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**PART 1: FINDING HEADINGS
PART 2: TEXT COMPLETION
PART 3: MULTIPLE CHOICE**



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TEST 1 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Food: eating habits	E) Population
B) Entertainment with vegetables	F) Time to relax
C) Food: its features	G) With nature
D) Entertainment with animals	H) Spain as a state

Q1.

A unique food battle festival known as La Tomatina is celebrated in Spain every year on the last Wednesday of August. It involves thousands of people engaging in a brutal battle, throwing overripe tomatoes at each other. The festival spans more than a week and although there are many elements to the festival, such as parades, music, dancing and fireworks, they are all centered on the tomato fight.

Q2.

Spanish cuisine is a heavenly mixture of chicken, mixed vegetables, fish and meats. Many of the most popular Spanish dishes are a type of Paella, which is a rice dish that features a variety of ingredients. Hot chocolate and churros are very popular desserts throughout the country. Spain is also famous for its aromatic wines and other alcoholic beverages like Sangria, Cava and authentic Spanish beer.

Q3.

Spain is very rich with traditions, especially those associated with food. For breakfast, some families buy fresh churros, pair them with hot chocolate and enjoy a leisurely morning routine. Lunch is another important meal of the day, and it is usually heavier than breakfast. This is sometimes followed by a siesta, an afternoon nap to get through post-lunch drowsiness. During this time, shops close and then open again after two or three hours of rest.

Q4.

Spain is an important resting spot for migratory birds, and a home for many animals. But, unfortunately, many species of wildlife face threats from habitat loss and pollution. Due to centuries of tree cutting, large forests are now found only in a few areas in the country. Spain has created many national parks and refuges, but they cover only about seven percent of the country.



Q5.

Although there is a national parliament, Spain is one of the most decentralized democracies in Europe. Each of its 17 regions manages its own schools, hospitals, and other public services. The tourist services industry drives Spain's economy, but at the same time, since 1986, when Spain joined the European Community, it has worked to diversify its economy, by building important industries such as mining, shipbuilding, and textiles.

Q6.

Bullfighting is one of the most famous traditions in Spain. This risky sport evolved from the ancient Roman gladiator games, with human matadors opposing charging bulls. However, this tradition has lately become widely debated and younger generations and animal-rights activists protest against bullfighting. Either way, it remains an iconic part of the country and bullfights take place in many Spanish towns and cities.

Q7.

La siesta is a well-known aspect of Spanish culture. Seeking to balance work with pleasure, Spaniards have long practiced this tradition, when students and professionals return to their homes around midday for a big lunch, followed by a few hours of rest and family time. Many businesses also shut down for a short break. However, 21st-century big cities move at a faster pace, and don't take siestas, but many people in smaller towns and villages still take a siesta each day.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) it also creates a bridge to the culture of the local people
- B) that EU firms can lose business opportunities
- C) but the EU's collective objectives for the future are closely in tune
- D) that are failing to use export opportunities in other EU countries
- E) employing native speakers to work in export markets worldwide
- F) but the study also stresses the importance of Chinese, Arabic and Russian
- G) enabling all EU citizens to take advantage of job and travel opportunities

Language and mobility

European Union citizens have the right to live and work in other member states besides their home country. The European Union (EU) makes it possible for people to go where the jobs are. Knowing other languages is the key to real mobility in the EU, **Q8** _____ across the continent.

Learning the local language is not only the key to getting a job in another country, **Q9** _____. This often provides a whole new perspective on what it is to be European and on what the EU is creating jointly. The national histories and cultural heritage of the different countries may differ, **Q10** _____. Being able to speak to one another raises awareness of what people have in common and at the same time increases mutual respect for cultural differences.

A study undertaken for the European Commission shows **Q11** _____ through a lack of language skills. This is particularly the case for small and medium-sized **enterprises Q12** _____. According to the study, nearly 1 million firms have lost contracts with potential clients in other EU countries because of language barriers. The study also emphasizes the necessity of multilingualism for winning business in world markets. Multilingualism itself is an economic growth sector. In this context, English is the key language, **Q13** _____.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



PART 3

Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

When I grow up

When I was in kindergarten, my class was asked, “What do you want to be when you grow up?” Colorful crayons danced across sheets of paper to illustrate our dream occupations and cherished jobs. Our drawings were hung in the school hallway for our parents to see at Back to School Night. I remember looking down the line and seeing pictures of pretty ballerinas dancing, brave firefighters putting out a blaze, and fearless astronauts leaping across the moon — admirable careers that were seen as typical dreams of five-year-old kids.

My picture showed a stick figure with brown disheveled hair holding a carton of orange juice over a large rectangle that was supposed to be a counter. Underneath was my barely legible handwriting: “When I grow up, I want to work at the Market Basket because it would be fun to swipe orange juice across the scanner and talk to customers.” To this day my parents won’t let me forget that out of everything I could have aspired to be, my five-year-old self wished to work at the local grocery store.

When we are young, questions of what we want to be when we grow up are common. Yet we are not expected to respond with an answer that is likely to come true. However, when we become teenagers, we are asked the very same question twice as often. The difference is, now we are supposed to answer with confidence.

Teenagers are expected to know exactly what they want to be and how they are going to achieve that goal. Not all of us can be so sure at this age. Even though I am in high school, I cannot answer convincingly. But I don’t consider that a bad thing. How am I supposed to know what I will want to spend my time doing at the age of thirty or forty?

When I think about the future, I definitely don’t see myself working at the counter of the Market Basket, but in reality, if that was what would make me happy, I would do it. So, the next time someone asks me what I want to be when I grow up, I will simply say, “I want to be happy.” And it is hope that drives us in this direction.

“Hope is not a grain of sand,” the Gambian poet, Lenrie Peters, echoes, but no matter how tiny it is, it would still be sufficient to keep the youth alive and sane in most extreme circumstances. It is hope that spurs the youth on, to be up and doing. It is hope that keeps the youth going no matter how hard it is. Nelson Mandela as a youth hoped against all hope for the liberation of his people and he actually lived to see his hope being fulfilled. Robinson Crusoe, cast away on an uninhabited island, hoped against all hope for survival and this propelled him to start from scratch and build a compound and large farm single-handedly.

Far away in “Another Country: the Land of Literature,” Sister Eileen Sweeney sums up through her writings that Hope is the anchor that keeps “the ship” called “youth” steadfastly held together no matter the high and stormy sea of passion, pain, distress or tribulation that batter against it.

Happiness is a destination for everyone. We may want to walk different paths in life, narrow or wide, crooked or straight, but we all want to be happy wherever we end up. Choose your path, but don’t worry too much about choosing wisely. Make a mistake or two and try new things. But always remember, if you’re not happy, you’re not at the end of your journey yet.



Q14. In what way did the children in the kindergarten answer the question about their dream occupation?

- A) They described their parents' actual occupation.
- B) They took pictures of parents at the Back to School Night.
- C) They drew people of their dream careers in action.
- D) They made up a list of the most common and wide-spread professions.

Q15. Why did the author want to work in the local grocery store?

- A) It seemed to be an enjoyable occupation.
- B) It was quite a realistic career goal.
- C) Her parents spoke a lot about it.
- D) She liked to make orange juice.

Q16. According to the author, when you grow up the questions about career choice become

- A) less convincing. B) less common. C) more frequent. D) more stressful.

Q17. "That" in "But I don't consider that a bad thing" (paragraph 4) refers to

- A) knowing in your teens exactly what you want to be.
- B) working at the counter of the Market Basket grocery store.
- C) being unsure of your future career when in high school.
- D) having a definite idea of how to achieve one's career goal.

Q18. What would the author most probably like to do in the future?

- A) Write poems about difficulties of youth.
- B) Work as an independent farmer.
- C) Work for a local supermarket chain.
- D) Do a job that brings her satisfaction.

Q19. Examples with Nelson Mandela and Robinson Crusoe are mentioned by the author to

- A) illustrate wise and successful career choices.
- B) prove how important it is not to lose hope.
- C) inspire teenagers to believe in their own effort.
- D) show what to do in extreme circumstances.

Q20. What conclusion does the author make?

- A) Make a wise choice when thinking of your future profession.
- B) Look for an activity that makes you happy.
- C) Do not forget about the happiness of other people.
- D) Be careful not to make a mistake when trying new things.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 2 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) How people used to treat them	E) How they confuse the scientists
B) How they get their food	F) When they scare the people
C) Where they live	G) How they breed
D) How people start to collect their images	H) What endangers them

Q1.

Flamingos are very social and often live in large groups, called colonies, throughout the world. They are found in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The American Flamingo is the only one that lives in the wild in North America, and on many Caribbean islands such as the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola. It also lives in northern South America, the Galapagos Islands, and parts of Mexico.

Q2.

Flamingos fish while walking in shallow water and mud. When a flamingo notices its potential dinner (for example, shrimp, snails, and plantlike water organisms), it plunges its head into the water, twists its head upside down, and scoops the fish up using its upper beak like a shovel. Flamingos get their pink coloring from the carotenoid pigment in their food, which is the same pigment that makes carrots orange.

Q3.

Flamingos build nests that look like mounds of mud along waterways. The parents take turns sitting on the egg to keep it warm and after about 30 days the egg hatches. Young flamingos are born white, with soft, downy feathers and a straight bill. Both adult birds look after the newborn flamingo. The young leave the nest after about five days to join other young flamingos in small groups, returning to their parents for food.

Q4.

Scientists aren't 100% sure why flamingos stand on one leg, but they have some theories. One theory says that it is to keep one leg warm. Another idea is that flamingos are drying out one leg at a time. A third theory states that it helps them deceive their catch, because one leg looks more like a plant than do two. Whatever the reason, it is truly amazing that these top heavy birds can balance on one leg for hours at a time.



Q5.

Ancient Egyptians believed that flamingos were the living representation of the god Ra. In the Americas, the Moche people of ancient Peru worshipped nature and paid a great deal of attention to these birds and often depicted flamingos in their art. However, Andean miners killed flamingos for their fat, which is believed to be a remedy for tuberculosis, and in Ancient Rome their tongues were considered a delicacy.

Q6.

Many people have plastic flamingos in their yards as ornaments. This is a fun and inexpensive way to add some elegance to one's landscaping. In many parts of the world flamingos are popular collectibles, appearing in the form of magnets, water globes, and jewelry. They are also said to be an image that people find to be calming and exciting at the same time. For these purposes people buy millions of plastic flamingos annually all around the world.

Q7.

Flamingos have been affected in many ways by global warming. One of the biggest concerns is making nests and laying eggs. Flamingos depend on rainfall to help them mate and without adequate rain they won't engage in it. Many researchers find that global warming reduces the chance of rain and can cause drought in some of the areas where they live. This could mean a significant reduction of offspring in the years ahead.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) with more members than the EU
- B) which is usually their mother tongue
- C) that the EU launches, often online
- D) which is a little over 2 for every citizen
- E) why the EU uses so many official languages
- F) that was earlier translated into three main languages
- G) why the EU uses more languages than multinational bodies

Running a multilingual European Union

The use of 23 official languages is the public face of the European Union (EU). The reasons **Q8** _____ are not hard to identify: they are democracy, transparency and the right to know. New legislation must be published and made available in a language all EU citizens can understand. The use of all official languages also makes it easier for people to participate in public debates and consultations **Q9** _____.

Its law-making function and the direct involvement of its citizens explain **Q10** _____ like the United Nations or NATO, which operate only at the intergovernmental level with no legislative function. The United Nations, with more than 190 members, uses only six languages. The Council of Europe, **Q11** _____, publishes official documents only in English and French, as does NATO.

Running a multilingual EU comes at a price. But it is a modest price when set against the results. The annual cost of translation and interpretation is about 1% of the EU budget **Q12** _____. The total cost has risen by only a small margin despite the arrival of 12 new countries since 2004.

The EU institutions have adjusted their procedures over the years to handle the rising number of official languages. Translators work with written texts, and interpreters with the spoken word. But they must be able to translate or interpret into their main language, **Q13** _____, from at least two other EU languages.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Internet safety issues

The fact is that 93 percent of kids are online. Even if parents limit or ban internet access, kids have access at school, through a friend's smart phone, libraries, and schools. The internet is a tool that our children need to use and master with wisdom dispensed by parents. We need tech-savvy youth who will grow up to be leaders of the community. Many schools use websites such as EdModo to connect students and teachers. My friend Reem is the vice principal of an Islamic School. She says that many teachers assign work from school that children need to research online. Some of the best homeschooling resources are online. Far too many parents do not allow their children monitored access to the internet, leading to two scenarios. Their children end up lying and using it behind their back; or are so sheltered that they do not know how to conduct themselves online when they finally do get access.

On the other hand, more often than not, there are parents who freely give unmonitored access. But caretakers raising children in today's world need to think about several issues:

- How does a parent know if his/her child is engaging in inappropriate Internet activities?
- How would a parent know if his/her child is cyber-bullied if he or she does not tell them?

According to Common Sense Media, "Young teens **don't yet have an "off" switch in their brains.** That means that they often act impulsively. This lack of impulse control, combined with online anonymity, could lead toward dangerous behaviors: cyber-bullying, inappropriate photo or video uploads, illegal downloads, meeting strangers - even cheating. Because socializing is so important to young people, online interactions can become pretty intense - whether they're playing games, chatting with friends, or sharing work." Using open communication and thoughtful intervention, parents can help their wired offspring learn how to maneuver electronic gadgets and the World Wide Web. Here are some tips on how to give children monitored access to the Internet:

- spend time with your children online. • ask to see their Facebook page, their Instagrams, and Twitter feed.

It may seem like a foreign territory, but it is imperative that parents talk to their children about social media. At this stage, it is not our job to try to protect them by isolating them. It is our job to teach them how to deal with information and with people.

- younger children often play on websites such as Movie Star Planet, Moshi Monsters, and new ones pop up every day. Most of these sites teach extreme consumerism as children 'play' to accumulate points or currency and use it to 'buy' stuff: furniture, VIP passes, etc.; urging your child to become 'Rich and Famous.' As responsible parents, we need to prevent children from becoming mindless consumers. If you do allow your child to visit these sites, then watch them while they play.
- teach them not to talk to or chat with random strangers. That person with a name Girlie45 could, possibly, be a middle-aged predator. Teach them that everything that they put online is there forever. Anyone can cut, copy and paste pictures and text. Teach them how to be safe online because today it is as important as safety basics about locking the door or not playing with matches.



Q14. What does the author think about educational value of prohibiting children from internet?

- A) It is useless.
- B) It is important.
- C) It is effective.
- D) It is advisable.

Q15. What way of using internet in education does the author mention (paragraph 2)?

- A) Finding ready-made research papers.
- B) Online instruction by school administration.
- C) Communication platform for teachers and students.
- D) Teaching from home.

Q16. What, according to the author, can the parents' refusal to allow their children supervised internet access lead to?

- A) Children become overprotected.
- B) Children use internet in schools under teacher's control.
- C) Children turn to misconduct in schools.
- D) Children start cheating on their parents.

Q17. What does the phrase 'don't have an "off" switch in their brains' (paragraph 5) mean?

- A) They are unable to restrain from spontaneous actions.
- B) They are making reckless decisions.
- C) They are acting anonymously online.
- D) They are considering the consequences of their actions.

Q18. According to the text, the best way to protect children from internet hazards is to

- A) monitor their accounts in social networks.
- B) follow them online.
- C) ban them from using social networks.
- D) limit their access to computer.

Q19. The danger of online games is, according to the author, in

- A) the possibility of losing one's money.
- B) availability of VIP passes.
- C) getting used to spending money easily.
- D) their accessibility.

Q20. What idea is emphasized in the last paragraph?

- A) Chatting with strangers online can be dangerous.
- B) Nicknames conceal the real identity of a person online.
- C) Learning internet security is essential for young people.
- D) Pictures should be uploaded wisely.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 3 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) See a snake crawling down	E) Lost city
B) Natural wonder	F) The really cool place
C) Created to protect	G) Go there now
D) Mysterious rocks	H) Ancient sculptures

Q1.

Eight thousand feet above sea level, this five-century-old pre-Columbian site was once home to the Incas. Until American historian Hiram Bingham publicized his findings of the area in a book called "Across South America," the mountain-top ruins were widely unknown to anyone living outside of the Urubamba Valley. Since Spanish colonialists had no idea of Machu Picchu's existence, Incan architecture and design of the buildings were preserved.

Q2.

Does the arrangement of the 25-ton sandstone blocks at Stonehenge suggest some sort of spiritual prediction? No one really knows. Theories about the nearly 5,000-year-old circular stone structure vary. The most intriguing time to visit Stonehenge is at sunset when a yellow-orange glow can be seen through the magnificent towers' arches making some people believe that it was originally a place of healing, while others think it was used for ancestor worship.

Q3.

The 1,500-year-old pyramids, located near the town of Merida, may be less popular than their equivalents in Egypt, but they are just as remarkable. Although there are many structures there like the Temple of the Warriors or the Wall of Skulls, the main attraction is El Castillo, the 78-foot, 91-step central pyramid. The absolute best time to travel to El Castillo is at sunset when shadows give the illusion that a large serpent is sliding down the pyramid.

Q4.

The Earth's southernmost point, Antarctica, is the driest and coldest of the seven continents. For a place that is 98 per cent covered in one-mile-deep ice, it is hard to imagine why anyone would want to visit it at all. But there is a strange beauty about Antarctica that is incomparable to anywhere else on the planet. Anyway, while Antarctica has no permanent residents, there are often up to 5,000 researchers working there at a time.



Q5.

It is believed that hundreds of years ago the natives of Easter Island carved massive heads out of stone to honor their ancestors. Today, there are 887 “moai,” as the statues are called, which create a mysterious, yet intriguing landscape on this Polynesian island, which is a four-and-a-half hour flight from Lima, Peru. The tallest statue on the island, named Paro, is 33 feet high and weighs 82 tons.

Q6.

North America’s Red Canyon is 277 river miles long, eighteen miles wide, and one mile deep, and if it doesn’t make your mouth drop with surprise, then you might not be human! Most tourists go there by car and there are plenty of spots along the way to pull the car over and have a look from the top. You can also go down into the canyon’s depths and experience the very heart of the canyon by going rafting on the Colorado River, and even spend the night at a hotel below the rim.

Q7.

Thousands of miles long, the Great Wall of China is the largest cultural object humans have ever built. It majestically snakes through China, winds around rising and falling hills, twists through an enormous countryside, and stretches from Shanhaiguan in the east to Lop Lake in the west. However, the wall was constructed more than 2,000 years ago not to amaze people, but in an attempt to keep out invading tribes from the north.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) what keeps sports civil
- B) who can't keep their temper
- C) that you chose
- D) that you respect your opponent
- E) that your victory was entirely
- F) that are played out
- G) what they have been through

Finding your sportsman spirit

Doing sports, we can really test our physical fitness in contest, and it is one of the only ways that nations clash peacefully. Sportsmen and sportswomen are today's warriors — the contests **Q8** _____ on the pitches and courts are the closest things we have to gladiatorial fighting.

If sportsmen are like warriors, then the 'sportsman spirit' could be considered the closest thing we have to a warrior's code — to bushido or to chivalry. If you develop good sportsmanship then this means that you take joy in the contest and at the same time **Q9** _____, that you win graciously and that you don't cheat.

If you have put time and effort into training then you are aware of the blood, sweat and tears that the opposition has put in as well. They will have had the same dedication to their game as you have and you will know precisely **Q10** _____.

In this way you are brothers (or sisters) and the only difference between you is **Q11** _____ different teams. For this reason they deserve your respect.

There are many traditions in many sports to help us retain good relationships with our opponents. This means things like shaking hands at the end of a tennis match, and this is **Q12** _____ and honourable rather than just being muddy skirmishes.

You might have performed brilliantly on the pitch, but you are kidding yourself if you believe **Q13** _____ of your own doing. If nothing else, the weather and luck will have played a role in the outcome, and if you're playing a team sport then you are only one cog in a machine.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Your amazing brain

You carry around a three-pound mass of wrinkly material in your head that controls every single thing you will ever do. From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to controlling every blink, breath, and heartbeat — this fantastic control center is your brain. It is a structure so amazing that in the foreword to *Discovering the Brain*, famous scientist James Watson wrote, “The brain is the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe. It contains hundreds of billions of cells interlinked through trillions of connections. The brain confuses the mind.” Obviously to understand brain function, we need to confront its complexity.

Imagine your kitten is on the kitchen counter. She’s about to step onto a stove. You have only seconds to act. Accessing the signals coming from your eyes, your brain quickly calculates when, where, and at what speed you will need to dive to intercept her. Then it orders your muscles to do so. Your timing is perfect and she’s safe. No computer can come close to your brain’s awesome ability to download, process, and react to the flood of information coming from your eyes, ears, and other sensory organs.

Your brain contains about 100 billion microscopic cells called neurons — so many it would take you over 3,000 years to count them all. Whenever you dream, laugh, think, see, or move, it’s because tiny chemical and electrical signals are racing between these neurons along billions of tiny neuron highways. Believe it or not, the activity in your brain never stops. Countless messages zip around inside it every second like a supercharged pinball machine. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the entire world. And while a single neuron generates only a tiny amount of electricity, all your neurons together can generate enough electricity to power a low-wattage bulb.

Neurons send information to your brain at more than 150 miles (241 kilometers) per hour. For example, a bee lands on your bare foot. Sensory neurons in your skin relay this information to your spinal cord and brain at a speed of more than 150 miles (241 kilometers) per hour. Your brain then uses motor neurons to transmit the message back through your spinal cord to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. Motor neurons can relay this information at more than 200 miles (322 kilometers) per hour.

Riding a bike seems impossible at first. But soon you master it. How? As you practice, your brain sends “bike riding” messages along certain pathways of neurons over and over, forming new connections. In fact, the structure of your brain changes every time you learn, as well as whenever you have a new thought or memory.

It is well known that any exercise that makes your heart beat faster, like running or playing basketball, is great for your body and can even help improve your mood. But large-scale efforts of scientists from a group of institutes from the National Institutes of Health have recently showed that for a period of time after you’ve exercised, your body produces a chemical that makes your brain more receptive for gaining new knowledge. So if you’re stuck on a homework problem, go out and play a game of soccer, then try the problem again. You just might discover that you’re able to solve it.



Q14. According to the text, the most distinctive characteristic of the brain is its

- A) ability to control the body.
- B) elaborateness.
- C) size
- D) weight.

Q15. The claims that the brain is better than any computer because it

- A) processes more information.
- B) works faster.
- C) can download information from different sources.
- D) reacts to information more adequately.

Q16. According to the text, the work of brain neurons influences

- A) electricity production.
- B) our dreams.
- C) everything we do.
- D) character of messages we send.

Q17. The narrator compares the work of neurons to a pinball machine to

- A) show the character of brain work.
- B) raise the awareness of the brain's nature.
- C) stress the amount of information that the brain processes.
- D) illustrate the shape of the neuron highways.

Q18. Comparing sensory and motor neurons, we can make a conclusion that

- A) motor neurons transmit information faster.
- B) there are more motor neurons.
- C) sensory neurons transmit information faster.
- D) there are more sensory neurons.

Q19. The structure of brain changes when

- A) our memory fails.
- B) new neurons appear.
- C) we are riding a bike.
- D) we acquire new knowledge.

Q20. Physical exercises proved to be good for ...

- A) the production of brain chemicals.
- B) solving homework problems.
- C) giving the brain a rest.
- D) maintaining a good mood.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 4 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Good enough for the royal family	E) From childhood and on
B) From women to the military	F) From movie stars to every woman
C) The company moves overseas	G) Changes in cinematography, changes in make-up
D) New products, new leaders	H) New place, new make-up

Q1.

Max Factor is often called the father of modern make-up. The success story started in Max's early years. He was born Max Faktorowicz in Lodz, Poland, near the Russian border, around 1877. With 10 children, his parents could not afford formal education for their children, so at the age of eight Max was placed in an apprenticeship to a pharmacist. Years of mixing potions for the pharmacy developed his fascination with cosmetics.

Q2.

Eventually, Max opened his own shop in a suburb of Moscow, selling hand-made cosmetics. "Health and beauty products" became an important business for him. A traveling theatrical troupe bought and wore Max's make-up and wigs while performing for Russian nobility. Soon Max became the official cosmetic expert for members of the Russian court, the Imperial Grand Opera and the Ballet.

Q3.

In 1904, Max and his family moved to the United States. Max Faktorowicz was now Max Factor, the name given to him at Ellis Island by immigration officials. Now Max Factor was dreaming of movie actors and actresses using his products. He moved his family to Los Angeles. In 1914, Max Factor created a make-up specifically for movie actors that, unlike thick theatrical make-up, would not crack.

Q4.

The development of color film production required the Max Factor company to develop a new line of products. The existing make-up reflected surrounding colors. As a result of how bad they looked, many actors and actresses refused to appear in color films. At this time Frank Factor, Max's son, took the lead and developed a suitable product. It had a solid cake form and was applied with a damp sponge, which concealed skin imperfections.



Q5.

Soon actresses and other women working on movies sets were stealing new makeup to use in their personal lives. Its only disadvantage for everyday use was that it made the skin too dark under regular lights, having been designed for the powerful lights used in film studios. Frank Factor began developing lighter shades. In 1937, new “Pan-Cake” make-up was released to the public and it became one of the fastest selling cosmetic items.

Q6.

After Max Factor’s death, Frank Factor took the name Max Factor, Jr., and expanded the still private cosmetics firm. The company began development of a smear-proof lipstick which would not fade. A special machine was constructed to test the formula’s resistance. The result was “Tru-Color” lipstick in six shades of red. During World War II, Max Factor developed make-up shades for use by the US Marine Corps in camouflaging faces.

Q7.

Max Factor, Jr., continued his commercially successful developments, such as cream make-up supplied in stick form. Soon the company offered shampoo for men and its first perfume called “Electricque”. The early 1960s saw the company go public and list its stock on the New York Stock Exchange. This period also saw the third generation of the Factor family rise to senior positions within the company.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) of them realized
- B) were able to identify this planet
- C) that he was looking at a new planet
- D) that the orbit of Uranus had been disturbed
- E) started to look further into the depths of
- F) are of different chemical composition than the
- G) of the planet's remaining 12 moons were located

The discovery of three planets

In 1781, William Herschel, viewing the sky, recognized that an object in the constellation of Gemini was moving against the background of stars. At first, he thought he was looking at a new comet, but upon further investigation realized **Q8**_____.

Herschel named his discovery 'the Georgian planet' after his patron, George III. Other names proposed included Herschel and Uranus. Eventually Uranus became the universally accepted name. Uranus is similar in composition to Neptune, and both **Q9**_____ larger gas giants Jupiter and Saturn.

In the 19th century it became evident that the orbit of Uranus did not follow Newton's law of Gravitation. Many astronomers began to question whether Newton's theory applied to an object so far from the sun. However, two astronomers, John Couch Adams in England and Urbain Le Verrier in France, both independently came up with the theory **Q10**_____ by a more distant planet.

Working to Le Verrier's calculations, astronomers at the Berlin Observatory **Q11**_____. They had discovered the eighth planet of the solar system, Neptune. It was observed on 23 September 1846 by Johann Galle, and its largest moon, Triton, was discovered shortly thereafter, though none **Q12**_____ telescopically until the 20th century.

After the discovery of Neptune, astronomers **Q13**_____ the solar system for a ninth planet. In 1930, an American astronomer discovered the last of the known worlds of our solar system, Pluto.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Ordeal by water

It is tempting to see the river Thames as another artery in London's integrated transport system, the same colour blue on the map as the Victoria Underground line. In this ideal world, passengers move effortlessly from river ferry to train, bus or Tube, continuing their seamless journey carefree.

Unfortunately, that is not exactly how it is. Father Thames is not as kind and even-tempered as it might seem as one is looking at the map. It is a muddy, tidal creek whose flukish currents insidiously rip round the base of bridges. Navigation is hard. And the river is not straight: it does giant loops, especially around the Canary Wharf financial district. A passenger alighting from a river ferry often has to walk five or ten minutes to the nearest land connection.

With London's Tube and buses bursting at the seams, a succession of entrepreneurs have braved these negatives and tried unsuccessfully to set up commuter services on this **natural highway**. Sean Collins reckons he is the 15th since 1905 — but this time things may have changed. His business, which started as Collins River Enterprises in 1999, shows every sign of surviving its second decade, despite the economy's woes and volatile fuel costs. Thames Clippers, as the firm is called these days, carried 3.2m passengers in 2009, running fast catamarans between Woolwich, downriver of the city centre, and Waterloo.

Perhaps Mr. Collins, now its managing director, simply was lucky enough to pick the right time. The past decade has been kind to the Thames. Big property developments have sprung up on both sides of the river, and more are on their way before the 2012 Olympic games. And so far, at least, Canary Wharf seems to be weathering the financial storm. But there has been still another advantage: both public and private backing for the firm have been crucial.

Thames Clippers gets a small subsidy from Transport for London (TfL), part of the Greater London Authority. A big step towards welcome integration came in November, when passengers were first allowed to use **their** TfL Oyster fare cards on Thames Clippers, too. And recently, Greenwich Council agreed to pay J269,000 for guaranteed service between Greenwich and Woolwich over the next four years. One big problem is the jumbled ownership and management of landing piers: TfL owns 7 of the 13 in central London and various property developers the rest. At piers used jointly, the situation does not favour the ferries trying to stick to a timetable. They can be delayed by tourist boats hanging on for passengers. To have more control of its schedule, Thames Clippers took over the lease of the privately-owned London Bridge City Pier in November.

Another impediment is the unnecessarily rigid restriction on speed. The Port of London Authority (PLA) imposes a 12-knot limit west of Wapping, which means that boats can show their exhilarating 30-knot cruising speed only on the eastern stretches of the river.

The PLA supports the plan to get more people on the river but insists that safety is paramount. It also points out that tourists and freight, not just commuters, use the Thames. So for the moment, Thames Clippers' civilised catamarans to and from Waterloo remain a secret pleasure for the cognoscenti.



Q14. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, the Thames is

- A) fully integrated into London's transport system.
- B) not perfectly fit for solving London's transport problems.
- C) an ideal way to travel round the city.
- D) providing a shorter journey than on-land transport.

Q15. The words “the natural highway” in “tried unsuccessfully to set up commuter services on this natural highway” (paragraph 3), stand for

- A) the city centre.
- B) the railway.
- C) the Tube.
- D) the Thames.

Q16 Which was the most important factor for Thames Clippers' success?

- A) Huge numbers of passengers.
- B) The luck of the owner.
- C) Private and public investments.
- D) New and fast catamarans.

Q17. “Their” in “allowed to use their TfL Oyster fare cards on Thames Clippers, too” (paragraph 5) refers to

- A) Transport for London.
- B) the passengers.
- C) Greenwich Council.
- D) Thames Clippers.

Q18. Which impediment for Thames Clippers operations is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A) Inadequate fares for boat trips.
- B) Uncertainty about the timetable
- C) Joint ownership of the piers.
- D) Speed limit for river transport.

Q19. Calling the catamarans “a secret pleasure for the cognoscenti”, the author means that

- A) they are not very suitable.
- B) they offer a good way to spend your free time.
- C) there are few of them compared to the tourist boats.
- D) the possibility to use them is not appreciated by everybody.

Q20. According to the title of the article, the author thinks that the river transport

- A) needs improvement.
- B) is not very promising.
- C) is suitable only for tourists.
- D) provides big business opportunities.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 5 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Varieties of theatres	E) Stars for a repertoire
B) A step to a wider variety	F) Modern problems
C) Not the least important	G) Origin of theatre
D) Theatre and politics	H) Ladies enter

Q1.

Modern Western theatre conies in large measure from ancient Greek drama, from which it takes technical terminology, classification into genres, and many of its themes, stock characters, and plot elements. The Greeks also developed the concepts of dramatic criticism, acting as a career, and theatre architecture. The theatre of ancient Greece consisted of three types of drama: tragedy, comedy, and the satyr play.

Q2.

Western theatre developed and expanded considerably under the Romans. The Roman historian Livy wrote that the Romans first experienced theatre in the 4th century BC. The theatre of ancient Rome was a thriving and diverse art form, ranging from festival performances of street theatre, nude dancing, and acrobatics, to the staging of broadly appealing situation comedies, to the high-style, verbally elaborate tragedies.

Q3.

Theatre took on many different forms in the West between the 15th and 19th centuries, including commedia dell'arte and melodrama. The general trend was away from the poetic drama of the Greeks and the Renaissance and toward a more naturalistic prose style of dialogue, especially following the Industrial Revolution. Theatre today, broadly defined, includes performances of plays and musicals, ballets, operas and various other forms.

Q4.

The eighteenth century in Britain introduced women to the stage, which would have been extremely inappropriate before. These women were looked at as celebrities but on the other hand, it was still very new and revolutionary that they were on the stage and some said they were unladylike and looked down on. Charles II did not like young men playing the parts of young women, so he asked that women play their own parts.



Q5.

Theatre took a big pause during 1642 and 1660 in England because of Cromwell's Interregnum. Theatre was seen as something sinful and the Puritans tried very hard to drive it out of their society. Because of this stagnant period, once Charles II came back to the throne in 1660, theatre (among other arts) exploded because of a lot of influence from France, where Charles was in exile the years previous to his reign.

Q6.

Stagecraft is a term referring to the technical aspects of theatrical, film, and video production. It includes constructing scenery, hanging and focusing of lighting, design and procurement of costumes, makeup, props, stage management, and recording and mixing of sound. Considered a technical rather than an artistic field, it is equally crucial for the practical implementation of a designer's artistic idea.

Q7.

While most modern theatre companies rehearse one piece of theatre at a time, perform that piece for a set "run", retire the piece, and begin rehearsing a new show, repertory companies rehearse multiple shows at one time. Repertory theatre generally involves a group of similarly accomplished actors, and relies more on the reputation of the group than on an individual star actor.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) who is not a member of any political party
- B) but it was not a total shock to her
- C) being a politics student at the university
- D) that our village would be protected from outside interests
- E) so she can do her job as mayor properly
- F) will have to find time for her work as mayor
- G) who is only just old enough to vote herself

A Young Mayor

This is a very unusual case, but as you will see, unusual doesn't mean impossible. An 18-year-old school girl has become the youngest mayor of a British town in history. Amanda Bracebridge, **Q8** _____, won leadership of Clun village council in a dramatic election last night. The tiny village only has 122 voters and Amanda won the election by just two votes from the only other candidate, 69-year-old Fred Gardner of the Conservative party. Amanda, **Q9** _____, was an independent candidate. She was surprised by her success, **Q10** _____. "My election promise was to make sure **Q11** _____," she told us. She was referring to the plans from a large company to buy up farmland and build flats there. "We live in one of the most beautiful villages in Shropshire and I want to make sure it stays that way." Amanda, who is in her last year at nearby Bishop's Castle High School, **Q12** _____ and her exams which she takes in two months. "It's going to be a pretty busy few months," she said. "But when the exams are over I will be able to concentrate completely on helping my village". Amanda had plans to go to university but is now going to start a year later **Q13** _____. "I've talked to Leeds University and they say my place will wait for me". And what is she going to study? Politics? "No, actually, I am going to do sociology and economics".

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Internet

Internet is one of the greatest tools we have today. Billions of bits of information, unlimited ways to connect, games to play, videos to watch, things to learn. There's something for everyone. We Facebook, tumble, stumble, and tweet more now than ever. Social media is connecting us in incredible ways. You can create communities of like-minded people that would never meet before on the Internet. But, due to this, we are spending copious amounts of time on the World Wide Web, and it's slowly changing who you are as a person. I went for a long period of time where I didn't read a book. I finally got around to picking up a few new books and as soon as I started reading them, I struggled. I couldn't hold concentration like I used to. I would read a whole paragraph with my mind elsewhere or had this constant anxious feeling to do something else, even when there was absolutely nothing else to do.

My mind would jump from one thought to another and I barely could read a chapter in one sitting. A talked to a few people about this, and I even looked to the trusty Internet for my solution. I found that I'm not alone, many people report the same type of concentration shift. The reason for this is the information overload via Internet. We take in 34 gigabytes of information each day now. That is 5 times more than we did 20 years ago. There is so much going on in our minds that we rarely spend any time on one particular bit of information because there is always something new and more intriguing just around the corner. When we land on a webpage, we spend the average of about 50 seconds, if that, and know that there are at least 5 other links we can click on the page. We can still concentrate, but our minds would much rather be focused on a series of things, not one thought. Not only is it altering our concentration on reading long works, but it's changing "how" we read. We no longer read; we skim. This is our way of adapting to this information overload. It would take too long to process all this information and we don't need everything.

We sift through the information and get to the main point or relevant material. The way things are written online is changing for us as well. For anyone who has written a blog post, it's a much different style of writing compared to novels and even newspaper articles. The things we read online are as clear and concise as possible. Adjectives are a thing of the past. The information is usually already condensed for you, and is separated into neat headlines that make it easy to scan the page in a few seconds. We don't focus on comprehension anymore, we know what we're looking for and we find it quickly. The way we are reading things is just the start, the way we are thinking is changing too. Before, we had calm linear thoughts, one thing led to another. Now, our thoughts are jumping back and forth between so many things. We have one thought, which leads to four or five other non-related thoughts, and then some time later we return to the original thought. This is a direct result of our attention being focused on so many things for so little time on the web. There is always a link that can take us somewhere new and start a new train of thoughts. We've developed a much more fluid way of thinking. And it's not a bad thing. It's making us more creative. You are much more efficient at combing and filtering through ideas, which in essence is what inspiration is. Linear thought is very organized and does not leave room for new ideas. So, the Internet has become an essential part of our daily lives. But it's also important to disconnect for a while and to take care of your body and mind. Create a balance of time online and in the real world, so you can reap the positive cognitive abilities the Internet is giving you and avoid forming an unhealthy set of habits that will cost you later in life.



Q14. According to the author, Internet changes people because

- A) of the amount of information it provides.
- B) it adds lots of friends.
- C) they spend too much time online.
- D) it helps to create new communities.

Q15. Why does Internet, according to the author, influence reading concentration?

- A) It leaves less time for reading.
- B) It provides excessive information.
- C) The information there changes too fast.
- D) The bits of information there are very short.

Q16 Which of the following is NOT a feature of an online text?

- A) Lots of descriptive words.
- B) Informative headline.
- C) Reduced size.
- D) Clarity.

Q17. The way people read has changed because

- A) they had to read faster.
- B) they lost interest in serious literature.
- C) they don't need all the information they read about.
- D) they had to adjust to new conditions.

Q18. According to the author the new way of thinking helps people

- A) filter useless information.
- B) choose right things.
- C) develop creativity.
- D) browse the Internet effectively.

Q19. The author calls for

- A) allowing more time for personal life.
- B) giving equal attention to real world and Internet.
- C) a healthy life style.
- D) developing thinking abilities.

Q20. It can be implied from the text that the author's attitude towards Internet is sooner

- A) positive.
- B) neutral.
- C) skeptical
- D) negative..

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 6 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Travel memories	E) Popular hobby
B) Animal lover magazine	F) Family magazine
C) Travel to stars	G) People and nature
D) Star dreams	H) Animals in danger

Q1.

Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them — sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.

Q2.

Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It's interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.

Q3.

It is Junior Baseball Magazine's mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.

Q4.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

Q5.

Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.



Q6.

“Friend” is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics crucial for any animal lover.

Q7.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else’s. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
- B) that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
- C) and relying instead on actual call charges
- D) that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
- E) the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
- F) and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
- G) the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks

Mobile phones

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone, **Q8**_____.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and provided only 20 minutes talktime. The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London. Nobody had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact **Q9**_____. Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular **Q10**_____. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold. When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. Cellnet, for example, changed its prices, **Q11**_____. It also introduced local call tariffs. The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made **Q12**_____. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset. The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade reducing its monthly charge **Q13**_____, which has culminated in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Llandudno

Llandudno is truly a fine and handsome place, built on a generously proportioned bay and lined along its broad front with a huddle of prim but gracious nineteenth-century hotels that reminded me in the fading light of a lineup of Victorian nannies. Llandudno was purpose-built as a resort in the mid-1800s, and it cultivates a nice old-fashioned air. I don't suppose that Lewis Carroll, who famously strolled this front with little Alice Liddell in the 1860s, would notice a great deal of change today.

To my consternation, the town was packed with weekend pensioners. Buses from all over were parked along the side streets, every hotel I called at was full, and in every dining room I could see crowds — *veritable oceans* — of nodding white heads spooning soup and conversing happily. Goodness knows what had brought them to the Welsh seaside at this bleak time of year.

Farther on along the front there stood a clutch of guesthouses, large and virtually indistinguishable, and a few of them had vacancy signs in their windows. I had eight or ten to choose from, which always puts me in a mild fret because I have an unerring instinct for choosing badly. My wife can survey a row of guesthouses and instantly identify the one run by a white-haired widow with a fondness for children, and sparkling bathroom facilities, whereas I can generally count on choosing the one run by a guy with a grasping manner, and the sort of cough that makes you wonder where he puts the phlegm. Such, I felt, would be the case tonight.

All the guesthouses had boards out front listing their many amenities — *COLOUR TV, HOSPITALITY TRAYS, FULL CENTRAL HEATING*, and the coyly euphemistic *EN SUITE ALL ROOMS*, meaning private bathrooms. One place offered satellite TV and a trouser press, and another boasted *CURRENT FIRE CERTIFICATE* — something I had never thought to look for in a B&B. All this heightened my sense of unease and doom. How could I possibly choose intelligently among such a variety of options? I selected a place that looked reasonable enough from the outside — its board promised a color TV and coffee making facilities, about all I require these days for a Saturday night — but from the moment I set foot in the door I knew it was a bad choice. I was about to turn and flee when the owner emerged from a back room and stopped my retreat with an unenthusiastic “Yes?” A short conversation revealed that a single room with breakfast was for £19.50. It was entirely out of the question that I would stay the night in such a dismal place at such an exorbitant price, so I said, “That sounds fine,” and signed in. Well, it's so hard to say no.

My room was everything I expected it to be — cold and cheerless with laminated furniture, grubbily matted carpet, and those mysterious ceiling stains that bring to mind a neglected corpse in the room above. There was a tray of coffee things but the cups were disgusting, and the spoon was stuck to the tray. The bathroom, faintly illuminated by a distant light activated by a length of string, had curling floor tiles and years of accumulated dirt packed into every corner. I peered at the yellowy tile around the bath and sink and realized what the landlord did with his phlegm. A bath was out of the question, so I threw some cold water on my face, dried it with a towel that had the texture of shredded wheat, and gladly took my leave.



Q14. Llandudno is described as a

- A) fashionable 19th century resort.
- B) beautiful growing resort.
- C) place where Lewis Carroll lived.
- D) place famous for its comfortable hotels.

Q15. The phrase “*veritable oceans*” in paragraph 2 refers to

- A) hotel dining rooms.
- B) hotel guests wearing white hats.
- C) old people dining in cafes.
- D) buses crowded with old Welsh people.

Q16 When choosing a guesthouse the narrator was worried because he

- A) wasn't good at making the right choice.
- B) could not find a place run by a kind old widow.
- C) did not know what to look for.
- D) missed his wife for help.

Q17. The narrator thought that the choice of a guesthouse used to be easier because

- A) all hotels had a private bathroom.
- B) there were fewer options on offer.
- C) there were fewer guest houses.
- D) they were all of B&B type.

Q18. Why did the narrator agree to the room?

- A) He felt sorry for the landlord.
- B) He could not refuse the offer.
- C) It was really cheap.
- D) There was a TV and a coffee maker.

Q19. Why was the bath out of the question?

- A) The water was too cold.
- B) There was no hot water.
- C) The bathtub was dirty.
- D) There was no light.

Q20. What is the narrator's attitude towards the room he stayed in?

- A) Surprised.
- B) Indifferent.
- C) Positive.
- D) Critical.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 7 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Perfect for a quiet holiday	E) Perfect for an active holiday
B) Land of nature wonders	F) Difficult start
C) Bad for animals	G) New perspectives
D) A visit to the zoo	H) New rules to follow

Q1.

The mountains of Scotland (we call them the Highlands) are a wild and beautiful part of Europe. A golden eagle flies over the mountains. A deer walks through the silence of the forest. Salmon and trout swim in the clean, pure water of the rivers. Some say that not only fish swim in the deep water of Loch Ness. Speak to the people living by the Loch. Each person has a story of the monster, and some have photographs.

Q2.

Tresco is a beautiful island with no cars, crowds or noise — just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches and the Tresco Abbey Garden. John and Wendy Pyatt welcome you to the Island Hotel, famous for delicious food, comfort and brilliant service. You will appreciate superb accommodation, free saunas and the indoor swimming pool.

Q3.

The Camel and Wildlife Safari is a unique mixture of the traditional and modern. Kenya's countryside suits the Safari purposes exceptionally well. Tourists will have a chance to explore the bush country near Samburu, to travel on a camel back or to sleep out under the stars. Modern safari vehicles are always available for those who prefer comfort.

Q4.

Arrival can be the hardest part of a trip. It is late, you are road-weary, and everything is new and strange. You need an affordable place to sleep, something to eat and drink, and probably a way to get around. But in general, it's a wonderful trip, full of wonderful and unusual places. Whether it is the first stop on a trip or the fifth city visited, every traveller feels a little overwhelmed stepping onto a new street in a new city.

Q5.

No zoo has enough money to provide basic habitats or environments for all the species they keep. Most animals are put in a totally artificial environment, isolated from everything they would meet in their natural habitat. Many will agree that this isolation is harmful to the most of zoo inhabitants, it can even amount to cruelty.



Q6.

A new London Zoo Project is a ten-year project to secure the future for the Zoo and for many endangered animals. The plan has been devised by both animal and business experts to provide world-leading accommodation for all our animals, to more fully engage and inform people about conservation issues, to redesign certain aspects of Zoo layout.

Q7.

Leave-no-trace camping is an increasingly popular approach to travel in wilderness areas. As the term suggests, the goal is for the camper to leave as little impact as possible on the place he is visiting. One of its mottos is “Take nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints.” Its simplest and most fundamental rule is: pack it in, pack it out, but it goes beyond that.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) such as hunting exotic animals and selling furs
- B) as well as the ins and outs of being a keeper at London Zoo
- C) which take place every day, from
- D) because they see and touch them close up
- E) despite the serious side to our work
- F) which demand much time and effort
- G) that is not counting every ant in the colony

London Zoo

London Zoo is one of the most important zoos in the world. There are over 12,000 animals at London Zoo and **Q8** _____. Its main concern is to breed threatened animals in captivity. This means we might be able to restock the wild, should disaster ever befall the wild population. Partula Snail, Red Crowned Crane, Arabian Oryx, Golden Lion Tamarin, Persian Leopard, Asiatic Lion and Sumatran Tiger are just some of the species London Zoo is helping to save. That is why it is so important that we fight to preserve the habitats that these animals live in, as well as eliminate other dangers **Q9** _____. But we aim to make your day at London Zoo a fun and memorable time, **Q10** _____. In the Ambika Paul Children's Zoo, for instance, youngsters can learn a new love and appreciation for animals **Q11** _____. They can also learn how to care for favourite pets in the Pet Care Centre. Then there are numerous special Highlight events **Q12** _____ unforgettable pony rides to feeding times and spectacular animal displays. You will get to meet keepers and ask them what you are interested in about the animals they care for, **Q13** _____. Whatever you decide, you will have a great day. We have left no stone unturned to make sure you do!

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Reunion

The last time I saw my father was in Grand Central Station. I was going from my grandmother's in the Adirondacks to a cottage on the Cape that my mother had rented, and I wrote my father that I would be in New York between trains for an hour and a half, and asked if we could have lunch together. His secretary wrote to say that he would meet me at the information booth at noon, and at twelve o'clock sharp I saw him coming through the crowd.

He was a stranger to me — my mother divorced him three years ago and I hadn't been with him since — but as soon as I saw him I felt that he was my father, my flesh and blood, my future and my doom. I knew that when I was grown I would be something like him; I would have to plan my campaigns within his limitations. He was a big, good-looking man, and I was terribly happy to see him again.

He struck me on the back and shook my hand. "Hi, Charlie," he said. "Hi, boy. I'd like to take you up to my club, but it's in the Sixties, and if you have to catch an early train I guess we'd better get something to eat around here." He put his arm around me, and I smelled my father the way my mother sniffs a rose. It was a rich compound of whiskey, after-shave lotion, shoe polish, woollens, and the rankness of a mature male. I hoped that someone would see us together. I wished that we could be photographed. I wanted some record of our having been together.

We went out of the station and up a side street to a restaurant. It was still early, and the place was empty. The bartender was quarrelling with a delivery boy, and there was one very old waiter in a red coat down by the kitchen door. We sat down, and my father hailed the waiter in a loud voice. "Kellner!" he shouted. "Garçon! You!" His boisterousness in the empty restaurant seemed out of place. "Could we have a little service here!" he shouted. Then he clapped his hands. This caught the waiter's attention, and he shuffled over to our table. "Were you clapping your hands at me?" he asked. "Calm down, calm down," my father said. "It isn't too much to ask of you — if it wouldn't be too much above and beyond the call of duty, we would like a couple of Beefeater Gibsons." "I don't like to be clapped at," the waiter said. "I should have brought my whistle," my father said. "I have a whistle that is audible only to the ears of old waiters. Now, take out your little pad and your little pencil and see if you can get this straight: two Beefeater Gibsons. Repeat after me: two Beefeater Gibsons." "I think you'd better go somewhere else," the waiter said quietly. "That," said my father, "is one of the most brilliant suggestions I have ever heard. Come on, Charlie."

I followed my father out of that restaurant into another. He was not so boisterous this time. Our drinks came, and he cross-questioned me about the baseball season. He then struck the edge of his empty glass with his knife and began shouting again. "Garçon! You! Could we trouble you to bring us two more of the same." "How old is the boy?" the waiter asked. "That," my father said, "is none of your business." "I'm sorry, sir," the waiter said, "but I won't serve the boy another drink." "Well, I have some news for you," my father said. "I have some very interesting news for you. This doesn't happen to be the only restaurant in New York. They've opened another on the corner. Come on, Charlie." He paid the bill, and I followed him out of that restaurant into another ...



Q14. The narrator was looking forward to meeting with his father because he

- A) hoped that his parents would get back together.
- B) expected to get a valuable present from him.
- C) wanted to stay with him in New York.
- D) missed the feeling of being with him.

Q15. The narrator's request to meet was accepted by his father

- A) unwillingly.
- B) with great pleasure.
- C) in business-like manner.
- D) with much hope and expectation.

Q16. The narrator wanted to be photographed with his father because

- A) it was the happiest time of his life.
- B) he was proud of his father's good looks.
- C) he wanted to boast of his father to his friends.
- D) he wished to remember their moments together.

Q17. The father did not invite his son to his club because

- A) the son was pressed for time to catch a train.
- B) it was necessary to book in advance to enter the club.
- C) the man feared that his son would not behave properly.
- D) it was a closed club with no children allowed.

Q18. The father's behaviour in the first restaurant was inappropriate as he

- A) was too boisterous in an empty restaurant.
- B) could not afford to pay the bill.
- C) tried to boast of his knowledge of foreign languages.
- D) treated the waiter in a rude manner.

Q19. The waiter in the next restaurant refused to bring them more drinks as

- A) the son looked pale and faint.
- B) the boy was too young to drink alcohol.
- C) the restaurant was closing soon.
- D) the waiter got angry with the son.

Q20. The title of the story "Reunion" actually implies that the

- A) son found his lost father after decades of separation.
- B) son now would be living together with his father.
- C) son made an attempt to re-establish relations with his father.
- D) "father — son" relations is what both sides feel the need for.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 8 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) National language	E) Geography
B) Freedom of media	F) Leisure and sport
C) Customs and traditions	G) Modern history
D) Public transport	H) Economic outlook

Q1.

Lithuania is situated on the eastern Baltic coast and borders Latvia in the north, the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Poland in the southwest, and Belarus in the southwest and east. The geometrical centre of Europe lies in eastern Lithuania 25km north of its capital Vilnius. The landscape varies between lowland plains and hilly uplands and has a complex network of rivers.

Q2.

Lithuania has historically been the least developed of the Baltic republics, with a smaller industrial base and greater dependence on agriculture. Sugar beet, cereals, potatoes and vegetables are the main crops. Lithuania's foreign trade has gradually changed during the 1990s, and now the European Union, not Russia, is its main trading partner.

Q3.

Lithuanian is the mother tongue for 80% of the population. After the country joined the European Union in 2004 this language has become one of the EU official languages. Lithuania has a large number of dialects for such a small territory, including High Lithuanian and Low Lithuanian.

Q4.

Lithuania offers different opportunities for a nice vacation. You can explore a range of large sand dunes and pine forests while hiking in the Curonian Spit National Park, take part in some action sports in Nida, a village that makes a true paradise for sailing, windsurfing, paragliding and kiting, or try out more extreme sports, such as hot-air ballooning and gliding.

Q5.

Those who are interested in folklore may enjoy their stay in Lithuania in any season of the year. The Mardi Gras celebrations are held in various Lithuanian cities and small towns at the beginning of February. The Folklore Festival is held in Vilnius' Old Town during in May. There you can see craft fairs, taste traditional dishes, join song and parties and listen to psalms



Q6.

Lithuania's TV market is dominated by commercial channels. The radio market is similarly competitive. Lithuania's media are free and operate independently of the state, and there are no government-owned newspapers. However, politicians do occasionally attempt to influence editorial policy.

Q7.

In cities and towns there are buses and trolleybuses, which usually run from 05.00 to 23.00, but times do vary between routes. You can't pay the fare to the driver in cash but you can buy coupons from him. Coupons can be also bought at news kiosks before boarding. Minibuses are less crowded but more expensive.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) up for the optional module, part of
- B) to emerge four or five years ago to see
- C) to examine prejudice, citizenship and bullying in
- D) such as the response of the writer
- E) including the world of rituals, prejudice and intolerance in
- F) to growing demand from the student
- G) such as the moral universe of the school

Harry Potter course for university students

Students of Durham University are being given the chance to sign up to what is thought to be the UK's first course focusing on the world of Harry Potter. Although every English-speaking person in the world knows about Harry Potter books and films, few have thought of using them as a guide to ... modern life. The Durham University module uses the works of JK Rowling **Q8** _____ modern society. "Harry Potter and the Age of Illusion" will be available for study next year. So far about 80 undergraduates have signed **Q9** _____ a BA degree in Education Studies. Future educationalists will analyse JK Rowling's fanfiction from various points of view. A university spokesman said: "This module places the Harry Potter novels in a wider social and cultural context." He added that a number of themes would be explored, **Q10** _____ the classroom, bullying, friendship and solidarity and the ideals of and good citizenship. The module was created by the head of the Department of Education at Durham University. He said the idea for the new module had appeared in response **Q11** _____ body: "It seeks to place the series in its wider social and cultural context and will explore some fundamental issues **Q12** _____. You just need to read the academic writing which started **Q13** _____ that Harry Potter is worthy of serious study."

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

I arrived at the cloud forest in Ecuador ten days ago. I was one of a group of twelve volunteers that wanted to save the rainforest. My reasons for going on this trip were twofold: firstly, I wanted to collect and bring back alive some of the fascinating animals, birds and reptiles that inhabit this region; secondly, I had long cherished a dream to see South America: not the inhabited South America with its macadam roads, its cocktail bars, its express trains roaring through a landscape denuded of its flora and fauna by the beneficial influences of civilization. I wanted to see one of those few remaining parts of the continent that had escaped this fate and remained more or less as it was when America was first discovered: I wanted to see its rainforests, its vast lands of untouched, pure, natural wildlife. We were working together with local people and scientists and we were learning and seeing new things every day. Our lodge was comfortable, had breathtaking views and was in the middle of the rainforest. It was a two-hour walk from the nearest road, and it was even further to the nearest village.

The rainforest is truly an astonishing place. There are thousands of species of plants here and more than 700 species of birds. There are millions of insects and scientists think there may be around forty mammal species that haven't even been discovered. But what I was really amazed at how everything depends on everything else for survival.

Every tree in the rainforest is covered in a species of another kind. The black wasp uses the tarantula as a nest for its eggs, plants need monkeys for seed dispersal, and the clouds are necessary for the survival of the whole rainforest. This is because they provide moisture. The problem is, climate change is causing the clouds to rise by 1—2 meters every year. What will happen to the plants that need this moisture? What will happen to the animals that need those plants?

Our job was to watch this changing ecosystem. One of my favourite projects was the bird survey. Every day a group of us set out at around five o'clock with a local scientist. At this time of the morning the air was filled with the sound of bird song. We had to identify the birds we hear and see and write down our findings. Later, we entered all our information into a computer at the lodge.

We also set up cameras to record pumas, spectacled bears and other large mammals. It was always exciting to see pumas because it meant there were other animals around that they would normally hunt. We fixed the cameras to trees around the reserve, and every day a team of volunteers collected the cameras memory cards.

There was a lot to do in the rainforest, but at least I felt like we were making a difference. However, soon I started collecting some animals and insects. I realized that as soon as the hunting got under way and the collection increased, most of my time would be taken up in looking after the animals, and I should not be able to wander far from camp. So I was eager to get into the forest while I had the chance.

Nevertheless, I should mention the fact that without the help of the natives you would stand little chance of catching the animals you want, for they know the forest, having been born in it. Once the animal is caught, however, it is your job to keep it alive and well. If you left this part of it to the natives you would get precious little back alive.



Q14. Which reason for the trip to the rainforest was NOT mentioned?

- A) Dream of visiting South America.
- B) Gathering a collection.
- C) Thirst for adventures.
- D) Saving rainforests.

Q15. Who did NOT take part in the work in rainforests?

- A) Zoo keepers.
- B) Researchers.
- C) Volunteers.
- D) People living in the area.

Q16. According to the narrator scientists believe that

- A) plants in the rainforest do not need so much water.
- B) it's impossible to control the animals and birds in the forest.
- C) they should study animals without catching them.
- D) there is a number of unknown types of animals in the rainforest.

Q17. What type of work did the volunteers have to do?

- A) Study the birds' singing.
- B) Search for pumas and bears.
- C) Observe the changes in the wildlife.
- D) List the types of plants in the rainforest.

Q18. The phrase "*we were making difference*" in paragraph 6 means

- A) they were improving fauna of the rainforest.
- B) they were changing the ecosystem of the place.
- C) they made life in the forest more diverse.
- D) their job would help in saving the forest.

Q19. Why did the narrator go to the forest any time he had a chance to?

- A) He liked hunting with local people.
- B) He didn't have chance to do any other work.
- C) He wouldn't have enough time for that later.
- D) He had to feed animals that he had caught.

Q20. According to the narrator he worked with local people because they

- A) protected the animals.
- B) were familiar with the place.
- C) saved his life.
- D) knew animals better.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 9 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Expenses	E) Place to stay in
B) Ways of behaviour	F) Eating out
C) Nightlife	G) National languages
D) Favourite food	H) Great outdoors

Q1.

Norway is first of all a land for those who love nature. The breathtaking fjords in the southwest of the country and Europe's largest glacier are Norway's most attractive places, but there are many other reasons to visit this country in the north of Europe. There are wonderful opportunities to enjoy skiing, fishing and rock-climbing. Others can take pleasure in the charm of the Norwegian countryside, with its countless valleys, high mountain lakes and unbelievable views.

Q2.

Many tourists coming to Norway in the summer prefer to stay in a cottage used by northern Norwegian fishermen during the winter cod-fishing season. Equipped with all the necessary facilities, these cottages are leased to holidaymakers, providing an attractive form of accommodation. They will often be actually over the water. Catching your own fish and cooking it on the fire will add a few pleasant moments to your holiday.

Q3.

Norway has a long history of fishing, although much of the high quality shellfish and other species caught off the coast are exported. However, fish remains a common dish, along with meat, potatoes and other root vegetables, although tastes have changed in recent years to involve a wider international choice, including pizzas and burgers. The most popular traditional hot snack is a form of sausage, sold at numerous outlets.

Q4.

Traditionally entertainment in the country is largely home-based, but this has been changing in recent years. Most Norwegians tend to go out only on Fridays and Saturdays, the rest of the week being fairly quiet. This is in no small part due to the high prices of food and drink, and the fact that the working day starts early. And at weekends, it is normal for the Norwegians to enjoy drinks at home before leaving it as late as 11.00 p.m.

Q5.

Restaurants tend to be concentrated in city centres, while in recent years the pub culture has been gradually arriving in Norway. Cities are nowadays well supplied with a wide choice of bars, many of which offer food that has a lower price compared to the restaurants. Most villages of any size have at least one cafe or restaurant where it is possible to drink and eat out.



Q6.

Norwegians are generally sincere and polite, though communication doesn't often come easy — it is usually up to you to break the ice and establish contact. They can be very direct and rarely say 'please', which may seem rude, but it's due to the fact that the Norwegian language rarely uses the word. On the other hand, they say 'thank you' for almost everything. They also tend to address people by their first name even on many formal occasions.

Q7.

Norway is an expensive country. As labour is costly here, anything that can be seen as a 'service' will generally be more expensive than you expect. Transport costs can also be a killer, because the country is large and distances are long. But there is one good point: Norway has a high quality of tap water. So buying bottled drinking water is usually unnecessary and this will save your budget.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
- B) to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
- C) that laughter is a uniquely human trait
- D) that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos
- E) that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
- F) while their caretakers tickled them
- G) to trace the origin of laughter back

Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study. Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled

Q8 _____ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans. The finding challenges the opinion

Q9 _____, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago. “In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in **Q10** _____.” Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around

Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes

Q11 _____. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other. Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh. To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed **Q12** _____, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest **Q13** _____.”

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Scarcely had we settled into Reution the Strawberry-pink Villa before my mother decided that I was running wild, and that it was necessary for me to have some sort of education. As usual when a problem arose, the entire family flung itself with enthusiasm into the task of solving it. Each member had his or her own idea of what was best for me. Sitting under the open window in the twilight, I had listened with interest, not unmixed with indignation, to the family discussion of my fate. Finally my mother decided that George would be a good teacher for me. Now it was settled, I wondered vaguely who George was, and why it was so necessary for me to have lessons. But the dusk was thick with flower-scents, and the olive-groves were dark, mysterious, and fascinating. I forgot about the imminent danger of being educated, and went off with Roger to hunt for glow-worms in the sprawling brambles.

Later I discovered that George was my brother's friend and he had come to Corfu to write. There was nothing very unusual about this, for all Larry's acquaintances in those days were either authors, poets, or painters.

My new teacher came over to the villa to discuss my education with Mother, and we were introduced. We regarded each other with suspicion. George was a very tall and extremely thin man with a brown beard and a pair of large spectacles. He had a deep, melancholy voice, a dry and sarcastic sense of humor. However, he was not upset by the fact that there were no school-books available on the island; he simply looked through his own library and appeared on the appointed day armed with his own selection of books. He patiently taught me Geography from the maps in the back of an ancient copy of Pears Encyclopedia, English from books that ranged from Wilde to Gibbon, French from the book called "Le Petit Larousse", and mathematics from memory. From my point of view the most important thing was that we devoted some of our time to natural history, and George carefully taught me how to observe and how to note down observations in a diary. At once my enthusiastic interest in nature became focused, for I found that by writing things down I could learn and remember much more. The only morning that I was ever on time for my lessons were those which were given up to natural history.

Every morning at nine George would come into the little dining-room of the villa, sit at the table methodically arranging the books. He would droop over the exercise- book pensively, pulling at his beard. Then in his large, clear writing he would set the task for me to solve.

"If it took two caterpillars a week to eat eight leaves, how long would four caterpillars take to eat the same number? Now, apply yourself to that".

While I was struggling with the apparently insoluble problem of the caterpillar appetites, George was practicing some dancing moves in the hall as at that time he was engaged in learning some of the local dances, for which he had a passion. Through all this I would be watching him, fascinated, the exercise-book lying forgotten in front of me. Mathematics was not one of our successful subjects. In geography we made better progress, for George was able to give a more zoological tinge to the lesson. We drew giant maps and then filled in the various places of interest, together with drawings of the most exciting animals and birds to be found there.



Q14. In paragraph 1 “7 was running wild” means that the boy

- A) hardly spent any time at home.
- B) led an uncontrolled life.
- C) became very angry.
- D) had an unhealthy lifestyle.

Q15. How did the boy’s family react to the problem of his education?

- A) Actively discussed the situation.
- B) Avoided any disputes on this topic.
- C) Showed no desire in solving it.
- D) Felt indifferent.

Q16. George was

- A) a teacher.
- B) a dancer.
- C) a writer.
- D) a mathematician.

Q17. How did the boy and George feel when they first met?

- A) They treated the situation with humor.
- B) They were upset about their studies.
- C) They didn’t trust each other.
- D) They liked each other very much.

Q18. Why did the boy enjoy his lessons of natural history?

- A) He remembered much more from those lessons.
- B) He got very interested in the subject.
- C) He learned how to focus on the lesson.
- D) He finally learnt how to write.

Q19. The boy couldn’t solve the mathematics problem because he

- A) didn’t like to make any effort.
- B) was not interested in caterpillars.
- C) refused to do mathematics in general.
- D) was distracted by his teacher’s dances.

Q20. The geography lessons were more successful because

- A) George knew geography better than mathematics.
- B) the boy was fond of drawing maps of the continents.
- C) the boy knew lots of interesting places already.
- D) George also managed to involve the boy’s interest in fauna.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 10 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Footballers' diets	E) Secret born in the USSR
B) Ideal football shape	F) Stress or relaxation
C) Length matters	G) Flying fruit
D) Puree instead of pasta	H) Referee's perspective

Q1.

Good footballers must have something in their genes. Scientists have discovered a link between the length of a footballer's ring finger and their ability as a player. They compared the ring and index fingers of top players. Players whose ring fingers were longer compared to their index fingers were more likely to be elite players. Some of the players found to have long ring fingers are Bryan Robson, Ossie Ardiles, Glenn Hoddle, Sir Stanley Matthews and Gazza.

Q2.

Fitness training is absolutely necessary for a first-rate football team. Jogging up and down the stadium a few times is not enough. What footballers really need is a quick start. Footballers can get this ability to start running very quickly by using a training method called 'plyometrics'. In the 1960s, athletes in the Soviet Union used plyometric exercises to improve their results in jumping. Step by step, the method has become very important for many sports that include sprinting and jumping.

Q3.

In the past, footballers used to have a big fried breakfast — or even a roast dinner — before a football match. In the new era of professional football, the menu of modern players has been radically reformed. Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, is known for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he first came to the club in 1996, he at once changed the players' dinner menus. Sugar, red meat, chips, fried foods and dairy products were out. Vegetables, fish, chicken and plenty of water were in.

Q4.

French diet specialists heavily criticised the pre-match diet of the England players in Euro '96. Their menu of tomato soup and spaghetti was said to be more likely to produce wind than a win. Potatoes, according to French scientists, make the best meal on the day of a game. They have glucides, which give the player a lot of energy. They also include useful vitamins. According to one piece of research, a player should eat 200-300 grams of mashed potatoes, boiled for 20 minutes, exactly three hours before going to the game.

Q5.

Physics can explain a football wonder — the banana kick. This happens when a ball suddenly changes its direction at the end of its flight. At a certain speed, the air flowing over a flying ball becomes 'turbulent'. This means that the air moves irregularly over the ball. As the ball slows down, the air becomes 'smooth' again. This slowdown makes the ball turn dramatically, creating the wonderful 'banana' kicks that the spectators like so much.



Q6.

These days, footballs are made in a design based on the 'Buckminster Ball'. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials. The ball is a series of geometrical figures, which can be fitted together to make a round body. The modern football is in fact a Buckminster Ball consisting of 32 pieces. When they are joined together and filled with air they make a perfect sphere.

Q7.

Research has shown that watching the World Cup is good for our health — even if your team goes out on penalties. The scientists suggest that a common interest and a nationalistic pride are very important. The competition makes people less concentrated on their own problems. They are also more patient and can cope with crises much easier. Watching football can, however, also be disappointing, especially when it comes to the decisions of referees and officials. Besides, watching penalties can be very nervous.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) when the ice was finally thick enough to cross
- B) that the impact on Russia would be disastrous
- C) the environment is under pressure
- D) and in the end what is good for the reindeer is good for us
- E) and set up their camps in the southern forests
- F) that Yamal's ancient permafrost is melting
- G) when the reindeer give birth in May

Nenets culture affected by global warming

For 1,000 years the indigenous Nenets people have migrated along the 450-mile- long Yamal peninsula in northern Russia. In summer they wander northwards, taking their reindeer with them. In winter they return southwards. But this remote region of north-west Siberia is now being affected by global warming.

Traditionally the Nenets travel across the frozen River Ob in November **Q8** _____ around Nadym. These days, though, this annual winter migration is delayed. Last year the Nenets, together with many thousands of reindeer, had to wait until late December **Q9** _____.

“Our reindeer were hungry. There wasn’t enough food,” Jakov Japtik, a Nenets reindeer herder, said. “The snow is melting sooner, quicker and faster than before. In spring it’s difficult for the reindeer to pull the sledges. They get tired,” Japtik said. Herders say that the peninsula’s weather is increasingly unpredictable — with unseasonal snowstorms **Q10** _____, and milder longer autumns. In

winter, temperatures used to go down to -50°C . Now they are normally around -30°C , according to Japtik.

“Obviously we prefer -30°C . But the changes aren’t good for the reindeer **Q11** _____ he said, setting off on his sledge to round up his reindeer herd. Even here, in one of the most remote parts of the planet, **Q12** _____.

Last year the Nenets arrived at a regular summer camping spot and discovered that half of their lake had disappeared. The water had drained away after a landslide. The Nenets report other curious changes — there are fewer mosquitoes and a strange increase in flies. Scientists say there is unmistakable evidence **Q13** _____.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Hazlitt's Hotel

I took a cab to Hazlitt's Hotel on Frith Street. I like Hazlitt's because it's intentionally obscure — it doesn't have a sign or a plaque or anything at all to betray its purpose — which puts you in a rare position of strength with your cab driver. Let me say right now that London cab drivers are without question the finest in the world. They are trustworthy, safe and honest, generally friendly and always polite. They keep their vehicles spotless inside and out, and they will put themselves to the most extraordinary inconvenience to drop you at the front entrance of your destination. There are really only a couple of odd things about them. One is that they cannot drive more than two hundred feet in a straight line. I've never understood this, but no matter where you are or what the driving conditions, every two hundred feet a little bell goes off in their heads and they abruptly lunge down a side street. And when you get to your hotel or railway station or wherever it is you are going, they like to drive you all the way around it so that you can see it from all angles before alighting.

The other distinctive thing about them, and the reason I like to go to Hazlitt's, is that they cannot bear to admit that they don't know the location of something they feel they ought to know, like a hotel, which I think is rather sweet. To become a London cab driver you have to master something titled The Knowledge — in effect, learn every street, hospital, hotel, police station, cricket ground, cemetery and other notable landmarks in this amazingly vast and confusing city. It takes years and the cabbies are justifiably proud of their achievement. It would kill them to admit that there could exist in central London a hotel that they have never heard of. So what the cabbie does is probe. He drives in no particular direction for a block or two, then glances at you in the mirror and in an over casual voice says, "Hazlitt's — that's the one on Curzon Street, innit, guv? Opposite the Blue Lion?" But the instant he sees a knowing smile of demurral forming on your lips, he hastily says, "No, hang on a minute, I'm thinking of the Hazelbury. Yeah, the Hazelbury. You want Hazlitt's, right?" He'll drive on a bit in a fairly random direction. "That's this side of Shepherd's Bush, innit?" he'll suggest speculatively.

When you tell him that it's on Frith Street, he says. "Yeah, that the one. Course it is. I know it — modern place, lots of glass". "Actually, it's an eighteenth-century brick building." "Course it is. I know it." And he immediately executes a dramatic U-turn, causing a passing cyclist to steer into a lamppost (but that's all right because he has on cycle clips and one of those geeky slip stream helmets that all but invite you to knock him over). "Yeah, you had me thinking of the Hazelbury" the driver adds, chuckling as if to say it's a lucky thing he sorted that one out for you, and then lunges down a little side street off the Strand called Running Sore Lane or Sphincter Passage, which, like so much else in London, you had never noticed was there before.



Q14. The narrator said that he liked London cab drivers because they

- A) can be trusted and nice to deal with.
- B) can drive in a straight line.
- C) know all the hotels and streets in the city.
- D) make friends easily.

Q15. Which of the following statements about London cab drivers is true according to the narrator?

- A) They prefer driving in a straight line.
- B) They prefer side streets to main streets.
- C) They have little bells in their cars.
- D) They let you see your hotel from all angles.

Q16. A reason why the narrator liked to go to Hazlitt's was that

- A) cab drivers liked driving there.
- B) it was in the center of the city.
- C) cab drivers didn't know where it was.
- D) it was an old brick building.

Q17. According to the narrator, to be a London cab driver, one has to

- A) be ready to study the city for years.
- B) be knowledgeable.
- C) be proud of the city.
- D) know all streets and places in London.

Q18. According to the narrator, if the cab driver did not know a hotel in London he would

- A) panic.
- B) ask the passenger.
- C) use a map.
- D) never admit it.

Q19. According to the narrator, when the driver finally knows where to go, he would

- A) speed up.
- B) say you are lucky he knew the place.
- C) turn the car in the opposite direction.
- D) admit he was confused at first.

Q20. What is the narrator's general attitude towards London cab drivers?

- A) Ironic.
- B) Supportive.
- C) Accusatory.
- D) Critical.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 11 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Training the mind	E) Too fast
B) Welsh roots	F) Losing control
C) Quick reaction	G) Unexpected prize
D) Chemistry in tennis	H) Ads with wings

Q1.

By now Wimbledon has become a popular national festival, together with Ascot and the Cup Final. Many people in Britain don't know that tennis was first played in Wales. It was there, in 1873, that Major Walter Wingfield played a game with the recently invented rubber balls and enjoyed it so much, that he decided to develop the standards of the game. He published the first book of tennis rules later that year. The first Wimbledon championship was held a few years later in 1877 and the British Lawn Tennis Association formed in 1888.

Q2.

Good mental preparation is necessary for professional tennis players. In a long match they can be on the court for several hours with nobody to talk to. There can be hundreds of stops from the crowd, their opponent and, especially at Wimbledon, the rain. Players need to practice methods for improving their concentration and for motivating themselves when the game is going against them. They are often taught to imagine some situations, such as a tense tie-break. Then they imagine what to do with it.

Q3.

Many players find it impossible to stay calm in the stressful situation of a long tennis match and let their temper out. John McEnroe was famous for his quarrels with referees. Several players have been given warnings for throwing the racket or swearing. Some players lose matches they could easily win because their mind lets them down. Pat Rafter said that he couldn't breathe in his 2000 Wimbledon final. The stress of being near the victory can be too much for a person.

Q4.

The power of today's tennis game is only partly created by the athletes themselves. Much of it comes from their rackets. New designs mean players can hit the ball with more speed and accuracy than ever before. It started in the 1970s when the traditional wooden racket was replaced with metal. Since then different materials have been used. Graphite has made the biggest influence. Now the graphite can be mixed with materials such as boron and titanium to produce even stronger, and lighter, rackets.



Q5.

Speed isn't always a good thing. Many fans are complaining that the speed of the game is making tennis boring to watch. After two years of testing, a new ball has now been invented which could slow down tennis and make it more exciting to watch. The ball is put together in exactly the same way as the one used now, but is 6% larger in diameter. The bigger ball gives the receiver 10% more reaction time in which to return the serve. So the number of aces — serves in a match that the receiver fails to return — will be far fewer.

Q6.

When Irishman John Boland travelled to Athens for the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, he had no idea he would return home with the gold medal in tennis. But then, he had no idea he would compete either — he went to watch the competition. In comparison, today's Olympic tennis players include some of the best athletes in the world. They are used to five-star hotels and hundreds of thousands of dollars, but at the Olympic Games they will stay in the Olympic Village and compete for nothing but a gold medal.

Q7.

The Wimbledon tennis tournament is famous for pigeons that sometimes come flying on to Centre Court and stop the game. So, producers of a video tennis game designed for PlayStation2 decided to use specially trained homing pigeons, decorated with the game's logo. Twenty birds will be spray-painted with the Virtual Tennis 2 logo and trained to fly in and out of the home of British tennis during the matches of the Wimbledon championship. The advertising pigeons will go straight for the fans and show their logos to them.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) which recently replaced Italy as the world's oldest major country
- B) alarm about these changes
- C) a huge shift towards an ageing population
- D) change is due to
- E) while patterns of work and retirement will have huge implications
- F) which shows the balance between working-age people and the older
- G) as proportions of older people increase in most countries

Duration of life and its social implications

The world's population is about to reach a landmark of huge social and economic importance, when the proportion of the global population over 65 outnumbers children under 5 for the first time. A new report by the US census bureau shows **Q8** _____, with enormous consequences for both rich and poor nations. The rate of growth will shoot up in the next couple of years. The **Q9** _____ a combination of the high birth rates after the Second World War and more recent improvements in health that are bringing down death rates at older ages. Separate UN forecasts predict that the global population will be more than nine billion by 2050. The US census bureau was the first to sound the **Q10** _____. Its latest forecasts warn governments and international bodies that this change in population structure will bring widespread challenges at every level of human organization, starting with the structure of the family, which will be transformed as people live longer. This will in turn place new burdens on careers and social services providers, **Q11** _____ for health services and pensions systems. "People are living longer and, in some parts of the world, healthier lives," the authors conclude. "This represents one of the greatest achievements of the last century but also a significant challenge **Q12** _____ population." Ageing will put pressure on societies at all levels. One way of measuring that is to look at the older dependency ratio, **Q13** _____ that must be supported by them. The ODR is the number of people aged 65 and over for every 100 people aged 20 to 64. It varies widely, from just six in Kenya to 33 in Italy and Japan. The UK has an ODR of 26, and the US has 21.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Lily and I had planned a movie marathon weekend. I was exhausted from work and she was stressed out from her classes, so we'd promised to spend the whole weekend parked on her couch and subsist solely on pizza and crisps. No healthy food. No diet Coke. And absolutely no strict, official clothes. Even though we talked all the time, we hadn't spent any real time together since I'd moved to the city.

We'd been friends since the eighth grade, when I first saw Lily crying alone at a cafeteria table. She'd just moved in with her grandmother and started at our school in Avon, after it became clear that her parents weren't coming home any time soon. The day I found her crying alone in the cafeteria was the day her grandmother had forced her to chop off her dirty dreadlocks and wear a dress, and Lily was not very happy about it. Something about the way she talked, the way she said, "That's so nice of you," and "Let's just forget about it", charmed me, and we immediately became friends. We'd been inseparable through the rest of high school, and lived in the same room for all four years at Brown College. Lily hadn't yet decided whether she preferred girlish dresses or rough leather jackets, but we complemented each other well. And I missed her. Because with her first year as a graduate student and my exhausting work, we hadn't seen a whole lot of each other lately.

Lily was studying for her Ph.D. in Russian Literature at Columbia University and working odd jobs every free second she wasn't studying. Her grandmother barely had enough money to support herself, and Lily had to pay for the studies on her own. However, she seemed to be fond of such a way of life. She loved Russian culture ever since her eighth-grade teacher told her that Lily looked how he had always pictured Lolita, with her round face and curly black hair. She went directly home and read Nabokov's "Lolita", and then read everything else Nabokov wrote. And Tolstoy. And Gogol. And Chekhov. By the time we finished school, she was applying to Brown College to work with a specific professor who had a degree in Russian Literature. On interviewing a seventeen-year-old Lily the professor declared her one of the most well-read and passionate students of Russian literature he'd ever met. She still loved it, still studied Russian grammar and could read anything in its original.

I couldn't wait for the weekend. My fourteen-hour workdays were registering in my feet, my upper arms, and my lower back. Glasses had replaced the contacts I'd worn for a decade because my eyes were too dry and tired to accept them anymore. I'd begun losing weight already as I never had time to eat properly, although I was drinking an enormous amount of coffee. I'd already weathered a flue infection and had paled significantly, and it had been only four weeks. I was only twenty-three years old. And my boss hadn't even been in the office yet. I knew I deserved a weekend.

Saturday afternoon found us particularly motivated, and we managed to saunter round the city center for a few hours. We each bought some new clothes for the upcoming New Year's party and had a mug of hot chocolate from a sidewalk cafe. By the time we made it back to her apartment, we were exhausted and happy and spent the rest of the night watching old movies and eating pizza.



Q14. What did the girls hope to do that weekend?

- A) Talk all the weekend.
- B) Have some more studies that weekend.
- C) Go to the cinema.
- D) Have a quiet weekend in.

Q15. When the girl first met her friend, Lily

- A) lived with her parents.
- B) visited her grandmother.
- C) just came to live in Avon.
- D) had just lost her parents.

Q16. Lily was crying when the girl first met her because

- A) she missed her parents.
- B) her grandmother didn't like the way she talked.
- C) she had to wear clothes she didn't like.
- D) her grandmother had cut her hair short.

Q17. Why did the girl become friends with Lily?

- A) She liked Lily's dress.
- B) She became fascinated with her.
- C) They had common problems.
- D) She wanted to comfort her.

Q18. "We complemented each other well" in paragraph 2 means that they

- A) were a perfect match.
- B) liked the same things.
- C) supported each other.
- D) found a common language.

Q19. Why did Lily have to do some occasional jobs?

- A) She had to pay for her studies.
- B) She had to support her grandmother.
- C) She liked to change jobs.
- D) She spent a lot on her clothes.

Q20. The girl "couldn't wait for the weekend" because she

- A) wanted to eat properly at last.
- B) needed to get well after a flue infection.
- C) wanted Lily to have a break from her studies.
- D) needed a rest from her job.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 12 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Controlling skies	E) Blocked roads
B) Lack of safety	F) Paid roads
C) Bicycle is faster	G) Improving railways
D) Office at home	H) Buses instead of cars

Q1.

The world's first public passenger railway was built in Great Britain in 1826 and ran between the industrial north-eastern towns of Stockton and Darlington. After 180 years' experience the British say that their trains still don't seem to run efficiently or even safely. On average, about 500 accidents with broken rail tracks happen in the country every year.

Q2.

The British government is promising to give £33.5 billion to modernise the railways before 2010. Another £30 billion is to come from the private sector. The main target is to increase safety and speed. For example, new London-to-Scotland high-speed trains significantly reduce journey times and in 2004 a warning system was installed throughout the country.

Q3.

Statistics show that only 12% of all journeys made in Britain are by public transport. The remaining 88% are made by car. Every year British people spend about two weeks travelling to and from work including nine days in their own cars. But anyone will say this isn't a quick and easy way to travel. In fact, a journey from London to Manchester frequently takes seven hours. A cyclist could get there quicker.

Q4.

Every year there are about half a million traffic jams in Britain. That is nearly 10,000 a week. There are hundreds of big traffic jams every day. According to the forecast, the number of jams will grow by 20 per cent over the next ten years. Nearly a quarter British people find themselves in a jam every day and 55 per cent at least once a week.



Q5.

Nowadays many British people take their children to school by car. Twenty years ago, nearly one in three primary school children made their own way to school. Now only one child in nine makes their own way. During the school year at 08:50 a.m. one car in five on the roads in any British town is taking children to school. The solution could be special school buses widely used in the USA.

Q6.

Many scientists hope that new technologies allowing more people to work at home may help with traffic problems. Fewer people will work from 9 to 5 and travel to and from work during the rush hour. But only 15% of people now want to spend more time working at home. The workplace is, for many people, a place to meet other people and to talk to them, so they would miss it if they worked from home.

Q7.

In 1903, the Wright brothers made the first aeroplane flight. It only lasted 12 seconds but changed the world forever. A century later, air travel is no longer a miracle, it is part of everyday life. One billion air passengers now fly every year — that's equivalent to a sixth of the world's population. To make sure everything runs smoothly, there are special air traffic control centres in each country which watch every aeroplane.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) either a Maasai or a Kamba man
- B) who do not hunt elephants
- C) when they detected the smell of clothes
- D) who carried out the research
- E) the amount of risk they sense
- F) spearing elephants
- G) when they spotted red but not white cloth

Elephants sense 'danger' clothes

St Andrews University researchers discovered that elephants could recognise the degree of danger posed by various groups of individuals. The study found that African elephants always reacted with fear Q8 _____ previously worn by men of the Maasai tribe. They are known to demonstrate their courage by Q9 _____. The elephants also responded aggressively to red clothing, which defines traditional Maasai dress. However, the elephants showed a much milder reaction to clothing previously worn by the Kamba people, Q10 _____ and pose little threat. The researchers first presented elephants with clean, red clothing and with red clothing that had been worn for five days by Q11 _____. They revealed that Maasai-smelt clothing motivated elephants to travel significantly faster in the first minute after they moved away. They then investigated whether elephants could also use the colour of clothing as a cue to classify a potential threat and found the elephants reacted with aggression Q12 _____. This suggested that they associated the colour red with the Maasai. The researchers believe the distinction in the elephants' emotional reaction to smell and colour might be explained by Q13 _____. They might be able to distinguish among different human groups according to the level of risk they posed. «We regard this experiment as just a start to investigating precisely how elephants 'see the world', and it may be that their abilities will turn out to equal or exceed those of our closer relatives, the monkeys and apes,» researchers added.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Cry-baby

It was almost midnight before they got around to giving the Oscars to the really well-known personalities. At first a series of guest stars had awarded the prizes: to the best designer, to the best special-effects man, for the best technical invention for motion pictures during the year, and to all the other people, so unknown outside the industry, but so significant within it.

I looked around the theatre, recognizing most of the weighty faces in the business, but not caring much. You see, I was pretty nervous. Myra Caldwell, whom I had brought to the ceremony, was sitting there beside me, and right across the aisle was Joan Weyland. Now, to get the picture properly, you have to remember that during that particular year Myra had played the sensational supporting role in *The Devil Loses* and had been called the greatest find in the history of pictures. But that was the same year that Joan Weyland had stolen a big picture called *Calumet Centre* right out from under the nose of one of the most famous female stars in the industry. The only other actress nominated was not given much chance. Now in a few minutes, they were going to announce who had won the Oscar for the Best Supporting Actress of the year. It was the hottest Contest and everybody was aware of it. Furthermore, it was no secret that the two leading contestants would be delighted to boil each other in oil — win, lose, or draw. And here they were across the aisle from each other. Do you get why I was nervous?

Then the lights went down. They were going to run short scenes from the pictures for which the actors and actresses had been nominated. The supporting-actress pictures were coming on, and here was Joan Weyland in her grand scene from *Calumet Centre*. The audience started to applaud as soon as they saw her. After that they ran a short episode from *Whirlwind*, showing the other nominee, a refugee actress called Tanya Braden. I had never seen the picture of the actress, and the picture hadn't made much money, but there was no doubt she could act! She played the star's mother and she made you believe it.

Then they ran Myra's big moment in *The Devil Loses*. After it was over, I tried to guess who had the biggest chance. "I think I won," Myra said to me. The lights went up. The old actor, who had won the Supporting Actor award the year before, came through the curtains and prepared to present the award. I didn't see how I was going to live through the next few minutes. He got the envelope and began opening it very slowly. He was loving every second of it, the old man. Then he looked at the little piece of paper. "The Winner," he said, then paused again, "is Miss Tanya Braden, for her performance in *Whirlwind*." Well, I'm not too sure about the sequence of events that followed. I don't remember the applause, because Joan let out a loud cry from across the aisle that drowned out everything else. Then Myra started to cry. I don't mean cry like the ordinary person, but I mean cry so that the building shook. Then Joan jumped to her feet and started out, and her mother accompanied her. But I couldn't do anything with Myra. The show was interrupted and the whole theatre was staring at her. I picked her up and carried her out. It wasn't a very pleasant performance, but I think there is some excuse. After all, Joan is 8 years old, and Myra is only 6, and she isn't used to being up so late. I'm a little on her side anyway. And why not? I'm her father.



Q14. At the beginning of the Oscar ceremony prizes were awarded

- A) to the most famous stars among the winners.
- B) to the best director.
- C) for the best film.
- D) to the secondary members of shooting crews.

Q15. Joan Weyland and Myra Caldwell were present at the ceremony because they

- A) had both played in one film which had an Oscar nomination.
- B) had been nominated as two of the Best Supporting Actresses of the year.
- C) wanted to see the well-known personalities of the film industry.
- D) accompanied the nominees.

Q16. The phrase Myra “had been called the greatest find in the history of pictures” means that

- A) she found the best way to perform her role.
- B) she was awarded with a prize for the best performance in the history of cinema.
- C) her debut was called very successful.
- D) she revealed sensational facts in the film “The Devil Loses”.

Q17. “Calumet Centre” was

- A) a picture by some popular artist.
- B) a film in which a famous actor starred.
- C) a picture painted by a famous female star.
- D) a film in which Joan was given a role instead of a famous actress.

Q18. The narrator describes the relations between Joan and Myra as

- A) friendship.
- B) rivalry.
- C) sympathy.
- D) partnership.

Q19. The narrator liked the performance of the third nominee, Tanya Braden, because she

- A) played her part very convincingly.
- B) was very beautiful.
- C) was a well-known actress.
- D) played as a partner of a world-famous star.

Q20. Myra’s and Joan’s reactions to the announcement about Tanya’s victory could be excused because they

- A) were very proud of themselves.
- B) had performed their roles better than Tanya.
- C) were very young.
- D) were very famous actresses.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 13 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Useful Invention	E) Verbal Misunderstanding
B) US Younger Generation	F) Britain, the World Empire
C) Modern Branch of Industry	G) All in One
D) Historical Separation	H) Old Enough

Q1.

For 150 years America was a British colony. At that time British and American English were almost exactly the same. When America won the War of Independence in 1776, it became a free country. The USA was quickly growing richer, and millions of Europeans came to settle here. They brought new words and expressions to the language. As a result, English in America began to develop in its own way and today, there are certain differences in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling between American and British English.

Q2.

Typical American teenagers are in fact very ordinary. They think their teachers make them work too hard, they love their parents but are sure they don't understand anything, and their friendships are the most important things in their lives. Some of them do have a lot of money to spend, but usually they have earned it themselves. Most young people take jobs while they are in school. They work at movie theatres, fast-food restaurants, gas stations, and stores to pay for their clothes and entertainment. Maybe this is what makes them so independent from their parents at such a young age?

Q3.

Is it possible to have one device with the functions of a TV-set, a PC and the Internet? With the advent of Internet TV it has become a reality. Imagine watching a film on TV and getting information on the actors in the film at the same time! To enter web-addresses and write e-mails you use a remote control and an on-screen keyboard or an optional wireless keyboard. By clicking a button, you can also read adverts, 'chat' with a friend, plan your holiday and play your favourite video games. And in the future you'll be able to change the plot of the film you are watching!

Q4.

When do you stop being a child and become an adult? There are lots of laws about the age when you can start doing things. In Britain, for example, you can get married at 16, but you cannot get a tattoo until you are 18. In most American states you can have a driving licence at 17, but you cannot drink until you are 21. In Russia you can be put in prison when you are 16, but you cannot vote until you are 18. In fact, most European countries and the US have the same age for voting: 18. Many people, however, think that this is unfair. They would like to vote at an earlier age.



Q5.

Blue jeans were a by-product of the Gold Rush. The man who invented jeans, Levi Strauss, emigrated from Germany to San Francisco in 1850. Levi was 20 years old, and he decided to sell clothes to the miners who were in California in search of gold. When he was told that durable trousers were the most needed item of clothing, Levi began making jeans of heavy tent canvas. Levi's jeans were an immediate success. Soon he switched from canvas to a cotton fabric which came from Nimes, a city in France. The miners called it 'denim' and bought a lot of trousers from Strauss.

Q6.

Some fifty years ago people hadn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine our life without them. Computer technology is now the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pinhead. And the revolution is still going on. Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and ear-rings. Such wearable computers are now being developed in the USA.

Q7.

Some American words are simply unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, and vice versa. But a lot of words exist in both variants, and these can cause trouble. British visitors to America are often surprised at the different meanings that familiar words have acquired there. If an Englishman asks in an American store for a vest, he will be offered a waistcoat, if he wants to buy a handbag for his wife, he should ask for a purse, and if she wants to buy a pair of tights, she should ask for pantyhose: tights in America are what ballet dancers wear.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) to perform other actions
- B) outnumber traditional telephones
- C) to communicate with each other
- D) combined with the Internet
- E) to serve basic needs
- F) banned in some countries
- G) carry in our pockets

Culture and customs

In less than twenty years, the mobile telephone has gone from being rare, expensive equipment of the business elite to a pervasive, low-cost personal item. In many countries, mobile telephones

Q8 _____; in the U.S., 50 per cent of children have mobile telephones. In many young adults' households it has supplanted the land-line telephone. The mobile phone is

Q9 _____, such as North Korea. Paul Levinson in his 2004 book *Cellphone* argues that by looking back through history we can find many precursors to the idea of people simultaneously walking and talking on a mobile phone. Mobile phones are the next extension in portable media, that now can be Q10 _____ into one device. Levinson highlights that as the only mammal to use only two out of our four limbs to walk, we are left two hands free Q11 _____—

like talking on a mobile phone. Levinson writes that “Intelligence and inventiveness, applied to our need to communicate regardless of where we may be, led logically and eventually to telephones that we Q12 _____

_____ Given the high levels of societal mobile telephone service penetration, it is a key means for people Q13 _____.

The SMS feature spawned the «texting» sub-culture. In December 1993, the first person-to-person SMS text message was transmitted in Finland.

Currently, texting is the most widely-used data service; 1.8 billion users generated \$80 billion of revenue in 2006.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



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Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

A Gifted Cook

If there is a gene for cuisine, Gabe, my 11-year-old son, could splice it to perfection. Somewhere between Greenwich Village, where he was born, and the San Francisco Bay area, where he has grown up, the little kid with the stubborn disposition and freckles on his nose has forsaken Boy Scouts and baseball in favor of wielding a kitchen knife. I suppose he is a member of the Emeril generation. Gabe has spent his formative years shopping at the Berkeley Bowl, where over half a dozen varieties of Thanksgiving yams, in lesser mortals, can instill emotional paralysis. He is blessed with a critical eye. “I think Emeril is really cheesy,” he observed the other night while watching a puff pastry segment. “He makes the stupidest jokes. But he cooks really well.”

With its manifold indigenous cultures, Oaxaca seemed the perfect place to push boundaries. Like the mole sauces for which it is justly famous, the region itself is a subtle blend of ingredients — from dusty Zapotec villages where Spanish is a second language to the zocalo in colonial Oaxaca, a sophisticated town square brimming with street life and vendors selling twisty, one-story-tall balloons. Appealing to Gabe’s inner Iron Chef seemed like an indirect way to introduce him to a place where the artful approach to life presides. There was also a selfish motive: Gabe is my soul mate, a fellow food wanderer who is not above embracing insanity to follow his appetite wherever it leads. Months ahead of time, we enrolled via the Internet in the daylong Wednesday cooking class at Seasons of My Heart, the chef and cookbook author Susana Trilling’s cooking school in the Elta Valley, about a 45-minute drive north to town. In her cookbook and PBS series of the same name, Ms. Trilling, an American whose maternal grandparents were Mexican, calls Oaxaca “the land of no waste” where cooking techniques in some ancient villages have endured for a thousand years.

I suspected that the very notion of what constitutes food in Oaxaca would test Gabe’s mettle. At the suggestion of Jacob, his older brother, we spent our second night in Mexico at a Oaxaca Guerrero baseball game, where instead of peanuts and Cracker Jack, vendors hawked huge trays piled high with chapulines, fried grasshoppers cooked in chili and lime, a local delicacy. Gabe was bug-eyed as he watched the man next to him snack on exoskeletal munchies in a paper bowl. “It’s probably less gross than a hot dog,” he admitted. “But on the rim of the bowl I saw a bunch of legs and served body parts. That’s revolting!”

Our cooking day began at the Wednesday market in Etna, shopping for ingredients and sampling as we went. On the way in the van, Gabe had made friends with Cindy and Fred Beams, fellow classmates from Boston, sharing opinions about Caesar salad and bemoaning his brother’s preference for plain pizza instead of Hawaiian. Cindy told Gabe about a delicious sauce she’d just had on her omelet at her B & B. “It was the best sauce — to die for,” she said. “Then I found out the provenance. Roasted worms.” The Oaxacan taste for insects, we’d learn — including the worm salt spied at the supermarket and the “basket of fried locusts” at a nearby restaurant — was a source of protein dating back to pre-Hispanic times. When our cooking class was over I saw a flicker of regret in his face, as though he sensed the world’s infinite variety and possibilities in all the dishes he didn’t learn to cook. “Mom”, he said plaintively, surveying the sensual offerings of the table. “Can we make everything when we get home?”



Q14. Gabe's mother thinks that he is

- A) lazy.
- B) determined.
- C) selfish.
- D) thoughtful.

Q15. Gabe is supposed to represent the Emeril generation because he

- A) is fond of criticizing others.
- B) feels happy being alone.
- C) is interested in cooking.
- D) is good at making jokes.

Q16. The narrator wanted to take Gabe to Oaxaca because

- A) he could speak Spanish.
- B) there are a lot of entertainments for children there.
- C) he knew a lot about local cultures.
- D) he was the best to keep her company.

Q17. Gabe was struck when he

- A) was told that local cooking techniques were a thousand years old.
- B) saw the man next to him eat insects.
- C) did not find any dish to satisfy his appetite.
- D) understood that a hot dog was less gross than a local delicacy.

Q18. The Oaxacan people eat insects because this kind of food

- A) tastes pleasant.
- B) is easy to cook.
- C) contains an essential nutritional element.
- D) helps to cure many diseases.

Q19. At the end of the class Gabe felt regret because

- A) there were a lot of dishes he could not make on his own.
- B) the dishes he made were not tasty.
- C) he did not want to go back home.
- D) he had not managed to master all the dishes he liked.

Q20. In paragraph 3 "*brimming with*" means

- A) lacking.
- B) being filled with.
- C) astonishing with.
- D) beckoning with.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 14 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Lucky escape	E) Ordering in
B) Long journey	F) Fast food is unhealthy
C) Good way to meet	G) A new way to buy
D) Growing in popularity	H) Too much choice

Q1.

When you are tired and don't want to cook, just pick up the phone. Restaurants are expensive and take some time and effort to reach if you don't live in the centre of town. Ordering food for home delivery is cheap and these days there is a huge choice. Indian and Chinese are the most popular but I prefer to get in a pizza.

Q2.

A school group on a skiing holiday to Italy narrowly avoided disaster when their coach left the road and fell eighty meters into a valley. Trees slowed down the falling coach and because of the fresh new snow the vehicle landed quite softly. Amazingly no one was injured.

Q3.

A teenager from London is making news around the world. On his recent holiday in Australia he set off without his mobile phone. Experts are amazed that he is still alive after walking for fourteen days, surviving extreme temperatures and living off the land. However, a lot of Australians are unhappy with him. The rescue cost is estimated at more than 100,000 dollars.

Q4.

You can buy almost anything, new or second hand, on the internet. On one site you can offer the price you want to pay for something. Whoever offers the highest price can buy that item. Recently I made the highest offer for a nearly new pair of skis. However, I only paid half of what they would have cost new in a shop.

Q5.

Making new friends on the internet makes so much sense. You can see someone's photo and read if they share your interests and opinions. The important thing is you can spend time getting to know people who are attractive to you and looking for the same things in life that you are. Still, for personal safety, most sites recommend that in person you meet initially in a public place like a cafe or a gallery.



Q6.

I like eating out but some restaurants have huge menus. And usually every item sounds mouth watering. The trouble is I like to read about everything on offer and sometimes waiters wait for me rather than on me! The other issue is how they can offer so much whilst maintaining quality? I'd rather take one of five options knowing that each one was brilliant.

Q7.

“Facebook” is a social networking website that has 250 million members and despite lots of criticism by employers, governments and media, continues to attract thousands of new users daily. In spite of claims of concerns about privacy, safety and wasting time at work, “Facebook” is one of the most rapidly establishing phenomena of recent years.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



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PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) like she was a rag doll
- B) whether I was good at it or not
- C) wished I, too, could be on stage
- D) and I designed the rest
- E) and I was star struck
- F) so Heather could do her tap routine
- G) because she got to go to dance lessons

My Stage

My family moved to Rockaway, New Jersey in the summer of 1978. It was there that my dreams of stardom began. I was nine years old. Heather Lambrix lived next door, and she and I became best friends. I thought she was **so** lucky **Q8** _____. She took tap and jazz and got to wear cool costumes with bright sequences and makeup and perform on stage. I went to all of her recitals and **Q9** _____, My living room and sometimes the garage were **my** stage. I belonged to a cast of four, which consisted of Heather, my two younger sisters, Lisa and Faith, and I. Since I was the oldest and the bossiest, I was the director. Heather came with her own costumes **Q10** _____. We choreographed most of our dance numbers as we went along. Poor Faith ... we would throw her around **Q11** _____. She was only about four or five ... and so agile. We danced around in our bathing suits to audiocassettes and records from all the Broadway musicals. We'd put a small piece of plywood on the living room carpet, **Q12** _____. And I would imitate her in my sneakers on the linoleum in the hall. I was a dancer in the making. My dad eventually converted a part of our basement into a small theater. He hung two "spotlights" and a sheet for a curtain. We performed dance numbers to tunes like "One" and "The Music and the Mirror" from A Chorus Line. I sang all the songs from Annie. I loved to sing, **Q13** _____. I just loved to sing. So I belted out songs like "Tomorrow", "Maybe" and "What I Did For Love." I knew then, this is what I wanted to do with my life.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

Avoidance activity

I am in Birmingham, sitting in a cafe opposite a hairdresser's. I'm trying to find the courage to go in and book an appointment. I've been here three quarters of an hour and I am on my second large cappuccino. The table I'm sitting at has a wobble, so I've spilt some of the first cup and most of the second down the white trousers I was so proud of as I swanked in front of the mirror in my hotel room this morning.

I can see the hairdressers or stylists as they prefer to be called, as they work. There is a man with a ponytail who is perambulating around the salon, stopping now and then to frown and grab a bank of customer's hair. There are two girl stylists: one has had her white blonde hair shaved and then allowed it explode into hundreds of hedgehog's quills; the other has hair any self-respecting woman would scalp for: thick and lustrous. All three are dressed in severe black. Even undertakers allow themselves to wear a little white on the neck and cuffs, but undertakers don't take their work half as seriously, and there lies the problem. I am afraid of hairdressers.

When I sit in front of the salon mirror stuttering and blushing, and saying that I don't know what I want, I know I am the client from hell. Nobody is going to win Stylist of the year with me as a model. 'Madam's hair is very th ...', they begin to say 'thin', think better of it and change it for 'fine'—ultimately, coming out with the hybrid word 'thine'. I have been told my hair is 'thine' many times. Are they taught to use it at college? Along with other conversational openings, depending on the season: 'Done your Christmas shopping?' 'Going away for Easter?' 'Booked your summer holiday?' 'You are brown, been way?' 'Nights are drawing in, aren't they?' 'Going away for Christmas?'

I am hopeless at small talk (and big talk). I'm also averse to looking at my face in a mirror for an hour and a half. I behave as though I am a prisoner on the run. I've looked at wigs in stores, but I am too shy to try them on, and I still remember the horror of watching a bewigged man jump into a swimming pool and then seeing what looked like a medium sized rodent break the surface and float on the water. He snatched at his wig, thrust it anyhow on top of his head and left the pool. I didn't see him for the rest of the holiday. There is a behavior trait that a lot of writers share—it is called avoidance activity. They will do anything to avoid starting to write: clean a drain, phone their mentally confused uncle in Peru, change the cat's litter tray. I'm prone to this myself, in summer I deadhead flowers, even lobelia. In winter I'll keep a fire going stick by stick, anything to put off the moment of scratching marks on virgin paper.

I am indulging an avoidance activity now. I've just ordered another cappuccino, I've given myself a sever talking: For God's sake, woman! You are forty-seven years of age. Just cross the road, push the salon door open, and ask for an appointment!

It didn't work. I'm now in my room, and I have just given myself a do-it-yourself hairdo, which consisted of a shampoo, condition and trim, with scissors on my Swiss army knife. I can't wait to get back to the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester. The staff there haven't once called my hair 'thine' and they can do wonders with the savagery caused by Swiss army knife scissors.



Q14. The narrator was afraid to enter the hairdresser's because she

- A) had spilt coffee on her white trousers.
- B) doubted the qualification of local stylists.
- C) was strangely self-conscious.
- D) was pressed for time.

Q15. Watching the stylists, the narrator concluded that they

- A) were too impulsive.
- B) had hair anyone would envy.
- C) had strange hair-dos themselves.
- D) attached too much importance to their 'craft'.

Q16. The narrator calls herself 'the client from hell' mainly because she

- A) doesn't like to look at herself in the mirror.
- B) never knows what she wants.
- C) is too impatient to sit still.
- D) is too demanding.

Q17. The narrator doesn't like stylists as they

- A) are too predictable in their conversation.
- B) have once suggested that she should try a wig.
- C) are too insensitive to clients wishes.
- D) are too talkative.

Q18. According to the narrator the avoidance activity is

- A) common to all writers.
- B) mostly performed in winter.
- C) talking to oneself.
- D) a trick to postpone the beginning of work.

Q19. The narrator finally

- A) talked herself into going and fixing an appointment.
- B) got her hair done at a hotel.
- C) cut her hair after shampooing it.
- D) spoiled her hair completely.

Q20. The last paragraph means that the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester is the

- A) only hairdresser's she has ever risked going to.
- B) salon she trusts and is not afraid to go to.
- C) place where she is a special client.
- D) the first place she has ever tried.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 15 - PART 1

Questions 1-10. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q8).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) For parents and friends	E) Mobile future
B) Radiation threat	F) Mobile booking office
C) Threat for kids	G) New language
D) Feeling of safety	H) SMS to premier

Q1.

Mobile phones use 'radio waves' to send signals. Since the 1920s, scientists have known that radio waves can cause the heating of the skin and influence the nervous system. But mobile phones don't produce many radio waves. Still children should be especially careful about mobile phone use because their nervous system may be hurt. Children should only use mobiles for short calls.

Q2.

It is known that the strength of radio wave radiation decreases with distance. It suggests that hands-free sets may be effective in avoiding all the dangers of mobile phones. But another study described an increase in radiation that reached the user of a hands-free set. It says that the cable of the hands-free set acted as an antenna, directing more radio waves into the user's ear.

Q3.

Train passengers will soon be able to buy tickets on their mobile phone. Chiltern Railways plans to sell tickets through mobile phones. The new technology sends a code to a mobile phone in a text message, which passengers can then scan at the station ticket barrier. It's hoped the method will make buying tickets easier for passengers and help fight against queues at stations.

Q4.

Many parents now use mobiles to control their children's behaviour. It gives parents peace of mind and makes young people feel protected. Parents say that young people are safer with mobiles than without them. But, while parents said they liked to call their children on the mobile to actually hear their voice, young people liked to send text messages to parents.



Q5.

A research showed that those young people who have a mobile feel more independent and often use it to plan meetings both relatives and peers. In particular, young people often use mobiles to ask their parents if they can come home later. The study showed that girls more often text parents to let them know they were safe than boys. They also use text messaging for socializing purposes.

Q6.

It is not only parents who want to connect with young people through mobile technologies. Nowadays politicians and different organizations look for ways to use text messaging as a channel for communication with the young. In late 2004, the UK government offered people the opportunity to 'text Tony'. People were invited to send a text question to the prime minister to be answered as part of a 'mobile chat'.

Q7.

The popularity of text messages led to the development of a special system of words or 'chat speak'. For example, acronyms, that are words made from the first letters of other words, are often used both in online chatrooms and text messages sent to your mobile phone. This 'chat speak' is very popular with children who are fast at texting. Parents might be interested to know that 'PAW' means 'parents are watching'!

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7



PART 2

Questions 8-13. Read the text and fill them with an appropriate missing part from (A-H) for each one to the texts (Q8-Q13). Note: *There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A) on the look-out for more treats
- B) from the pavement between 0800 and 0815 GMT
- C) to discover Sergeant Podge was back outside her home
- D) on a pavement about one and a half miles (2.4km) away
- E) to identify if anyone had bumped into him
- F) when her son is having a lie-in
- G) collected by car every morning

Cat's punctuality

Sergeant Podge, a Norwegian Forest Cat, disappears from his owner's home in a small town in Kent, every night. But what baffles his owner, Liz Bullard, mostly is the fact that the next morning, the 12-year-old cat always pops up in exactly the same place, **Q8** _____. And every morning Ms. Bullard takes her son to school before collecting Sergeant Podge. She said that the routine had set in earlier this year, when Sergeant Podge disappeared one day. Ms. Bullard spent hours telephoning her neighbours **Q9** _____. An elderly woman living about one and a half miles away called back to inform Ms. Bullard that she had found a cat matching Sergeant Podge's description. Ms. Bullard picked him up but within days he vanished from sight again. She rang the elderly woman **Q10** _____. She said a routine has now become established, where each morning she takes her son to school before driving to collect Sergeant Podge **Q11** _____. It is thought Sergeant Podge walks across a golf course every night to reach his destination. Ms. Bullard said: "If it's raining he may be in the bush but he comes running if I clap my hands." All she has to do is open the car passenger door from the inside for Sergeant Podge to jump in. Ms. Bullard also makes the trip at weekends and during school holidays — **Q12** _____. She does not know why, after 12 years, Sergeant Podge has begun the routine but explained that another woman who lived nearby used to feed him sardines, and that he may be **Q13** _____. His owner doesn't mind his wandering off at night as long as she knows where to collect him.

Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13



Questions 14-20. Read the text and answer the questions Q14-Q20 by choosing A,B, C or D.

So far there are only two ways to get into space — you either have to be an astronaut or very rich. Countries such as Russia and the USA have space programs, but you need to be highly qualified and very determined if you want to become an astronaut. Only a few of the thousands of applicants make it through the training and selection program. Alternatively, if you have the money and are fit enough, you may be able to buy a place on the space journey, as the US millionaire, Mike Melwill did in 2004. But soon there may be another way.

Asif Mahsood is a 14-year old Pakistani with big plans. He dreams of getting a job in space, but hopes he doesn't need to become an astronaut. And the idea is not so fantastic. Many experts believe that the travel industry will be revolutionized during the next decades by the development of space holidays.

Most people know about the space stations that are already circling the Earth. They are used for research and are operated by professional astronauts. But soon a space station could be built for commercial purposes. A holiday in space would not be cheap, but there are probably already plenty of people who would be prepared to pay.

This is where Asif's dream comes in. He wants to be the manager of the world's first orbiting hotel. It is likely that rocket ships will provide the transport. They could be launched from the Earth's surface, or even from a carrier aircraft high in the atmosphere. The space hotel will be designed with a landing platform for the rocket ship. The passengers could then move into the hotel through a large tube connected to the hotel entrance. This would be necessary because there is no gravity in space. However, inside the space hotel there would need to be a system creating artificial gravity, so that guests could move around normally.

Naturally, if hotels are built in space, there will also be new jobs in space. Guests will need all the normal services found in a hotel on Earth, but there will also be some new possibilities. For example, all sorts of recreation activities could be designed to take advantage of the zero gravity conditions in space. Being able to float around a room, bounce off the walls and ceiling would be very attractive for tourists looking for a new experience. Games of three-dimensional football, basketball or volleyball would certainly be very interesting. The hotel would also have telescopes to look out at the universe, and to look back at the Earth below.

A space hotel will need to have other facilities that are not necessary in normal hotels. It would be more like a small city in some ways, with its own hospital, communication system, police force and fire department.

In the meantime, Asif is going to keep studying hard at school so that he can find a job working in one of the big international hotels in Lahore or Karachi. He wants to qualify in hotel management and continue to study business administration. The hotels are much the same, so Asif believes that the best preparation for a job in space will be gaining plenty of experience working in Earth hotels.

The whole idea of hotels in space may sound a little like science fiction, but 30 years ago technology such as mobile video phones and the Internet seemed to be just a crazy dream, whereas today they are a normal part of everyday life, and it is hard to imagine our world without them.



Q14. Who is Mike Melwill?

- A) The founder of a new space program.
- B) An American scientist.
- C) A highly-qualified astronaut.
- D) A man who paid for a space travel.

Q15. Asif's final aim is to

- A) become an astronaut.
- B) go on a space holiday.
- C) be a hotel manager in Pakistan.
- D) work in a new type of a hotel..

Q16. What will be new in the operations of space stations in the future?

- A) Scientific research will be performed on them.
- B) They will be used for training professional astronauts.
- C) They will be used for making money.
- D) They will be less expensive.

Q17. In space hotels, a large tube will be necessary for

- A) creating artificial gravity.
- B) connecting the hotel to the landing area.
- C) linking hotels with the Earth.
- D) launching the rocket ships.

Q18. Which of the following is NOT described as possible entertainment in space hotels?

- A) Walks in the open space.
- B) Jumping on the ceiling.
- C) Watching the Earth through a telescope.
- D) Playing extra dimensional volley-ball.

Q19. Space hotels will require

- A) exactly the same services and facilities as normal hotels.
- B) absolutely different services and facilities than normal hotels.
- C) more services and facilities than normal hotels.
- D) less services and facilities than normal hotels.

Q20. The author argues that

- A) many things that used to be science fiction exist nowadays.
- B) rich people should finance the space exploration.
- C) space hotels are just a crazy dream.
- D) it's already hard to imagine our world without space travelling.

Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20



TEST 1 – TEST 15

ANSWER KEYS



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

TEST 1	TEST 2	TEST 3	TEST 4	TEST 5	TEST 6	TEST 7	TEST 8	TEST 9
1. B	1. C	1. E	1. E	1. G	1. A	1. B	1. E	1. H
2. C	2. B	2. D	2. A	2. B	2. D	2. A	2. H	2. E
3. A	3. G	3. A	3. H	3. A	3. F	3. E	3. A	3. D
4. G	4. E	4. F	4. G	4. H	4. H	4. F	4. F	4. C
5. H	5. A	5. H	5. F	5. D	5. E	5. C	5. C	5. F
6. D	6. D	6. B	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. G	6. B	6. B
7. F	7. H	7. C	7. D	7. E	7. G	7. H	7. D	7. A
8. G	8. E	8. F	8. C	8. G	8. F	8. F	8. C	8. G
9. A	9. C	9. D	9. F	9. A	9. D	9. A	9. A	9. C
10. C	10. G	10. G	10. D	10. B	10. B	10. E	10. E	10. A
11. B	11. A	11. C	11. B	11. D	11. A	11. D	11. F	11. F
12. D	12. D	12. A	12. G	12. F	12. E	12. C	12. G	12. D
13. F	13. B	13. E	13. E	13. E	13. C	13. B	13. B	13. E
14. C	14. A	14. B	14. B	14. C	14. A	14. D	14. C	14. B
15. A	15. C	15. A	15. D	15. B	15. C	15. C	15. A	15. A
16. C	16. D	16. C	16. C	16. A	16. A	16. D	16. D	16. C
17. C	17. A	17. A	17. B	17. D	17. B	17. A	17. C	17. C
18. D	18. B	18. A	18. A	18. C	18. B	18. D	18. D	18. B
19. B	19. C	19. D	19. D	19. B	19. C	19. B	19. C	19. D
20. B	20. C	20. A	20. A	20. A	20. D	20. C	20. B	20. D

TEST 10	TEST 11	TEST 12	TEST 13	TEST 14	TEST 15
1. C	1. B	1. B	1. D	1. E	1. C
2. E	2. A	2. G	2. B	2. A	2. B
3. A	3. F	3. C	3. G	3. B	3. F
4. D	4. D	4. E	4. H	4. G	4. D
5. G	5. E	5. H	5. A	5. C	5. A
6. B	6. G	6. D	6. C	6. H	6. H
7. F	7. H	7. A	7. E	7. D	7. G
8. E	8. C	8. C	8. B	8. G	8. D
9. A	9. D	9. F	9. E	9. C	9. E
10. G	10. B	10. B	10. D	10. D	10. C
11. D	11. E	11. A	11. A	11. A	11. B
12. C	12. G	12. G	12. G	12. F	12. F
13. F	13. F	13. E	13. C	13. B	13. A
14. A	14. D	14. D	14. B	14. C	14. D
15. D	15. C	15. B	15. C	15. D	15. D
16. C	16. C	16. C	16. D	16. B	16. C
17. D	17. B	17. D	17. B	17. A	17. B
18. D	18. A	18. B	18. C	18. D	18. A
19. B	19. A	19. A	19. D	19. C	19. C
20. A	20. D	20. C	20. B	20. B	20. A

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