as Apollonius glossary of words and phrases used by Homer. The first

alphabetically ordered glossary was put together by Verrius Flaccus in Rome around the time of the birth of Christ. **(2)** _____

From the collapse of Imperial Rome until the end of the Middle Ages very little development was going on in Europe in all areas of human culture including written language. **(3)** _____ Therefore, it is not surprising that the first attempt at compiling a complete single language dictionary was carried out by the Arab Khalil ibn Ahmad. The study of Arabic also encouraged the compilation of a Hebrew dictionary.

The Storehouse for Children or Clerics', which was written by the English monk Galffidus Grammaticus and was printed in 1449. could be regarded as the first English dictionary. **(4)** _____

In actual fact, a dictionary of English like the ones we are familiar with today did not appear until 1604. It was the work of Robert Cawdry and consisted of difficult English vocabulary and their definitions in simpler language. However, it was not yet referred to as a dictionary, but 'A Table Alphabetical'. Henry Cockeram was the first to use the word dictionary' to describe this type of reference book. **(5)** _____

A variety of dictionaries followed Cockeram's work but without much success. **(6)** _____ This work provided to be so popular that it became the cornerstone of all literary endeavor well into Victorian times. Because of the advancement in the standards of education, by the middle of the nineteenth century there was a much greater need for the use of reference books like dictionaries. **(7)** _____ The full set is made up of twenty volumes, hardly a requirement for a high school student. It is however published in concise form as well, along with other publications of reputable status.

A However, this is not entirely true, as that book actually included only a list of 10,000 Latin synonyms of English words.

B Nevertheless, neither of these glossaries was a complete dictionary of either language.

C Dr Samuel Johnson changed all that in 1755 with the publication of his two-volume lexicon 'A Dictionary of the English Language'.

D His publication was entitled 'The English Dictionaries' and appeared in 1623.

E Apart from definitions, some dictionaries included etymology and pronunciation.

F This is thought to have taken place during the reign of King Ashurbanipal of Assyria in the seventh century BC.

G Therefore, many new ones were published and the Oxford English Dictionary became the most comprehensive dictionary ever produced.

H The Middle East, on the contrary, was going through a period of advancement.

I However, this would not have been the case a few hundred years ago.

Text 6

One of the greatest blockbusters of 1996 was the film version of the musical Evita. **(1)** _____ The film version took a long time and numerous changes in the cast and production were made until the actual film starring Madonna and Antonio Banderas came to be.

Both the stage musical and the film version are based on the life of Eva Peron. However, manx among the vounger generations may well ask, "Who exactly was Eva Peron? Was she a singer, an actress or a dancer? Is that why Madonna was chosen to port rax her life in the film?" **(2)** _____

Eva. or Maria Eva Duarte, as was her full name, was born in Los Toldos, a suburb of Buenos Aires in 1919. **(3)** _____ That was when she met her future husband Colonel Juan Peron. Despite the upper classes' reservations, the couple got married the following veal.

A group of voting army officers - including Peron - had taken control of the government in 1943, and Peron rose rapidly. He first became Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare, and from that position he brought labour unions under government control and greatly helped the under-privileged. In 1946, when he had accumulated enough power to run for president, he changed the face of Argentina's politics by founding the Peronista party. **(4)** _____

Eva Peron, who had already given up her acting career, played a major role in her husband's success. As first lady, she managed labour relations by organising labour unions and had a very strong influence on Juan Peron's political decisions. Eva was largely responsible for the popular following of Peron's regime and she was adored by the masses, who affectionately called her Evita, because she increased welfare benefits for the workers and promoted women's right to vote. **(5)** _____

The director wanted to give the film an authentic touch, so some scenes had to be shot at the presidential palace in Buenos Aires. **(6)** _____

Despite these setbacks, Madonna persisted and even talked to the president personally and eventually persuaded him. With her performance as Evita, she managed to win the hearts of many people including the Argentinians.

A In actual fact, she was all of these things early on in her life, and later on she established herself as a prominent political figure in Argentina.

B Therefore, it is not surprising that the people of Argentina were deeply moved by her untimely death from cancer at the age of thirty-three.

C This first appeared on stage in both England and America and marked another success for Andrew Lloyd Webber, who had already won a number of awards for his musicals.

D He won that year's election with a landslide victory, which was largely due to the support he got from the agricultural and industrial working classes.

E The atmosphere was not always perfect, though, as many Argentinians were horrified at the idea of Madonna portraying their idol and the president was at a loss whether to grant permission for filming at the palace or not.

F She started her acting career at the age of fifteen and by 1944 she was a popular radio and film actress.

Text 7

Growing up in the countryside

Comedian Jo Brand recalls an idyllic childhood.

In 1962, when I was four, we moved from Clapham in south London to Kent.

Back then it was all fields and apple orchards. For the first couple of years we lived on a modern estate, full of typical, boring three-bedroom houses with square lawns, a fence and a garden shed. But compared to Clapham it was idyllic and we virtually skipped to school.

For us children, the excitement of moving to Kent was to do with being close

to rabbits, foxes and different kinds of birds. We were always on the lookout for injured animals we could take care of. One day my father ran over a badger on his way home from work. **(1)** _____

Dad knew he shouldn't leave him in agony. For some reason he had a garden spade in his car boot. He took it out and tried to kill the badger by hitting him on the head. **(2)** _____ My father had the city person's disease around animals, which means you can't bear to be cruel even when you're trying to be kind. A farmer came along, took the spade and with one blow put the badger out of his misery.

During the summer holidays after my first year at primary school. I was playing with my brothers, Matt and Bill, in the garden when we found

an injured hare. **(3)** ____ A cardboard box was found, and an appointment made at the vet, who said the hare had broken his leg. He put it in a splint and told us what to feed him and how to care for him.

By this time, the three of us had named the hare Harold. He was put into a rabbit hutch in the garden and we fought over whose turn it was to feed him dandelion leaves. After a couple of weeks we were allowed to take the

splint off and he started to hop about the garden. I thought he'd stay with us and be our pet. **(4)** ____

The three of us started shrieking and I started crying. Although it happened quickly, in my memory, it's like that bit in slow motion from the film *Chariots of fire*, when they're all training on the beach. **(5)** ____ She caught Harold in mid-air with one hand on each leg, and landed in next-door's garden.

He stayed for another week or so. **(6)** ____ Midway through my first week back at school, I came home and he was gone.

It was a huge tragedy.

A But he didn't have the heart to do it.

B There's even music playing in my head as I picture my mother starting to run, then hurdling over the fence.

C So we called out to Mum, who was busy in the kitchen, and asked her to help.

D My mother took pity on him, placed him in a box and took him straight to the vet. **E** He got out of the car and saw he was badly hurt but still alive.

F Then our parents told us that wild animals don't want to stay cooped up in a hutch like a pet.

G But one evening, while we were playing with him, he made a bid for freedom and dashed off towards the fence.

Text 8

Unpackaged

It sells everything you could ever need for a great meal. There's only one catch - it won't give you anything to take it all home in.

If you ever catch yourself looking at the kitchen bin guiltily, with its huge pile of plastic packets, cardboard containers and wrappers, you might be interested to know there's a whole movement that aims to go one better than even recycling: recycling, or cutting out packaging in the first place.

Among those at the forefront of this consumer revolution is Unpackaged, a first-of-its-kind shop that avoids all packaging and invites you to provide your own containers to stock up on essentials such as flour, cereals, nuts, pasta, rice and lentils. **(1)** _____ Simply weigh your container when you arrive so it can be deducted from the overall weight and then get filling. Not only will you save money, but by foregoing packaging you'll reduce the amount of material waste being either sent to landfills or incinerated.

In its large store in Hackney, East London, Unpackaged offers a wide range of products, as well as a bar and cafe, run by Kate de Syllas, a well-known local chef.

(2) _____ She started out doing market stalls specializing in eco products and a small range of wholefoods and nuts. 'I wanted to see how people reacted. Would they bring their own containers and refill?' Conway says. 'It did really well and we ended up with two market stalls, but it was a bit impractical lugging all the stuff around.' The company has a clear philosophy that includes sourcing organic, fair-trade products where possible, supporting artisan local producers and applying the principles of 'reduce, reuse, recycle' to all parts of its operation. **(3)** _____ As well as using unsold produce in the cafe, it uses black tiles with erasable white wax pencils instead of printing off labels for products.

It even has a solution for that most eco-unfriendly product, the takeaway paper coffee cup, with its 'The 1000 Cup Countdown' scheme. Unpackaged has promised to provide 1000 biodegradable cups, each of which comes complete with an RFID (radio frequency identification) tag that will tell you more about the company's aims and if returned, will earn you a free coffee. **(4)** _____

'We want to be the local store,' Conway says. 'We want them to come here rather than go to a supermarket.' **(5)** _____ But at the moment Unpackaged finds its dedicated customers are travelling from all over. 'They're coming for the atmosphere as much as what we're trying to do.

(6) _____ 'The whole point is to take people on a journey with you,' Conway says. 'If someone comes in and they're not green and they don't have any containers, I don't want to say that I won't serve them, because they go away with such an awful view of what we do. Whereas if we say that this time we'll provide them with a small paper bag and next time they can bring their own, then it takes them two or three goes and they'll end up bringing their own.'

A This commitment to reducing waste and packaging is present in every aspect of the store.

- B** With the larger space it can now offer a greater range of products.
- C** When it runs out of them, customers will provide their own takeaway mug or sit in for their morning cappuccino.
- D** But what if someone new to the values of the store wanders in looking for some pasta?
- E** Bring bottles for oils, apple juice, wine and even gin.
- F** She hopes to spend more time developing an own line of Unpackaged products and she also hopes to set up other branches around London.
- G** It was founded by Catherine Conway, who got the idea while pouring rice from a plastic packet into a jar at home.

Text 9

Just a load of hot air!

They glow, move across the sky at incredible speed and are invisible to radar. The mysterious shapes have for decades been cited by UFO enthusiasts as proof that we have attracted visitors from another world.

(1) ____ After four years of study they concluded that they are not flying saucers, but 'plasmas' of gas caused by charges of electricity in the atmosphere. The study by the Defence Intelligence Staff examined 30 years of apparent flying saucer sightings, which average about 100 a year.

Their 400-page report found that most of those who reported seeing UFOs - usually as glowing round or cigar-shaped objects - were not fantasists or hoaxers playing tricks. **(2)** ____ The bright plasmas are created by charges of electricity. When air flows into them they are transformed into aerodynamic shapes which appear to fly at incredible speeds.

The electromagnetic fields can also cause responses in the brain, tricking observers into thinking they are seeing even more vivid impressions, the study found. Because they are electrically charged, plasmas can change shape or colour when struck by another energy source - such as radio signals sent out by UFO spotters. **(3)** ____ The scientists concluded they now have 'a reasonably justified explanation' for the sightings that had previously been difficult to describe.

The aim of the study, codenamed Project Condign, was to assess any military threat from sightings of unexplained flying objects, many of which appeared to 'hover, land, take off, accelerate to exceptional velocities and vanish'. The study was released under the Freedom of Information Act. Files previously released under this law showed that the Ministry of Defence maintained a special unit to log sightings of UFOs by the public and the military.

(4) ____ They described seeing 'bright objects hanging over the sea' around three miles from the coast at a height of around 5,000ft.

In July 1976, the captain of a British Airways Tn-Star on a return flight from Portugal told air traffic controllers of 'four objects - two round brilliant white, two cigar-shaped' 18 miles north of Faro. **(5)** ____ A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said: 'We have to check any report of an unidentified flying object to ensure it's not a threat. That's what this report was about. Once we are satisfied there is no threat, as this report concluded, we take no further action. We are not a UFO club.'

(6) ____ 'Even physicists studying plasma clouds do not fully understand them,' she said, 'so it is ridiculous for the Government to use a little known and poorly understood phenomenon as the main explanation for most UFO sightings.' She added: 'It may account for some, but by no means all. It does not explain incidents where ground trace evidence of UFOs has been left behind or where there is film footage of flying objects. The MoD will never release any documents that suggest there may be some mystery surrounding UFO sightings, but the simple fact is that some are mysterious'

A These included a report by Flight Lieutenant A M Wood and two non-commissioned officers in Northumberland in July 1977.

B 'This has led ufologists to imagine that an alien response is being given to their signals,' said the report.

C Judy Jaafar, secretary of the British UFO Research Association, criticized the report.

D Defence chiefs, however, have a rather less exciting explanation for the glowing objects in the sky.

E However, the Government seems to agree that not all incidents such as these can be explained scientifically.

F Fighter planes were sent to investigate and shortly afterwards the crew on two other commercial flights in the same area reported similar sightings.

G They were describing unusual but entirely natural events in the atmosphere.

Text 10

Anna is digging in the ground for a potato, when along comes Paul. Paul looks to see what Anna's doing and then, seeing that there is no one in sight, starts to scream as loud as he can. Paul's angry mother rushes over and chases Anna away. Once his mum has gone, Paul walks over and helps himself to Anna's potato.

Throughout nature, tricks like this are common - they are part of daily survival. There are insects that hide from their enemies by looking like leaves or twigs, and harmless snakes that imitate poisonous ones. **(1)** _____ Some animals, however, go further and use a more deliberate kind of deception - they use normal behavior to trick other animals. In most cases the animal probably doesn't know it is deceiving, only that certain actions give it an advantage. But in apes and some monkeys, the behavior seems much more like that of humans.

What about Paul the baboon? His scream and his mother's attack on Anna could have been a matter of chance, but Paul was later seen playing the same trick on others. **(2)** _____ Another tactic is the 'Look behind you!' trick. When one young male baboon was attacked by several others, he stood on his back legs and looked into the distance, as if there was an enemy there. The attackers turned to look behind them and lost interest in their victim. In fact, there was no enemy.

Studying behavior like this is complicated because it is difficult to do laboratory experiments to test whether behavior is intentional. It would be easy to suggest that these mean the baboons were deliberately tricking other animals, but they might have learned the behavior without understanding how it worked. **(3)** _____ They discovered many liars and cheats, but the cleverest were apes who clearly showed that they intended to deceive and knew when they themselves had been deceived.

An amusing example of this comes from a psychologist working in Tanzania. A young chimp was annoying him, so he tricked her into going away by pretending he had seen something interesting in the distance. **(4)**

_____ Another way to decide whether an animal's behavior is deliberate is to look for actions that are not normal for that animal. A zoo worker describes how a gorilla dealt with an enemy. 'He slowly crept up behind the other gorilla, walking on tiptoe. When he got close to his enemy, he pushed him violently in the back, then ran indoors.' Wild gorillas do not normally walk on tiptoe. **(5)** _____ But looking at the many cases of deliberate deception in apes, it is impossible to explain them all as simple imitation.

Taking all the evidence into account, it seems that deception does play an important part in ape societies where there are complex social rules and relationships and where problems are better solved by social pressure than by physical conflict. **(6)** _____ Studying the intelligence of our closest relatives could be the way to understand the development of human intelligence.

A This use of a third individual to achieve a goal is only one of the many tricks commonly used by apes.

B When she looked and found nothing, she 'walked back, hit me over the head with her hand and ignored me for the rest of the day'.

C The ability of animals to deceive and cheat may be a better measure of their intelligence than their use of tools.

D So the psychologists talked to colleagues who studied apes and asked them if they had noticed this kind of deception.

E The psychologists who saw the incident are sure that he intended to get the potato.

F Of course, it's possible that he could have learned from humans that such behaviour works, without understanding why.

G Such behaviour, developed over hundreds of thousands of years, is instinctive and completely natural.

Text 11

A Life in the Day:

Paolo

Paolo Fazioli makes some of the world's most sought-after pianos. His concert grands cost around £80,000. He lives close to his factory in Sacile, near Venice. By Norman Beedie

I start the day with orange juice, two kiwi fruits, vitamins, weak coffee with milk and biscuits, before driving in my green BMW 530 to the factory. Building the best piano I possibly can: that is my passion, my life's work.

I started studying piano late, but I obtained the diploma in piano from the Conservatorio di Pesaro. I had an engineering degree, too. And because my father was in the furniture and wood industry, it seemed obvious to me what my career must be. I knew there was a gap in the market, for as a pianist I had never found a piano I was happy with. **(1)** _____

So I started from scratch. I rebuilt that piano 17 times before I was happy.

Now I have my own factory, I do as I please. I spend eight hours a day in the workshop, and if I see a change that needs to be made, I can make it straightaway. **(2)** _____

Each piano is born, like a human being, with its own unique character. It is the combination of good materials and good construction that gives the best results. **(3)** _____ For this we use the red spruce, sometimes called 'the tree of music'. I like to choose the trees myself, in the Vai de Fiemme Forest. These are 150-year-old trees, descended from the ones Stradivarius used for

his violins, and only one in 200 will have the natural resonance I am looking for.

(4) _____ But first the wood must rest for up to a year, so that any tension in it disappears. A piano's case, too, is important. It must be very solid, with 8 to 10 layers glued together. Then there is the iron frame - the iron and wood work against each other with a beauty that is fundamental. A piano has thousands of working parts and the strings

must be able to bear 20 tonnes of tension. Then there are 88 keys to be balanced, the hammers to be 'voiced' and the strings tuned.

My 35 workers take hours over each detail, like spinning copper round steel for the strings. **(5)** _____ Last year we

made about 90 pianos - our best since we started in 1980, but 120 would be our maximum. Quality is my only interest.

My staff go home for lunch with their families. They are important to me. We are like a family. Sometimes, when we have made a special piano, perhaps with a beautiful inlaid case, my workers ask me if they can invite their friends in to look at it. So on Sundays the factory is open to their friends and families. Maybe 100 to 150 will come. **(6)** _____

In the evening my colleagues and I often eat out. I like simple food: spaghetti alia carbonara, or with basil sauce. I sleep well. Because, you know, when you have such an intensive day, then you sleep like a log.

A First we choose the wood for the sounding board, the heart of the piano - the flat board which lies under the strings.

B I hand them the key and leave them to it.

C I saw I must build my own, and I knew that if I built a piano that pleased me, it would sell.

D To do this they take only the finest quality wood and always under my supervision.

E It will take two years for that tree to become a piano.

F With the big firms, to make even a small alteration can take years of discussions and meetings.

G A machine could do this in minutes, but when they do it by hand I know the result will be perfect.

Text 12

The Charlie Chaplin

This is the story of a man named Chaplin, who extracted himself from poverty with the discovery that he could make people laugh, first in British music halls and later in Hollywood. By the early 1920s, he was shooting big-

budget features on a million-dollar contract. But this man's name was not Charlie.

In the early 20th century, there was room in the world for two Chaplins. Their names appeared together in print on the pages of fan magazines, and side by side in ink on the document that founded United Artists. **(1)** ____ Even among silent-film specialists, his work is not well known.

Mention his name to any of Charlie's older children, however, and their faces light up with pleasure. 'Uncle Sydney was our favourite!' Geraldine Chaplin told me. Michael, Charlie's eldest son, can still conjure the distinctive smell of his cigars. Geraldine can remember the traces of a London accent in his voice. **(2)** ____ 'He loved to drive his great big Cadillac along the narrow Swiss roads,' Geraldine told me.

'He'd drive very, very slowly - it took him about an hour to get from Lausanne - and other cars would be honking around him.'

Best of all, they remember the good-natured anarchy which he brought to Vevey, their childhood home in Switzerland. 'As a kid,' Michael said, 'it was a relief to see him. **(3)** ____ He was always clowning about - in contrast to my father, who, to me, was always a more severe man, always on my back about working hard at school and getting a good education.'

Sydney Chaplin was born in 1885, the first son of a seamstress named Hannah Hill. 'It seems strange to me,' reflected Hannah's sister, Kate Mowbray, in 1916, 'that anyone can write about Charlie Chaplin without mentioning his brother Sydney. **(4)** ____ Syd, of quiet manner, clever brain and steady nerve, has been father and mother to Charlie. Charlie has always looked up to Syd, and Sydney would suffer anything to spare Charlie.'

(5) ____ Sydney had become a leading member of Fred Karno's gang of acrobatic comedians, touring the

States on a weekly salary of \$36. In 1908, he persuaded Karno to admit his brother to the company on a trial basis. Karno sent Charlie to do the next American tour, in the autumn of 1910. Before long, Charlie had accepted a contract with Mack Sennett's Keystone Pictures in Edendale, California. Not forgetting that one good turn deserves another, he persuaded Sennett that Sydney would make a useful addition. By November 1914, the Little Tramp had been joined by Sydney's most famous character, Guzzle - a buffoon with a cane, tiny fedora hat and big moustache.

Throughout his life, Sydney put his own performing career on hold to manage Charlie's affairs. He negotiated his brother's first million-dollar contract in 1917; represented him in the foundation of United Artists in 1919; and quashed reports in 1931 about Charlie's affair with a woman

named May Reeves by pretending that he had enjoyed an affair with her himself 'They had a very close relationship,' Michael told me. 'My father didn't have that many friends. **(6)** ____ I But he never said anything derogatory about Sydney. They really loved each other.'

- A This observation was never truer than in their twenties and thirties, when they were building their careers as comedians.
- B And both recall his cautious attitude to motoring.
- C They have been inseparable all their lives.
- D His failure to take anything seriously created tensions.
- E Yet while Charlie remains famous the world over, the memory of his brother has largely been forgotten.
- F He would always joke and play magic tricks, make coins disappear, fall off a chair.
- G He was a hard man to get along with.

Text 132

Alcot University

Guide for International Students

Welcome to the University of Alcot. We very much hope that your time here will be both highly productive and highly enjoyable, but we do recognize that it is not always easy for students from other countries to adapt to campus life in Britain. 0__H__

Your Hall of Residence contains twelve rooms, all like yours. The kitchen and bathrooms are communal. In the interests of hygiene and respect for your flatmates, we would ask you to keep these shared facilities as clean and tidy as possible. These rooms will be cleaned by a member of the cleaning staff once a day (Monday to Friday). **(1)** ____ Please be polite and respectful to your cleaners - they have a difficult and unpleasant job to do. Your Hall Tutor will introduce himself or herself to you over the next few days. If you have any problems with anything to do with your life on campus, they are there to help you.

Student social life revolves around the Student Union, which is the large yellow building opposite the library. **(2)** ____ As a student at Alcot, you are automatically a member of the Union. This entitles you to use all the facilities and to vote in all Union elections and meetings. **(3)** ____ See *The Alcot Excalibur*, the free weekly student newspaper, for further information regarding upcoming Union events.

Regarding your course of studies, you will receive a letter in the next couple of days from your Head of Department inviting you to attend a welcome meeting for new students. You will be given further information concerning your course at this meeting. **(4)** ____ He or she will be able to deal with any academic problems or questions you may have.

(5) ____ If you have any problems, issues or concerns directly related to that fact that you are a non-British citizen, these can be referred to the International Office. Situated next to the Arts Building, the International Office is staffed by one permanent Welfare Officer and a body of trained student volunteers. They are experienced in handling issues related to visas, immigration and police registration. **(6)** ____

Further information regarding other university facilities, such as the medical center, sports center, arts center and library, can be found in the accompanying Alcot Guide for Undergraduates. This also contains useful phone numbers and a map of the campus.

A Inside, you will find a number of shops, bars and food outlets, as well as a launderette, two banks and a travel agent.

B Generally, your course will consist of lectures, seminars and regular meetings with your Personal Tutor.

C In addition, you are free to join any of the university clubs and societies and attend Union-organized events such as pop concerts and discos.

D A confidential counselling service is also available.

E As a result, a number of ethnic societies, such as the Greek Society, the Irish Society and the Jewish Society, exist to fill your cultural and social needs.

F As an international student, you may have some questions that neither your Hall Tutor nor your Personal Tutor are able to answer.

G However, they are not expected to do your washing-up or tidy away your things.

H For this reason, we have produced this small factsheet which may make your first few days here a little easier.

Text 14

Pierre Wilkinson believes that TV chefs give people the wrong idea. Their clean, white kitchens, which are perfectly tidy and quiet, are a world away from his day-to-day life. Pierre is the head chef at the New York Bistro

and in his kitchen you have to be tough to survive. 0___H___Pierre, though, loves it when the orders are coming in thick and fast.

Growing up in tourist resorts along the East Coast, Pierre's early heroes were the men he saw working twelve-hour shifts over the stoves. It was hard work; in high season, a small kitchen might turn out 400 seafood lunches. **(1)** ____ Their voices would cut through the noise of cooking, shouting orders to each other. Their hands, scarred from so many cuts, used to amaze Pierre and he was determined to become a chef when he was older.

His first job was in a chilly bar in Texas. It was boring and hot and he soon lost any romantic illusions he had about cooking. His main responsibility was keeping the cooks supplied with prepared vegetables. He remembers his boss as a big Texan who was constantly shouting at him for falling behind. **(2)** ____ He loved the kitchen atmosphere, but knew that he had to get more experience if he was ever going to be in charge of his own kitchen.

Moving to New York, Pierre decided to qualify as a chef. **(3)** ____ He had to go from a fast, rough approach to food to a much more delicate approach. In some ways, he found it frustrating but he now believes that some of the techniques he learned then have been very useful.

His day at the Bistro begins before everybody else's and ends after everybody else's. **(4)** ____ He might be a tough boss, but nobody can ever say he doesn't work hard. His deliveries start arriving early and he checks all of them for quality. He often sends loads back, even if he really needs the food. The supply companies know he will only accept the best.

Once the restaurant opens for lunch, the action is non-stop. His kitchen becomes a mad rush, while outside in the dining room everything is quiet and calm. **(5)** ____ That's exactly the way Pierre That's exactly the way Pierre the scenes his people work flat out.

Pierre has a staff of ten and each of them has a particular job to do. **(6)** ____ The more experienced cooks produce the final dishes, while the beginners prepare the vegetables. Many of the workers who pass through his kitchen look at Pierre and dream of having a kitchen of their own, in the same way he once did.

A It was difficult at first to adjust.

B This kind of discipline is important because there is no time to wonder about what is happening during busy periods.

- C** He chopped so many onions that he started to see them in his sleep.
- D** There's nothing like the satisfaction you get when you know that you made it to the end of the day.
- E** These men seemed to be in complete control of chaos.
- F** Few diners realise the effort that goes into producing their meals.
- G** He likes to have a hand in every aspect of the kitchen.
- H** It's noisy, fast, and some find the stress unbearable.

Text 15

When term 'exercise addiction' was coined in 1976 by Dr I William Glasser when he was studying long-distance runners. He noticed that many of them experienced low moods when they couldn't train, and he came to differentiate between positive and negative addictions: a positive addiction involves a love of the activity, and the exercise is scheduled around other everyday activities. You run your running schedule, for example, rather than it running you, and an enforced day off isn't the end of the world. The results are increased feelings of physical and psychological wellbeing. **(1)** _____ Relationships and work suffer, a day away from the gym causes distress, and health can decline as overtraining leads to injury and illness.

Two types of negative exercise addiction have since been defined. Secondary addiction is probably the most common, where the compulsion to exercise is driven by a need to control and change one's body shape, and is often accompanied by an eating disorder. **(2)** _____ 'Whatever workout my client was doing, I'd do it, too, alongside them, supposedly to motivate them, but in fact it was to keep my weight down. In total, I was doing several hours of cardio every day, and I didn't actually enjoy the exercise. I hated the feeling of not having the perfect body even more, though.'

With Primary addiction, body image isn't so central. **(3)** _____ It works like this: when we exercise strenuously, we activate our sympathetic nervous system, causing a rise in the concentration of serotonin and other chemicals in the brain which make us feel happy.

At the same time, the body produces endorphins which shut down pain signals reaching the brain. **(4)** _____ Add all so these together, and you have a recipe for mild euphoria.

Unfortunately, just as the body's tolerance of drugs increases, so it is with endorphins: more are required to produce the same thrill, so the exercise intensity has to be increased. **(5)** _____

Tony, who took drugs daily for almost a decade, then took to running half-marathons. He admits that getting the kick got harder. He said he'd lie awake

at night thinking about the next day's session. It still wasn't as good as the drugs he was on before. Sports and exercise psychologist Paul Russell has | encountered many people like Tony. 'Exercise addiction tends to be a more temporary addiction, marking time before the person returns to the basic ones, like drugs, (6) ____ If they haven't sorted out the reasons for this state, via counselling for example, they'll have to direct that need to something else.'

- A** Half an hour of intense aerobic exercise can produce five times the amount you'd have if you were sitting down.
- B** Low concentrations of these are closely linked to depression.
- C** It may be, though, that the thrill can never quite compare with that achieved by taking drugs.
- D** People become addicted to something because there's an underlying unhappiness.
- E** Steve, a personal trainer, used his work to mask his secondary addiction.
- F** The thrill from the exercise is the thing, the drug-like feelings brought about by the activity are what addicts want.
- G** With a negative addiction, on the other hand, exercise overrides everything.

Text 16

Timothy Stevens has lived most of his life in a silent world. Until six months ago, he had never heard his mother's voice, never listened to music and never heard the sound of birds singing or the laughter of his playmates.

Timothy was born deaf. His mother, Sandra, knew that something was wrong with her baby son, because he did not have the same reactions as other babies. "If I didn't look into Tim's eyes, he didn't seem to know I was there," she says.

When he was eight months old, Sandra took Timothy to the hospital and explained why she was worried. The doctors carried out hearing tests and decided that Timothy must be a little backward.

(1) ____

Sandra insisted that the hospital should send Timothy to a specialist for more tests. Unfortunately, it was a long time before a specialist would see him. Finally, when he was almost two years old, Timothy and his mother

went to a children's hospital in Manchester where the staff had plenty of experience in dealing with deaf children.

(2) ____ At last, someone believed her when she told them that her son was deaf. "Doctors often think that mothers worry too much about their children and that they always think the worst," she smiles. "I knew I was right about Tim, but it took almost two years before the doctors would agree with me."

However, even Sandra had not imagined that Timothy's condition could be as serious as it was. **(3)** ____ Doctors told Sandra that there was no chance that his hearing would ever improve.

Sandra was shocked to learn that the only hope for Timothy was to have a bionic implant.

This would mean having an operation to put a special receiver in Timothy's head, with electrodes connected to the nerves in his ears. The electrodes would send electric signals to his brain, which would allow him to hear them as sounds.

The implant would not allow Timothy to hear perfectly, but it would be the only way for him to ever have a chance of overcoming his deafness. After checking that there was no serious risk involved, Sandra put Timothy's name on the waiting list for the operation.

Because he was so young, the doctors decided that Timothy should be given the implant as soon as possible **(4)** ____ "I have to admit, I was very worried," says Sandra, "but only hours after he came out of theatre, he was playing with the other children on the ward and I knew he was going to be fine! I couldn't wait to find out whether or not the operation had been successful."

The moment of truth came on Timothy's third birthday, when the doctors switched on the implant for the very first time. Timothy played with toys in the doctor's surgery while a speech therapist played different sounds and checked his reactions. When Sandra said, "Hello Timothy," and he looked into her eyes, she cried tears of happiness.

Timothy is now enjoying a life full of sound. **(5)** ____ He is also attending the local nursery school where he likes nothing more than to make as much noise as possible as he plays with his friends.

Timothy celebrated his fourth birthday last week. **(6)** ____ "He is driving me mad with the noise he makes." laughs Sandra, "and that's something I never imagined I would complain about! For me. though, the

greatest gift of all is to hear my son talking and to know that he can hear me when I speak to him."

A He has already learnt several words and phrases which allow him to communicate with his mother.

B His presents included a variety of musical instruments which he loves to play with.

C Sandra was relieved to find people who would listen to her.

D A full examination showed that Timothy was completely deaf

E However, Sandra knew that the problem was more serious than that.

F Timothy is only able to communicate by using sign language

G Three months before his third birthday, he went into hospital to have the operation that would change his life.

Text 17

Kathy's problems began when she was sixteen years old. She had always been conscious of her figure, but had never thought of dieting until one summer's day at school. As she sat on a low wall in the playground enjoying an ice cream from the school canteen, a teacher jokingly told her that she would get fat if she ate too many sweets. **(1)** ____ She quickly lost a lot of weight and began to look too thin. Her mother was very worried and took her to see the doctor. "In those days, anorexia was not taken seriously," recalls Kathy. "The doctor just told me to go home and eat plenty of big dinners"

When Kathy left school later that year, she began a modelling course. **(2)** ____ "Modelling was possibly the worst career I could have chosen," she admits. "I was surrounded by girls who were even thinner than me. and it made me feel terrible." Modelling didn't work out for Kathy, so, at the age of eighteen, she joined the police force. She continued to lose even more weight and soon her friends began to ask her if she was ill. "I thought they were jealous of me for being so thin," she smiles sadly, "but actually I looked awful."

Kathy was still living at home with her family, so she found it difficult to go without food. Instead, she would eat and then make herself sick straight afterwards. "I realised that it was wrong," she says. "I didn't know what anorexia or bulimia were, but I knew that I had a problem. The trouble was I couldn't stop."

When she was twenty-three, Kathy married an engineer named Steven. They had two children, David, who is now twelve, and Christine, who is ten. "I ate normally while I was pregnant," Kathy recalls, "but as soon as the babies were born, I started starving myself again." Soon she was down to a pitiful 30 kg. "All I ever ate was salad and apples." Kathy confesses. **(3)** _____ But even though her bones showed through her skin and she was dangerously underweight, Kathy still believed she was fat.

Then, one day, Kathy read a magazine article which changed her life. It was about a young woman who had died of cancer. "I suddenly realised that I had everything I could ask for and I was throwing it all away," she says. **(4)** _____ At that very moment, Kathy made up her mind to get over her illness. She gave up exercising, stopped making herself sick and started writing a book about her experiences. She also gave a talk on eating disorders at her children's school. It was such a success that she was invited to visit other schools around the country.

She has had a very good response from her talks, although it upsets her that many teenagers seem to believe that it is attractive to be dangerously thin. The fascination with celebrities and their weight is one issue that she feels very strongly about. **(5)** _____ She feels that magazines not only fail to inform their readers about the sacrifices celebrities make to stay so fashionably slim but also about the risks of excessive dieting. "I want children to understand that their health is more important than trying to conform to a certain image," says Kathy.

Kathy and her family are relieved and happy that she has managed to overcome her problem and now her main ambition is to prevent others from going through the same nightmare. **(6)** _____ "A lot of people never recover from anorexia. Now, if I can save just one person from the horrors of eating disorders, it will make my experience seem worthwhile."

A "While other people were fighting for their lives, I was killing myself with my eating disorder."

B She considers herself to be very lucky

C "I believe that there is a link between media images and eating disorders, and it makes me angry that the media only shows the glamorous side of thinness."

D She had soon put on ten kilos and was beginning to look like a human being again.

E "And as if that wasn't enough, I used to run up and down the stairs trying to burn off the few calories I gamed "

F Kathy took those words to heart and began a diet which would last for the next twenty years of her life.

G Unfortunately, this only made her problem worse.

Text 18

Who bought him the metal detector for his fortieth birthday." says his wife Carol. "He had always wanted one. but we never realized he would use it as much as he does!" **(1)** ____ Many of us find it difficult to understand how wandering around in a muddy field for hours on end can possibly be enjoyable, but Tony says that there is nothing he would rather do. He doesn't like football or fishing, but when he is out and about with his metal detector, he feels as though nothing else matters.

(2) ____ "He usually finds silly little things, like tin cans and pieces of machinery'," laughs Carol. "Whatever he finds, he brings home, cleans, and keeps in a special box which he has in the garage. The children think he is crazy."

However, Tony's family may now have to admit that his pastime is not quite so silly after all. After years of uncovering worthless items, Tony has finally achieved every treasure seeker's dream and found something rather special buried in the ground. His great discovery was a little figure of a horse which may be worth thousands of pounds.

"I'll never forget the day I found my first piece of real treasure," smiles Tony. "I was in a field I'd never been to before. **(3)** ____ home. I picked up a signal."

Tony immediately felt very- excited and began digging in the damp earth. Suddenly, he saw a tiny metal shape, covered in mud. "When I scraped off the dirt, I could see that it was a tiny horse," says Tony. "It was beautifully made and looked very old. I didn't want to get my hopes up. but I felt sure it must be valuable."

Even Tony's wildest dreams could not have prepared him for the truth, though. "When I took it to the museum to have it

valued. I got a huge surprise." he laughs. "I would have been overjoyed if the figure had been worth a hundred pounds or so. I never imagined for a minute that it would be valued at over £60 (XX). That's like a lottery win! It's unbelievable!" **(4)** ____ Nothing as old or as well-preserved has been found

in Britain before, because most statues from around that time were destroyed back in the 16th century.

Historians at the British Museum in London, were amazed to see such a rare artefact in such good condition. The British Museum decided to purchase the statue from Tony and display it to the public.

What does Tony plan to do with his new-found wealth? "Well, actually, I'm not as rich as you might think," he chuckles. "When a piece of treasure is dug up on someone else's land, half of the value goes to the person who found it. and the other half goes to the landowner. **(5)** ____ I'm planning to buy Carol a new car and take the family on a wonderful holiday."

Will Tony be taking the real detector away with him? "No way!" say's Carol. "We won't be teasing him as much about his hobby anymore, but I will insist that we have a holiday from it for a while and spend some time together as a family. Mind you. I think the children will be more keen to keep Tony company on his weekend treasure hunts now that they've seen that they can be fruitful!"

Tony doesn't think that he will ever find anything as amazing as the little horse again, but this hasn't stopped him from enjoying Saturdays and Sundays with his metal detector. "It's not about money for me." he says. "**(6)** ____ I'll never give up my hobby because it gives me hours of pleasure. You can't put a price on that!"

A I ended up with about £30,000. which is still a big windfall for me

B So, what kind of 'treasure' does Tony find on his expeditions to the local countryside?

C He spends every weekend searching for buried treasure, whatever the weather.

D Tony's children used to wish that their dad would give up his strange hobby

E I'd been searching all day, but the only things I'd managed to dig up were a few bits of rubbish.

F I just love finding things, no matter what their value might be.

G The experts who valued Tony's find, told him that it was a very precious 12th century statue which had great historical importance

Text 19

Close your eyes and imagine the perfect beach. Soft white sand, beautiful blue sea, and the temperature a constant 30 degrees Celsius. But wait, there's more: no risk of sunburn, no insects or bugs, no sharks or jellyfish, and, at regular intervals, the best surfing waves imaginable. **(1)** ____ Thanks to modern technology and the miracles of science, this beach really does exist and it is on the island of Kyushu in southern Japan.

In a resort complex called Scagaia you will find the Ocean Dome. The Ocean Dome contains, among other things, the world's largest artificial sea beside the biggest indoor beach. **(2)** ____ The soft white sand is actually made of crushed marble chips, which won't stick to your skin, and the water is salt free and chlorinated. The temperature of the water is kept 4128VC and the air is kept at 30°C.

The Dome has everything you would expect to find on a big tropical island! There are caves, waterfalls, small islands, palm trees and that's just the beginning. There is a manmade volcano that erupts at regular intervals, waterslides, a wave pool and even a virtual reality raft ride where passengers are tossed, shaken and splashed with water.

There is plenty to do for the whole family in Seagaia. If you want a break from the beach, you can visit the 'Lost World' rainforest.

(3) ____ There is also a beach carnival held every afternoon with dancers and musicians dressed in colourful Caribbean costumes and in the evening, there is a spectacular show put on by aquatic dancers.

In Seagaia you don't even have to carry any money with you. **(4)** ____ This type of holiday is wonderful for anyone who enjoys lying on the 'beach' or swimming in the 'sea' without having to check the weather forecast first. In fact, many Japanese businessmen and office workers come here just to relax and unwind after a hard week's work.

Naturally, no island holiday is complete without luxury' hotels, boutiques and a wide variety of restaurants with everything from fine dining to fast food, and Scagaia has them all. **(5)** ____ The Ocean Dome feels so real that visitors to the resort still use suntan lotion and wear sunhats even though the 'sunlight' is artificial and harmless.

The Dome itself actually has a roof that opens but it is only used when the weather outside is at the same temperature as the weather inside the dome. It is also quite ironic that the Ocean Dome was built only 300 metres away from the real ocean. Strangely enough, the real beach is usually quite

empty even on hot and sunny days because holidaymakers seem to prefer the safety, comfort and predictability of the artificial beach.

Nowadays, theme parks are springing up everywhere and it looks like virtual reality holidays are going to be the way of the future. **(6)** _____ However, can we really compare the experience of sitting on an artificial beach with man-made sand under a fake sun to a day on a real beach? Where is the challenge in surfing man-made waves when you know exactly how big they are going to get and exactly when they are going to appear? More importantly, where is the fun in coming back from a seaside holiday without tan lines?

A There are certainly some amazing rooms to pick from.

B What makes it stand out from all the other hotels in town, is that each room has its own individual theme.

C Sparkles hotel offers a fantasy world for the whole family to enjoy.

D It was so much work that it is difficult to believe that just one year before it opened, the hotel was a rundown building with a huge hole in the roof

E Now she is very happy that she has been able to turn this fantasy into a reality

F This room is especially designed to be the perfect place for you to enjoy your fish and chips.

G The hotel itself attracts lots of tourists every year.

Text 20

Is it time we went Dutch?

Two toddlers have just chased each other to the top of a climbing frame and are pushing to get down the slide first. Their mothers are chatting on a nearby park bench. In the distance a little boy wobbles along on his bike, followed by his grandfather who is pushing a buggy. A gang of older children comes racing along the bike path, laughing and joking. They overtake a young mum who is cycling more slowly, balancing a baby in a seat on the front of her bike and a toddler on the back. A group of girls is playing on the grass and not far away, some boys are perfecting their skateboarding moves. And none of the school-age children is accompanied by an adult.

This happy scene isn't from a movie. It's just a normal Springtime afternoon in the Netherlands. Is it too perfect? Realistic? Idealistic? **(1)**

_____ Their teenagers are said to be among the happiest in the world and even newborn babies are supposed to be far more contented and smiling than their counterparts in different countries. Of course, the big question is why? And can Dutch parenting skills, the education system and their general priorities in life teach the rest of us anything important?

One significant factor could be the Dutch parents' attitude towards achievement. For them achievement doesn't necessarily lead to happiness, but happiness can lead to achievement. Success starts with happiness. They do not push their kids to learn quickly; the children are allowed to develop in their own time. **(2)** _____ Primary schoolchildren are not given homework, and reading and writing skills are not usually taught until the age of six. Learning to play together is of first importance. Carefree childhood lasts just that a bit longer.

Security is vital for a happy child, and the Dutch try to forge strong family bonds. For example, it's traditional for the whole family to eat breakfast together every single day. Dutch dads also play a big part in bringing up the children, taking an equal role in child-rearing and doing household chores. **(3)** _____ You're just as likely to see a dad pushing a pram or wearing a baby-carrier as a mum!

Another interesting point is that independence in Dutch children is encouraged early on. **(4)** _____

They are taught to be self-sufficient and accept responsibility at an appropriate age. Playing outside unsupervised (often considered noisy and disruptive in other cultures) is seen as an important stage in the growing up process.

One common cause of dissatisfaction in many people today is an obsession with material things. **(5)** _____

For the Dutch, practicality usually tops luxury and children often grow up wearing second-hand clothes and playing with used toys. Check out King's Day celebrations in Amsterdam - a major attraction is the enormous second-hand market where children become traders for the day, buying and selling old toys!

Of course, many countries claim to be 'the happiest places to live' or 'have the most contented people' for a variety of reasons. **(6)** _____ However, in the end, most happy adults start off as happy children. And while there may be some things about Dutch parenting or education that we do not completely agree with, they are undoubtedly doing something right!

A Unusually, Dutch children do not appear to be overly affected by this concern.

B This is reinforced by the Dutch education system.

C Instead of this, the Dutch believe in inspiring children to explore the world around them.

D Mums don't do for their children things they are capable of doing themselves.

E Perhaps the climate is good or maybe the standard of living is exceptional.

F According to surveys it reflects the claim that the Netherlands is a very happy nation.

G They look after their kids on their days off and help put the little ones to bed.

Text 21

Back to black

'Why do you always wear black?' I've remembered this opening line from Chekhov's *The Seagull* since I first read it at college. This is because the question could have been directed at me. My obsession with black clothes at that time annoyed my parents enormously. However, I must say that, in spite of being rebellious and often a little melodramatic, I never replied as Masha did in *The Seagull*: 'I am in mourning for my life', although at times I may have thought it!

These days I still often wear black but for many different reasons. **(1)** _____ Black can do all these things. But what intrigues me is how this colour moved from representing grief or rebellion to becoming the must-have fashion colour in today's world. At a time when trends and colours come and go, black is a constant, it is always 'in'.

But why? I think the answer lies in the unique power of the colour itself and its many associations. Black always tells others something important about who wears it, far more than any other colour.

Many people, like Masha in *The Seagull*, associate black with mourning. Looking back in history we can see quite clearly that since Greek and Roman times black clothing has been a symbol of grief and sorrow. **(2)** _____ In Victorian England, widows were forced to dress in black for years.

And the Romantic poets in the 19th century, including Byron, Shelley and Keats, adopted the colour as a symbol of isolation, sadness and mystery.

But, through the centuries black has also had other associations. One of these is with protest, standing against what people thought was wrong. Johnny Cash, the legendary country singer, famously wore black to remind people of the injustices he saw in society. Linked to this is the association of black with rebellion. Groups who want to show their distance from the rules and opinions of normal society often choose black as their go-to colour. My grandmother remembers the beatniks in the 1950s who wore black jumpers, berets and thick black-rimmed glasses.

(3) ____ And who could imagine a biker riding a Harley Davidson wearing a yellow leather jacket?

But it's when we look at fashion trends that we can see black's biggest moment. In Victorian times black was the uniform for servants and shop assistants, but in 1926 the influential fashion magazine, Vogue, had a dress by designer Coco Chanel on its cover. Referred to as the 'Little Black Dress', it immediately changed the face of fashion. It was simple, practical and elegant. **(4)** ____ In an instant the LBD (a term which gained a place in the Oxford English Dictionary in 2010) moved black from the shadows to centre stage. where it has remained ever since.

And it continues to dominate. **(5)** ____ Retailers clearly want to use the flexibility and timelessness of black to reach a wide market. In terms of fashion, black suits all age groups, all skin types and can be worn for nearly any occasion. No surprise that clothing retailers are profiting from this.

So, whether black is worn to look attractive or efficient, to show sadness or sophistication, to be rebellious or appear important, it is a uniquely powerful colour. **(6)** ____ It is there for those occasions when we either want to fit in or stand out from the crowd. Black will always be 'the new black'.

- A** In addition to this it was both flattering and affordable.
- B** In many countries people wore, and still wear it to funerals.
- C** This was because a new high-quality black dye became available.
- D** For instance, at formal parties I might want to look elegant and sophisticated, or when meeting clients and in work meetings to give an efficient, serious and business-like impression.

E We may not all be 'in mourning for our lives,' like Masha in *The Seagull*, but there is a strong probability that there is something black and timeless in all our wardrobes.

F Recent reports of online clothes sales show that the purchasing of black items has gone up considerably in the last decade.

G Another example would be, of course, the Goths, whose obsession with black goes beyond clothes to eye make-up, hair and lipstick.

Text 22

How did they do that?

It's impossible, isn't it? An actor fluently speaking nine languages in a new film? OK. Maybe 'unlikely' is the word. And yes, surprise, surprise, he isn't actually speaking those languages, it's yet another clever technique developed for video using AI. It makes us believe the impossible.

What is really impossible is trying to keep up with the latest technological advances that affect our viewing experiences. Special effects have come a very long way since the 'stop trick' which was first used in 1895 when filming *Mary Queen of Scots*. The director came up with the idea of stopping the cameras just before the execution and substituting a dummy. (I'm sure the actor was relieved!) In those early days the effects were all created physically, with make-up, different backgrounds, models and trick photography. **(1)**_____ 'How did they do that?' they asked. The question the film companies want us to keep asking. Then digital got involved. Performance capture (performance what?) dazzled cinemagoers with films like *The Polar Express* (2004), where magically, it seemed Tom Hanks' expressions and movements were superimposed on an animated character.

(2)_____ Performance capture is the combination of acting with computer animation and gives us remarkably human characters in an animated world. Think of the animals and birds in *The Lion King*. Some think that the creations are now almost too realistic to be called animations any longer.

In addition to this, high-tech fakery can allow real characters to do any actions they want. **(3)**_____ What allows this magic

to happen is 'green screen'. This is where actors perform in front of a vividly-bright green background which can later be replaced digitally by almost anything from battle scenes to the interiors of exploding planets! The only limitation is the director's imagination.

And it is not only the technology that is changing and advancing. It is also the skills of the actors involved. Gone are the days when film actors used costume, make-up and interaction with other actors to create a believable character. **(4)**____ Or for performance capture, an actor could be dressed in a skin-tight lycra suit with strange tiny balls stuck all over it to record individual muscle movements. He will again be depending on his imagination, this time perhaps to remember, for example, to touch the brim of an imaginary hat.

(5)____ This uses 'face manipulation' technology to match lip movements with words so that we're convinced that the person is speaking. It is awesome in the real sense of the word and its potential for dubbing foreign language films is enormous. Remember that awkward mismatching of lips and sounds? Soon to be long gone.

But what next? I'm writing this in the present tense, but I know full well that what I record as revolutionary and new will soon become outdated. **(6)**____ Will we ever stop asking 'How did they do that?' Or maybe there will be an unexpected plot twist and we'll turn our backs on technology and return to the early days of film.

A For example, they can fly, ride on performance captured. monsters or interact with giants in any location imaginable.

B In other words, there Will be newer and more incredible ways to make the impossible possible.

C Gollum, in Lord of the Rings (2001) is another unforgettable creation - a faded, slimy creature that uses Andy Serkis' gestures and stares with the actor's haunting eyes.

D Frustratingly for many, today they may be alone in front of a green screen interacting with people or creatures in a location that is all completely imaginary.

E Audiences gasped as fires raged through office blocks or tsunamis towered over towns and people.

F They are often badly produced and intelligent cinemagoers become bored very quickly.

G So, we come back to the revolutionary technique that allows the actor to do the impossible and talk in nine languages.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

1. Chilton H., Sheila Dignen, Mark Little. Exam booster for B1 Preliminary and B1 Preliminary for schools. Oriental Press, 2020. 136 p.
2. Fricker, Rod. Complete Preliminary. B1, Course Book. Second ed. Cambridge, 2019. Print.
3. Chapman, Caroline, and Susan White. Cambridge English Exam Booster. Without Answer Key : For Key and Key for Schools. 2017. Print.
4. Chapman, C. and White, S., n.d. Cambridge English exam booster. 1st ed. Cambridge university press, p.152.
5. Bell, Jan, and Roger Gower. First Expert: Coursebook. Pearson Education Limited, 2014.
6. Edwards, Warwick. Formula B2 First Exam Trainer and interactive e-book without key with digital recourses & app, p.176.
7. Ireland, Kosta. Target PET student's book. Richard publishing, p.128
8. Ireland, Kosta. Target PET workbook. Richard publishing, p.128.
9. Moutsou E., Parker S. Reading comprehension for the FCE examination, 1999 Print.
10. Thomas, Barbara, et al. Grammar and Vocabulary for First and First for Schools Book with Answers and Audio. Cambridge English, 2015.
11. Haines, Stewart. Cambridge English First Masterclass student's book with online practice. Oxford University Press, p 194.
12. Mann, Taylore-Knowles. Skills for First certificate. Reading. Macmillian, 2003. p. 114.

Навчальне видання

Павленко Олена Ігорівна

ЗНО з англійської мови на 200 балів

*Навчально-методичний посібник
для учнів закладів загальної середньої освіти*

Науковий редактор *В. М. Мокляк*
Художньо-технічний редактор *О. І. Павленко*
Дизайн та верстка *О. І. Павленко, А. Т. Якубенко*

Підписано до друку 29.11.2023 р.
Формат 60x84/16. Папір офсетний.
Гарнітура Cambria. Друк офсетний.
Ум.-друк. арк. 9. Обл.-вид. арк. 7,19.
Тираж 100. Зам. № 2127

Віддруковано в ПНПУ імені В. Г. Короленка,
вул. Остроградського, 2, м. Полтава, 36003

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи
до державного реєстру видавців, виготівників
і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції
Серія ДК № 3817 від 01.07.2010 р.

