

Task 3 (3.5 points)

Use the suitable form of the words given in brackets.

An example (0) has been done for you.

At school, Laura was very (0) successful (success) at maths.

Mysteriously, the magician made the Eiffel Tower (24) _____ (appear). **24**

The weather is (25) _____ (warm) today than it was yesterday. **25**

The doors opened (26) _____ (automatic). **26**

Do you know (27) _____ (who) schoolbag it is? **27**

Parents were ashamed of Mark because he was so (28) _____ (polite). **28**

These toys are not mine, they're my (29) _____ (brothers). **29**

Think carefully, this may be the (30) _____ (bad) decision **30**

in your life.

No of points:

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+/-/0

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Task 2 (7 points)

You are going to hear a radio programme where students give their opinion on dress codes.

You will hear it twice.

1. Before you listen, read the notes below.
2. While you listen, fill in the gaps in the table below. Write no more than **three** words in each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.
3. **You now have 45 seconds to read the notes.**

Students	Positive opinions	Negative opinions	
Jack	Don't have to (0) <u>choose or buy</u> many clothes Helps to (9) _____ in the morning	X	For the teacher +/-/0 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Helen	X	It (10) _____ for self-expression	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sharon	Uniform is a (11) _____	X	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sheryl	X	Stops students from being (12) _____	12 <input type="checkbox"/>
Tom	X	Students cannot show (13) _____	13 <input type="checkbox"/>
Monica	Don't need (14) _____ for clothes	X	14 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sid	Helps to (15) _____	X	15 <input type="checkbox"/>

**This is the end of the listening paper.
Now turn to the reading paper.**

No of points:

Task 1 (8 points)

Read the text and tick (✓) the answer (A, B or C) which is correct according to the text.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Eat Chocolate: It's Good for You!

When Julia eats her favourite food, she feels guilty. She knows that chocolate can have a lot of fat and sugar. But Julia says that she is addicted to chocolate – once she starts eating it, she cannot stop.

Julia is not the only one who loves chocolate. It is a favourite food for people all over the world. In a survey of 16 different countries, people preferred chocolate over ice cream, cakes, and cookies. In the United States, chocolate is a \$10 billion industry.

The idea of eating chocolate did not begin until the 19th century. Before that, people drank chocolate. The custom began in Central America, where the Aztecs drank bowls of chocolate to stay alert. When the liquid chocolate was brought to Spain in the 1500s, people thought it was medicine because it tasted bitter like other medicines. In fact, the people who made chocolate into drinks were either pharmacists or doctors.

Then people discovered that mixing chocolate with sugar made a wonderful beverage. King Ferdinand of Spain loved this drink so much that he put an order: anyone who talked about chocolate outside the court would be killed. For about 100 years, chocolate was a secret in Spain.

Finally, people found out about chocolate and it became popular in Europe. In the 1800s, a British chocolate maker discovered a way to formulate chocolate that was smooth and velvety. Then the Swiss added milk to it. Today, most Americans favour milk chocolate while most Europeans prefer the dark one.

A new study shows that chocolate is actually good for us. "Chocolate has a variety of vitamins and minerals," says a researcher in France. "It has more than 300 different chemicals, one of which works on the part of the brain that feels pleasure. People who feel good when they eat chocolate are actually healthier and protected against illnesses. Good chocolate doesn't contain much fat or sugar, and you can enjoy it if you eat a little at a time."

(0) People who often eat chocolate feel

- A happy.
- B sorry.
- C sad.

Task 2 (6.5 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) and write the letter in the gap.
An example (0) has been done for you.

(0) The Independence Day of Estonia is celebrated C the 24th of February.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) since

11. Our school is situated _____ 31 West Street.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) —

12. What can you see _____ the photo?

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) from

13. _____ the background there are some children playing with a puppy.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) to

14. Do they serve tea with or without _____ milk?

- A) —
- B) a
- C) an
- D) the

15. What's on at _____ cinema tonight?

- A) —
- B) a
- C) an
- D) the

16. There are only _____ students in our class who do not do sports.

- A) little
- B) a little
- C) few
- D) a few

17. The boys went to a party but the girls

- A) didn't
- B) don't
- C) not
- D) weren't

18. The shop windows _____ every week.

- A) clean
- B) is cleaned
- C) are cleaned
- D) are cleaning

19. Granny always _____ pancakes when we visit her.

- A) make
- B) is made
- C) makes
- D) has made

20. A new film _____ on TV last week.

- A) shows
- B) showed
- C) is shown
- D) was shown

21. Father has always been very _____ in my business.

- A) interesting
- B) uninteresting
- C) interested
- D) interestingly

22. The capital of _____ USA is Washington.

- A) —
- B) the
- C) an
- D) a

23. The longest river in England is _____ Severn.

- A) —
- B) a
- C) an
- D) the

For the teacher
+/-/0

11

12

13

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15

16

17

18

19

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21

22

23

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Task 1 (5 points)

Underline the correct answer.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Steven Spielberg (0) was / has been / has born in Ohio. He is one of
(1) **most successful** / **the successullest** / **the most successful**
filmmakers of the late 20th century and in his career he (2) **earned** /
has earned / **will earn** millions of dollars. He has been making movies
(3) **until** / **for** / **since** 1961 when he made a war film, *Escape to Nowhere*. He (4) **was**
/ **has been** / **is** only 13. He studied English Literature (5) **at** / **on** / **by** California State
University, then worked in the television division at Universal Studios in Hollywood
(6) **since** / **for** / **until** seven years.

(7) **In** / **At** / **On** 1975, he made *Jaws*, which (8) **is** / **was** / **were** very successful, and
made him rich and famous. Since then, he (9) **made** / **has made** / **makes** more than
thirty films, including the box office hits *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Indiana*
Jones, *E.T.*, and *Jurassic Park*. He has also directed (10) **most** / **much** / **more** serious
movies, like *Schindler's List* and *Saving Private Ryan*, and he has produced a lot of hit
films.

For the
teacher
+/-/0

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

No of points:

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1. In 16 different countries people choose

- A other sweets over chocolate.
- B chocolate over other sweets.
- C to eat mostly ice cream.

For the
teacher
+/-/0

1

2. Chocolate originates from

- A Central America.
- B Britain.
- C Spain.

2

3. Before the 19th century

- A nobody in Europe knew about chocolate.
- B people used chocolate as medicine.
- C only liquid chocolate was used.

3

4. In those days chocolate tasted bitter because it

- A was made by doctors.
- B did not contain sugar.
- C contained minerals.

4

5. It was forbidden in Spain to

- A mention chocolate.
- B order chocolate.
- C make chocolate.

5

6. In the 1800s

- A chocolate was introduced in Europe.
- B the British began eating chocolate.
- C chocolate was made soft and creamy.

6

7. Chocolate is good for people because it

- A contains several vitamins.
- B has been widely researched.
- C has been chemically treated.

7

8. New studies show that chocolate helps people

- A to keep fit.
- B to stay healthy.
- C in case of an illness.

8

No of points:

Task 2 (7 points)

For questions 9 - 15, choose from the cities **A** to **E**.

An example (0) has been done for you.

Which city

is carrying out extensive building work to improve its traffic system?

plans to build a ring road to reduce traffic in the city centre?

does not have an underground system yet?

has good facilities for cyclists?

is improving its railway service at the moment?

has an expensive underground system?

has created conditions for people to get around on foot in the centre?

had a better system of public transport before?

(0)	B		
9.		9	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.		10	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.		11	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.		12	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.		13	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.		14	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.		15	<input type="checkbox"/>

For the teacher
+/-/0

No of points:

A. VIENNA

Although Vienna already has a superb public transport system, work has begun on a plan to divert traffic away from the streets of the city. Key plans include building new and improved motorway and rail links and a city ring road. Within the city, 30 kilometres of underground lines will be added to the Metro over the next ten years. The underground links well with the extensive tram lines and bus routes. There are also 500 kilometres of cycle paths, although Viennese cyclists grumble at deep potholes in the paths.

B. BERLIN

Huge building sites, large-scale repairs of roads and the reconnection of the two halves of the city have all combined to make Berlin a difficult place to move about. Many of the city's roads are blocked off to allow construction work to go ahead. Several of the underground and cross-town railway stations are closed down for renovation. The good news is that all this inconvenience is working towards a good cause. When all the building and rebuilding is finished, Berlin's commuters will have one of the Europe's most efficient traffic systems.

C. ATHENS

The Greek metropolis has been confirmed as Europe's most polluted city. Private cars are found to be the main source of pollution. Given the city's poor public transport, cars are overwhelmingly the means of transport chosen by most Athenians. Unfortunately, it is a choice to which Athens is particularly ill-suited, with its high buildings, narrow streets and a single ring road, which forces most vehicles to enter the city centre at some points along their journey. The government has begun investing heavily in public transport and, after long delays, is now building the city's first underground metro system.

D. LONDON

For a nation which once prided itself on building roads and railways for others, transport in the capital is in a sorry state. Today, the world's oldest Tube still boasts 735 million passenger journeys a year. But it is widely regarded as over-priced, inefficient and in need of expensive repair. Above ground, Londoners are not doing much better. The worsening of public services has brought an increase in private transport.

E. STOCKHOLM

Stockholm has a wonderful public transport system that includes buses, an efficient subway system and boats. Drottningatan, a major street for pedestrians only, winds through the city, lined with shops and cafes. Car traffic in and out of the city can be heavy at times, but the Swedes think that new and wider roads will damage the environment. Cycle paths run through the main shopping streets and sights of downtown Stockholm and over the bridges that link the various parts of the city.

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