Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1

Directions: You will hear Professor Diane Doran discussing the life and behaviour of mountain gorillas twice. Before you listen to it, you will have 3 minutes to read questions 1 – 8. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have 2 minutes to answer the questions, choosing the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have 3 minutes to check your answers.

1. Diane Doran started her research on gorillas …
   A) after serious consideration.
   B) completely by chance.
   C) at the age of 18.
   D) when she went to Zaire.

2. Diane Doran worked as a teacher in Africa for …
   A) a year and a half.
   B) nearly a year.
   C) two years.
   D) 18 weeks.

3. The research centre, in which Diane worked, was …
   A) poachers’ training ground.
   B) located in a beautiful park area.
   C) a home for new-born gorilla babies.
   D) a paradise for researchers.

4. While working in the centre Diane observed gorillas …
   A) from early morning.
   B) for five hours a day.
   C) from five p.m.
   D) five days a week.
5. Female gorillas …
A) are not very close to their children.
B) look after their children very well.
C) don’t care much about their children.
D) leave their children immediately after birth.

6. Male gorillas are …
A) very small.
B) undisciplined.
C) man-eating.
D) not aggressive.

7. In the past few years the number of gorillas …
A) hardly increased.
B) decreased dramatically.
C) increased by more than a hundred.
D) remained the same.

8. Tourists who like to observe the gorillas have to …
A) present their medical records.
B) undergo a medical examination.
C) go in groups of five.
D) stay at least a metre away.

Task 2

Directions: You will hear information about Round-the-World Tickets and Fares twice. Before you listen to it, you will have 3 minutes to read questions 9 – 15. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have 2 minutes to answer the questions, choosing the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have 3 minutes to check your answers.

9. Round-the-world tickets are affordable only for wealthy people.
A. True   B. False   C. No information in the text

10. Round-the-world tickets are a flexible and sometimes cheaper way of international travel.
A. True   B. False   C. No information in the text

11. You can buy a ticket for some of the basic round-the-world routes for one thousand five hundred dollars.
A. True   B. False   C. No information in the text

12. Customers use a discount when they buy tickets from one of the global airline alliances.
A. True   B. False   C. No information in the text

13. Round-the-world ticket fares are based on the number of miles you travel.
A. True   B. False   C. No information in the text
14. When travelling with round-the-world ticket your itinerary has to start and end in the same country.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

15. Local train and bus tickets are more expensive than round-the-world tickets.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Task 1

Directions: Read the text below. For questions 16 - 20, choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

Everyone has heard of the “Braille” system of reading for the blind. But few know why it is called the “Braille” system or who Louis Braille was.

When Louis Braille was a very little boy, he lived in a small town in France. His father had a small shop in which he made things of leather. One day Louis was playing in his father’s shop and picked up a small tool with a very sharp point. Louis fell, the point of the tool entered his eye, and later he became blind in both eyes. Although he was then only seven or eight years old, Louis had to walk with a cane in order to feel where he was going. The people of the town felt very sorry when they saw this small boy, completely blind, feeling his way along the streets with his cane in order to find his direction.

A few years later Louis went to a special school for the blind in Paris. There he learned to read; that is he learned to recognize the twenty-six letters from the alphabet by feeling them with his fingers. But the letters were several inches high and several inches wide. This was naturally a very primitive system of reading. A very short article filled several books and each book weighed eight or nine pounds. So, when Louis Braille became a teacher in this same school, he decided to find a better system of reading for the blind.

16. Many people now know who Louis Braille was.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

17. Louis Braille was born blind.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

18. Louis’ mother died when he was very young.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

19. Louis could find his direction with the help of a walking stick.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text

20. When Louis Braille was a student a single book could not hold the full text of an article.
A. True  B. False  C. No information in the text
Task 2

Directions: Read the text below. For questions 21 - 25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

When he was nearly thirteen my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem’s fears of never being able to play football died away, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right-angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn’t have cared less, so long as he could pass the ball.

When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading to his accident. I maintained that the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer when Dill came to us and first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out. We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist fight, so we consulted Atticus. Our father said we were both right.

We lived on the main residential street in the town of Maycomb – our father Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia, our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with respect.

Calpurnia was something else. She was all angles and bones; she was short-sighted; she squinted; her hand was wide as a wooden chair-bottom and twice as hard. She was always ordering me out of the kitchen, asking me why I couldn’t behave as well as Jem, and calling me home when I wasn’t ready to come. Our battles were epic and one-sided. Calpurnia always won, mainly because Atticus always took her side. She had been with us ever since Jem was born, and I had felt her tyrannical presence as long as I could remember.

21. Jem broke his arm …

A) in an attempt to elbow his way through the playground.
B) while playing football with some of his neighbourhood friends.
C) in a fist fight with his brother over something he had said.
D) None of the above.

22. Once his arm healed, Jem …

A) often talked about the accident.
B) hardly ever thought about his injury.
C) decided not to play football anymore.
D) felt sorry for himself.

23. The narrator was …

A) younger than Jem.
B) older than Jem.
C) Jem’s peer.
D) an old person.

24. Jem and the narrator …

A) were siblings.
B) were cousins.
C) were friends.
D) had no relation.
25. Calpurnia …

A) had been working for the family for less than a decade.
B) was recently employed by the family.
C) thought that Jem was not a well-behaved boy.
D) could not tolerate the narrator’s misbehaviour.

Task 3

Directions: Read the text below. For questions 26 - 30, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Masai are nomadic people in Africa living in the area between the Kenyan mountains and Mount Kilimanjaro. Their origin dates back to prehistoric times.

“I hope that your cows are all well!” is the customary Masai greeting. In fact, the life of these people is based on the breeding of cows. Their daily nourishment, milk and meat, is derived from these cows. Fresh milk, mixed with blood, forms the typical Masai beverage, Saroi.

Another important element in the life of the Masai is the land. The land is sacred to them. It is forbidden to “offend” it in any way and for this reason the Masai don’t cultivate their land. They don’t bury the dead. Nor do they dig to search for water.

The Masai take good care of themselves physically. It is beautiful and elegant for the young Masai warriors to wear their hair in thin plaits. The women, on the contrary, cut their hair completely and give a shine to their head with butter or oil.

The Masai live in two types of villages. The first is Enkang in which the families live. A thick hedge wall protects it from the wild beasts of the savannahs. The huts are so low that it is impossible to stand inside. In order to enter a hut you have to pass through a very narrow tunnel.

The second type of village is Manyatta and doesn’t have any protection. It is where the warriors live. The Masai youngsters, after a solemn ceremony, leave their families to become warriors. They leave Enkang and build Manyatta, where they live for eight years. Here, they learn the traditions and customs of their ancestors such as songs, dances and the way to fight.

The life of a Masai warrior is full of discipline. He cannot drink alcohol and cannot chew tobacco. The most important quality for him is courage. The warriors are taught discipline and to be courageous in front of the wild beasts of the savannahs. They must not in any circumstances run away when attacked by a wild beast and must protect their domestic animals. They prefer to lose their life than to lose one of their cows.

26. The Masai …

A) trace their roots to medieval times.
B) are descendents of an ancient nomadic tribe.
C) live in the high mountains of Kenya.
D) only talk about their cows.

27. Saroi is …

A) a popular Masai drink.
B) a mixture of milk and water.
C) a favourite meat dish for the Masai.
D) a type of traditional Masai food.
28. Which of the following is NOT true? The Masai …

A) have great respect for their land.
B) are very concerned with their appearance.
C) use their land for growing crops.
D) don’t dig water wells.

29. The Masai women …

A) wear plain elegant dresses.
B) have beautiful thin plaits.
C) shave their heads.
D) rub oil into their bodies.

30. Young boys become true warriors after …

A) learning the songs and dances of their ancestors.
B) attending a formal military ceremony.
C) making a solemn promise to their families.
D) spending years of hard training.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Directions: For questions 31 - 60, read the text and the sentences below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

When tourists decide on a holiday 31. _____ they tend to think of well-known places such as Paris, Rome, Rio, New York or Bangkok. But there are other well-known places which are also 32. _____ visiting, perhaps your home town or village, or your local area in 33. _____.

There may be 34. ______ to see in your local area than you think. It’s sometimes just a 35. _____ of finding it, which is not always easy.

For example, in my home town there’s a fantastic museum, 36. ______ you can follow the five-hundred-year history of the town as a port. It’s 37. _____ in a small riverside building that used to be a fisherman’s cottage in the past but has been a museum since the 38. _____ fisherman moved out fifty years ago.

Hardly any visitors come to the museum, which is a shame, 39. ______ at least that means you have the place to yourself. You can spend many hours looking at the old photographs and talking to the man who works there. He is one of the most interesting people you’ll ever meet and knows absolutely everything 40. ______ the town’s history.

So what is 41. ______ in your local area? Maybe a fantastic restaurant that only a few people outside your area know about. Restaurants for local people are often much better 42. ______ than more famous ones. If you spend 43. ______ money in restaurants, you have more to spend 44. ______ other things.

Why not email us and tell us about your local area? 45. ______ a brief description of some of the places to see. Readers’ emails will be in the next week’s edition.

31. A) orientation  B) direction  C) way  D) destination

32. A) suitable  B) good  C) worth  D) appropriate

33. A) general  B) case  C) common  D) all

34. A) many  B) much  C) a lot  D) more
### 35. A) problem
   B) question
   C) task
   D) issue

### 36. A) that
   B) where
   C) which
   D) what

### 37. A) contained
   B) settled
   C) located
   D) laid

### 38. A) latest
   B) late
   C) latter
   D) last

### 39. A) but
   B) however
   C) and
   D) as

### 40. A) on
   B) for
   C) about
   D) in

### 41. A) there
   B) here
   C) this
   D) that

### 42. A) value
   B) cost
   C) price
   D) amount

### 43. A) less
   B) a lot
   C) fewer
   D) lesser

### 44. A) in
   B) on
   C) about
   D) to

### 45. A) Involve
   B) Contain
   C) Join
   D) Include

### 46. If I _____ more time, I wouldn’t eat fast food.
   A) had
   B) have
   C) have had
   D) had had

### 47. I can visit my grandparents tomorrow, after I _____ my lessons.
   A) will finish
   B) am finishing
   C) finish
   D) will have finished

### 48. The truth was finally revealed _____ all his efforts.
   A) although
   B) despite
   C) in spite
   D) even though

### 49. It _____ my boyfriend you saw in the café. He spent the whole morning with me.
   A) couldn’t be
   B) can’t have been
   C) can’t be
   D) mustn’t have been

### 50. By the end of the year, I _____ all my exams.
   A) will be taking
   B) take
   C) will be taken
   D) will have taken

### 51. The test was so difficult! I wish I _____ harder for it.
   A) had studied
   B) studied
   C) was studying
   D) study

### 52. After driving for hours, he decided to stop _____ a meal.
   A) having
   B) have
   C) to have
   D) to be having

### 53. Businesses will not survive unless they _____ the needs of their customers.
   A) meet
   B) will meet
   C) don’t meet
   D) have not met

### 54. Jane is my best friend. We _____ friends for as long as we can remember.
   A) were
   B) are
   C) had been
   D) have been

### 55. My sister is not _____ to go hang-gliding on her own.
   A) very old
   B) old enough
   C) so old
   D) enough old

### 56. I’d rather read books than _____ computer games.
   A) to play
   B) playing
   C) play
   D) would play

### 57. You cannot call her just now. The phone _____ at the moment.
   A) is being used
   B) is used
   C) is using
   D) must be used
58. I have already got used _____ early every morning.
A) to get up   B) to getting up   C) getting up   D) get up

59. Let’s go to the cinema at the weekend, _____ we?
A) shall   B) won’t   C) do   D) don’t

60. This is the third time you _____ me the same question.
A) ask   B) are asking   C) have asked   D) asked

PART FOUR: WRITING

Directions: Write a text of between 170 and 190 words on ONE of the topics below.

1. Which is your favourite time of the year? Describe it and explain why you like it so much.

2. Write a story ending with the following sentence: “I had never been so happy before.”