

Listening and Reading

Time: 1 hour 25 minutes

LISTENING

Task 1

For items **1-10**, listen to part of a radio feature about New York urban legends. Decide which of the statements (**1-10**) are **True** according to the text you hear (**A**) and which are **False** (**B**). You will hear the text **TWICE**.

10. The broadcast beacon stopped functioning five years after the reported accidents.

A. True

B. False

Task 2

For items **11-15** listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer (**A, B** or **C**) to answer questions **11-15**. You will hear the text **only ONCE**.

11. Bob didn't reply to the e-mail because he

A. was busy.

B. didn't get the e-mail.

C. forgot about the e-mail.

12. Vanessa wants to order

A. 50,000 pairs of sunglasses.

B. 15,000 pairs of sunglasses.

C. 5,000 pairs of sunglasses.

13. If Vanessa paid on delivery she could get the sunglasses in

A. September.

B. August.

C. July.

14. Vanessa is able to pay after

A. 30 days.

B. 40 days.

C. 60 days.

15. At the end of the call Vanessa

- A. made a deal.
- B. decided to think it over.
- C. removed her order.

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

Task 3

Read the text below, then listen to a talk on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **16-25** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in **both** materials, **B** if it can be found **only in the reading text**, **C** if it can be found **only in the audio-recording**, and **D** if **neither** of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 15 minutes to read the text.

These days, the word “forensic” conjures up an image of a technician on a “C.S.I.” episode who delicately retrieves a single hair or a chip of paint from a crime scene, surmises the unlikeliest facts, and presents them to the authorities as incontrovertible evidence. If “forensic linguist” brings to mind a verbal specialist who plucks slivers of meaning from old letters and segments of audiotape before announcing that the perpetrator is, say, a middle-aged insurance salesman from Philadelphia, that’s not far from the truth.

James Fitzgerald, a retired F.B.I. forensic linguist, brought the field to prominence in 1996 with his work in the case of the Unabomber, who had sent a series of letter bombs to professors over several years. Fitzgerald had successfully urged the F.B.I. to publish the Unabomber’s “manifesto”—a rambling thirty-five-thousand-word declaration of the perpetrator’s philosophy. Many people called the Bureau to say they recognized the writing style. By analyzing syntax, word choice, and other linguistic patterns, Fitzgerald narrowed down the range of possible authors and finally linked the manifesto to the writings of Ted Kaczynski, a reclusive former mathematician. For instance, the bomber’s use of the terms “broad” and “negro,” for women and African-Americans, enabled Fitzgerald roughly to calculate his age. Both Kaczynski and the Unabomber also showed a preference for dozens of unusual words and expressions, such as “chimerical,” “anomic,” and “cool-headed logicians,” as well as the less familiar version of the cliché “You can’t have your cake and eat it, too.” A judge ruled that the linguistic evidence was strong enough to prompt him to issue a search warrant for Kaczynski’s cabin in Montana; what was found there put him in prison for life.

The pioneer of forensic linguistics is widely considered to be Roger Shuy, a

retired Georgetown University professor and the author of such fundamental textbooks as “Language Crimes: The Use and Abuse of Language Evidence in the Courtroom.” Shuy is now eighty-one years old and lives in Montana. When I asked him to describe the origins of forensic linguistics, he referred me to an Old Testament story. After a confusing battle with the Ephraimites, the Gileadites were able to identify the enemy by asking them each to pronounce the Hebrew word “shibboleth.” If they pronounced the first syllable in the Ephraimic dialect, “sib,” instead of in the Gilead dialect, “shib,” they were killed. According to the Bible, some forty-two thousand Ephraimites failed that first linguistic test.

Today, one can study forensic linguistics at several schools. For those earning a master’s degree, the field offers job prospects also outside the courtroom. Immigration and Customs Enforcement hires language detectives to assist agents in evaluating asylum seekers. In such cases, forensic linguists interview applicants to verify that their accents and their use of idiom and slang match those of the country they claim to have fled.

Now listen to a talk made by a teacher and then do the tasks (questions 16-25), comparing the text above and the talk. You will hear the talk TWICE.

16. The word “forensic” is associated with a TV series.
17. Forensic linguists use speech analysis.
18. Forensic linguistics may help identify the race of a criminal.
19. Forensic linguistics wasn’t a well-known field of study until 1996.
20. Ted Kaczynski’s statement contained more than 30, 000 words.
21. There was not only the linguistic evidence which helped the FBI to imprison Ted Kaczynski.
22. A professor from Georgetown University introduced the new term.
23. There are few graduate programs in forensic linguistics.
24. Ted Kaczynski used the words “You can’t have your cake and eat it, too” multiple times in his writings.
25. Forensic linguists don’t work in a single field.

READING

Task 4

Read the text and answer questions **26-40 below**.

Celebrities? They are all a bit weird...

Hadley Freeman on 22 years interviewing stars.

I started working at the *Guardian* in the summer of 2000 – not to write, but to look after a key. The key to the fashion cupboard, to be precise, I had to **(26)** ... no clothes for the fashion shoots were stolen.

Nonetheless, soon after I started, section editors asked which celebrities I'd like to interview. I was flabbergasted to say the least. In fact, as well as being an enthusiast, I am nosy, and this has occasionally got me into trouble in Britain. In New York City, where I'm from, it's pretty much standard for two strangers on the subway to chat about what prescription meds they're on, what crazy neighbours they've got, about the district or town they live in. In London, there are people I've known for more than 20 years and I wouldn't dare to ask them if they dye their hair or recently had a job promotion. However, here, celebrity interviews, I quickly realised, are a context in which obnoxious nosiness and candor are not just accepted but expected. It still amazes me that so many celebrities will answer the bluntest of questions about their unhappy childhood/deepest trauma/ugly divorce in exchange for a mention of their movie in a newspaper, it's an undertaking I am repeatedly thrilled to exploit. It has been the rare week in the past 22 years when I haven't thought: I can't believe I'm doing it as a job.

But initially I had some concerns about interviewing famous people for the *Guardian*. As I've said, I'm an enthusiast, but I wasn't sure if my tastes would really gel with *Guardian* readers. A bigger problem was that I had absolutely no idea what I was doing, as a glance at the transcript of my first interview for the paper proves. It was with Simon Amstell and Miquita Oliver, hosts of the Channel 4 show *Popworld*, which I adored, and fortunately for me, as well as being my first interview, it was theirs, too, so the three of us were equally clueless.

Others have been less understanding. When I made the rookie error of turning up to interview the shoe designer Christian Louboutin in a pair of very **(27)** ... ballet pumps, he sniffily informed me that if I were a shoe, I'd be "a DM boot". Robert Downey Jr was similarly unimpressed and took one look at my less-than-polished

twentysomething face and expressed amazement that the *Guardian* had sent “the work experience girl” to interview him. As a hardwired people pleaser, these kinds of interactions initially unnerved me. But I soon learned that this gave me inner strength and helped me slough off my childish people-pleasing ways.

The most common question I get from readers is what the celebrities I’ve interviewed are like. That’s easy: they’re weird, because wanting to be famous is a weird thing and living your life as the object instead of a subject is a genuinely maddening way to exist. Generally, celebrities are very good at being celebrities, such as George Clooney and Tom Hanks, and many others, who maintain such a commitment to their brand images that they retain the facade even during interviews. It must be exhausting to be them – always on – but at least they make being famous look more fun than most.

It took me a while to let readers know how weird I am. It happened inadvertently, when the editor sent me to the US to interview Michael J Fox about his new sitcom. I adored him. I was so overwhelmed by my lifelong (28) ... of Marty McFly and my now deep love for Mr. Fox himself that I let my full enthusiastic nature show in the article. I was a little trepidatious the night before the article out – would I be laughed out of the paper?

To my amazement, readers seemed to like the piece. From then on, I went full tilt with my enthusiasms: I interviewed pretty much all of my childhood idols – Mel Brooks, Rob Reiner, Ivan Reitman, Frank Oz – and I was delighted by how many *Guardian* readers shared my love for them. When I was overcome by Keanu Reeves’s (29) ... and charm to the point I was barely able to ask him a question, *Guardian* readers gave me sympathy rather than the snark I expected.

There is now a mentality – popular in some progressive circles – that to give someone “a platform” (interview them) means you endorse them. But this is only true if you write puff piece interviews, whereas I like to have what Mrs. Merton used to call “a heated debate”, or what I call a conversation. I feel free to express my own and at times very different opinion. So I argued with Jeff Koons in New York about politics and art, and I argued with Margaret Atwood about gender. PRs, of course, hate this, because they think a journalist’s job is to transcribe unquestioningly whatever the celebrity said, but I know that’s not what readers want. It is definitely not what I want when I read an interview.

As well as writing interviews, I also wrote columns, and as a columnist, the temptation is to be definitive about an issue, focus on the ringing black and white and

not the more complicated greys. But people are rarely black and white, which is why they're so interesting. Charlie Sheen was a fascinatingly grey interviewee, someone who had done terrible things, but was smart and surprisingly self-aware and trying to figure out how to live with HIV. Woody Allen is now widely painted as A Bad Man, generally by people who have only the most skating knowledge of the accusations against him. I will always be grateful for the chance to interview him and later his son, Moses, and for giving me the space to **(30)** ... the allegations. Journalism is about asking questions and refusing to accept whatever the currently accepted narrative is, whether it's about politics or celebrities. It is not about getting likes on Twitter.

Questions 26-30

In some of the paragraphs a word is missing. These words in a DIFFERENT WORD FORM are listed below:
examine
fan
grub
handsome
sure
DERIVE NEW WORDS from the given words to fill in the gaps 26-30.

Questions 31-35

Are the statements **31-35** true, false or not given? If a statement is true, circle **A** on your answer sheet. If it is false, circle **B** on your answer sheet. If it is not given, circle **C** on your answer sheet.

- 31.** Condescending comments from celebrities undermined Hadley's self-esteem.
- 32.** Americans and Brits share the same opinions about privacy in everyday life.
- 33.** Hadley learnt that her ways of interviewing people were one of a kind.
- 34.** The Guardian readers could relate to what Hadley was writing and the way she was feeling.

35. Some of the celebrities initially questioned Hadley Freeman's abilities of an interviewer.

Questions 36-40

For questions 36-40 choose one answer **A, B, C** or **D** which best fits according to the text.

36. Hadley Freeman says that when interviewing a celebrity in the UK you should

- A) avoid requesting confidential and private information from interviewees;
- B) be pushy and straightforward about the questions you ask;
- C) make discreet inquiries about traumatic and sensitive issues;
- D) be ready to pay the interviewees for the information they share.

37. On getting her first interview task from the Guardian, Hadley

- A) put in a lot of time and effort to prepare for it beforehand;
- B) studied the transcripts of her potential interlocutors' earlier interviews;
- C) wasn't sure about what clothes to wear for a celebrity interview;
- D) turned out to be an inept and bungling rookie in the field.

38. According to Hadley Freeman, on average being a celebrity means

- A) being more self-sufficient and independent in your actions;
- B) often having to live up to the image you project to people;
- C) adopting common ways to stay close to the general public;
- D) regularly searching for good professional interviewers.

39. Hadley Freeman confesses that in her interviews she

- A) tends to express a personal, at times divergent opinion;
- B) aims at praising and endorsing her interviewees;
- C) tries to play devil's advocate to encourage a discussion;

D) is unreservedly accurate about what her interviewees say.

40. Hadley Freeman sees journalism and celebrity interviews

- A) as a means to endorse and clear the names of celebrities;
- B) as a platform to justify celebrities' behaviour and ideas;
- C) as a method of challenging the existing opinions;
- D) as an eye-opener on the dark sides of celebrity life.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Task 1

For items 1 - 10, fill in the gaps in the text choosing the word from the table that FITS BEST. Choose one word only once. Form NEW WORDS from the words in the table. Use the correct grammatical form. Use one word for each gap. Write the correct word on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0 *mysterious*

assume, attempt, construct, controversy, describe, like, meaning, mystery, popular, prove, up

A Famous Language Myth

The **(0)** ... myth that the languages of the Inuit peoples of the Arctic contain hundreds of words for snow has continued long after it was **(1)** At some level, it could have been a bad joke that got out of hand, and was **(2)** ... because it sounded plausible. Yet, it also demonstrates that, until recently, very little was understood about many of the world's languages.

The snow myth started in the 1940s. The **(3)** ... linguist Benjamin Whorf claimed that the Inuit perceived snow differently and therefore required a far wider vocabulary with which to describe it. Over the following decades, the myth snowballed from his initial **(4)** ... of just seven alternative words. Not long after, newspapers and textbooks **(5)** ... were reporting the number as **(6)** ... of a hundred. What these early linguists failed to understand was the **(7)** ... of languages. In creating complex **(8)** ... words, additional units are added to the root word as opposed to English where separate

words perform this function. So, while English would use two words, such as 'melting ice', the Inuit language would combine them to form one word, e.g. 'meltingice'.

(9) ... to assign a finite number of words for anything in these languages is therefore (10) ... since the possibilities are infinite. However, like countless myths in popular culture, this one has also proved hard to kill!

Task 2

For items 11 – 15, match the name of the author to the title of the book. The book and the author should be related. There are 3 names you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. Will He Win? | A. Claude Face |
| 12. Who Saw Him Go? | B. Caeser Quick |
| 13. Kidnapped! | C. Wendy Leeve |
| 14. How I Crossed the Desert | D. Authur Ritis |
| 15. The Best Day Ever | E. Betty Want |
| | F. Trudy Llight |
| | G. Amos Quito |
| | H. Roda K. Mul |

Task 3

For items 16-20, match the question and the person. There are 3 names you do not need to use.

- A) *H.R.H. The Prince of Wales*
- B) *Adm. V.E. Nott R.N. (ret)*
- C) *Mrs. P. Tucker M.P.*
- D) *John Fox O.B.E.*
- E) *Lt. Al J. Woods*
- F) *W.P.C. Lockwood*
- G) *Rev. Graham Lee*
- H) *G.L. Cousins M.A.*

16. Who used to be a high-ranking naval officer? -

17. Who is in the police force? -

18. Who is a priest? -

19. Who has received an honour from the King or Queen? -

20. Who sits in the House of Commons? -

Task 4

For items 21-30, fill in the gaps with ONE word that suits all the three contexts. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0. A) The latest ... in the New York Times was not favourable. He felt the moral was underrated.

B) At the end of your first year at work we will ... your salary and give you a company car.

C) The Queen showed up at a military parade to ... her troops.

0	<i>review</i>
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21.

A) Though the movie was widely ... across the country, the sales were a disappointment for the studio.

B) For a woman to get ... in the business world seems to be a tall order in a predominantly male environment.

C) This website was shut down soon after the Internet provider realized it ... extreme views inciting violence.

22.

A) If this method fails to work, try adopting a more rigid ... to your child's upbringing.

B) Just before the plane was about to ... the airport, the pilot asked the passengers to fasten their belts.

C) I do not think shouting and venting your anger on people is the right way to ... the problem. Why don't you have a heart-to-heart talk with them?

23.

A) Each time he grinned showing the girl his ... teeth, she became more and more convinced that she did not want to spend her days looking after an octogenarian.

B) She bought herself a dog, which gave her a ... sense of security. It was small and could not bark loudly.

C) One ... move and you will be pushing up the daises. So stay where you are.

24.

- A) When in the pub, Frank usually ... up attractive girls sitting at the tables, which makes his wife see red.
- B) I am sorry I am so busy at the moment. I am up to my ... in work.
- C) You have to be very careful doing business with Kevin. He is a bit fishy. I advise you to have ... in the back of your head.

25.

- A) Full of beans? Why don't you ... your energy into some sport or hobby?
- B) By popular request, the company added a sports ... to its offer in order to attract more TV viewers.
- C) The ... that connects the lake with the sea lost its importance once the forests had been logged.

26.

- A) You did not have to ask him twice. He ... all the information to memory in no time.
- B) The tribunal was provided with sufficient evidence that the dictator had ... some of the worst atrocities in human history.
- C) A lot of funds have been ... to the restoration process in parts of Asia ravaged by the tsunami.

27.

- A) The country prides itself on having the most national parks and ... reserves in the world and has often been given as an example for others to follow.
- B) Fiona gave the ... away when she began giggling behind his back. This made him suspicious.
- C) In his latest film Rooks attempted to raise his ... to another level.

28.

- A) Anyway, that is all for now. I have to go to ... the post. Do drop me a line soon.
- B) Be careful not to lose your bracelet because of that faulty
- C) Most businessmen work long hours and don't get enough rest during the week, so when the weekend comes they often ... up on sleep.

29.

- A) "To operate a computer, first you need to switch on the visual display...". "What?" "I mean the monitor."
- B) Their army ... guarded the boarder.
- C) I would like to have a big storage ... in the corner and a double bed opposite the door.

30.

- A) I am absolutely ... the horse will win the race. There's no doubt about it.
- B) It came as a shock to her coach when Joan tested ... for illegal substance use.
- C) The guru stresses the power of ... thinking in his lectures, saying it helps to overcome problems and reduce strain.

Task 5

For items 31 - 40, read the texts and match each description with the name of a famous person the description refers to, choosing the correct letter from the box. There are some extra options in the box which you do not need.

31. For more than a decade, this person called Key West home, producing some of his most famous works and immortalizing what had been a somewhat remote stretch of land in southern Florida. Today, their estate is a tourist hotspot, providing visitors with a unique look into the legendary person's life. When this person arrived there in 1928, they were immediately enchanted. Located just 90 miles from Cuba, the region's welcoming weather and laid-back, permissive atmosphere seemed tailor-made for this person. Their time in Key West inspired some of their most famous works. This person helped make Key West famous, and they and the city became almost impossibly intertwined during their years there. Their Key West home stands almost frozen in time, a testament to their dramatic and eventful life.

32. This person first visited Brighton in 1783 in their youth. Attracted by the freedom that the town gave them, away from the repressive austerity of their father's home, they made Brighton their second home for nearly forty years. From 1786, they rented Brighton House, which was then developed into the Marine Pavilion. In 1815, they employed John Nash to extend the main pavilion using Indian influences. Nash added the banqueting and music rooms, and transformed the silhouette of the pavilion with a cacophony of minarets and bulbous, onion-shaped domes. After the Royal Pavilion was finished in 1821, however, they visited the town at less frequent intervals as they became annoyed with the ever-increasing crowds.

33. This person lived in Bath from 1801-1806, when England's high society flocked to the city for its supposed health benefits – their parents moved the family here to follow that fashion. They set two of their novels in Bath. Compared to their country residences, Bath was a vibrant, lively, exciting place. On arrival, the family moved into a townhouse that they found relatively pleasing. It was well placed outside the crowded centre of Bath. This may have been why they took to the house positively – it was outside the chaos of the centre of town, and also next to a park in which they used to take long walks. Their house today is commemorated by a plaque with the person's name on it placed next to the front door.

34. Torquay is where this legendary person was born on 15th September 1890 and grew up. This is where they trained as a pharmacist and gained their knowledge of poisons and here they began to write their first world-famous stories. Even today it is possible to see much of what inspired their stories. It is incredible to think that they have now sold in excess of 4 billion books worldwide and their work is constantly being reworked for modern audiences. Whether you have come to this legendary author's work from their books, the films or from the many TV series, Torquay is a great place to gain a better understanding of their two most famous characters.

35. This famous person was born in 1776 in Suffolk, some of the most fertile and rich farming land in England. Their chosen profession was frowned upon by their wealthy family so they tried to combine their love of painting with working in the family business. However, they were eventually allowed by the father to attend the Royal Academy in 1799. They were well aware of Gainsborough's work and they were among the formative influences in their work 'I fancy I see Gainsborough under every hedge and hollow tree' they wrote in 1799 from Ipswich. This artistic person was noted for their depictions of the sky using their knowledge of cloud formations.

36. Chartwell House is located in a beautiful region of Kent. It's incredibly easy to see why this legendary person fell in love with it. They lived there for many years, skipping a few during the Second World War and remaining until shortly before their death in 1965. Stepping through the original wooden door from 1923, you're walking in the footsteps of one of the UK's most influential people. There is a collection of their many hats and military uniforms there. The beamed vaulted ceiling rises high above their desk in the study, where speeches were written and rehearsed and where they undertook much of their writing. They didn't start painting until 1915, when they were in their 40s, they continued painting for a further 50 years and produced over 500 canvases. The studio contains the most extensive single collection of their artworks.

37. The ancestral home of this famous person, Abbotsford, is a popular tourist attraction in the Scottish borders. Abbotsford grew from humble beginnings into a grand, romantic mansion, an icon of 19th century Baronial architecture. Once their most cherished possession, Abbotsford is now a museum and shrine to the great person's life and work. It was called differently but they immediately renamed it Abbotsford, after the ford across the Tweed below the house used in former times by the monks of Melrose Abbey. Amongst the fascinating items they collected is one of the best examples in the world of the 18th century personal library.

38. In many regards, this legendary person remains an exceedingly complicated historical figure. On the one hand, their significant civic and architectural achievements are unmatched in history. We admire the buildings they designed — Monticello (their

own home), the Virginia State Capitol, and the Rotunda at the University of Virginia. Yet on the other hand, we need to wrestle with the truth that this controversial person — as were the majority of the prominent people from the southern colonies, men such as George Washington, James Madison, and James Monroe — was a slaveholder who owned more than 600 men, women, and children during the course of their life.

39. This 19th century artistic person is Dorset's most famous literary legend. Born in the village of Higher Bockhampton, they lived in the county for much of their life. Dorset's landscapes were used by them time and again as a backdrop for their tales of love and tragedy. You can visit their birthplace, the cottage, the modest cob and thatch woodland dwelling, where they wrote some of their most famous novels. A short walk to the edge of town will lead you to Max Gate. This was their Victorian townhouse of their own design and where they spent some 40 years before their death in 1928. They also entertained celebrities of the day there including Virginia Woolf, Gustav Holst, H.G. Wells and Rudyard Kipling to name a few.

40. We take evolution so much for granted it's easy to forget that the person who worked it out, lived on the outskirts of London in the village of Downe, near Orpington. They chose a square Georgian house in the pretty village of Downe, within reach of London, and lived there 40 years. They built so many additions to Down House that it doubled in size. The downstairs rooms contain much of the original mahogany furniture, paintings and rugs, plus their library. In this legendary person's study you can vividly imagine them working. In this happy atmosphere, they wrote their main work, which changed thinking and sold out on its first day of publication in 1859.

A. J.M.W. Turner

B. F. Scott Fitzgerald

C. Thomas Hardy

D. Sir Winston Churchill

E. Sir Walter Scott

F. Jane Austen

G. Charles Darwin

H. Ernest Hemingway

I. Agatha Christie

J. George IV

K. Thomas Jefferson

L. John Constable

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

TaskTime: **1 hour 15 minutes**

An English language magazine invites young people to participate in a short story writing competition. The participants are expected to use the following quotation as an **epigraph**:

The smallest act of kindness is worth more than the grandest intention.

Oscar Wilde

The story must **begin** with the following sentence:

As he got off the bus, Jamie looked around. There was no one there and he began to feel a little worried...

and **finish** in the following way:

He was happy at the idea of making a new start in his life, and a big smile was seen on his face. He knew the events of the day would change his life forever.

You decide to take part and submit your own **short story**. Your story must have a **title, a clear storyline, a setting, a description of the main character(s), and direct speech**.

Write **250–300** words (the words in the epigraph and the suggested sentences are not counted).