

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_/50

**Listening Task****Part 1**

\_\_\_\_\_/10pts

You will hear people talking in different situations. For questions 1-10 choose the best answer A-C. Copy your answers to the table below.

- 1 You overhear some people talking at a party in a hotel.  
Where did the people first meet each other?
  - A at school
  - B at work
  - C at a wedding
  
- 2 You overhear a conversation in a restaurant.  
Why haven't they seen each other lately?
  - A He has been too busy.
  - B He has been ill.
  - C He has been away.
  
- 3 You overhear someone talking about a concert.  
How did she feel at the time?
  - A angry
  - B frightened
  - C disappointed
  
- 4 You hear a writer of children's stories talking about books and compact discs.  
What advantage does he think books have over compact discs?
  - A They may last for a longer time.
  - B They are easier to look after.
  - C They contain better quality material.
  
- 5 You hear a husband and wife talking about their summer holidays.  
What problem do they have?
  - A They really hate flying anywhere.
  - B They can never think of anywhere to go.
  - C They never agree about what to do.
  
- 6 You hear a researcher being asked about her work.  
What is she doing when she speaks?
  - A denying an accusation
  - B disproving a theory
  - C accepting a criticism

- 7 You overhear a woman talking to a friend on a train.  
What does the woman think of the course she has attended?
- A It has made her feel more confident.
  - B It has made her feel less confident.
  - C It hasn't made much difference to how she feels.

- 8 You overhear a woman speaking on the radio.  
What is she doing?
- A complaining about something
  - B apologising for something
  - C explaining something

9

You overhear a man talking about an experience he had at an airport.  
What did he lose?

- A his passport
- B his wallet
- C a piece of luggage

10

You hear an advertisement on the radio.  
What is special about the *Fretlight* guitar?

- A It plays recorded music.
- B It teaches you how to play.
- C It plugs into a computer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**Part 2**

\_\_\_\_\_/10pts

Listen and complete the sentences with a word or a phrase. Provide your answers in the spaces provided.

The first known dolls were found in  in ancient Egypt.

The earliest dolls in the museum date from the

Early European dolls were dressed like

On the 17th-century dolls, you can see details like the

17th-century dolls may cost as much as  each.

Collectors look for examples in perfect condition, with their

19th-century dolls had  and real hair.

If you can take off the doll's hair, you may see the  underneath.

Before the 20th century, all dolls were , not babies.

From the 1930s, dolls were made of

Read the text. For questions 1-10, chose from the sections of the article A-F. Give your answers in the table below.

Which section of the article mentions

1. the kind of shop in which TV advertising expects to see results?
2. the influence a parent has had over their child’s views?
3. The fact that children do not understand why their parents refuse their demands?
4. a parent who understands why children make demands?
5. a family who rarely argue while shopping?
6. someone who feels children ought to find out for themselves how to make decisions about what to buy?
7. the fact that parents can be mistaken about what food is good for you?
8. an unexpected benefit for shops?
9. a parent who regrets buying what their children have asked for?
10. a parent who has different rules for themselves and their children?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**A** Supermarket shopping with children, one mother says, is absolute murder: ‘They want everything they see. If it’s not the latest sugar-coated breakfast cereal, it’s a Disney video or a comic. Usually all three. I can’t afford all this stuff and, anyway, if I agree to their demands I feel I’ve been persuaded against my better judgement and I feel guilty about buying and feeding them rubbish. Yet I hate myself for saying no all the time, and I get cross and defensive in anticipation as we leave home. I do my best to avoid taking them shopping but then I worry that I’m not allowing them to have the experience they need in order to make their own choices. I can’t win.’

**B** Research has found that children taken on a supermarket trip make a purchase request every two minutes. More than £150 million a year is now spent on advertising directly to children, most of it on television. That figure is likely to increase and it is in the supermarket aisles that the investment is most likely to be successful. For children, the reasons behind their parents’ decisions about what they can and cannot afford are often unclear, and arguments about how bad sugar is for your teeth are unconvincing when compared with the attractive and emotionally persuasive advertising campaigns.

**C** According to Susan Dibb of the National Food Alliance, ‘Most parents are concerned about what they give their children to eat and have ideas about what food is healthy – although those ideas are not always accurate. Obviously, such a dialogue between parents and children is a good thing, because if the only information children are getting about products is from TV advertising, they are getting a very one-sided view. Parents resent the fact that they are competing with the advertising industry and are forced into the position of repeatedly disappointing their children.’ The Independent Television Commission, which regulates TV advertising, prohibits advertisers from telling children to ask their parents to buy products. But, as

Dibb points out, ‘The whole purpose of advertising is to persuade the viewer to buy something. So even if they cannot say, “Tell your mum to buy this product,” the intended effect is precisely that.’

**D** A major source of stress for some parents shopping with children is the mental energy required to decide which demands should be agreed to and which should be refused. One mother says she has patience when it comes to discussing food with her children, but she still feels unhappy about the way she manages their shopping demands: ‘My son does pay attention to advertisements but he is critical of them. We talk a lot about different products and spend time looking at labels. I’ve talked about it so much that I’ve brainwashed him into thinking all adverts are rubbish. We have very little conflict in the supermarket now because the children don’t ask for things I won’t want to buy.’

**E** Parents also admit they are inconsistent, even hypocritical, in their responses to their children’s purchasing requests. Mike, father of a son of seven and a daughter of three, says, ‘We refuse to buy him the sweets he wants on the grounds that it’s bad for him while we are busy loading the trolley with double cream and chocolate for ourselves. It’s enjoyable to buy nice things, and it’s quite reasonable that children should want to share that, I suppose. But I still find myself being irritated by their demands. It partly depends on how I feel. If I’m feeling generous and things are going well in my life, I’m more likely to say yes. It’s hard to be consistent.’

**F** Supermarkets themselves could do a lot more to ease parent-child conflict by removing sweets from checkout areas or even by providing supervised play areas. Although parents might spend less because their children are not with them, the thought of shopping without your six-year-old’s demands would surely attract enough extra customers to more than make up the difference.

**Grammar Task**

\_\_\_\_\_/10pts

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0).

0. A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN We ..... *WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY* ..... a very friendly taxi driver.

1. 'I have an interview tomorrow, so I ought to leave soon,' Anne said.

BETTER 'I have an interview tomorrow, so I ..... soon,' Anne said.

2. Roberto arrived late this morning because his train was delayed.

TIME If the train ..... Roberto would not have arrived late this morning.

3. I had never met Mary's husband before.

FIRST It ..... I had ever met Mary's husband.

4. Stephen's mother didn't let him play on the computer until he had done his homework.

MADE Stephen's mother ..... his homework before he played on the computer.

5. Although the police chased them, the thieves didn't get caught.

EVEN The thieves managed to get ..... the police chased them.

6. The jury will decide tomorrow.

MADE The..... the jury tomorrow.

7. This is the first time I've written this kind of letter.

USED I'm not .....this kind of letter.

8. He started work here three years ago.

WORKING He ..... the past three years.

9. She regrets ever having married him.

WISHES She ..... him.

10. Perhaps they went the wrong way and got lost.

MAY They .....the wrong way and got lost.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the table provided below.

**A job with risks**

Have you ever got really caught up in the excitement and emotion of a good action film, and wondered in (0) *amazement* how film stars manage to perform **1** ..... acts like jumping off buildings or driving at great speed? Of course, it is only a momentary feeling as it is no secret that the real **2** ..... are almost invariably stunt men or women, who can earn a very good **3** ..... by standing in for the stars when necessary. The work is **4** ..... demanding, and before qualifying for this job they have to undergo a rigorous training programme and **5** ..... their ability in a number of sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics.

- AMAZE**
- DANGER**
- PERFORM**
- LIVE**
- INCREDIBLE**
- PROOF**

Naturally, the **6** ..... of the stunt performer is of the utmost importance. Much depends on the performer getting the timing exactly right so everything is planned down to the **7** ..... detail. In a scene which involves a complicated series of actions, there is no time for **8** ..... mistakes. A stunt man or woman often has only one chance of getting things right, **9** ..... film stars, who can, if necessary, film a scene **10** ..... until it gains the director's approval.

- SAFE**
- TINY**
- CARE**
- LIKE**
- REPEAT**

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10