

Listening and Reading

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Listening

Task 1

For items 1-10, listen to a story about information society. Decide which of the statements (1-10) are True according to the text you hear (A) and which are False (B). You will hear the text only ONCE. Circle the correct letter on your answer sheet.

1. Nowadays all societies are built on the exchange of information.
A. True B. False
2. Growing telecommunications support the development of a “global village”.
A. True B. False
3. 80% of people read information in English.
A. True B. False
4. “Digital divide” exists between Scandinavia and South East Asia.
A. True B. False
5. The United Nations organization promotes the development of the information society.
A. True B. False
6. According to the plan, in 10 years everybody will have access to the Internet.
A. True B. False
7. There are certain problems brought in with the growing exchange of information.
A. True B. False
8. In some developing countries ICT grow faster than in some richer countries.
A. True B. False

9. The US are no longer in charge of the Internet.

- A. True B. False

10. The DNS doesn't control the content of a website.

- A. True B. False

Task 2

For items 11-15, listen to an interview with a resident of Islington (a district in Greater London) Allen Roome. To answer the questions choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear the text TWICE. Circle the correct letter on your answer sheet.

11. In which part of London was Allen born?

- A. Kings Cross.
B. Tufnell Park.
C. West End.

12. Which of the following does the interviewer find amazing ("Good Heavens...") about the area Allen spent his London life in?

- A. The changes it went through.
B. Its little size.
C. Its history.

13. Speaking about the changes in the Tufnell Park area, Allen stresses the ...

- A. shops.
B. laundrettes.
C. furniture.

14. Allen thinks that Islington...

- A. became famous because of Tony Blair.
- B. is a place where many actors and actresses live.
- C. is famous for its history.

15. What does Allen say about the language spoken in the area?

- A. Many phrases he hears insult him.
- B. It's not diverse enough.
- C. There are many Americanisms.

Integrated listening and reading

Task 3

Read the text below, then listen to a part of a lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **16-25** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in both materials, **B** if it can be found only in the reading text, **C** if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and **D** if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

Sydney Opera House

The architectural design for the Sydney Opera House was chosen from more than 230 projects provided by the architects from 32 countries who took part in the international contest in 1956. The winner was John Utzon, formerly unknown young architect from Denmark, who suggested a unique concept of a theatre. He perceived his work as a sculpture rather than a building because it seemed to change its shape depending on where it was viewed from. According to Utzon, the structure with its soaring, sail-like roofs would fit in with the environment – the harbour it's

surrounded by. There's no doubt that the famous building is one of the indisputable masterpieces of human creativity, not only in the 20th century but in the history of humankind. It is often said to define the city, country and continent. Though its name suggests a single venue, the building comprises multiple venues which together are among the busiest performing arts centres – hosting well over 1,500 performances annually, attended by more than 1.2 million people.

Utzon made a project far ahead of available technology: the roof alone required almost 2,200 precast concrete sections. The material used to make the ribbed shells for the roof was very new in construction engineering at that time. Besides, computer technology was just beginning to catch up with the complex structural models needed for the architect's ideas to be implemented in practice. That is why Utzon had to reconsider the details for building the roof sails to facilitate engineers' work. One of the challenges was stabilising the shells that were nearly 200 feet high.

Ten years after the design was accepted, the opera house was not even near completion. It had been under construction for 17 years before it was opened in 1973. By that time Utzon had resigned from the project which was later completed by other architects. However, it is thanks to John Utzon that the Sydney Opera House is among the most outstanding buildings in the world.

Now listen to a part of a lecture on the same topic and then do the tasks (questions 16-25), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture TWICE.

16. Utzon's design doesn't follow the patterns of skyscrapers.
17. The building hosts more than one theatre.
18. Some parts of the structure are made of sea shells which were hard to stabilise.
19. The Sydney Opera House is a clear example of Organic School in architecture.
20. One of the features of the building is that innovative materials were used for its construction.
21. Frank Lloyd Wright took more notice of the practical use of the building than its artistic novelty.
22. Utzon believed that sculpture and architecture were very closely related forms of art.
23. The building fits into the surrounding environment.
24. Architects of the time could not completely rely on computer technologies.
25. When the Opera House was opened, it hadn't been completed yet.

Reading

Task 4

Read the text and answer questions 26-40 below.

Fifteen Cornwall: Dave Meneer on a successful social enterprise

1

Fifteen Cornwall turns five in May and with five hard, inspiring and incredibly worthwhile years behind us, we've had 61 graduates, 400,000 diners and £15m worth of business during this time. I am proud to say Fifteen Cornwall is a social enterprise success. Why? Because we understand what a social enterprise is. There is a lot of nonsense spoken about them these days, like they were something new or that they were “not for profit”. Our definition is simple: Can you square the “triple bottom line” - do you have a clear social aim? We do, turning disadvantaged kids into the chefs of the future. Can you make money, hopefully lots of it? We do. Don't give us that “not for profit” guff! Can you do all that while walking a little more lightly on the planet? We do. But we can get better. Tick all those three boxes and you're on your way; score well on two but not on the other and you are not really a social enterprise.

2

For those not familiar with the concept, Fifteen Cornwall takes some of the most challenged young people in Cornwall (NEET as they are known - Not in Education, Employment or Training) and helps them do something positive with their lives. It challenges the problems of youth employment and social exclusion through the restaurant and college training programme, and is supported through essential counselling care. We are looked after by Cornwall Foundation of Promise, our charity that enables us to keep on track and provide the right amount of money for the right elements of our social enterprise. Without social purpose, Fifteen Cornwall would just be another fancy restaurant and without the commercial reality of a restaurant, we'd be just a glorified youth centre unconnected to the market and the real demands of the restaurant business.

3

With the training programme costing around half a million pounds a year, it is not cheap to run. For this reason we need to maintain various income streams. Restaurant trade is good but we always have to ensure we are ahead of the game. We invest in marketing and PR to ensure the message gets out there and people come to the restaurant. It is this kind of specific marketing activity that guarantees we can see advanced bookings so we know where we are each month. The project also receives vital funding from the public sector, which has enabled Fifteen Cornwall to become a reality. It has grown into an unashamedly commercial social enterprise and restaurant, dedicated to putting 100% of its profits back into the development of young people and suppliers from Cornwall.

4

For social enterprise success, you need to have something that really means something to people - and then back it up with a commercially driven and sound business plan. You need to have a team of people who really know what they are doing - and some (even if not all of them) who know how to make money. You need the best from the private sector combined with the best in the charity sector and this is what I think we have here at Fifteen Cornwall.

5

What's next for Fifteen? Over the past five years our focus has been to concentrate on consolidating the two income streams I mentioned. In terms of the future we cannot rest on our laurels and will need to explore other sources of income. Finding sources of finance is certainly not unique to our business or to any social enterprise - but being creative and genuine about it is what counts. We need to continue making incredible food, serve our customers but also look for new and exciting ways to make sure funds never stop coming in.

Questions 26-30. Match the paragraphs **1-5** of the text to the headings **A-E** below. Circle your answers on the answer sheet.

26. Paragraph 1

27. Paragraph 2

28. Paragraph 3

29. Paragraph 4

30. Paragraph 5

A Putting ideas into practice

B Thinking beyond the present

C Defining the concept

D What makes it work?**E** Generating cash

Questions 31-35. For statements 31-35 below decide if they agree with the text. Choose **A** if they are true, or **B** if they are false or not mentioned in the text. Circle your answers on the answer sheet.

31. According to Dave Meneer, Fifteen Cornwall is a successful social enterprise because it covers the principles of the triple bottom line.

32. Fifteen Cornwall combines training provided to socially challenged young people with commercial activities.

33. The money to run the business comes from the governmental funds aimed at supporting disadvantaged kids.

34. A social enterprise needs to have someone like Dave Meneer at its head.

35. Fifteen Cornwall needs to search for new ways of raising funds.

Questions 36-40. Match the phrases from the text 36-40 in the left column to their meanings **A-G** in the right column to best fit the text. There are two options on the right that you don't need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

36. to square the "triple bottom line"	A to make sure that you meet all the expectations people have of you
37. to walk more lightly on the planet	B to guarantee that the public knows what you would like to tell them
38. to be ahead of the game	C to make sure that the aspects of social responsibility (people, planet and profit), are all equally met

39. to rely on your laurels	D to be satisfied with your achievements and not try to do anything else to improve
40. to make sure the message gets out there	E to continue to make progress and not be distracted
	F to make sure that you leave less of a noticeable carbon footprint behind which is bad for the environment
	G to be fully aware of what is happening in your business or sector

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 90 minutes

Task 1

*For items 1-10 complete the idioms filling each of the gaps in the following phrases (1-10) with one word from the column on the right. Some words can be used **more than once**. There are some **extra words**, which you do not have to use. Write the word you choose on your answer sheet.*

The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. white

0. My mum bought a new CD player for me, but it's a ... elephant. I don't need it, I don't even have any CDs!

1	I kept trying to convince him that it was a good idea until I was ... in the face, but he's so stubborn, he just kept disagreeing with me!	beige black
2	This garden used to look so beautiful when my mum lived here. She definitely had a (an) ... thumb.	blue bronze
3	... goods include electronic items such as televisions, DVD players, stereos, and home entertainment systems.	brown crimson
4	I'm just trying to point out the ... lining in your cloudy life.	golden gray
5	Winter brings many dangers for the motorists, with one of the most threatening being slippery and hard-to-spot ... ice.	green navy
6	Now imagine for a moment your spouse comes home to announce he or she has been given the ... slip. How will you react to this news about his or her dismissal?	olive orange
7	Their company has been in the ... ever since the new owner took over, and changed it all around! They are making huge profits!	pink purple
8	The company Chairman received a huge ... handshake when he retired.	red silver
9	Learning to overcome jealousy means becoming more comfortable with feeling vulnerable, and recognising that the ...-eyed monster feeds on fear.	white yellow
10	Unfortunately that witness was just a (an) ... herring. She had no justification to her story, and it was a waste of valuable time.	

Task 2

*For items 11-15 write down the words that would fit the definitions using the letters given.
There can be 2 - 7 extra letters for each word, which you do not have to use.
The first example (0) is done for you.*

Example: 0. spices

0. TSPECIES are seeds, roots or other plant substances primarily used for flavoring, coloring or preserving food. They are distinguished from herbs. *(There are 2 extra letters in this case.)*

11. A national song chosen by a country or organization to be sung on special occasions is a(n) **HAEITNMS**.

12. A(n) **APLCAQPUTIOEIN** is a decoration or ornament, as in needlework, made by cutting pieces of one material and applying them to the surface of another.

13. A list of foods and a set of instructions telling you how to cook something is a(n) **RCOSEIPET**.

14. A person who has a weak **COMPNTUSTILEXTION** has a weak health and body.

15. A scientist who studies natural phenomena such as heat, light, sound, electricity, magnetism is a(n) **PHISYTCSIAN**.

Task 3

For items 16-50 choose the correct option A, B, C or D. Circle the correct option on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. A

0. A. Winston Churchill B. Franklin Roosevelt C. Neville Chamberlain D. George Washington

(0)..., the greatest Britain's prime minister, the first British person to be made an honorary citizen of the United States, inspiring orator, and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, was born at Blenheim palace in 1874. From age two to six, he lived in (16) It was then that he first developed his fascination with military matters watching the many parades pass by the Vice Regal Lodge, the official residence of the President of Ireland. He enjoyed wars and was the first prime minister since the Duke of Wellington to have fought in battle.

As a student he performed poorly in virtually every subject except history and English composition. He was particularly (17) ... at foreign languages. He also had a lisp that continued throughout his career.

He served in the British Parliament under six monarchs. In 1900 he entered the (18) ... as a member of the Conservative Party, but after four years he crossed the floor to sit as a member of the (19) ... party. His income while out of office was almost entirely made from writing books. He wrote about 20 books over the course of his life. He was also a(n) (20) ... artist. His best known paintings are impressionist landscapes, many of which were painted while on holiday in the South of France, Egypt or Morocco. He was passionate about science and technology. In an unpublished manuscript *Are We Alone in the Universe?* he investigates the possibility of (21) ... life in a thorough scientific way.

(22) ... was born in 1882 in New York. He grew up in an atmosphere of privilege and got an exceptional education. He attended a(n) (23) ... school in Groton, Massachusetts and then entered Harvard College in nearby (24) His undergrad studies seemed to be a piece of cake for him. It only took him three years to earn a bachelor's degree in history from Harvard. He then enrolled at Columbia University Law School. His political career started in 1910, when he won his first election to the New York State (25) In 1921 he was stricken with polio, which cost

him the use of his legs and put his future political career in (26) ... , but he attempted to recover from the illness, and founded the treatment center for people with polio in Warm Springs, Georgia. As a dominant leader of the (27) ... party, he built the New Deal Coalition, defining American liberalism throughout the middle third of the 20th century. He (28) ... the record for the longest-serving American president. In 1944, he was elected to his fourth term. No one can ever challenge this feat.

Collecting stamps was a lifelong passion for him. He started up with this hobby around the age of 8. In the White House, he found working on his collection a form of stress (29) ... from the demands of his presidency. He took an active role in the creation of new stamps as well. He approved more than 200 new stamps during his time in office.

(30) ... was born in 1727 and was the son of a weaver. By the age of 13 he had impressed his father with his ability to sketch out drawings in pencil and his father allowed him to go to London to study art. He preferred landscapes to portraits, and is credited as the originator of the 18th-century British landscape school. However, he had to paint portraits of nobility to earn his living. His landscapes were often painted at night by candlelight, using a tabletop arrangement of stones, pieces of mirrors, broccoli, and the (31) ... as a model. He was the first to introduce lyrical freedom into British painting. He painted quickly, and the works of his maturity are characterised by a light palette and easy (32) In 1780 he painted portraits of king (33) ... and his queen and when he died in 1788 he was buried at St. Anne's Church, Kew, as was his wish – a wish he expressed to the king.

(34) ... was born in 1775 in London. His father was a barber and wig maker. He entered the Royal Academy of Art when he was 14 years old. At first he decided to be an architect, but was advised by the architect Thomas Hardwick to continue painting. His first watercolour painting *A View of the Archbishop's Palace* was accepted for the Royal Academy summer exhibition of 1790 when he was 15. As a probationer in the academy, he was taught drawing from (35) ... casts of antique sculptures. In 1796, he exhibited *Fishermen at Sea*, his first oil painting of a (36) ... moonlit scene, which was praised by contemporary critics and founded his reputation as both an oil painter and a painter of maritime scenes. His favourite subjects were shipwrecks, fires (such as the burning Parliament in 1834, an event which he rushed to witness first-hand, and which he transcribed in a series of watercolour paintings), natural catastrophes, and natural phenomena such

as sunlight, storm, rain, and fog. He died in 1851. At his request he was buried in (37) ... , where he lies next to many famous people.

(38) ... was born in 1840 in Dorset, England. Because the family lacked the means for a university education, his formal education ended at the age of sixteen, when he became (39) ... to a local architect. He moved to London in 1862 and became a student at King's College. He won prizes from the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association. However, he never felt at home in London, because he was acutely conscious of class divisions and his social inferiority. After five years he returned to Dorset and decided to dedicate himself to writing.

At the age of 22 he began to write poems but then was persuaded to try writing a novel. The novel entitled *The Poor Man and The Lady* was rejected and as a result he destroyed the manuscript but continued to write. In 1874 he wrote *Far from the Maddening Crowd* which was successful enough for him to give up architectural work and pursue a literary career. Over the next twenty-five years he produced ten more novels. His works (40) ... and *Jude the Obscure* caused controversy although were successful and he vowed never to write another novel again. He died on January 11, 1928; his ashes were buried at Poet's Corner in (41) ... in London.

(42) ... is one of the most famous poets Britain had to offer and even has a night dedicated to him in his native (43) After his death celebration of his life and works became a national charismatic cult. He was born on January 25, (44) The son of a farmer, he did not receive any formal schooling. He, along with his six brothers, took over the family farm when their father died. He remains to this day one of the finest poets to come from the United Kingdom and wrote many songs as well as poems. They include *Auld Lang Syne* (which is often sung at Hogmanay), *Lament for Culloden* and *A Red, Red Rose* to name but a few. In Russia, he became popular as the "people's poet". A new translation of his poems begun in 1924 by (45) ... proved enormously popular, selling over 600,000 copies. In 1956, the Soviet Union was the first country to bring out commemorative stamps in his honour. In 2009, the Royal (46) ... issued a two-pound coin featuring a quote from *Auld Lang Syne*.

(47) ... was born on April 3, (48) ... , the same week the British ceased fire that ended the American Revolution; so his mother named him after the hero of the revolution. At the age of six, with the help of a nanny, he met his (49) ... , who was then living in New York City after his inauguration as president. He made his literary debut in the *Morning Chronicle* with a series of

observational letters. After moving to England for the family business in 1815, he achieved international fame with the publication of *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent*. He is best known for his short stories (50) ... and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. He is largely credited as the first American writer to earn his living solely by his pen.

16. A. London B. Cardiff C. Cambridge D. Dublin
17. A. fluent B. inept C. interested D. marble
18. A. House of Commons B. House of Lords C. House of Representatives D. Senate
19. A. Democratic B. Republican C. Liberal D. Monarchy
20. A. accumulated B. amused C. accomplished D. fluent
21. A. extraterrestrial B. nocturnal C. unusual D. universal
22. A. Washington Irving B. George Washington C. Theodore Roosevelt D. Franklin Roosevelt
23. A. nocturnal B. boarding C. public D. apprenticed
24. A. Oxford B. Cambridge C. Cardiff D. Philadelphia
25. A. House of Commons B. House of Lords C. Senate D. House of Representatives
26. A. line B. relief C. risk D. jeopardy
27. A. Democratic B. Republican C. Liberal D. Labor
28. A. strikes B. makes C. takes D. holds

29. **A.** relief **B.** relax **C.** free **D.** proof
30. **A.** Christopher Wren **B.** Thomas Hardy **C.** Thomas Gainsborough **D.** William Turner
31. **A.** all **B.** like **C.** same **D.** most
32. **A.** stitches **B.** strikes **C.** strokes **D.** lines
33. **A.** Edward VIII **B.** George III **C.** William I **D.** William IV
34. **A.** Christopher Wren **B.** Thomas Hardy **C.** Thomas Gainsborough **D.** William Turner
35. **A.** plaster **B.** marble **C.** silver **D.** mate
36. **A.** nocturnal **B.** extraterrestrial **C.** marble **D.** mint
37. **A.** Stonehenge **B.** Buckingham Palace **C.** St Paul's Cathedral **D.** Windsor Castle
38. **A.** Robert Burns **B.** Thomas Hardy **C.** Christopher Wren **D.** Aldous Huxley
39. **A.** dedicated **B.** deviated **C.** accomplished **D.** apprenticed
40. **A.** *Brave New World* **B.** *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* **C.** *Rip Van Winkle* **D.** *Scarlet Letter*
41. **A.** the Tower of London **B.** Buckingham Palace **C.** Westminster Abbey **D.** St Paul's Cathedral
42. **A.** Dylan Thomas **B.** Thomas Hardy **C.** James Joyce **D.** Robert Burns

43. **A.** Scotland **B.** England **C.** Wales **D.** Ireland
44. **A.** 1638 **B.** 1759 **C.** 1837 **D.** 1907
45. **A.** Korney Chukovsky **B.** Samuil Marshak **C.** Sergey Mikhalkov **D.** Daniil Harms
46. **A.** Post **B.** Council **C.** Mint **D.** Family
47. **A.** James Joyce **B.** Thomas Hardy **C.** Dylan Thomas **D.** Washington Irving
48. **A.** 1759 **B.** 1775 **C.** 1783 **D.** 1792
49. **A.** mate **B.** namesake **C.** sibling **D.** twin
50. **A.** *Rip Van Winkle* **B.** *Brave New World* **C.** *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* **D.** *Scarlet Letter*

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

You have seen this advertisement in an international youth magazine:

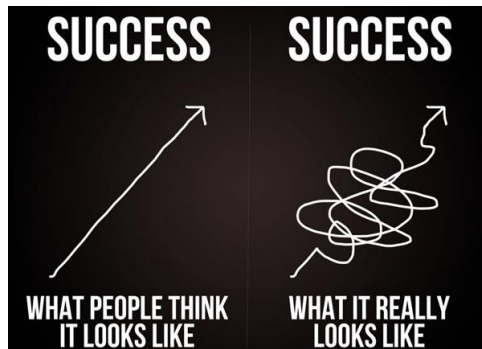
Tell us about a successful person you know and admire. What does success really mean? What helps people to be successful?

We will publish the most interesting articles next month.

Write your article in **300-350 words** (including the title) in an appropriate style.

In your article:

- *Make sure the following picture illustrates the main idea of your article:*



- *Use 1-2 quotations from the list of quotations:*

The difference between winning and losing is most often not quitting. (Walt Disney)

I find that the harder I work the more luck I seem to have. (Thomas Jefferson)

It often requires more courage to dare to do right than to fear to do wrong. (Abraham Lincoln)

Be yourself. Everyone else is already taken. (Oscar Wilde)

*Success does not consist in never making mistakes but in never making the same one a second time.
(George Bernard Shaw)*