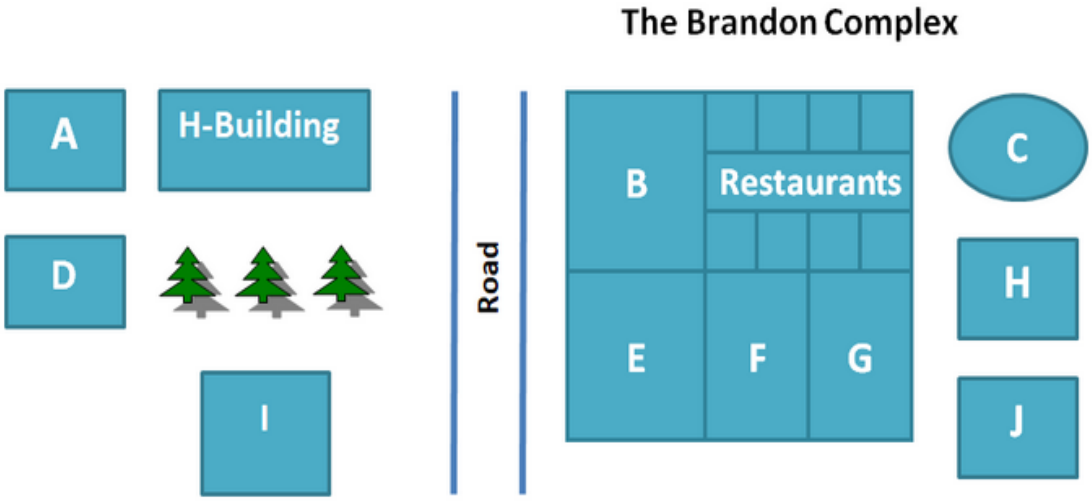
Listening.
Part I.
Questions 1-10 will be marked with 0.7 point for each correct answer.
For the questions 1-5, listen to the audio and identify the areas on the map.



1. Wilsons _____
2. DVD Shop _____
3. Student Union Office _____
4. Engineering Institute_____
5. Fitness Room _____

Questions 6-10
Look at the sentences for this part.
You will hear a man called Larry Watson talking about evening sports news.

Decide if each sentence is **correct** or **incorrect**.
If it is **correct**, put a tick ( ) in the box under **A** for **YES**, if it is **not correct** put a tick ( ) in the box under **B** for **NO**.

	A (yes)	B (no)
6. Diego Garcia played well last year.		
7. The weather was in France nice today.		
8. Foreign players are playing in the golf tournament.		
9. You bet $10 on a victory for Pittsburgh. Are you happy today.		
10. Did Chicago win today.		

Part II.

Questions 11-20 will be marked with 1.1 points for each correct answer.

You will hear two people discussing what to do in boredom.

For questions **11-20,** complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

11. Betty finished some studying _____ days before she needed to.
12. A new reality show is going to be _____
13. Betty recently watched a reality TV show set in the _____. She didn't like it.
14. The girl living in the jungle had perfect _____ and make up every day.
15. Betty doesn't like Monopoly because she finds it hard to _____.
16. She enjoyed playing poker only because _____ was there.
17. Kevin has to buy a present for his _____.
18. Kevin doesn't have any money until he gets paid next _____.
19. Betty suggests going to play tennis which costs _____ dollars.
20. Kevin doesn't have a _____. So he has to borrow it.

Part III.

Questions 21-25 will be marked with 2.4 points for each correct answer.

You will hear a part of an interview in which two friends, **Gemma** and **Ben**, discuss local newspapers.

For questions **21-25,** choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which fits best according to what you hear.

21. Why does Gemma mention the horoscopes in The Times?

A. To say it was a serious paper.
B. To say something she was going to miss.
C. As a way of criticizing the newspaper.
D. To say it was an interesting paper

22. How does Ben justify the heavy baseball coverage in The Times?

A. There is little else to write about.
B. There's no shame in celebrating success.
C. The Times gives a lots of space to baseball because the other newspapers don't.
D. They have to change the main topic

23. What does Ben think about those who work for The Journal?

A. They write awful, boring articles.
B. They write articles which are of little relevance to him.
C. They would like to write for bigger and better newspapers.
D. They never work well.

24. What two purposes does Gemma think local people use a local newspaper for in the age of TV and Internet?
A. Jobs and obituaries.
B. Jobs and TV listings.
C. To find out what's on locally and who's died.
D. To warn local people about robbery

25. What do Gemma and Ben agree about?
A. They will both stop buying local newspapers.
B. Prices are likely to rise in the near future.
C. There are too many local newspapers.
D. People will not read a newspaper in the future.

Reading
PART I.
Questions 1-10 will be marked with 0.7 point for each correct answer.
Questions 1-5 Choose the best title for each paragraph. ***Note:*** There are two extra answers.

Make the Most of your Free Time

1.
Studies say that people nowadays have more free time than ever before. Then why doesn't it feel that way? These days, our free time is usually spent watching television, using computers or communicating on our phones. Images and information are constantly flashing into our brains, so it's no wonder we don't feel as if we have really switched off. To really wind down and help us regain our energy levels, it is important to use our free time wisely.
2.
Think about what you want to achieve in your free time. Do you want to get fit, get creative or simply relax? Don't worry about what you *ought* to be doing, just think about what will make you feel more content.
3.
Plan when you are going to enjoy your free time, and treat it in the same way as anything else on your calendar. If something else more important comes along, you can choose whether or not to postpone it, but never cancel it!
4.
Make sure you have everything you need to enjoy your free time in advance. If you're looking forward to a nice long bath, buy in bath oil and candles. If you want to get out in the countryside, get your boots and map ready, and don't forget to check the weather forecast.
5.
Don't let anything else encroach on your free time. Ignore the washing up and the vacuuming. Don't check your inbox for messages and turn off your mobile phone. Otherwise, the lines between free time and everyday live will begin to blur, and you won't feel refreshed.

A. Plan ahead
B. Set a date
C. Do what you want
D. Guard your time
E. Establish your goal
F. Why it's so hard
G. Get creative

Questions 6-10

Look at the sentences below the text Charlie Chaplin.
Read the text and then decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is **correct**, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
If it is **incorrect**, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

He was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. There is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is possible he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty about his birthplace: London or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, as to his parentage: he was born to Charles Chaplin, Sr. and Hannah Harriette Hill (aka Lily Harley on stage), both Music Hall entertainers. His parents separated soon after his birth, leaving him in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work; Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney Chaplin had to be left in the workhouse at Lambeth, moving after several weeks to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12, and his mother suffered a mental breakdown, and was eventually admitted temporarily to the Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon (near Croydon). She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, by then a commercial success.

Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime Cinderella at the London Hippodrome. In 1903 he appeared in 'Jim, A Romance of Cockayne', followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in Sherlock Holmes, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by Casey's 'Court Circus' variety show, and, the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's 'Fun Factory' slapstick comedy company.

According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States. Chaplin's act was seen by film producer Mack Sennett, who hired him for his studio, the Keystone Film Company.

	A	B
6. Chaplin might have been born some years earlier than is currently believed.		
7. Chaplin's mother died before her son was successful.		
8. Chaplin first performed on the stage after he arrived in the United States.		
9. His first serious job was delivering newspapers.		
10. He was discovered while working for a British organization in the United States.		

Part II.

Questions 11-20 will be marked with 1.1 points for each correct answer.

Questions 11-15

You are going to read the headings of five sections have been removed. Choose the best heading (A-F) for the five sections (11-15). There is one extra heading you do not need to use. You only need to write the letter in the box.

Martin Luther King

He is remembered for his strategy of nonviolent resistance and his opposition to racism. But before he was assassinated in 1968, Reverend King had begun to challenge more than America's understanding of race, and some prominent historians fear that his opposition to U.S. economic and foreign policy is being forgotten.

11. ____

"The greatest danger by far with King birthday celebrations is the umpteenth re-playing of the 'I Have a Dream' speech," says David Garrow, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*. Professor Garrow calls the speech -- which Reverend King delivered in 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. -- an "unrepresentative sample" of what the civil leader stood for. He says the unrelenting focus on the address incorrectly makes Martin Luther King look like a "rosy-eyed optimist."

12. ____

"Younger people are left with a really quite misleading impression of King that focuses too much on that one very upbeat speech," says Professor Garrow, "and oftentimes gives no attention whatsoever to King as a critic of economic inequality and American foreign policy around the world."
On the day he was assassinated, Martin Luther King was in Memphis, Tennessee, supporting a strike that had been launched by sanitation workers there. Just moments before he died, he was writing a sermon titled Why America May Go to Hell. Two years earlier, he had moved into a slum in the northern city of Chicago to call attention to urban poverty - and to challenge the notion that the South was the only region that had a problem with race.
Reverend King had also become an outspoken critic of the war in Vietnam, calling the United States "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today" during a sermon he delivered in New York in 1967. "In some respects," says Clayborne Carson, director of the King Papers Project at Stanford University, "the civil rights issues, narrowly conceived, were the easiest to resolve, because there you had a distinction between the way black people were treated in the South and the dominant values of the nation, as expressed by the [U.S.] Supreme Court in the Brown [vs. Board of Education] decision [which outlawed segregation.]"

13. ____

Professor Carson, who has been editing the correspondence and speeches of Martin Luther King for the last 20 years, notes that Reverend King had changed his focus before he died. "When King started to confront the issues that were as common in the North as in the South," he says, "then I think he faced a much greater challenge. And I think that's the challenge we still face today."

14. ____

So why is it that public remembrances of Reverend King have been so concentrated on the issues of race and non-violence, rather than on his criticisms of economic policy and the Vietnam War? Historian David Garrow says it is because very few people today object to Martin Luther King's call for an end to racial segregation. "If, on the other hand, King holiday events addressed King's identifying himself as a Democratic Socialist or King's emerging as a very outspoken critic of American militarism in Vietnam and Southeast Asia," he says, "then holiday celebrations would have to confront whether American society today has any greater level of economic equality than it did in 1968 and whether American foreign policy in the years since 1968 is fundamentally different than the militarism and go-it-alone attitudes that King criticized so forcefully."

15. ____

David Garrow argues that the so-called "sweetening" of Martin Luther King's historical reputation was unavoidable once his birthday became a federal holiday. He says even the most conservative political leaders have had to find a way to embrace Reverend King's legacy -- and putting the emphasis on the Baptist preacher's opposition to racial segregation has been that way.
For this reason, David Garrow says, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day has been a mixed blessing. On the one hand, it calls national attention to America's problematic history with race. But on the other hand, he says, the holiday has made it difficult for young African-Americans struggling with economic inequality to identify with a civil rights leader who was killed before they were born.

A. Avoiding Difficult Questions
B. Fairer Chance For All
C. Inaccurate Legacy
D. A Question Of Necessity
E. Ongoing Struggle
F. Other Agendas

Questions 16-20
You are going to read an article about the cold weather of Siberia in winter. For questions **16-20**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

A Siberian Winter

It was only minus 28 degrees Celsius when we landed in Irkutsk. But that was cold enough to make breathing an effort - the air felt like ice as it scraped the back of my throat. Five minutes later, I needed a second pair of gloves and pulled my scarf tight over my nose and mouth. I was obviously a beginner at this. At the petrol station, Mikhail the attendant laughed when we asked if he wasn't freezing. He'd spent the whole day outside with no more than his fur hat and a sheepskin coat for warmth. It was mid-afternoon and icicles were hanging from his moustache like Dracula's fangs. He said he never drank to stay warm - unlike many others.

Vodka
There's a belief in Siberia that enough vodka will insulate you from the cold. It's been proved tragically wrong in the past few weeks. Dozens of bodies of the homeless or men walking drunkenly back from the pub were hauled out of the snowdrifts, frozen or so badly frost-bitten that many will never walk again. The local hospital in Irkutsk is overwhelmed. Ironically, it's the burns unit that's taken all the frostbite victims - 200 of them in just two weeks in one town. Even here, icicles are hanging down on the inside of the windows, though the heating is on full power. The doctor was too busy performing amputations to talk to us.

Shortages
But we could hear the screams from the operating room. They'd run out of anaesthetic after performing 60 amputations that week. The other patients could hear it too, and one girl in the corridor, clinging to her mother for support, was near to tears. Nastya is only 16. Last week she missed her last bus home, so she walked instead - seven kilometres through the snow, in temperatures of minus 40. She had no gloves. Now her hands are bandaged and hang down uselessly. She'll find out soon if they need to be amputated. She was far from the worst case. In one bed, Nikolai Dobtsov lay quietly staring at the ceiling. Underneath the sheets, blood was seeping through his bandages, from where his feet and hands had been amputated the day before. He was a truck driver,

he explained, with a good job delivering wood - and recently there'd been a lot of demand. So he'd set out to deliver a last load upcountry. The weather forecast - just minus 25 in Irkutsk - seemed to suggest that the journey was safe. It wasn't. His truck broke down miles from anywhere, and for 6 desperate hours he fought to repair the axle. He even greased his hands for protection, and finally managed to get the truck going again. Somehow he found the strength to drive himself back and straight to hospital, but it was already too late. I asked Nikolai what would happen to him now. He just laughed, and shrugged. Nikolai has no wife or family in Irkutsk - and invalidity benefit is a pittance. Life in an institution may be the best he can hope for, and he'll almost certainly never work again.

Resilience

That incredible stoicism is everywhere. In Irkutsk at least, people seem simply to accept that winter is harsh - and this one especially so. It is without doubt the cruellest Siberian winter in living memory. Yet outdoors, everything appears to function normally - even schools re-opened as the temperature rose briefly to minus 25. The trams and buses are back on the roads, though everyone drives slowly to avoid skidding on the layers of ice below the grit. The main street bustles with people wrapped in layers against the cold. But even indoors, the chill is inescapable. After her shift as a tram conductor, Natasha Fillipova comes home to a freezing house. She shows us the bedroom - where ice has built up on the inside walls. She scrapes it off with her fingers, but that has little effect. One night, Natasha says, she washed her hair before going to bed. When she woke up, it was frozen solid to the wall. The children are doing their homework in the bathroom - the only room warm enough to sit in. Natasha doesn't want to complain. But she is angry with the state and the architects for building shoddy houses. The flats here are supposed to withstand up to minus 40 degrees. They don't, and her children are ill with coughs and colds. Natasha's anger is brief, and she seems faintly embarrassed about it. Siberians are used to cold weather, she explains. Here, she tells us, people prefer to rely on themselves - and the knowledge that eventually, spring will come.

16. What do we learn in the opening paragraph?
A. The author arrived by bus.
B. The author wasn't accustomed to such cold.
C. The author wished he had had another pair of gloves.
D. The author ate some ice when he arrived.

17. What is the local theory about vodka?
A. If you drink too much, you may never walk again.
B. If you don't drink it, you may lose your legs.
C. If you drink it, you may suffer less from the cold.
D. You shouldn't drink it if you are old.

18. Which sentence is true about the hospital?
A. It is too warm inside.
B. They don't have enough supplies and equipment.
C. The staff didn't want to talk to the journalist.
D. Most frost-bite victims need to have operations.

19. What happened to Nikolai?
A. He almost lost his hands.
B. He ignored the weather forecast.
C. He had a problem with his engine.
D. He had had to help himself.

20. Houses in Irkutsk...
A. don't have separate bathrooms.
B. were built by private companies for profit.
C. are too cold if the temperature is less than -40ºC.
D. cause health problems for their residents.

Part III.
Questions 21-25 will be marked with 2.4 point for each correct answer.
You are going to read a magazine article about method of cooking in microwave. Five sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the six removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-F) the one which fits each gap (21-25). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. **Write the correct letter in the box.**

Choose from the following sentences to fill the spaces in the text. There is one extra.
A. Using a microwave for cooking a large food mass is difficult due to limited penetration of microwaves.
B. This can be overcome by leaving the food to stand for a few minutes when cooking is completed.
C. It is advised that the water should be poured slowly into another container that already contains the powder.
D. In this way, buying a microwave oven with a turntable ensure the food is cooked throughout.
E. Conversely the microwaves do not heat glass, ceramic and plastic containers.
F. When water in that state is disturbed, it can suddenly and unexpectedly boil violently.

Microwaving is a method of cooking where food is bombarded by microwaves, usually within an appliance called a microwave oven which excite the water, fat and sugar molecules, thereby heating (cooking) both the outside and center of the food at the same time. (21) ____ (A common myth is that a microwave oven cooks from the center of the food outward. This appears to happen because heat generated at the surface escapes more readily from the surface of the food into the surrounding air.) One advantage of microwaving is that small amounts of food can be heated very quickly, making it useful for reheating leftovers.

The disadvantage is that food which is microwaved does not undergo some of the chemical reactions, such as browning, which makes the food visually attractive. Primitive microwave ovens often do not cook evenly, leading to a concern that bacteria easily killed by more traditional cooking methods may survive the quick cooking time in "cold spots", though the food item as a whole is cooked to a safe average temperature. (22) ____ Some high-end microwave ovens are combined with a convection oven which basically cook the food using microwave and hot air simultaneously to achieve both the fast cooking time and browning effect.

(23) ____ However microwave ovens are used in some fast food chains and special microwave bags are available for cooking fowl or large joints of meat. Professional chefs generally recommend using microwaves for a limited set of tasks, including: melting fats (such as butter) and chocolate, cooking grains like oatmeal and grits, cooking rice, thawing frozen meats and vegetables before cooking by other methods and quickly reheating already-cooked foods.

Using a microwave to boil water is potentially dangerous, due to superheating. In a microwave, water can be raised quickly to a temperature above the boiling point before major bubbles form, especially if it is purified and in a very clean glass vessel. (24) ____ This effect is rare, even for scientists who try to deliberately recreate it, and any seed whatsoever for boiling is likely to prevent the problem. Boiling water with, for instance, a teabag already in it will prevent any dangers by providing a seed, as will using a mug that is not perfectly clean.

Care should be taken when removing heated water from a microwave. Make sure that the hands are protected from possible liquid boil-over, place the container on a level, heat-proof surface and stir liquid with a warm spoon. Also, never add powdered substances (such as instant coffee or cocoa mix) to the container taken from the microwave, due to the addition of all those seed bubbles and the potential for violent, spontaneous boiling. (25)

Part 3: Each question is worth 0.8 points

1. **Would you _____ holding this box for me while I open the door?**
   A) like B) matter C) mind D) object
   2. He is _____ dark glasses to protect his eyes from the sun.
   A) carrying B) fitting C) bearing D) wearing
   3. He has told to get off the bus because he couldn't pay the _____.
   A) bill B) journey C) travel D) fare
   4. They have put the bird in a cage to _____ it from flying away.
   A) avoid B) prevent C) hinder D) resist
   5. He has some very _____ habits. He always has a bath with his clothes on.
   A) strange B) rare C) uneven D) foreign
   6. The _____ outside the house said "Private".
   A) advice B) label C) notice D) signal
   7. If the boss sees you doing that, you'll get into _____.
   A) trouble B) nuisance C) mess D) problem
   8. I was so _____ by the news that I don't know what to say.
   A) admired B) marveled C) amazed D) wondered
   9. He's _____ because he has won the prize.
   A) nervous B) satisfying C) excited D) exciting
   10. He likes lying in bed. He still wasn't _____ when I rang him at 10 o'clock.
   A) out B) away C) up D) in

2. ***Part 3: Each question is worth 1.1 points***

In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a __(11)__ at Pedlar's Acre, south __(12)__ the river. The family were __(13)__ running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving __(14)__ the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to __(15)__ on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected __(16)__ to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former __(17)__, Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women __(18)__ with his recipe, and __(19)__ in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof. The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be __(20)__ to survive in all weather conditions for many years.

11. A) territory B) place C) ground D) plot
12. A) to B) of C) from D) than
13. A) already B) just C) yet D) however
14. A) at B) in C) to D) on
15. A) go B) carry C) get D) run
16. A) claimed B) had C) was D) would

17. A) landlord B) possessor C) owner D) tenant
18. A) experimented B) tried C) experienced D) tested
19. A) managed B) succeeded C) achieved D) completed
20. A) capable B) possible C) able D) good

Part 3: Each question is worth 2.1 points

21. Put proper articles!
..... most cats hunt in .... dim light, but they also hunt in .... dark and in ..... daylight.

22. Put proper indefinite pronouns!
When I met her, ... her parents had perished and she was dependent upon ..... .
She did not want ..... help and lived on ..... own.

23. Write correct forms of adjective and adverb!
You know still waters run ..... (deep), but ..... (good) I get to know him, ... (much) embarrassed I feel. I'd like to have ..... (far) information because I don't know what his next move is going to be.

24. Complete the sentences with the proper tenses!
The term Middle Ages ..... (coin) by scholars in the 15th century to designate the interval between the downfall of the classical world of Greece and Rome and its rediscovery at the beginning of their own century, a revival in which they .....(feel) they..... (participate). Indeed, the notion of a long period of cultural darkness ..... (express) by Petrarch even earlier.

25. Put the words in Infinitive or Gerund!
..... (have) breakfast on dry bread and ..... (carry) in his pocket another piece of bread ..... (serve) for dinner, he settled himself at a desk of the reading room. He looked forward to ..... (take) his first book.

26. Put proper modal verbs!
You ..... (change) at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get here. I .....(phone) you yesterday to explain everything to you in more detail. It is my fault.

27. Complete the sentences!
If they ..... (not print) his letter, his life ..... (not ruin). I wish he .....(not write) anything.

28. Put proper prepositions!
He possessed a profound understanding of human nature that was matched ..... a
brilliant technique —not only ..... painting but also ..... drawing.

29. Write a correct form of the word!
Scarlet fever is an ..... disease, caused by bacteria, which usually enter the body through the nose or mouth. (infect)

30. Put the adjectives in a correct order!
Some statistic data show that young children under two or three ages like round/metal/old/tiny/red things.