

## Listening and Reading

*Time: 1 hour 15 minutes*

### LISTENING

#### Task 1

For items **1-10** listen to an interview and decide whether the statements (**1-10**) are **TRUE (A)**, or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **TWICE**.

1. Carol says that it's easier to write a book with someone else than alone.  
**A. True** **B. False**
2. Ben and Carol's drawings in children's books are completely realistic.  
**A. True** **B. False**
3. Carol thinks that it is better if one person does the research and the other does the final version.  
**A. True** **B. False**
4. Ben and Carol believe that children's books can be amusing for parents too.  
**A. True** **B. False**
5. Carol says that children's books should also have a serious purpose.  
**A. True** **B. False**
6. Carol mentions that characters in children's books sometimes frighten them.  
**A. True** **B. False**
7. Carol believes that children's books should contain a large variety of things.  
**A. True** **B. False**
8. Carol says that children's books should be read from start to finish in one go.  
**A. True** **B. False**
9. Some children dislike the whole idea of books.  
**A. True** **B. False**
10. Carol mentions that children's books often have unattractive titles.

**A. True**

**B. False**

**Task 2**

For items **11-15** listen to an interview. Choose the correct answer (**A, B** or **C**) to answer questions **11-15**. You will hear the text **only ONCE**.

**11.** Jack Ma's secret of success is

- A.** learning more about technology.
- B.** making smart people work as a team.
- C.** being smarter than other people.

**12.** Jack Ma does NOT think that globalization

- A.** can be stopped.
- B.** has done a fantastic job.
- C.** has caused many problems.

**13.** Jack Ma says it is our generation's responsibility to improve

- A.** communication.
- B.** technology.
- C.** globalization.

**14.** We should teach our kids

- A.** to compete with machines.
- B.** something that machines cannot do.
- C.** the lessons of history.

**15.** Jack Ma says the best age to try something new is

- A.** 40-50.
- B.** 30-40.

C. 20-30.

## INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

### Task 3

Read the text below, then listen to a part of an interview 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 10 minutes to read the text.**

For most of history, interpretation was mainly done consecutively, with speakers and interpreters making pauses to allow each other to speak. But after the advent of radio technology, a new simultaneous interpretations system was developed in the wake of World War II. In the simultaneous mode interpreters instantaneously translate a speaker's words into a microphone while he speaks without pauses. Those in the audience can choose the language in which they want to follow.

On the surface, it all looks seamless, but behind the scenes, simultaneous interpreters work incessantly to ensure every idea gets across as intended. That is no easy task. It takes about two years of training for already fluent bilingual professionals to expand their vocabulary and master the skills necessary to become a conference interpreter. To get used to the unnatural task of speaking while they listen, students shadow speakers and repeat their every word exactly as heard in the same language. In time, they begin to paraphrase what is said. At some point, a second language is introduced. Practising in this way creates new neural pathways in the interpreter's brain, and the constant effort of reformulation gradually becomes second nature. Over time and through much hard work, the interpreter masters a vast array of tricks to keep up with speed, deal with challenging terminology, and handle a multitude of foreign accents. They may resort to acronyms to shorten long names, choose generic terms over specific, or refer to slides and other visual aids. They can even leave a term in the original language, while they search for the most accurate equivalent. Interpreters are also skilled at keeping calm in the face of chaos.

Remember, they have no control over who is going to say what, or how articulate the speaker will sound. A curveball can be thrown at any time. Also, they often perform to thousands of people and in very intimidating settings, like the UN General Assembly. To keep their emotions in check, they carefully prepare for an assignment, building glossaries in advance, reading voraciously about the subject matter, and reviewing

previous talks on the topic. Finally, interpreters work in pairs. While one colleague is busy translating incoming speeches in real time, the other gives support by locating documents, looking up words, and tracking down pertinent information. Because simultaneous interpretation requires intense concentration, every 30 minutes, the pair switches roles. Success is heavily dependent on skillful collaboration. Language is complex, and when abstract or nuanced concepts get lost in translation, the consequences may be catastrophic. As Margaret Atwood famously noted, "War is what happens when language fails." Conference interpreters of all people are aware of that and work diligently behind the scenes to make sure it never does.

**Now listen to a part of an interview taken with a conference interpreter and then do the tasks (questions 16-25), comparing the text above and the interview. You will hear the interview TWICE.**

16. Interpreters work in pairs and change every 20 minutes.
17. The interpreter who has a break helps their colleague.
18. Interpreters are taught to cope with a speaker's pronunciation.
19. The terms "a conference interpreter" and "a simultaneous interpreter" are used as synonyms.
20. The job of a simultaneous interpreter involves a lot of traveling.
21. Interpreters have to be calm and resist stress.
22. A good interpreter has a sense of register.
23. Consecutive interpreting is more difficult than simultaneous.
24. The hardest thing to manage when you are doing simultaneous interpreting is to switch between English and French.
25. Working in a soundproof booth adds stress to the work of a simultaneous interpreter.

## **READING**

### **Task 4**

Read the text and answer questions **26-40** below.

## Revolution in Time

(A) "I know what time is," said Augustine in the sixth century, "but if someone asks me, I cannot tell him." Things have not changed very much since then. The (26) ... man, physicist or philosopher, is not at all sure he knows, but is ready to write volumes on the subject of his conjectures. The ordinary man couldn't care less. What matters to him is that he can measure time. If, for instance, he lives in a rural society, his time is measured for him by natural events: sunrise, high noon, sunset. He needs no more accurate division, for these are the events that demarcate his round of waking, working, and sleeping. City dwellers measure time by the clock. Animals do not wake them; an alarm does. Their activities are punctuated by points on an abstract continuum, points designated as hours and minutes. If they have a job or class that starts, say, at nine o'clock, they try to get there *on time*. They have *appointments*, and these are fixed by points on the time scale. The world of social and personal interaction works only because the member units have learnt a common language of time measurement. Without this language and without general access to instruments accurate enough to provide uniform indications of location in time, urban life and civilisation, as we know it, would be impossible. Just about everything we do depends in some way on going and coming, meeting and parting.

(B) Indications, of course, are not enough. Knowledge of the time must be combined with obedience - what social scientists like to call 'time discipline'. The indications are in effect commands, for responsiveness to these cues is imprinted on us and we ignore them at our peril. Punctuality is a virtue, lateness a sin, and repeated lateness may be grounds for (27) .... The sense of punctuality is inculcated very early, indeed from infancy. Parents may feed their babies on demand, but their own schedules inevitably impinge on the consciousness of their children. As soon as children understand language, they pick up such notions as mealtime and bedtime. A child whose parents live and work by the clock soon learns that time is the most inexorable of disciplinarians. It passes slowly for children; but it waits for no one. It compels the laggard to hurry, for what one member of the family does with time affects the others. One of the most powerful notions to shape a child's consciousness is that of being late or of missing something - missing a party or missing a plane.

(C) Most people operate within a margin of plus or minus several minutes. If they have a train to catch, they arrive a few minutes early; likewise for appointments. For this range of tolerance, it is sufficient to check one's timepiece by radio and television announcements given to the nearest minute. Only the most precise people will want to know the time to the nearest ten-second interval as given by the telephone or internet. For some, however, hours and minutes are not enough. Astronomers were the first to want to measure time in seconds and fractions of a second, well before instruments existed that could do so. It was not until the 1970s that timers calibrated in (28) ... of seconds were used by officials at the Olympic Games. But the demands

of sport are nothing compared to those of some branches of science. When one enters the world of the physicist assigning times to subatomic events, one enters the world of microseconds and nanoseconds - units invented for scientific analysis.

(D) The invention of the mechanical clock in medieval Europe was one of the great inventions in the history of humankind - not in the same class as fire and the wheel, but comparable to the advent of typesetting in its revolutionary (29) ... for cultural values, social and political organisation, and personality. Why so important? After all, man had long known and used other kinds of timekeepers - sundials, water clocks, sand clocks - some of which were at least as accurate as the early mechanical clocks. Wherein lay the novelty, and why was this device so much more influential than its predecessors?

(E) The answer, briefly put, lay in its enormous technological potential. The mechanical clock was self-contained, and once horologists learned to drive it by means of a coiled spring, it could be miniaturised so as to be portable, whether in the household or on the person. It was this possibility of widespread private use that laid the basis for *time discipline*, as against *time obedience*. One can use public clocks to summon people for one purpose or another, but that is not punctuality. Punctuality comes from within, not from without. It is the mechanical clock that has made possible, for better or worse, a civilisation attentive to the (30) ... of time, hence to productivity and performance.

### Questions 26-30

In each of the paragraphs (A-E) a word is missing. These words in a DIFFERENT WORD FORM are listed below:
dismiss
hundred
imply
learn
pass
DERIVE NEW WORDS from the given words to fill in the gaps 26-30.

### Questions 31-34

Are the statements 31-34 <b>true</b> , <b>false</b> or <b>not given</b> ? If a statement is <b>true</b> , circle <b>A</b> on your answer sheet. If it is <b>false</b> , circle <b>B</b> on your answer sheet. If it is <b>not given</b> , circle <b>C</b> on your answer sheet.
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31. Communal quantification of time allows society to live in an orderly way.

32. Time perception is governed by the environment we live in.

**33.** Adults perceive time as a fast-moving phenomenon.

**34.** Means of measuring time before the mechanical clock were faulty.

### Questions 35-40

For questions **35-40** choose one answer **A, B, C** or **D** which best fits according to the text.

**35.** What does the writer say about attempts to define the meaning of time?

- A) They have led to a strong sense of conviction in many people.
- B) It would require an educated person to do this successfully.
- C) There has been considerable progress made in this area.
- D) It is a matter of speculation with little relevance to most people.

**36.** In the second paragraph, the writer says that people respond to time pressures because

- A) it enables them to lead less complicated lives.
- B) failure to do so can have severe consequences.
- C) they enjoy the sense they get of being organised.
- D) it is part of human nature to obey commands.

**37.** The writer believes it is inevitable that young people

- A) resent the consequences of being late.
- B) try to alter the schedules forced on them.
- C) become conditioned in their attitude towards time.
- D) have a different approach to timekeeping from adults.

**38.** What overall point does the writer make about time measurement in the third paragraph?

- A) The majority of people trust the accuracy of their watches.
- B) The purpose of the measurement determines the scale used.
- C) Some instruments that measure time are of no practical use.
- D) Constantly checking the time is a compulsive form of behaviour.

**39.** What does the writer say about the invention of the mechanical clock?

- A) It was of equal significance to that of the printing press.

- B) It had an immediate and extensive impact on other inventions.
- C) It provided people with their first reliable means of telling the time.
- D) It led to greater technological change than the creation of the wheel.

**40.** According to the writer, the most important effect of the invention of the mechanical clock was that

- A) it could be mass-produced at an affordable price.
- B) it eliminated the need for cities to build public clocks.
- C) it allowed people to choose the time when they performed certain tasks.
- D) it resulted in a population whose individuals accepted responsibility for timekeeping.

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**



## Use of English

*Time: 1 hour 15 minutes*

### Task 1

**For items 1-10, fill in the gaps in the text choosing the word from the table that FITS BEST. Choose one word only once. Use the correct grammatical form. There are some extra words in the table which you don't have to choose. Write the correct word on your answer sheet. Use one word for each gap. The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example:**

**0**      *sinister*

abolition, absolution, barbaric, crude, deem, embrace, evaluate, fiddly, founding, genius, hierarchy, indigenous, oppression, pastime, reinforce, sinister

### Cricket

*The game of the Empire had (0) ... origins*

Now commonly played in many Commonwealth countries, cricket's popularity spread quickly through the colonies of the British Empire. The 1787 **(1)**... of the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club) and passing of the 1788 Code of Laws kick-started the professionalization of the sport, which was first played in Barbados in 1806 and South Africa in 1808. Cricket was also **(2)**... elsewhere in the Empire and the sound of leather on willow was heard in Australia, New Zealand, India and the Caribbean. Cricket wasn't just a sport, though – it was used as a political tool by the British. The rules and regulations were used to remind the **(3)** ... people of the **(4)** ... between them and the white settlers. It **(5)**... racial stereotypes and was a symbol of social control. It was seen as a **(6)** ... way of spreading civilized values to those who the British Empire **(7)**... uncivil. The Empire always based itself on an aura of superiority, and this control continued even after the **(8)** ... of slavery.

Cricket remained a popular **(9)**... even after many of the colonies gained independence. Now it was the sport of the people rather than a symbol of **(10)**... . The most famous contest between Australia and England was held in 1882. The

former colony recorded a shock victory causing the *Sporting Times* to remark that “English Cricket had died.” The Ashes were born and the sport became even more popular than before.

## Task 2

**Each text (11-20) contains ONE mistake where a word has an extra letter, or one letter in a word is missing, or one letter in a word is wrong. For items 11 - 20, correct the texts. On your answer sheet, write down the wrong word and the correct one. The first example (0) is done for you.**

### Example:

**0.** Commuters in Manchester faced a frustrating time getting to work yesterday. At one point traffic tailed back for five miles from the Salford junction where a bride is being re-painted.

wrong	correct
<i>bride</i>	<i>bridge</i>

**11.** The authorities warned the residents against leaving their homes until the epidemic comes to an end. According to experts, nerd immunity is attainable, but the cost might be too heavy.

**12.** Twenty-six passengers were treated for shock at a hospital in London yesterday after receiving slight injuries as they slid down the emergency escape chutes from a Pan Am jumbo jet at Heathrow Airport. The chutes were activated by a faulty switch on the fright deck.

**13.** 45 guerrillas walked out of the jungle yesterday and surrendered to government troops. They were taken to the presidential palace, where a lavish meal had been prepared for them. Most of them said they considered the meal a threat.

**14.** Peter Ferguson, manager of Colchester United Football club, has decided not to pay the team’s top goal scorer, Mark Taylor, because he has a bad cold. Mr Taylor said that he was not happy and that he might ask for a transfer.

**15.** Four hundred years ago there were about six million English speakers in the world. Today there are over 350 million people who use English as their other tongue, and about one billion people who use English as a foreign language.

**16. COME TO SUNNY MAJORCA**

Majorca is the largest of the Balearic Islands, which live close to the south-east coast of Spain. The island's many fine beaches and its exciting night life have made it one of the most popular holiday resorts in the world.

**17.** Everything in nature is recycled. Animal and vegetable remains feed the soil, which nourishes new life. The concept of rubbish is a very decent idea peculiar to modern man. Britain produces 20 million tonnes of rubbish from houses, shops and offices every year.

**18.** Arsonists are believed to have started the fire which razed the one hundred and sixty year old wooden clubhouse of the Kent Cricket Club to the ground last night. At the site this morning club officials managed to find some of their precious silverware among the dying members.

**19.** The development of the Space Shuttle has dramatically reduced the cost of sending satellites into space. The Shuttle takes off like a racket but lands like an ordinary plane. It can be used time and time again. The Shuttle's large cargo-hold is capable of carrying huge loads into space.

**20. DIY BLOG**

If you have to climb a ladder to hang something high up, throw a magnet in your pocket first. You can keep metal nails and shrews at the ready, without having to put them in your mouth.

**Task 3**

**For items 21-30, do the crossword puzzle. The words missing from the idioms are related to houses and household objects. The first example (0) is done for you.**

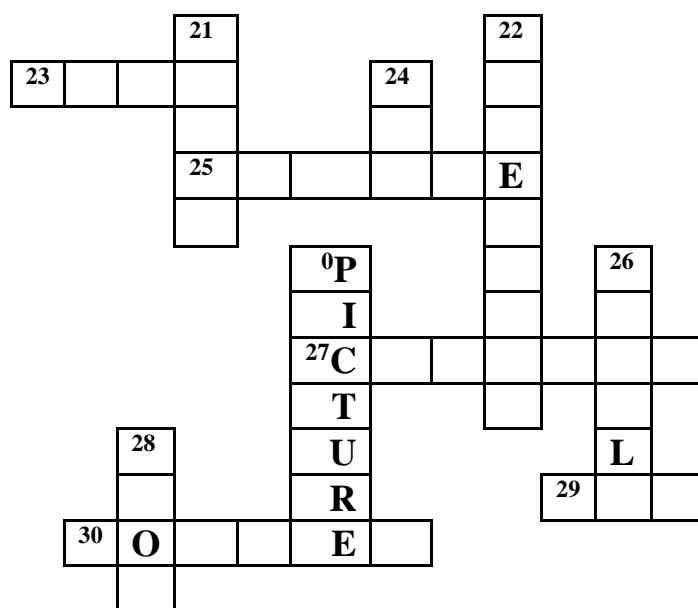
**Example:**

**0.** I'd like all the information you get, so please keep me in the .... (across)

<b>0</b>
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<i>picture</i>
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- 21.** My sister tends to sit on the ... when it comes to making decisions. She's very indecisive. (down)
- 22.** We are on the ... of exciting new developments in medicine. New drugs will be invented soon. (down)
- 23.** Her news reports have really brought ... to me the horrors of the war. (across)
- 24.** Don't talk to the boss now, he's furious. Seems he got out of ... on the wrong side. (down)
- 25.** Don't burn the ... at both ends. You shouldn't allow yourself so little sleep. (across)
- 26.** Jenny's father flew off the ... when she said she wasn't going to return to university. (down)
- 27.** Bob is the most irritable person I know. He hits the ... at the slightest provocation. (across)
- 28.** I haven't been promoted in my new job but at least I've got my foot in the ... . (down)
- 29.** The results of the elections are quite unexpected. I think female voters hold the ... to the party's success. (across)
- 30.** The new car is extremely safe. It's as safe as ... . (across)



#### Task 4

For items 31 - 40, read the texts and complete each description with the slogan (box A) and the period in which it appeared (box B), choosing the correct letter from the boxes. There are some extra options in each box which you do not have to use.

The example (0 and 00) is done for you.

**Example: 0B, 00K**

*The slogan 0. ... has been used 00. ... It's a campaign run by the environmental charity, which is partly funded by the UK government. The slogan is used to describe their mission as creating effective action to achieve a sustained improvement in local environmental quality and reduce anti-social behavior.*

The slogan 31. ... was used by President John F. Kennedy to describe his goals and policies in 32. .... Kennedy maintained that, like the Americans of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Americans of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had to rise to new challenges, such as space exploration and achieving equality of opportunity for all.

The slogan 33. ... was used by those who believed that the US had a special fate – given by God, some said – to expand to the Pacific Ocean in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The slogan became popular in 34. ....

The slogan 35. ... became the slogan of the Spanish-American war in 36. .... The US battleship mysteriously exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Stirred up by the yellow press, the American public blamed the sinking on Spain, which then owned Cuba. President McKinley, who had opposed war, yielded to public pressure and asked Congress to declare war.

The slogan 37. ... expressed the colonies' anti-British sentiments regarding the laws passed by their mother country under which they were taxed. It became popular in 38. ... and was one of the principal offences of their mother country listed in the Declaration of Independence.

39. ... is the name for government programs and policies established under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 40. ... and designed to improve desperate conditions for people suffering in the Great Depression.

**Slogans (Box A)**

A. Art nouveau pour tous  
B. *Keep Britain tidy*  
C. Keep calm and carry on  
D. Laissez-faire  
E. Loose lips [might] sink ships  
F. Manifest Destiny  
G. New Deal  
H. New Frontier  
I. Remember the Maine  
J. Speak softly and carry a big stick  
K. Taxation without representation is tyranny  
L. Yankee, go home

**Period (Box B)**

A. 1775 - 1781  
B. the 1810s  
C. the 1840s  
D. 1898  
E. the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century –  
the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century  
F. 1901 - 1909  
G. since World War I  
H. the 1930s  
I. 1939  
J. 1942 - 1945  
K. *since 1955*  
L. 1961- 1963

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## Writing

**Time: 1 hour 25 minutes**

### Task 1

An English language magazine invites young people interested in literature to participate in a **Fairy Tale** writing competition. The participants are expected to use this poem as an epigraph:

*Hold fast to dreams  
For if dreams die  
Life is a broken-winged bird  
That cannot fly.*

*Hold fast to dreams  
For when dreams go  
Life is a barren field  
Frozen with snow.*

*(Langston Hughes)*

You decide to take part and submit your own **fairy tale**. Your **fairy tale** must have a title, a detailed setting, a description of the main character(s), and direct speech.

**Write 250–300 words (the words in the epigraph are not counted).**