



FIRST NAME & LAST NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
STUDENT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
EXAM ROOM: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART A - LISTENING**

TIME SUGGESTED: 20 minutes

**SECTION 1.**

You will listen to **A TALK ABOUT CURRENT NEWS IN A CITY**. You may take notes as you listen, but they are for your own use in answering the questions and will not be graded. Listen to the monologue and answer questions **1-5**.

YOU MAY TAKE NOTES HERE. YOUR NOTES WILL **NOT** BE GRADED.

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-5 BASED ON INFORMATION JUST DISCUSSED IN THE TALK. YOU MAY USE YOUR NOTES TO HELP YOU.**

1. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the first news?
  - a) A golfer
  - b) A surfer
  - c) A footballer
  - d) A tennis star
  
2. Gossip columns are full of bad behaviours of rich and famous people because they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) take great pleasure from media and suffer from it at the same time
  - b) suffer from media pressure and having no private life
  - c) often feel out of control at home
  - d) mostly have alcohol related problems
  
3. The teenagers in the news \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) tried to break into an office
  - b) did not cause a lot of damage
  - c) were forced to steal the computers
  - d) did not aim to start a fire
  
4. Which of the following is NOT a result of the students' attempt?
  - a) They might be sent to prison.
  - b) Six classrooms were destroyed.
  - c) They were harmed in the fire.
  - d) The school will be closed for ten days.
  
5. Which of the following is FALSE about the last story?
  - a) Kate and Mike fell into a lake because of their mother.
  - b) Bennie rescued the brother and the sister by himself.
  - c) The mother of the kids was with them when they fell.
  - d) Bennie got special prizes for the rescue.

(Recording adapted from "Real Life" by Melanie Williams, Pearson Educated Limited, China 2006)

## **SECTION 2.**

Listen to **A CONVERSATION** between **A RADIO PRESENTER** and **HIS GUEST HELEN WARREN**. You may take notes as you listen, but they are for your own use in answering the questions and will not be graded. Listen to the conversation and answer questions **6-10**.

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YOU MAY TAKE NOTES HERE. YOUR NOTES WILL **NOT** BE GRADED.

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 6-10 BASED ON INFORMATION JUST DISCUSSED IN THE CONVERSATION. YOU MAY USE YOUR NOTES TO HELP YOU.**

6. Some students don't take the bus to school because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the journey is too long
  - b) buses run at unusual times
  - c) there are few bus stops
  - d) ticket prices are too high
  
7. Which of the following would be a feature of special bus services?
  - a) They are faster than ordinary buses.
  - b) They have the most comfortable buses.
  - c) They work for private schools.
  - d) They follow suitable routes.
  
8. The drivers on some school buses \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) drive a different bus every day
  - b) fasten the young children's seatbelts for them
  - c) know all the students on the bus
  - d) check the buses before each journey in the morning
  
9. How do drivers make sure of the safety on school buses?
  - a) They watch students all the time.
  - b) They make children pay for any damage.
  - c) They talk to parents every day.
  - d) They drive buses with cameras in them.
  
10. What do parents think about young children on the special service bus?
  - a) They are doubtful about the children's safety during their journey to school.
  - b) They believe the children have better behaviors on the special service bus.
  - c) They consider the children as an example to the ones using public transportation.
  - d) They think that the children behave badly according to the code of conduct.

(Recording adapted from "Real Life Intermediate" by Reilly Patricia, Martha Uminska, Pearson Educated Limited, Malaysia, 2010)

## PART B – READING

**TIME SUGGESTED: 30 minutes**

### TEXT 1.

**READ THE TEXT BELOW AND MATCH A HEADING FOR EACH PARAGRAPH. THERE IS ONE EXTRA HEADING. (QUESTIONS 11-15)**

#### Measuring health and happiness

The small country of Bhutan in the Himalayan mountains is over one thousand years old. In the past it was a poor country and not many people visited it. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Medicine and health is improving and its economy is growing. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the king of Bhutan until 2006, talked about his country's 'Gross National Happiness'. In other words, he thought happiness is the way to measure the country's development.

But how do you measure happiness? 2) \_\_\_\_\_ It's also easy to measure how many people feel ill or unhealthy in a country. For example, one survey says Iceland is the 'healthiest country in the world' because men and women live a long time there, the air is very clean and there are more doctors available per person than anywhere else in the world.

However, there was another survey of the happiest countries in the world and Iceland was not near the top. The questions on this survey included: How much do you earn? How healthy are you? How safe do you feel? 3) \_\_\_\_\_ So what makes it the happiest of all these countries? Does happiness equal money and good health? Not according to the artist Erik Krikortz. He feels that there are other ways of measuring happiness. Krikortz has a website and visitors click on different happy or sad faces to comment on how well they sleep, their family and friends, their level of stress, their inspiration and their physical activity. When you finish, his website adds the results for each area. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ The website provides you an innovative way of calculation of your happiness.

In his home city of Stockholm, Krikortz also shows the results of his survey as different coloured lights on the side of a large building in the city. For example, red means the people of Stockholm are very happy, green is OK and purple means many people are sad. 'A lot of people look at the building every day and see how "we" are,' Krikortz says. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ For example, if the lights are red, you, as a tourist, know that the locals are feeling happy!

John Hughes, Helen Stephenson, Paul Dummett. *National Geographic Life*, Intermediate Student's Book, Pg. 15

I. The coloured lights are also useful if you feel like visiting the city.
II. Finally, it gives you a final result for your happiness.
III. Perhaps health is the best way because a famous doctor once said, 'Happy people generally don't get sick.'
IV. There are many different ways to make yourself feel happy.
V. But nowadays, it is becoming more and more popular with tourists.
VI. After visiting 155 different countries, the researchers decided that Denmark feels happier than other countries.

- Which sentence fits the first gap (1...) in the text?  
a) I                      b) III                      c) V                      d) IV
- Which sentence fits the second gap (2...) in the text?  
a) I                      b) II                      c) III                      d) VI
- Which sentence fits the third gap (3...) in the text?  
a) I                      b) IV                      c) V                      d) VI
- Which sentence fits the fourth gap (4...) in the text?  
a) II                      b) III                      c) V                      d) VI
- Which sentence fits the fifth gap (5...) in the text?  
a) II                      b) I                      c) III                      d) IV

## TEXT 2.

READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE THAT ANSWERS EACH QUESTION (QUESTIONS 16-20)

### Unusual Places to Stay

#### PRISON HOTELS

Built in 1905, Karosta naval jail in Latvia was originally home to criminal Russian sailors. In the 1970s it housed political prisoners. According to their website this is 'an opportunity to stay overnight on real prisoners' benches and mattresses'. The website of the hotel describes Karosta as 'unfriendly, unheated and uncomfortable'. This is more a reality jail experience than a hotel. 'Reception' is a dark corridor where a former prison guard explains the rules to you (no luggage except a toothbrush etc.) and then fires his gun in the air to show you he is serious. Sound unpleasant? It is. Mind you, for \$12 per night, what do you expect?

#### PERIOD HOTELS

Would you like to experience life in America's Wild West 150 years ago? Virginia City in Montana, a former gold-rush town, was a ghost town until it began to be restored in the 1950s for tourism. Nearby is the Nevada City Hotel and cabins where you can wear your Stetson hat and enjoy life as a cowboy. The large and cosy rooms have period Victorian furniture and downstairs the saloon has a true Wild West feel. If you book in the week, you might be disappointed because the city only comes to life at weekends, when actors walk around in period costumes, such as sheriffs and cowboys, like in a movie setting.

#### CAVE HOTELS

If you had more primitive accommodation in mind, why not try the caves of Sassi di Matera on the toe of Italy, which have been lived on since the Bronze Age? In recent history they are best known as the poor homes of the peasants who lived there with their animals until as late as 1952. Now, however, they have been remade to provide hospitality in a historical setting. Although visitors must do without television or fridges, the rooms are comfortably furnished with antique furniture. The owners wanted the caves to still feel as authentic as possible, so they have built the furniture into the walls of the caves. Prices start at \$300 per night.

#### ART HOTELS

As its advertising promises, Propeller Island City Lodge in Berlin manages to combine art gallery and hotel experiences. Made in a former apartment block at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the hotel is a collection of individually designed rooms – the upside-down room, the all-orange room, the mirror-filled room. In some art hotels, you could forget the art and simply enjoy the comfort of your surroundings. That's not true for Propeller Island. Although some have balconies, the rooms can be small and claustrophobic, and often you have to share a bathroom with other guests, which can be disturbing.

16. In Prison Hotels, you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) can meet political prisoners
  - b) can use a real gun
  - c) pay a little amount of money
  - d) experience enjoyment
17. In which hotel can you experience a film-like atmosphere?
  - a) Art Hotels
  - b) Cave Hotels
  - c) Prison Hotels
  - d) Period Hotels
18. Which two hotels can be uncomfortable?
  - a) Prison Hotels and Art Hotels
  - b) Art Hotels and Cave Hotels
  - c) Period Hotels and Cave Hotels
  - d) Prison Hotels and Period Hotels
19. Which hotel does NOT date back to a hundred or more years ago?
  - a) Prison Hotels
  - b) Art Hotels
  - c) Cave Hotels
  - d) Period Hotels
20. Which hotel was home to poor local people before it became a hotel?
  - a) Prison Hotels
  - b) Art Hotels
  - c) Period Hotels
  - d) Cave Hotels

**TEXT 3.**

READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE THAT ANSWERS EACH QUESTION. (QUESTIONS 21-25)

<b>New Technology</b>
Some of these ideas may sound like science fiction – in fact, they already exist and could be part our everyday lives soon.
<b>Human ‘washing machine’</b>
Why have a shower and wash your clothes separately? Wouldn't you prefer to step into a device that could instantly clean you and your clothes? In Japan, they've already got a special machine that does exactly that. At present, it's used in hospitals for patients who can't easily move. It's expensive - \$50,000 – but the price will drop as scientists develop better models. In the future every home could have one, and the ordinary shower might become a thing of the past.
<b>Personal Robots</b>
Robot technology is getting better all the time. Two companies plan to start selling a new personal robot later this year. The robot, called Nuvo, doesn't have any wires or handles and it's not made of metal – it's a human-like robot that uses totally new materials. It's 35 cm tall and can walk like humans, understand voice commands and send video from its 'eyes' to a videophone. It costs \$4,600, so it's not cheap, but experts think sales – at present around \$4 billion – will grow to \$14 billion by next year.
<b>Clothes for health</b>
The idea of combining clothes with computer chips isn't new. Computer chips in clothes can already measure body temperature and heart rate to detect if your body is working too hard – some professional athletes use these smart clothes during training. Now scientists are working on chips that can analyse the chemicals in your sweat. The device could detect high stress level or if people with diabetes have too much sugar in their blood. In the future, the chips could send the user a text message to tell them they need to relax, eat some food or go to a doctor.
<b>Keeping cool</b>
British inventor James Dyson has developed an amazing new table fan for cooling air. It doesn't have blades, so there is no risk of children hurting themselves. It uses 98% less energy than air conditioning, so it's good for the environment, too. The big disadvantage is that it costs around \$300, so it's about ten times more expensive than a traditional fan.

21. The text is mainly about devices \_\_\_\_\_.
- which are already available in most countries
  - that are and will be accessible
  - that might be real some day
  - which can be found in an ordinary house
22. Nuvo \_\_\_\_\_.
- uses typical materials such as metal
  - is the same size as the average human
  - can give voice commands
  - moves like a human
23. Which of the following do experts believe will happen in the future?
- Robots will become much more expensive over the next year.
  - Companies will never sell expensive robots again.
  - Many more people will buy personal robots by next year.
  - Sales of robots will grow very slowly in the near future.
24. Dyson's fan \_\_\_\_\_.
- isn't very environmentally friendly
  - is more energy-saving than air conditioning
  - shouldn't be used if you have young children
  - has a type of blade unlike traditional fans'
25. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?
- New computer chips in clothes can be used for many purposes.
  - Traditional fans are much cheaper than Dyson's fan.
  - For now, the machine to clean people is especially for ill people.
  - Nuvo can get and send videos to computers.

(Text adapted from "Real Life Intermediate Workbook" by Reilly Patricia, Martha Uminska and Dominica Chandler, Pearson Educated Limited, Malaysia, 201

#### TEXT 4.

READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE THAT ANSWERS EACH QUESTION. (QUESTIONS 26-30)

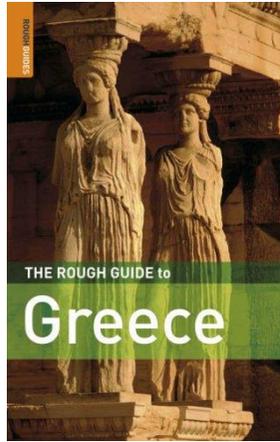
### THE ROUGH GUIDE TO GREECE

1 Go to any bookshop nowadays and you'll see the shelves full of travel guides. But it wasn't always like that. Thirty years ago, travel guides tended to be full of photos of ruins and museums but with little practical information. Any information that was given was usually aimed at rich tourists: five star hotels, the best restaurants and similar details of little use to the average backpacker.

2 One traveler who noticed this problem was Mark Ellingham. He had just finished university and was travelling round Greece. He had taken some guide books with him but he couldn't find what he was looking for. Some were full of historical details and looked like museum brochures. Others told him how he could live cheaply. None of them, though, gave any information on life in Greece – its politics, culture or simply how its people lived. This was what Mark wanted to know about – but there is a limit to how many books you can carry while travelling.

3 Instead of complaining, Mark decided to write his own book. He wanted it to include details of sights to visit, places to stay (from cheapest to the most expensive), nightlife, restaurants, transport and what it was like to live in Greece at that time. In short, everything worth knowing.

4 He had no job at the time and the economic situation in Britain in 1982 meant that it was difficult, even for a graduate, to find something. Likewise, the publishing industry was not doing good at the time. Therefore, it was a risk but Mark's book became an immediate success. **This** encouraged him to write more. Working with three friends, he provided similar information about other **destinations**. Now, over 25 years later, there are more than 100 Rough Guides and over 100 authors write for the company which has offices in London and New York. Mark and his friends are still involved in the company. Today, however, they would be forgiven for taking a rest from the actual writing work and having a holiday, taking along one of their guide books with them, of course.



26. What is the main reason for Mark's writing *The Rough Guide to Greece*?
- His love of Greek academic studies at university
  - The economic situation in Britain in 1982
  - His disappointment with current guide books
  - His interest in history and politics
27. Which of the following is FALSE?
- Mark is still working for Rough Guides.
  - Mark gave up his job to become a writer.
  - Mark graduated from university.
  - Mark has written more than one book.
28. In paragraph 4, the word **This** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- the publishing industry
  - the economic situation in Britain in 1982
  - the risk of failure
  - the immediate success
29. In paragraph 4, the word **destinations** means \_\_\_\_\_.
- places
  - guides
  - books
  - vacations
30. Which of the following is TRUE?
- The old guides were very effective for ordinary travelers.
  - Rough Guides company has grown a lot over a quarter century.
  - Writing a travel guide had been Mark's dream since he was young.
  - The best travel guides encourage him to write his own book.

## PART C – WRITING

TIME SUGGESTED: 60 minutes

### TASK 1.

WRITE AN ESSAY IN RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION. (300 – 350 WORDS)

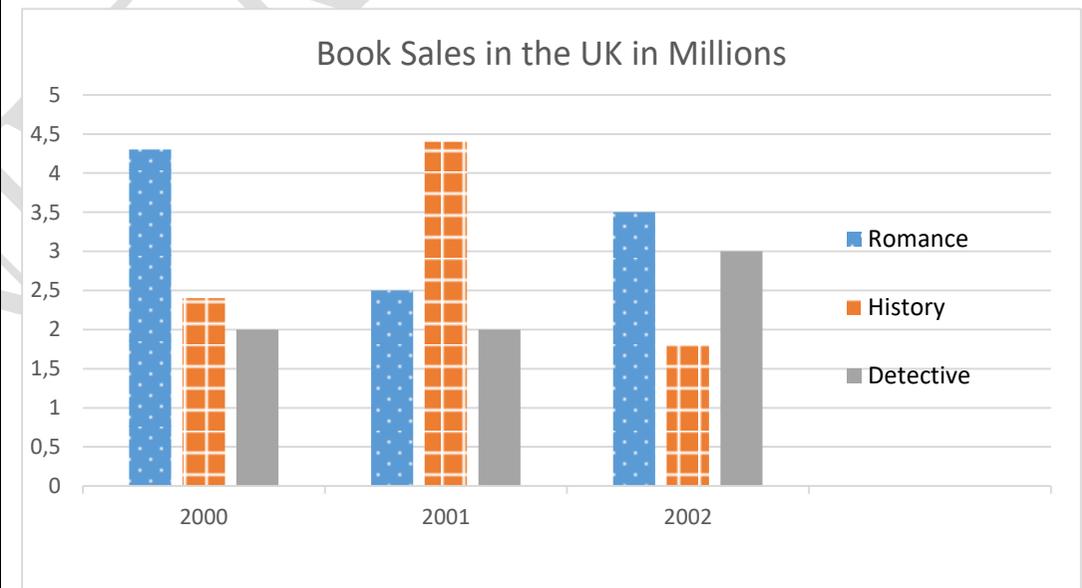
**Do you think it is good to have many different social media accounts?**

- You are advised to plan your writing before you start.
- The ideas in the box below are given to help you produce more ideas for your essay. You can use some of them to help you, but this is **optional**.
- Your plans / notes will **not** be graded.
- The essay will be graded according to;
  - how well-organized your ideas are,
  - how fully developed and elaborated your ideas are,
  - how well you incorporate the language.

- Keeping in touch with people
- Following the world
- Opportunities for business
- Addiction
- Problems about privacy
- Losing contact with reality

### TASK 2.

LOOK AT THE GRAPHS BELOW. IT SHOWS THE CHANGES IN THE BOOK SALES IN THE UK IN MILLIONS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2002. DESCRIBE THE GRAPH BY WRITING A PARAGRAPH REFERRING TO THE MAIN FEATURES. (75-100 WORDS)



**USE THE SHEETS PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE EXAM TO DO THE WRITING TASKS.**

## PART D – USE OF ENGLISH

TIME SUGGESTED: 70 minutes

### SECTION 1. VOCABULARY

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.**

31. She doesn't have the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for the job so she is taking some night courses.  
a) thoughts    b) memory    c) identification    d) qualifications
32. I advise you not to \_\_\_\_\_ him, he is known for not keeping his promises.  
a) rely on    b) take back    c) look after    d) complain about
33. My parents clearly mentioned that they didn't \_\_\_\_\_ of my marriage. However, I didn't change my mind about marrying Sam.  
a) attend    b) announce    c) arrange    d) approve
34. Although people think that I can't achieve this, I am \_\_\_\_\_ that I will be successful for sure.  
a) confident    b) talented    c) proud    d) brilliant
35. It is impossible for her to \_\_\_\_\_ on time. She is not punctual at all!  
a) break down    b) calm down    c) bring up    d) turn up

### SECTION 2. WORD FORMATION

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.**

36. As the founder of this company, I am looking for someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ and original.  
a) innovate    b) innovation    c) innovatively    d) innovative
37. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_ among family members, which is caused by people's busy daily schedules, is the greatest problem of all.  
a) communicate    b) communication    c) communicatively    d) communicative
38. I am \_\_\_\_\_ even by the thought of this, I cannot believe people are able to do such things.  
a) disgust    b) disgusting    c) disgusted    d) disgustingly
39. She \_\_\_\_\_ failed all of her exams. We thought she could get high marks from all of them!  
a) disappoint    b) disappointment    c) disappointing    d) disappointingly
40. It is not difficult at all to \_\_\_\_\_ a peaceful world.  
a) imagine    b) imaginative    c) imagination    d) imaginatively

### SECTION 3. ERROR RECOGNITION

EACH ITEM HAS ONE MISTAKE. CHOOSE THE UNDERLINED PORTION THAT HAS THE MISTAKE.

41. My sister used to go to school with bus when she was a university student, but now she has a car.  
a) b) c) d)
42. If you really like to read something good, I can recommend you Harari's *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind* that has sold one million copies worldwide.  
a) b) c) d)
43. By the time Marta had completed her quite difficult task, the manager had already decided to fire her.  
a) b) c) d)
44. If you have been wiser and taken details into consideration, you would not have made such a bad decision.  
a) b) c) d)
45. She told me that people at the train station are working until 10 p.m. on that day, but when I arrived at 9 p.m., nobody was there.  
a) b) c) d)

**DO NOT WRITE**  
**HERE.**

## SECTION 4. CLOZE TEST

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

In everyone's life, there are some experiences you cannot forget and I 46) \_\_\_\_\_ the day I had to give my first presentation since college. I 47) \_\_\_\_\_ English at the time and it was a part of my course. It had taken me a long time to choose my topic, but then I 48) \_\_\_\_\_ with a good idea. That was what I thought, at least. Since I was a little boy, I 49) \_\_\_\_\_ in clothes, so I decided to talk about the fashion industry from a historical perspective. While I 50) \_\_\_\_\_ the talk, I did a lot of research on the Internet, I talked to some people and went through a lot of books at the library. The evening before my presentation, I 51) \_\_\_\_\_ until 2 a.m. Before I got to my class, I had carefully printed out my notes and rehearsed my talk in front of the mirror. A classmate was also going to give her talk and she 52) \_\_\_\_\_ first. Imagine my horror when she said, "Today I 53) \_\_\_\_\_ to you about the fashion industry." My heart sank. I was so angry with myself. I 54) \_\_\_\_\_ to her the week before the presentation but I hadn't checked what she had chosen as her topic. That day, I promised myself that I would be more careful and I 55) \_\_\_\_\_ my best since then.

46.	a) won't forget	b) hadn't forgotten	c) haven't forgotten	d) didn't forget
47.	a) have studied	b) was studying	c) am studying	d) had studied
48.	a) come up	b) have come up	c) came up	d) had come up
49.	a) have always been interested	b) am interested	c) was interested	d) am going to be interested
50.	a) am preparing	b) have prepared	c) had prepared	d) was preparing
51.	a) had worked	b) have been working	c) was working	d) will work
52.	a) goes	b) went	c) has gone	d) is going to go
53.	a) talked	b) am going to talk	c) talk	d) was talking
54.	a) had spoken	b) have spoken	c) was speaking	d) speak
55.	a) am going to do	b) am doing	c) have been doing	d) will do

Adapted from "Intermediate Outcomes Workbook" by Amanda Maris, Heinle, 2010.

## SECTION 5. CLOZE TEST

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

Hi Max,

Thanks for your note. You wanted to know how I ended up in hospital? We were on a walking holiday and 56) \_\_\_\_\_ the last day, we set off early while it was still quite cool 57) \_\_\_\_\_ I left my hat and sun cream at the hotel. 58) \_\_\_\_\_, by lunchtime, I was very red and sore. We were in the middle of nowhere, so there wasn't 59) \_\_\_\_\_ I could do about it. 60) \_\_\_\_\_ we were eating lunch, the weather was extremely hot and I fainted. The heat affected me 61) \_\_\_\_\_. It was so embarrassing! Fortunately, there was a group of walkers with a guide and they offered 62) \_\_\_\_\_ us. I said that I was OK but the guide persuaded me to go to hospital. The next thing I knew I was in an air ambulance. The doctor diagnosed me with sunstroke and dehydration - what a nightmare! They treated me 63) \_\_\_\_\_ and several hours later they let me 64) \_\_\_\_\_. I am fine now but I don't think I will take part 65) \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor activities in the sun again anytime soon.

Love,  
Lucy

56.	a) at	b) in	c) on	d) of
57.	a) because	b) so	c) but	d) moreover
58.	a) So	b) Moreover	c) However	d) Besides
59.	a) everything	b) anything	c) something	d) nothing
60.	a) During	b) Until	c) While	d) As soon as
61.	a) a lot	b) so	c) too	d) very
62.	a) helping	b) to helping	c) help	d) to help
63.	a) well	b) good	c) better	d) best
64.	a) going	b) go	c) to go	d) to going
65.	a) with	b) of	c) by	d) in

Adapted from "Intermediate Outcomes Workbook" by Amanda Maris, Heinle, 2010.

## **SECTION 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION**

**CHOOSE THE ANSWER THAT HAS THE CLOSEST MEANING TO THE SENTENCE GIVEN.**

66. “How about having dinner at my place after the movie?” he asked.  
a) He recommended having dinner at my place after the movie.  
b) He refused to have dinner at his place after the dinner.  
c) He insisted on having dinner at my place after the movie.  
d) He suggested having dinner at his place after the movie.
67. All the people in the hall are asking questions to the speaker at the same time.  
a) The speaker is asking questions to all the people in the hall at the same time.  
b) The speaker is being asked questions by all the people in the hall at the same time.  
c) All the people are being asked questions by the speaker at the same time in the hall.  
d) In the hall, the speaker is asked questions by all the people at the same time.
68. I couldn't buy the car I wanted because I couldn't afford it.  
a) I could have enough money to buy the car I wanted if it had been cheap.  
b) I could buy the car I wanted if I had enough money to afford it.  
c) I could buy the car I wanted if it was cheaper than the amount I can afford.  
d) I could have bought the car I wanted if I had enough money.
69. The office was so noisy but I tried a lot and finished my project.  
a) I couldn't try to finish my project because there was too much noise in the office.  
b) There was too much noise in the office but I managed to finish my project.  
c) The office wasn't very quiet and I tried a lot to finish my project.  
d) I tried a lot to finish my project but there was so much noise in the office.
70. They lived in a big city for a long time, then they moved to a small village.  
a) Before they moved to a small village, they had lived in a big city for a long time.  
b) They had lived for a long time in a big city after they moved to a small village.  
c) While they were living in a small village, they decided to move to a big city.  
d) They had moved to a small village before they lived for a long time in a big city.

**DO NOT WRITE**  
**HERE.**