

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
FEDERACIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
TUZLANSKI KANTON
PEDAGOŠKI ZAVOD TUZLANSKOG KANTONA
TUZLA



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
FEDERATION BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
TUZLA CANTON
PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE OF TUZLA CANTON
TUZLA

DODATAK
KATALOGU MATURSKOG ISPITA
U GIMNAZIJI, TEHNIČKOJ I UMJETNIČKOJ SREDNJOJ ŠKOLI

Engleski jezik

Tuzla, decembra 2023.

Vocabulary

B1, niži nivo

1. Alan didn't for arriving late.

- a) insist b) accuse c) apologise d) deny

2. The village was over 70 km from the nearest city.

- a) natural b) remote c) global d) comfortable

3. Research has shown that plays an important role in choosing a partner.

- a) scent b) smell c) odour d) sound

4. It is important for young people to exercise.

- a) extreme b) special c) prior to d) extremely

5. Susan is really and tries to control everything.

- a) determined b) decisive c) manipulative d) trustworthy

6. About 170 million people in aliens.

- a) belief b) evident c) trust d) believe

7. Children usually sell on the street.

- a) news b) broadsheets c) online magazines d) blogs

8. They managed to protest in other ways.

- a) efficient b) efficiency c) effective d) effectively

9. Direct Relief is a leader in delivering relief.

- a) emerging b) emergent c) emergency d) merge

10. She got her room by a friend.

- a) drawing b) painting c) colour d) painted

Grammar

A1, Niži nivo

1. Alex tea very often.

- a) is not drinking b) doesn't drink c) doesn't drinks d) don't drink

2. Listen! Somebody

- a) is singing b) isn't singing c) sings d) singing

3. Yesterday, she up at 7 o'clock in the morning and a cup of tea.

- a) was getting/had b) was getting/was having c) gets/has d) got/had

4. He was tired, but he sleep.

- a) can't b) mustn't c) couldn't d) shouldn't

5. What time to have dinner this evening?

- a) would you like b) do you like c) you like d) you would like

6. I always get up 7 o'clock the morning.

- a) in/in b) on/in c) at/at d) at/in

7. Which bus - the 8.30 or the 9.30?

- a) you catch b) did you catch c) you caught d) you did catch

8. I saw Tony and Anglela with children.

- a) they're b) there c) their d) them

9. I read book and listened to music.

- a) a/some b) some/some c) a/any d) some/a

10. Do you like shoes? I bought them last week.

- a) this b) that c) some d) these

A2, Srednji nivo

1. The Mona Lisa by Salvador Dali.

- a) wasn't painted b) isn't painted c) painted d) wasn't painting

2. Have you been to the bank?

- a) already b) just c) yet d) yesterday

3. Don't drink water from bottle over there. It's dirty.

- a) / b) a c) the d) an

4. Always look left and right you cross the road.

- a) when b) before c) while d) unless

5. A: Sam called earlier and asked about you. B: Really? OK. I him.

- a) will call b) am going to call c) call him d) called

6. While we dinner, the bell

- a) had/rang b) had/was ringing c) were having/ringed d) were having/rang

7. Why are you angry my brother?

- a) at b) with c) on d) for

8. Sally walked past me without "Hello".

- a) say b) saying c) to say d) saying me

9. What do you think? Who is student in our class?

- a) intelligent b) the more intelligent c) more intelligent d) the most intelligent

10. When I was five, I ride a bike.

- a) could b) must c) should d) can

11. A: What did you buy in the shopping centre? B: I couldn't find I wanted.

- a) anything/nothing b) nothing/nothing c) nothing/something
d) nothing/anything

12. The driver of the red car had some injuries.

- a) seriously b) serious c) seriousness d) seriously

13. A: Is your toothache better? B: No, it's

- a) worst b) more bad c) worse d) the worse

14. A: Did you buy books? B: I bought some, but not

- a) any/ many b) some/ many c) any/ much d) some/ a few

15. I saw your brother Saturday, but I haven't seen your sister long time.

- a) in/ since b) in/ for c) on/for d) at/ since

B1, Viši nivo

1. As we were talking, I _____ we _____ before.

- a) realised/had met b) had realised/had met c) had realised/met
d) was realising/met

2. A: I've lost my key. B: You _____ it somewhere.

- a) must dropped b) must drop c) must have dropped
d) should have dopped

3. We've decided not to stay at the hotel. If we ____ at the hotel, it ____ too expensive.
 a) stay/will be b) stay/be c) will stay/will be d) stayed/would be
4. My car has disappeared. It _____.
 a) must have been stolen b) might be stolen c) must steal d) might have stolen
5. "I am leaving tonight." - He said that _____.
 a) he is leaving that night b) he was leaving that night c) he left that night
 d) I was leaving that night
6. "Can you speak German?" - She wanted to know ____ German.
 a) could I speak b) if I could speak c) I spoke d) did I speak
7. I know I locked the door. I clearly remember ____ it.
 a) to lock b) lock c) locking d) locked
8. I am not afraid of ____ dogs in general, but my sister is afraid of ____ dogs from the next yard.
 a) 0/the b) the/the c) the/0 d) 0/0
9. Sally and Tom couldn't answer the question that I asked. ____ Sally ____ Tom knew the right answer.
 a) both/and b) neither/nor c) either/or d) neither/or
10. My sister Sally, ____ lives in London, is a doctor.
 a) that b) who c) which d) /

Reading

Pubs in Great Britain

People say that pubs are important as museums in Great Britain. Their long history has played a big role shaping the customs and culture of this country but they have also become very popular in other European countries all over the world. English public houses or pubs are one of the characteristic features of British life. They are visited by members of every social class, both young and old, men and women. In London alone, there are nearly seven thousand pubs. Going to a different one every night, would take you around twenty years. The most popular name for a pub is 'The Red Lion'. You can eat a little, play darts, billiards or discuss events of the day. In many pubs you can even watch sports programmes. Some pubs offer live music to listen to. At present, there are about seventy- three thousand pubs in Great Britain. Many of them date back to the seventeenth or eighteenth century. All of them offer new guests a warm welcome and a nice, friendly atmosphere. There are, however, a few rules which you must follow. For example, you should always order a drink in a pub. You should also know when to leave. There are always two bells to warn you to finish your drink – at 10.50 p.m. and 11.00p.m. You must leave the pub by 11.20 p.m.

Answer the questions by circling the correct alternative.**T-true/F-false/NM-not mentioned**

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1) In a pub, you can have a meal. | T/F/NM |
| 2) In a pub, you are not allowed to watch TV. | T/F/NM |
| 3) People from all walks of life are regular guests at British pubs. | T/F/NM |
| 4) Brits love naming pubs after a specific mammal. | T/F/NM |

Kerry's blog

Hi! My name's Kerry, and I want to tell you about my work. I'm a teacher, but I don't work at a secondary school and I don't teach young students. I teach older students. My students are 20 to 40 years old and they come to me to learn English. They want to use English when they work or for holidays. I love my job, but it isn't easy! My students have jobs too, and I teach them after work. There are 15 students in my class. We start lessons at 6.00 in the evening and finish at 9.30. We have a break at about 7.30 and then we have a drink of tea or coffee. It's very late when I get home, and I'm quite tired. In the class, I teach my students about grammar, and they learn a lot of new words in English. I ask questions and they answer. They speak in English in the class and they do some homework for the next lesson. Sometimes they do exercises and sometimes they read books. They like to watch English films and listen to English music at home. I like my students! We talk about TV, sports and work. My job is really interesting. They speak good English now too. If you want to learn English, come to my school! It's very good!

Decide if the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Kerry teaches adults. | T/F/NM |
| 2) There are one dozen students at Kerry's class. | T/F/NM |
| 3) Students use their mother tongue during classes. | T/F/NM |
| 4) Students listen to music at Kerry's classes. | T/F/NM |

Tennis Club

This year has been an excellent year for the tennis club. Last year, we started with 20 members and now we have 45. During the year, many of our members played in competitions at school and for the area. David Markham entered the national championships and came second! Well done, David. Perhaps next year you can win! And then maybe Wimbledon? And about Wimbledon – in July a group of about 25 members went to watch the final and they have only just stopped talking about it. A wonderful year. Let's hope next year is even better!

Book Club

We have finished the year with five more members than when we started – 15. We are a small club, but we certainly love books! During the year we read 12 different books and had some very interesting discussions. The favourite book of the year was the second book by the Swedish writer Steig Larsson – The Girl Who Played with Fire. We also watched and enjoyed the film. We also have some good news. One of our members – Judith Springer – has written several short stories this year, and you can read two of them in next month's Writer's World magazine. Judith isn't sure if she wants to be a journalist or a novelist. We are sure that she'll do well in both jobs! Good luck, Judith!

Read the club reports in the school magazine. Decide if the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) The tennis club has more members than the photography club. | T/F/NM |
| 2) A member of the tennis club played in Wimbledon this year. | T/F/NM |
| 3) A member of the tennis club was victorious in a competition. | T/F/NM |
| 4) Judith is in two minds about her future career. | T/F/NM |

Read the text about celebrity chefs. Match the sentences (1–4) with the people (A–C). You can choose the people more than once.

Celebrity chefs

Today we can switch on our TVs and see famous chefs with their own cooking programmes every night of the week! Here are just three of those famous faces.

A) Leo Pattern

Leo has become famous because of his excellent restaurant in the heart of the New Forest. He says that his success is due to the fact that he uses all local produce from farms near his restaurant. ‘I don’t have to travel more than five miles to get my vegetables,’ says Leo. ‘This means everything I cook is fresh and tastes wonderful. I’m near the coast, so there is always fresh fish on the menu too. I think people enjoy my food because it’s simple, fresh and tasty. I’m very lucky to have a job that I love doing and I have some very good people to help me. Now, with my own TV show, I can share my cooking secrets with everyone. That makes me very happy!’

B) Diane Wakefield

Diane trained with a famous French chef in a Paris restaurant for several years. After that she worked in some of the top restaurants in Paris. You can see and taste the French influence in her city restaurant. The programme follows life in the kitchens of that restaurant where her team of chefs always try to create exciting and original dishes. ‘I like cooking and creating classic English meals with a French angle,’ says Diane. ‘I am always looking for something new and interesting. My work gives me that opportunity.’

C) Paul Varney

Everyone knows Paul Varney as a judge on the cooking competition programme Best Chef, but he is also famous for his chain of restaurants across Europe. Paul is Irish and he learned to cook in his grandmother’s kitchen in Ireland. ‘I lived in that kitchen,’ he says. ‘My grandmother gave me my love for cooking when I was a teenager, and in my career I have tried to use the basic traditional Irish recipes that she taught me. The TV competition shows give other people a chance to do what I have done and I think that’s great!’

Read the text about celebrity chefs. Circle the correct person.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1) Which person was influenced by a relative? | A) Leo B) Diane C) Paul D) NM |
| 2) Which person has more than one restaurant? | A) Leo B) Diane C) Paul D) NM |
| 3) Which person combines different cooking styles? | A) Leo B) Diane C) Paul D) NM |
| 4) Which person is pleased to tell people how to cook his/her meals? | A) Leo B) Diane C) Paul D) NM |

An Irish traveller

In 2002, a famous travel writer called Dervla Murphy boarded a train from Moscow to the far east of Russia. She was 70 years old at the time. Her plan was to combine the 2,300-mile railway journey with a 1,300-mile trip up the Lena river. She also planned to do a lot of cycling around Siberia. Unfortunately, while the train was still travelling through the Urals, she fell and damaged her knee, so cycling was no longer possible. She didn’t return home, however, but stayed to explore this mysterious country. Dervla Murphy’s account of this journey, *Through Siberia by Accident* (2006) was the twentieth travel book she had written since going to India in 1963. Her first book, *Full Tilt*, established her as a travel writer. She wrote it in 1965 after a six-month journey through Europe, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and over the Himalayas. She had wanted to do the trip since her tenth birthday, when her family gave her a bicycle and an atlas. She loved the idea that there was only the Channel and the Bosphorus between her and India. Before she had a daughter on her own, Dervla also visited and wrote about Tibet, Ethiopia and many European countries. She stopped travelling while her daughter Rachel was very small and wrote book reviews to earn money. When Rachel

was five, she decided that she was old enough to accompany her to a mountainous area of southern India. This was the first of many trips together. Today, as a mother and now a grandmother, Dervla dislikes the modern way of protecting children too much. Dervla once left Rachel alone in a hotel in Moscow after Dervla had become ill from eating something bad. She admits that she was worried her daughter might be frightened, but when she returned to the hotel, Rachel was laughing with the staff. This taught her that the Russians really love children – they were taking care of her perfectly. Dervla’s opinion is that travelling with a little girl made things easier because people were always helping her. It was not easy on the last trip Dervla and Rachel took together. Rachel had reached the age of 18 by this time. Dervla feels that two women travelling together don’t have the same relationship with people as one woman travelling alone.

Read the text. Decide if the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1) Dervla Murphy is American. | T/F/NM |
| 2) Dervla Murphy suffered a knee injury while travelling Europe. | T/F/NM |
| 3) Dervla Murphy is a parent. | T/F/NM |
| 4) Dervla Murphy prefers travelling on her own. | T/F/NM |

Feast on the tastiest fish

At Morrison’s you’ll find an incredible variety of super – fresh fish, and a friendly fishmonger who will help you make your choice. And you won’t have to worry about preparing the fish either because the fishmonger will prepare it for you – just how you want it. We at Morrison’s cannot overemphasise the usefulness of fish, with all the different varieties available. Not only that, but fish is an extremely healthy food that will add the right kind of oils to your diet. To make the most of all this goodness and variety, at Morrison’s you will find only the freshest fish, and an incredible range of fish – the largest of any supermarket. At Morrison’s fresh fish counter, none of the fish has ever been frozen. Morrison’s fishmongers will skilfully clean and debone your fish, exactly as you want it. This will help you save money and cut back on waste. Even better, at Morrison’s fish counter, you’ll enjoy a return to the traditional high street fish – buying. Your friendly Morrison’s fishmongers will help you choose the right fish for you – cod for a fish pie, perhaps. The fishmongers are also there to give you information about freezing and cooking times. They will be happy to advise you about what sauces and herbs to serve with different fish. So why wait? Get chatting to your friendly and expert fishmongers about what you fancy cooking, or ask for ideas. They will be more than happy to help.

Read the text. Decide if the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1) You can’t buy many different kinds of fish, but they will all be fresh. | T/F/NM |
| 2) At Morrison’s they suggest a specific type of fish for a specific meal. | T/F/NM |
| 3) At Morrison’s one can get advice how to preserve fish. | T/F/NM |
| 4) The text encourages making small talk with the fishmongers. | T/F/NM |

B2.1, srednji nivo

Read the text and then select the correct answer: A, B, C, or D.

When she (0) complained of an (1) head and pain in her chest, her sister tried (2) her to go to the (3) She didn't want it, but it was (4) when her sister took her and (5) to the doctor's (6) that she finally gave in. The next day, she asked (7) about her health (8) The doctor (9) antibiotics to treat this bacterial infection, and to (10) it from spreading and causing pneumonia. It wasn't (11) Saturday, when the antibiotics (12) effect. Her (13) dropped and she finally got up.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (0) a) last | b) first | c) second | d) continually |
| (1) a) aching | b) sore | c) sober | d) pain |
| (2) a) to assure | b) to bring | c) to persuade | d) to accuse |
| (3) a) therapist | b) doctor | c) pharmacist | d) surgeon |
| (4) a) only | b) lastly | c) additionally | d) repeatedly |
| (5) a) rode | b) swam | c) flew | d) drove |
| (6) a) apartment | b) department | c) room | d) hospital |
| (7) a) strongly | b) cowardly | c) weakly | d) weekly |
| (8) a) condition | b) solution | c) cause | d) examination |
| (9) a) signaled | b) signed | c) prescribed | d) described |
| (10) a) prevent | b) depend | c) recent | d) protect |
| (11) a) yet | b) until | c) just | d) although |
| (12) a) gave | b) produced | c) took | d) started |
| (13) a) fever | b) temperature | c) temper | d) will |

B2.2, viši nivo

Use the words given to form a word which fits in the gap.

- Although people believed that Titanic was _____, (sink) the disaster shocked the world.
- China has a severe problem with _____ (population) cities.
- Her story seemed _____ (belief), but it was true.
- Some critics were _____ (doubts) about bitcoin, and they were right.
- Research has shown that bees play a _____ (sign) role in our everyday life.
- In 1945 in the United States, black people weren't allowed to travel with white _____ (pass).
- Even though his family works a lot, still their income is _____ (stability).
- The appearance of children in the circus was a real _____ (sense).
- The sad fact about every war is that it leaves _____ (casual) on both sides.
- Their story about being attacked seemed _____ (convince) to the police.

Read the text and then choose the correct answer

Reality Television

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no tsukai), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, The Bachelor, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as Big Brother and Survivor, and other special-living-environment shows like The Real World, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of Survivor and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

Q1 - In the first line, the writer says 'it is claimed' because

- a) they agree with the statement.
- b) everyone agrees with the statement.
- c) no one agrees with the statement.
- d) they want to distance themselves from the statement.

Q2 - Reality television has

- a) always been this popular.
- b) has been popular since well before 2000.
- c) has only been popular since 2000.
- d) has been popular since approximately 2000.

Q3 - Japan

- a) is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows.
- b) has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.
- c) produced Big Brother.

d) invented surveillance focused productions.

Q4 - People have criticised reality television because

- a) it is demeaning.
- b) it uses exotic locations.
- c) the name is inaccurate.
- d) it shows reality.

Q5 - Reality TV appeals to some because

- a) it shows eligible males dating women.
- b) it uses exotic locations.
- c) it shows average people in exceptional circumstances.
- d) it can turn ordinary people into celebrities.

Q6 - Pop Idol

- a) turns all its participants into celebrities.
- b) is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- c) is less likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- d) is a dating show.

Q7 - The term 'reality television' is inaccurate

- a) for all programs.
- b) just for Big Brother and Survivor.
- c) for talent and performance programs.
- d) for special-living-environment programs.

Q8 - Producers choose the participants

- a) on the ground of talent.
- b) only for special-living-environment shows.
- c) to create conflict among other things.
- d) to make a fabricated world.

Q9 - Mark Burnett

- a) was a participant on Survivor.
- b) is a critic of reality TV.
- c) thinks the term 'reality television' is inaccurate.
- d) writes the script for Survivor.

Q10 - Shows like Survivor

- a) are definitely reality TV.
- b) are scripted.
- c) have good narratives.
- d) are theatre.

Scottish Independence

The majority of people in Scotland are in favour breaking away from the rest of the UK and becoming independent, according to a poll taken just before the 300th anniversary of the Act of Union, which united Scotland and England. A pair of Acts of Parliament, passed in 1706 and 1707 that came into effect on May 1, 1707, created Great Britain. The parliaments of both countries were dissolved, and replaced by a new Parliament of Great Britain in Westminster, London. The poll showed support for independence for Scotland is running at 51%. This is the first time since 1998 that support for separation has passed 50%, and the first time since devolution gave power to the country in 1999. Six months before elections for the Scottish Parliament, these poll results come as good news to the Scottish Nationalist Party, who are hoping to make progress against Labour and further the cause of an independent Scotland. Many people have become disillusioned with devolution, and believe that the Scottish Parliament has failed to deliver what they had hoped it would; only a tenth have no opinion. In fact, only 39% of those polled want to keep things as they are.

Q1 - Scotland and England

- a) have always been united.
- b) want to break up the union.
- c) have been united for a long time.
- d) were united by war.

Q2 - Great Britain

- a) was formed by an Act of Parliament in 1706.
- b) was formed by two Acts of Parliament in 1707.
- c) was formed by an Act of Parliament that came into effect on May 1st 1707.
- d) was formed by Acts of Parliament that came into effect on May 1st 1707.

Q3 - People who want independence for Scotland

- a) are the vast majority.
- b) are in the minority.
- c) are the slight majority.
- d) have decreased in number since devolution.

Q4 - The majority of people wanted independence for the first time

- a) before devolution.
- b) in 1999.
- c) after devolution.
- d) before and after independence.

Q5 - The results of the poll are good news

- a) for Labour.
- b) for both parties.
- c) for the Scottish Nationalist Party.
- d) for devolution.

Q6 - Most people's opinions of devolution

- a) have gone up.
- b) have gone down.

- c) are the same.
- d) make progress against Labour.

Q7 - The number of people who want to keep things as they are

- a) is greater than those that don't know.
- b) is smaller than those that don't know.
- c) is increasing.
- d) is the majority.

Wole Soyinka

Wole Soyinka, who was born in 1934, is a Nigerian writer, poet and playwright. Many 1) ____ him as Africa's most 2) ____ playwright. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986, the first African writer to win this honour.

Soyinka has played an active role in Nigeria's 3) ____ history. In 1967, during the Civil War in Nigeria, he was arrested by the Federal Government and put in solitary 4) ____ for attempting to broker a peace between the warring parties. While in prison he wrote 5) ____ which was published in a collection. He was released two years later after international attention was drawn to his 6) _____. His experiences in prison are recounted in a book. He is an outspoken 7) _____ of many Nigerian administrations, and of political tyrannies worldwide, including the Mugabe regime in Zimbabwe. Much of his 8) ____ has been concerned with "the 9) ____ boot and the irrelevance of the colour of the foot that wears it".

1986 was his most glorious year and occurred during the reigns of several violent and repressive African regimes. The Swedish Academy 10) ____ him the Nobel Prize for Literature as a writer "who in a wide 11) ____ perspective and with poetic overtones fashions the drama of 12) ____". The foremost Nigerian 13) ____ became the first African Nobel laureate, enshrined forever in the history of world literature. His Nobel Lecture was devoted to South African freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela. Soyinka's 14) _____ speech criticised apartheid and the politics of racial segregation imposed on the population by the Nationalist South African government. That year brought him another 15) ____ award - the Agip Prize for Literature - and he was awarded a Nigerian national decoration: Commander of the Federal Republic.

	a	b	c	d
1	consider	regard	think	believe
2	distinguish	distinguishable	distinguished	distinguishing
3	politic	politician	politically	political
4	confinement	confine	confining	configuration
5	poet	poem	poems	poetry
6	in prison	imprisonment	jailer	prisoner
7	criticise	criticism	critic	criticising
8	writings	writer	wright	writing
9	oppress	oppressive	oppression	oppressor
10	granted	awards	awarded	grants
11	culture	cultural	cultured	cultures
12	exist	existence	existence	existential
13	dramatic	drama	dramatically	dramatist
14	acceptance	accept	accepted	accepting
15	literate	literary	literally	literal

Child Labour

Child workers, some as young as 10, have been found working in a textile 1) _____ in conditions described as close to slavery to produce clothes that appear destined for one of the major high street 2) _____.

Speaking to a British newspaper, the children described long hours of 3) _____ work and threats and beatings. The company said it was unaware that clothing intended for its 4) _____ had been improperly 5) _____ to a 6) _____ that used child labour. It further announced it had withdrawn the garments involved until it had investigated the alleged 7) _____ of the 8) _____ code it imposed on manufacturers three years ago.

The discovery of these children working in appalling conditions in the Shahpur Jat area of Delhi has renewed concerns about the 9) _____ by some large retail chains of their 10) _____ production to India, recognised by the United Nations as one of the worlds' hotspots for child labour. According 11) _____ one 12) _____, over 20 per cent of India's economy is 13) _____ on children, which comes to a total of 55 million youngsters under 14 working.

14) _____ in the West should not only be demanding answers from retailers about how their 15) _____ are produced but also should be looking into their consciences at how they spend their money and whether cheap prices in the West are worth the suffering caused to so many children.

	a	b	c	d
1	facility	factory	office	bureau
2	warehouse	retailer	warehouses	retailers
3	inpaid	unpaid	without pay	without payment
4	warehouses	stores	outlet	branch
5	outsource	outsourcing	outsources	outsourced
6	association	sweatshop	closed shop	retailer
7	breaches	errors	mistakes	wrongdoings
8	ethic	ethnic	ethical	ethnical
9	outsource	outsourcing	outsources	outsourced
10	garment	raiment	garments	raiments
11	by	to	of	from
12	estimate	estimating	estimates	estimated
13	depends	dependent	dependant	dependence
14	Consume	Consumption	Consumer	Consumers
15	stuff	ware	goods	garment

Las Vegas

Last April, John took a trip to Las Vegas, Nevada. Las Vegas is a popular destination in the western portion of the United States. The town is most popular for its casinos, hotels, and exciting nightlife. In downtown Las Vegas, John spent a lot of time on The Strip, which is a 2.5 mile stretch of shopping, entertainment venues, luxury hotels, and fine dining experiences. This is probably the most commonly visited tourist area in the city. The Strip at night looks especially beautiful. All of the buildings light up with bright, neon, eye-catching signs to attract visitor attention.

A stay in Las Vegas can feel similar to a visit to many popular cities worldwide. Many of the hotels have miniature versions of important international sites and monuments. These famous landmarks include the Eiffel Tower, Venice, and even ancient Rome.

One day, John took a side trip outside of the city to visit the Grand Canyon, one of the Seven Wonders of the Natural World. The canyon offers a breathtaking view of Nevada's ridges and

natural landscape. John especially liked the canyon because it was removed from all of the noise and movement in downtown Las Vegas.

John had a great time during his trip to Las Vegas. He did not win a lot of money in the casinos. However, he managed to see a lot of amazing sites during his visit to this city that never sleeps.

Q1 - When did John travel to Las Vegas?

- a) Yesterday.
- b) Last spring.
- c) Last summer.
- d) Last weekend.

Q2 - What is an activity that a tourist cannot do on The Strip?

- a) Stay overnight.
- b) Shop.
- c) Eat.
- d) Visit the Grand Canyon

Q3 - Which best describes the purpose of the Las Vegas Strip?

- a) It is a 2.5-mile stretch.
- b) It offers a lot of activities for tourists.
- c) There are too many neon lights.
- d) It keeps tourists safe.

Q4 - Explain why John liked his visit to the Grand Canyon.

- a) The setting was very different from downtown Las Vegas.
- b) John does not enjoy spending time in cities.
- c) It is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World.
- d) The Grand Canyon offers a breathtaking view.

The man with the most world records

Ashrita Furman is a record-breaking record-breaker: He has set more records than anyone else in the world! In the last 40 years, he has established more than 600 records!

As a child, Ashrita loved reading the Guinness Book of World Records. He wanted to be in it too. But he thought people had to be good at sports to be in the book. He wasn't a good athlete. He felt his dream would never come true.

But later in life, Ashrita learned meditation, and with this, he learned that nothing is impossible. He tested this idea in 1978 by entering a 24-hour bike race in New York. Without any training, Ashrita came third! After that, he started thinking about breaking records again.

First, he tried to break the record for the most jumping jacks. He failed at first, but, remembering that 'anything is possible', he trained, meditated and tried again. This time, he did 27,000 jumping jacks in 6 hours 45 minutes and became the new record holder. His achievement appeared in the 1980 Guinness Book of Records.

Today, Ashrita has a long list of records, including: walking the furthest distance with a bike on his chin, cycling the longest distance with a bottle on his head and lighting the most candles on a birthday cake. He says: "I choose ideas which are challenging, fun and childish! I enjoy practising and seeing my progress."

He says his favourite record was "the longest distance on a pogo stick". While he was on holiday in Japan, he saw Mount Fuji and thought it was beautiful, so he decided to try to break a record

there. He did 11.5 miles. The most difficult record was “the most forward rolls”. In 10 hours, 30 minutes, he did 8,341 of them, travelling 12 miles!

If you want to break a world record too, Ashrita gives this advice. “Choose something you enjoy because you will need to practise. And don’t give up. Your mind will tell you that something is impossible, but it isn’t. If someone else has done something, and you work hard, you can do it too!

Q1 - When Ashrita was a child, he...

- a) was good at sports.
- b) dreamed of being in the Guinness Book of Records.
- c) achieved his first world record.
- d) met a record-breaking athlete.

Q2 - When he was a child, he thought that...

- a) one day he would achieve his dream.
- b) everything is possible.
- c) only good athletes could break records.
- d) he would become a good athlete one day.

Q3 - When Ashrita did the 24-hour bike race, he learned that...

- a) training is important.
- b) breaking records is easy.
- c) anything is possible.
- d) meditation is unnecessary.

Q4 - Which activity did Ashrita do for his first world record?

- a) meditating
- b) cycling
- c) jumping jacks
- d) using a pogo stick

Q5 - Which of these sentences is NOT true about Ashrita?

- a) He failed his first record-breaking attempt.
- b) His record-breaking activities are childish.
- c) In one record, he carried a bottle on his head while cycling.
- d) He doesn’t enjoy training for records.

Q6 - Which sentence might Ashrita say?

- a) “You don’t have to practise much to break records.”
- b) “Doing the most forward rolls was easy!”
- c) “Do what your mind tells you to do.”
- d) “Anyone can break records.”

Ispit višeg nivoa Dio I, slušanje

A1, Transcripts

Transcript - Study tips

Ben: You always get good marks at school. You're lucky! I study but I don't always get good marks.

Katy: I'm not lucky! I know how to study. I always do three things. Do you want to know them?

Ben: Yeah, please!

Katy: OK, number one. Always study in a quiet place.

Ben: I usually study in my bedroom. It's very quiet.

Katy: Number two. Have a clear desk!

Ben: Right. A clear desk. My desk isn't clear. There are lots of papers and books and pens on it.

Katy: Well, that isn't very good!

Ben: What's tip number three?

Katy: Have lots of breaks. I always study for thirty minutes. Then I have a break for five minutes. I move my arms and legs and drink some water. Then I study again for thirty minutes.

Ben: I never have a break. I sometimes study for two or three hours.

Katy: That isn't a good idea! It's important to get up and move your body.

Ben: OK. Thanks. Next time I think I can get good marks!

Study tips; Check your understanding: multiple choice. Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. Ben ...

- a. doesn't study
- b. studies and does well.
- c. studies and doesn't do well.

2. Ben usually studies ...

- a. in the library.
- b. at home.
- c. in his friend's house.

3. On Ben's desk there are ...

- a. papers, books and pens.
- b. pencils, books and pens...
- c. a pencil case and pens.

4. Katy ...

- a. has a break for thirty minutes.
- b. exercises for thirty minutes.
- c. studies for thirty minutes.

5. When Ben studies ...

- a. he doesn't take breaks.
- b. he has a break for two or three hours.
- c. he has two or three breaks each hour.

Transcript – Online safety conversation

Charlie: Mum! That's my computer!

Mum: I know, I know. Don't worry, I'm changing your privacy settings.

Charlie: Privacy settings?

Mum: Yes. There are privacy settings on your social networking sites. Your account is totally public at the moment, and you're logged in!

Charlie: Oh. What are the privacy settings for?

Mum: To make you safe online. You want to be safe, don't you? And for the right people to see your information, not EVERYONE.

Charlie: Everyone?

Mum: Yes. If you don't change your privacy settings, when you upload a photo, anyone can see it. It's important to change them so only your friends can see them. You don't want everyone to see everything, do you?

Charlie: No! But I can delete things, can't I?

Mum: Well, you can, but it's very difficult. Some things stay there forever.

Charlie: That's really scary, Mum.

Mum: Don't worry, but you must learn how to stay safe. You mustn't tell anyone your password!

Charlie: I won't!

Mum: Crazy Charlie one two one, isn't it?

Charlie: Mum! Yes, it is. How ...

Mum: It's on your notebook. Right there. On your desk. It isn't a very secret place, is it?

Charlie: No, it isn't.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening>

Online safety conversation; Check your understanding: true or false. Circle True or False for these sentences.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Charlie's mother is doing something with his computer. | True | False |
| 2. Charlie isn't logged in at the moment. | True | False |
| 3. If you don't change your privacy settings, everyone can see your information. | True | False |
| 4. It is easy to delete everything you put online. | True | False |
| 5. Charlie's mother knows his password. | True | False |
| 6. Charlie's notebook is in a secret place. | True | False |

A2, Transcript

Transcript – Eating out

Waiter: Hello.

Jamie: Hi. A table for two, please.

Waiter: Of course. Over here, please. Here's the menu.

Sally: Thank you.

(pause)

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Sally: Yes, we are.

Waiter: What would you like for your starter?

Jamie: I'd like French onion soup, please.

Sally: And I'll have a tomato salad, please.

Waiter: And for your main course?

Jamie: Mmm, I'm not sure. I don't know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken.

Sally: Oh, I'd like the Thai chicken and rice please.

Jamie: OK, me too.

Waiter: So that's two Thai chicken and rice. What would you like to drink?

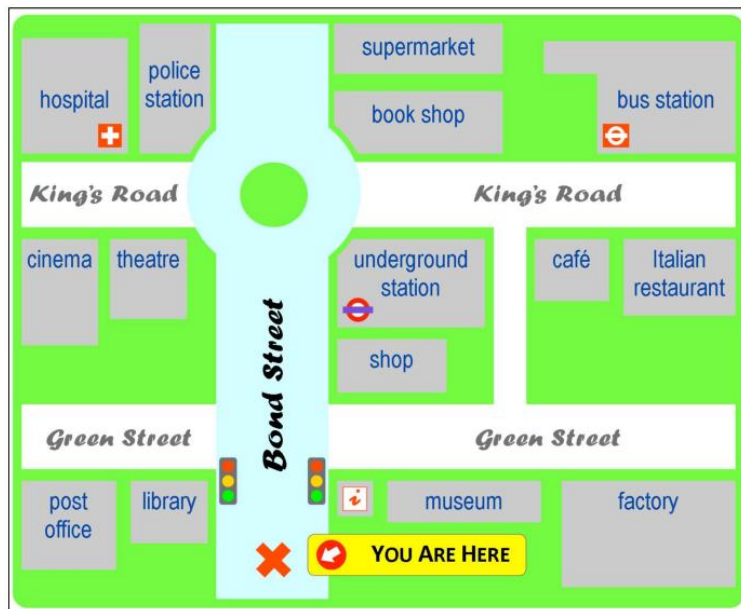
Jamie: I'll have a fresh orange juice and ...

Sally: I'd like some mineral water, please.

Waiter: OK, thank you.

Eating out; Check your understanding: true or false. Do this exercise while you listen.

Circle **True** or **False** for these sentences.



1. The customers want two tables.
True False
2. There are two customers eating together.
True False
3. The two customers order the same starter.
True False
4. Both customers order the Thai chicken for their main course.
True False
5. The customers order cold drinks.
True False
6. Both customers order a dessert.
True False

Transcript – Giving directions

A: Go straight on. Then take the first left on to Green Street. Walk past the library and it's the building next to the library on the left.

B: Go straight on. Go past the traffic lights. You will see a shop on the right. Go past that and it's on the right next to the shop.

C: Go straight on. Go past the traffic lights and go straight on until you get to the roundabout. At the roundabout turn left. Go past the theatre. It's the building next to the theatre, opposite the hospital.

D: Go straight on. Go past the traffic lights and take the second right on to King's Road. Go past the bookshop. It's the building next to the bookshop opposite the café.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening>

Giving directions; Check your understanding: gap fill. Do this exercise while you listen.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. The speaker gives directions to the | B. The speaker gives directions to the |
| C. The speaker gives directions to the | D. The speaker gives directions to the |

B1, Transcript

Transcript – Important people

A (Girl): She lives next door and she's always been really important in my life. When we were little and my mum was working, she used to look after us. She'd tell us stories about her childhood. It was like listening to fairy stories, life was so different when she was a child. In her kitchen she used to keep a special dish with sweets for us, and she was always baking cakes and pies. Now she doesn't bake so much. She's started eating more healthily in her old age, salads and vegetables and things. It's funny how she's changed. She also goes to this special gym class for old people, it's amazing. I don't see her so often now, but she's always the same person however much her lifestyle changes.

B (Boy): He's four years older than me and that seemed like a huge amount when we were children. When we were at the same school, we'd never talk to each other during school hours. But now we're older it's a lot better, although I'll always be the little one, and that's annoying sometimes. He's taken me to rock concerts that I wouldn't have gone to otherwise and when he was at uni I went to stay with him sometimes. That was really cool. It was great to see what real student life was like when I was still at school. Now that he's working, he's really busy, but we still hang out sometimes. We go to football matches together because we both support our home team. It's always good to see him.

C (Girl): We've known each other since we were five and we've always got on really well. Well, apart from that time when we fell out because we both liked the same boy. But he went off with Heather Jenkins, so we made friends again quite quickly! We both like the same kind of music and going dancing at the weekend, and when we were younger, we went out on our bikes together. At school we're good at different things. I'm good at languages and Laura's good at maths. That's good though – it means that we can help each other with our homework. Next year I'm probably going to study in London and she's going to Manchester, but I'm sure our relationship won't change.

D (Boy): His family moved in just a few houses down from us when I was about ten, and I still remember how excited I felt when I found out there was another boy on the street. I'd been the only boy, you see. The others were all girls. We were good friends from the beginning because we were into the same things: computers and football, mostly. But we had quite a few of the same hobbies for a while. I remember making lots of models of aeroplanes one year. Another year we took up fishing. We had all the equipment and everything and we'd spend ages down by the river. I never go fishing now. His family moved away a couple of years ago. We're still friends on Facebook but we don't really have much contact.

E (Girl): I can remember all the details of when we met. I was wearing a red dress and I'd just had my hair cut. I can even remember what music was playing the first time I saw him. I knew he was special from the beginning, and I was right. We've been together ever since. Well, it's only been eighteen months, and some people say that isn't very long, but it seems like ages to me. We've got such similar personalities and so much in common. I'm sure we'll stay together forever.

Complete the gaps with a word from the box. There are some extra words: *childhood friend, best friend, brother, boyfriend, fiancé, former cook, male cousin, next-door neighbour, sister, teammate*

1. Speaker A is talking about her _____.
2. Speaker B is talking about his _____.
3. Speaker C is talking about her _____.
4. Speaker D is talking about his _____.
5. Speaker E is talking about her _____.

Transcript – Amazing facts

A: Hey, I'm reading this really interesting article about the human body.

B: Yeah? Well, we know all about that from biology lessons.

A: No, we didn't learn much at all at school! They're discovering loads more things all the time. Really amazing things! Did you know that only about one tenth of the cells in your body are really you? The rest are bacteria.

B: What? I'm not really me?

A: No, of course you are you, but you also have millions, or trillions, of bacteria in you.

B: Eeeeuugh!

A: No, they're mostly really helpful. Someone did an experiment to see if animals can live without bacteria, and he found that a lot of them died or had to have a special diet. Animals need bacteria to digest food, you see. So we're better off with bacteria.

B: Unless the bacteria are bad.

A: Unless they are bad, but they're nearly all good. Oh yeah, and going back to cells, do you know how many cells you have in your body?

B: Quite a lot, I'd say. A good few.

A: Yeah, but how many?

B: I don't know. I'm not mathematical.

A: 7 octillions! That's 7 plus 27 noughts.

B: I knew it was a lot.

A: OK, that's an amazingly huge number, almost impossible to imagine. But the really weird thing is that most of the atoms are empty space, just air or nothingness. And if you took out the empty space, you could fit your body inside a tiny cube which measures one 500th of a centimetre on either side. That's a box measuring 0.002 of a centimetre on each side. You'd be much too small to see.

B: Mmm, I can imagine that. It sounds like something that would happen in a really bad Hollywood movie. You know, a mad scientist goes: (funny voice) 'I'm going to extract all the air from your body'. OK, enough facts for one day.

A: Don't go! One last thing, did you know ...

B: No.

A: Did you know that you probably have mites in your eyelashes?

B: Mites in my eyelashes? What are mites exactly anyway?

A: Yeah, they're very small creatures, like insects, only not insects. They're about a third of a millimetre long, so you can't really see them. These particular mites live in eyelashes and eyebrows.

B: But in mine?

A: Well, maybe not. Only about 50% of people have them, and more older people. So you might not have any. Anyway, they're completely harmless, they just eat dead skin.

B: Yeah, right, harmless. I really would have preferred not to know that.

A: Sorry.

B: I mean, really!

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/b1-listening>

Amazing facts; Check your understanding: multiple choice. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. Only about one tenth of the cells in your body are ...

a. alive.

b. really you.

c. bacteria.

2. Bacteria are mostly ...
 a. really helpful. b. bad for humans. c. neither good or bad.
3. Animals need bacteria to ...
 a. fight diseases. b. provide energy. c. digest food.
4. You have ... cells in your body.
 a. 7 million b. 7 trillion c. 7 octillion
5. Most of the atoms are ...
 a. tiny cubes. b. not used. c. empty space.
6. You probably have mites in your ...
 a. hair. b. ears. c. eyelashes.
7. Mites are very small creatures that are about ...
 a. 3 millimetres long. b. a third of a millimetre long. c. 0.03 millimetres long.
8. Mites eat ...
 a. dead skin. b. your eyelashes. c. tiny insects

B1+, Transcript

Transcript – Health problems

Nicole - I don't take any medication for it. To my mind the discomfort is an indication of a problem that needs to be fixed, but I do spend a lot of time doing yoga and the stretches that my osteopath has given me. Bit by bit, the muscles are easing and I feel my spine straightening up. There's no quick fix though.

James - It came on quite suddenly during the evening. No real surprise as my girlfriend had been complaining about it the day before. Now it really hurts when I swallow it even when I speak and my voice feels raspy and hoarse. I guess the glands are swollen it helps when I eat ice cream. It numbs the pain but only for a while so unless I eat ice cream constantly I'll just have to live with it. I expect it'll be gone in a day or two.

Brian - My friends said I was just making a big deal out of nothing but that definitely wasn't the case. I had all the symptoms of a cold, you know runny nose, cough and so on. But also I had a headache my whole body ached and I was so tired I couldn't get out of bed. Even if someone had said there was one thousand dollars outside the doorstep for me if I just got up and collected it, I would have ignored them.

Chloe - It happened after a wedding. I'm not sure if it was something in the food or whether it's spread by lots of people touching the same door handles, but I know quite a few guests came down with it. It wasn't very pleasant first I threw up in the night and then well I won't go into details but it was coming out at both ends so to speak. I took some of those dehydration sachets and stayed at home it only lasted a couple of days, thankfully.

Tony - I've never had anything like this before. I know a few people who have allergies and they break out of the nuts or use a certain skin cream or laundry detergent, but I never have problems like that. I haven't used anything like that lately, so I don't know why this patch of my arm is so red and swollen right now. I'm going to see the doctor about it in case it's a symptom of something serious.

Louise - I'm not sure why it happened. One minute the vet was explaining my cat's illness and then I suddenly began to feel light-headed. Before I had the chance to find a place to sit down, I had toppled over. I regained consciousness on the floor. I have no idea how long I was out for, probably just a few seconds. The vet gave me some water and allowed me to sit for a while in the clinic until I felt better. I guess it was the shock that caused it.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L23XG6yt-Bk>

<https://test-english.com/listening/b1-b2/health-problems-b1-b2-english-listening-test/>

Health problems; Listen to six people discuss their health problems and match each person to a medical condition. There are THREE extra health problems that you don't need to use.

<p>1 Nicole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat 	<p>2 James</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat 	<p>3 Brian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat
<p>4 Chloe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat 	<p>5 Tony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat 	<p>6 Louise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. headache b. backache c. flu d. stomach bug e. rash f. fainting g. cough h. sunburn i. sore throat

Transcript – School reunion

I remember when we left school we were all eager to meet up at a reunion 10 or 20 years down the line. We said we'd want to see how we've change, but let's face it we were all looking forward to a chance to brag about our achievements. That doesn't appeal to me anymore, nor do I really care about hanging out with people from my past. I've kept up with the ones I really care about. I was more curious about the place itself. It had always been so old-fashioned, I wondered if this had remained that way or moved on.

At first, the atmosphere was rather awkward. I paired off with a close friend, Emily, and we updated each other. On life around us some people were squealing with joy as they met her long-lost friends and reminiscing, while others who had come, and then realized they didn't know anyone very well, were making polite small talk in a very restrained way. Neither of those options was attractive to me, but Emily eventually said that we should mingle, so I did. Fortunately, then one of the organizers announced that we were going to play a game. We had to write down our memories and guess who had written them. You'd think it would fall flat, because most people barely knew each other, but actually it was a good icebreaker. After that people were no longer pretending to be interested in each other's careers and families, we knew what to talk about. You know, events,

classrooms, teachers and so on, and it brought home what we had in common and also what set us apart, because people had responded differently to what was basically the same experience. Naturally, that led to a discussion about what the school had done well and what it should have done differently. Interestingly, we all used to think the school was far too strict, but now I appreciate that that approach taught me discipline. I also have always thought the school had too few options. It prepared everyone for the academic route to University, and to be fair it did that very well pretty much, everyone got in, but as far as preparation for the workplace goes, there was none of that. Seems they were just passing the buck. Later on, we had a tour and the head teacher gave us an update on the school's facilities and the latest news. She spoke proudly of the new history block the computer laboratories and the school's excellence and recognition in music. What struck me though, is how little had changed despite all these modern updates the school force is still to help teenagers excel in activities that are somewhat outdated, rather than teach them the kind of skills that are valued today. Although, it wasn't the best evening of my life, the reunion was a good opportunity to reflect. After all, the school taught me to be hard-working and capable and I've always been aware of the benefits that has brought me.

I'm pleased to have met up with my old classmates too. It was interesting to see how our shared education has shaped everyone differently, so I'll definitely keep in touch with them. I can't say my memories of school are any more positive. It'll take more than one evening to change those, but all in all I'm glad I went.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-he3BDU850>

<https://test-english.com/listening/b1-b2/school-reunion-b1-listening-test/>

School reunion

- 1) Why did Anna decide to go to the reunion?
 - a) To catch up with her old schoolmates.
 - b) To find out how the school had changed.
 - c) To tell people about her successes.

- 2) What did Anna do after arriving at the reunion?
 - a) She caught up with one particular friend.
 - b) She happily met long-lost friends.
 - c) She made polite conversation.

- 3) During the game, Anna was interested to find out about...
 - a) how people had changed since leaving school.
 - b) all the different experiences people had had at that school.
 - c) people's different feelings about the same school experiences

- 4) What does Anna think about how they were taught at school?
 - a) She regrets having received such a strict education.
 - b) The students weren't very well prepared for university.
 - c) The students didn't learn skills for the job market.

- 5) What does Anna feel about the new facilities at the school?
 - a) They have not had an impact on the school's values.
 - b) They have given the school a more modern outlook.
 - c) They are not as modern as the school believes they are.

- 6) How has the experience changed Anna's feelings about school?

- a) She is more grateful for what she learned at school.
- b) She is more eager to stay in contact with schoolmates.
- c) Her memories of school have become more positive.

B2, Transcript

Transcript – Boy bands

Presenter: The internet is full of articles about what makes a good boy band. But many bands appear and disappear without a trace. Alana, it can't be as easy as following a formula, can it?

Alana: No, I don't think so. The traditional formula is that you have four or five good-looking young guys with some musical ability and the ability to dance – the choreographed dancing was very important to boy bands in the past. They tended to wear the same, or very similar clothes when they performed, so you had to decide on a 'look' for the group. The most important element, however, was said to be that the band members had different and very distinct personalities.

Presenter: Right, the cute one, the rebel, the joker, the shy one, mysterious one ...

Alana: Yeah, although sometimes they all just seem to like the cute one! The idea is that different boys appeal to different girls, so you can have a bigger fan base. There's someone in the band for everyone.

Presenter: So, do you think this all still holds true? Or have things changed in the 21st century?

Alana: Yeah, I guess things have changed for several reasons – partly just because we needed a change – but mainly because of changes in the media and with new technology. Take One Direction.

Presenter: Ah, I've been counting the seconds before you mentioned One Direction!

Alana: Well, we have to talk about them because they're the biggest thing at the moment, although who knows how long they will last.

Presenter: Oh, ages and ages ...

Alana: We'll see. Anyway, One Direction, as you know, came to fame through the X Factor, a reality show, and that was a great way to start. You had loads of people watching them every week and wanting them to win. They felt as if they had a personal stake in their story as they voted for them every week.

Presenter: What age group does One Direction appeal to exactly?

Alana: That's another clever thing, they seem very unthreatening, so they appeal to very young girls, they are cute so teenage girls really like them, but they also have a laddish, slightly naughty side to appeal to the mums! The teenage girls and the mums are the ones who will spend money. The lyrics to the songs are calculated to appeal to girls who feel a bit insecure about themselves, like most teenage girls. 'You don't know you're beautiful, that's what makes you beautiful', that kind of thing. Lots of girls want to feel wanted, but not scared, and that's traditionally what boy bands do. They present this image of a clean-cut, reliable boyfriend. Actually, One Direction's clothes also help here: chinos and clean casual shirts and canvas shoes. You'll have noticed that they don't wear the same clothes. Their stylists have been instructed to keep them looking individual, but despite that they all have this attractive but unthreatening look. No tattoos, or piercings, or black leather, or make-up or anything.

Presenter: You make them seem very cold and calculating. Remember that they've been nominated for loads of music awards and they've won dozens, so they're regarded as serious musicians.

Alana: OK, if you don't want to believe they're calculating you can blame their management. They're nice boys who are fantastic musicians.

Presenter: They are! And they keep proving their critics wrong. A lot of people said they wouldn't make the leap from the UK to the US market, but they did very quickly.

Alana: Yes, and that's all down to their clever use of social media, or rather their management's clever use of social media. One Direction are all over Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Tumblr. That's how they made it in the States so quickly. In the past it was a lot more difficult and took a lot longer. Bands had to try and get air-time on local radio stations and that was really hard. But they've by-passed all that. Social media has become the new radio, as their manager said.

Presenter: Their first record, Up All Night, went to number one in the US, didn't it?

Alana: Sure did! They achieved a world record as the first British band in history to reach number one in America with a debut album. It sold 176,000 copies in the US in a single week.

Presenter: Amazing. And the boys are all rich from the merchandising too.

Alana: Yes, well, the boys and their management company. There are One Direction phones, toys and games. Dolls, even. I think that's another 21st-century thing – companies are cashing in on success in all possible ways as quickly as possible.

Presenter: May they all enjoy it while it lasts.

Boy bands; Check your understanding: multiple choice. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best phrase to complete these sentences.

1. The most important thing for boy bands in the past was that
 - a) they had some musical ability
 - b) they could dance well
 - c) they had different personalities

2. Things have changed because
 - a) people wanted something different
 - b) the media and new technology influence things differently
 - c) both of the above

3. Starting on a reality show like X Factor is great for a band because
 - a) appearing on TV is the quickest way to get famous
 - b) the many viewers who vote every week become loyal fans
 - c) people feel a personal connection with bands they see on TV

4. The words to One Direction songs are designed to
 - a) make teenage girls feel good about themselves
 - b) appeal to mums by being a bit cheeky /
 - c) communicate universal messages about love

5. One Direction's clothes
 - a) are very individual and they each have a strong look
 - b) create a clean-cut, safe and non-threatening image
 - c) are casual and fashionable with a touch of rebelliousness

6. Lots of people said One Direction wouldn't be regarded
 - a) as serious musicians
 - b) get famous in the US as well as the UK
 - c) have a number one record

7. One Direction were the first British band to
 - a) have their first album go to number one in the US

- b) sell so many copies of their first album in just one week
- c) break into the US market by using social media

8. The boys have also made money from
- a) selling One Direction products like dolls and phones
 - b) performing as many sell-out concerts as possible
 - c) giving talks about their success

Transcript – How to improve your memory

Mary: I'd like to welcome Charles Long to the studio today. Charles has just published an article in New Science journal about memorisation. It's all about how to make our memory function better. Charles, exam time is looming and there'll be lots of teenagers tuning in today. Can you give us some advice about improving our ability to memorise?

Charles: Hello! Yes, of course. I'd like to start by talking about the process of memorisation. It's vital that we understand the process if we want to make adjustments to the way we function. We all use memory in the same way. It doesn't matter whether you're a student revising for your finals or an adult standing in the aisle of a supermarket, trying to recall a particular item from a grocery list.

Mary: Ha ha! That's me. I always forget to take my list.

Charles: You and thousands of other people too, Mary. We learn to use our memory when we are still at nursery school. Young children are naturally very good at working out how to remember things. The tips I'm going to share today are based on the things we used to do to help us remember when we were children. The process of memorisation occurs in two distinct forms. Do you know what they are?

Mary: Are they 'long-term memory' and 'short-term memory'?

Charles: That's right! But these aren't completely separate concepts. We use a combination of both types of memory when we want to formulate our thoughts and recall information, whether we're trying to remember something from a decade ago or just an hour earlier.

Mary: So what tips have you got for improving the quality of our memory?

Charles: Right. Let's start with 'association'.

Mary: Association?

Charles: Yes. We can use word association to remember an idea or a concept. This means choosing a word or phrase you associate with what you are trying to remember. The word needs to be something familiar, that you come into contact with on a daily basis. So, for example, you can use the name of your pet dog to remember a scientific equation. Try it! Read the equation a few times and then say your dog's name again and again. Later, in your science exam, just recall the name and the whole equation should come back to you.

Mary: It sounds too good to be true! What else, Charles?

Charles: Visualisation is another trick we can use. So, you have to visualise an image that is connected to the thing you need to remember. For example, if you want to remember the date that the Berlin Wall came down, you might visualise a picture of a wall with the date written on it in graffiti. The image of the wall becomes an important part of what you will remember. You can use several images in a row to remember things like information in a text or a list of ingredients for a recipe.

Mary: Yes, that makes sense.

Charles: Singing can help with memorisation too.

Mary: Singing?

Charles: Yeah. So instead of reading a text aloud, you sing it. Singing is one of most effective and earliest memory tricks that are used for learning new concepts. I used to 'sing' lists of historical facts and dates. It works.

Mary: And did you have to sing aloud in your history exams?

Charles: Not aloud! But I did used to sing in my head. And I always got good marks for history.

Mary: Any more tips, Charles?

Charles: Yes! I've saved the best one till last. It's particularly relevant for any students who have tuned in. 'Teach it'.

Mary: Teach it? Teach 'what'?

Charles: Teach whatever it is that you want to remember. So, if you're studying for an English exam, teach the concepts to someone else. It can be a real person - a friend in a study group is ideal - or it can be a 'pretend' person. You can just imagine someone is listening to you as you teach. Better still, record yourself 'teaching' and then play back the video to revise the material further.

Mary: That sounds like a great tip ... or 'trick'.

Charles: Yes, it really works because in order to teach something you need to understand it. Teaching reinforces the understanding. And although these sound like 'tricks', they aren't really.

Mary: No?

Charles: No. They are just simple ways that we can train our brains to be more effective. By getting into the habit of using word association, visualisation, singing and teaching, our brains develop and work better for us. And of course, that has a knock-on effect on our memory and our abilities to recall all kinds of data.

Mary: Thank you, Charles. Now, I think we've got time for a couple of questions from

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/b2-listening>

How to improve your memory; Check your understanding: multiple selection. Which sentences are true about memorisation? Tick (✓) four correct answers.

- 1 ___ We all use memory in the same way.
- 2 ___ We learn to use our memory as soon as we are born.
- 3 ___ There are two different forms of memorisation.
- 4 ___ We are taught how to improve our memory in history lessons.
- 5 ___ Writing shopping lists can improve your memory.
- 6 ___ Teaching helps us to memorise.
- 7 ___ We can train our brains to be more effective.
- 8 ___ We can only use one image at a time as an aid to memorisation

Čitanje

A2,

How to swap a paper clip for a house!

This is a true story! In 2005 Kyle MacDonald was 26 years old. He wanted a house! He had no money but he had a good idea – to swap things. He had a red paper clip to swap. He swapped his paper clip for a fish knife. A man from Seattle swapped the fish knife for a hand-made ceramic door knob, and Kyle swapped the door knob for a camping cooker and then for a gas generator. Kyle went to New York. He stayed in a hotel. The New York Fire Brigade didn't like the gas generator and they removed it from his room. It was too dangerous in the hotel! Kyle swapped many things in New York! he swapped: a neon beer sign, 2 beer kegs, a snow-mobile, a skiing holiday, a van, a free apartment for 1 year in Phoenix City, USA. Then he swapped an afternoon

with rock-star Alice Cooper - but he swapped Alice Cooper for a snow globe from the pop band 'KISS'. People said that was 'a crazy swap'! A Hollywood film director collected snow globes. The director swapped the snow globe for a role in his new movie! Finally, a little town named 'Kipling' in Canada wanted to promote the town and the mayor of Kipling swapped a house in Main Street for a role in the film. The mayor of Kipling auctioned the film role to make his town famous! Kyle had his house!

True or False? Is the story true or false?

- 1) Kyle swapped a blue paper clip for a fish knife.
- 2) The Fire Brigade in Washington removed the gas generator from Kyle's hotel room.
- 3) The mayor of Kipling in Canada wanted to promote his town.
- 4) The mayor of Kipling sold the film role.
- 5) This story is not true.

Burns Night

Scots all round the world celebrate Burns Night with a Burns Supper to celebrate the life of the poet Robert Burns. The suppers are held on or near the 25th January, Burns' birthday. A traditional Burns Supper often includes the following: Cock-A-Leekie soup (chicken and vegetable) Haggis, neeps and tatties Sherry Trifle Oatcakes and cheese A Burns Supper is started with piping in the guests by bagpipes. They then take their places at the dining table and are welcomed by the host. The Selkirk Grace (a prayer) is read and the first course is served (often Cock-A-Leekie soup). After that the haggis, a traditional Scottish dish, is piped in from the kitchen. Haggis is a sausage made from the liver, heart, and lungs of a sheep. Before the haggis is cut the host or an invited guest reads Burn's famous poem, Address To A Haggis. The haggis is cut with a large knife and eaten with mashed tatties and neeps. Dessert (often sherry trifle) is served along with oatcakes and cheese. A toast to the Queen is made after dinner and a short speech about Burns called 'The Immortal Memory' is given by one of the guests. Guests also take it in turns reading Burns poems, singing songs and possibly some Highland dancing. The Supper is ended with everyone singing 'Auld Lang Syne'.

- 1) Which musical instrument is played to welcome the guests to their tables?
 - a) clarinet
 - b) bagpipes
 - c) saxophone
 - d) flute
- 2) What is the Selkirk Grace?
 - a) a song
 - b) a story
 - c) a prayer
 - d) a book
- 3) What is often eaten as a dessert at a Burns Supper?
 - a) Apple pie
 - b) Cheesecake
 - c) Chocolate ice cream
 - d) Sherry trifle

4) The haggis is a sausage made from the liver, heart and lungs of which animal?

- a) sheep
- b) pig
- c) cow
- d) duck

5) Whom do they toast after dinner?

- a) their family
- b) the queen
- c) the prime minister
- d) Scotland

B1

The End of TV?

Tom Collins offers his opinion

I keep reading articles that argue the TV is dead. According to this view, people are spending far more time using the Internet for their entertainment and for information. As a result, they argue the TV is becoming less and less important in our lives. The time we spend watching videos online is certainly increasing but I don't think this is a reason to believe we should be saying goodbye to the television.

The TV is still a very popular way a lot of us get our entertainment at home. It offers us the chance to see top musical artists, great films and documentaries and sometimes, thanks to important live events, it has the power to bring the whole country and all ages together in a way the Internet never could. How often do thousands or even millions of friends or families sit down at the same time to watch something together online?

Some people argue that the TV offers a poor quality of programmes on the many channels we now have. It is certainly true that many of the channels do nothing more than repeat old shows or offer cheap, low-quality programmes. However, I would argue that a lot of content on the Internet isn't particularly great. At least TV shows have professional people checking the quality of shows, which a lot of content on the web doesn't.

I agree that it is easy to keep up-to-date with the latest news on the Internet, even though much of it is not true or certainly can't be trusted. I enjoy sitting down to the news on TV in the evening, knowing that I am more likely to believe the information than the things I read online. Anybody can post information on the Internet and a lot of it is opinion rather than fact.

So, I don't think we should be so quick to say goodbye to the TV. In fact, I think it has many more years left in it! I certainly won't be swapping my TV for the latest laptop and will continue to enjoy relaxing in front of it in the evenings.

Questions

1) The author thinks

- a) TV is no longer important
- b) people are spending more time watching videos on the Internet
- c) people spend too much time on the Internet
- d) people don't have time to watch TV.

2) What does the author say about TV?

- a) It's the only way to see important live events.
- b) It is more popular than the Internet.

- c) It can attract huge audiences for live events.
 - d) It is more popular with certain age groups.
- 3) The author thinks that
- a) nothing on the Internet is checked.
 - b) it is cheaper to make programmes for the Internet.
 - c) some programmes are shown again and again on TV.
 - d) there are too many channels on TV.
- 4) The author says that compared to the Internet,
- a) TV news is more reliable.
 - b) people don't give their opinion on TV.
 - c) TV news is not up to date.
 - d) TV news can always be trusted.
- 5) What might the author say about the TV?
- a) "Eventually, mobile phones and laptops will replace it."
 - b) "It will remain a popular form of entertainment."
 - c) "We need fewer channels and better-quality programmes."
 - d) "It's not as important as it used to be."

Underwater research

Fourteen-year-old Miguel Diaz talks about an exciting science project Last month I got the chance to take part in an underwater research project in an area of the Gulf of Mexico called the Flower Gardens. A team of professional researchers, led by the scientist Dr. Matt Phillips, was trying to learn more about the fish and various creatures that live in this part of the sea. The Flower Gardens are a long way from the shore and we spent three days on a boat. The team used a piece of underwater equipment called a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) to collect information. The ROV could measure water depth and temperature and it also had a camera that sent live film back to the boat. The ROV was great fun. It was controlled by a computer on the boat, and I was allowed to operate it a few times. However, the thing I enjoyed most was diving into the water. At first, I was quite frightened mainly because I couldn't see land in any direction. But as soon as I jumped into the water, I wasn't afraid anymore. It was amazing to see the colourful fish swimming around and I could see all the way to the Flower Gardens, which are almost 30 metres down. I will never forget the Flower Gardens. The trip was like a holiday but I also learnt new things about science and research projects. The team was very friendly and everyone was happy to explain what they knew about the sea. It was a great opportunity and it has made me think about my goals in life. The experience will definitely help me work harder to become a scientist.

- 1) What is Miguel Diaz doing in the text?
- a) describing the part he played in a science project
 - b) explaining how to apply for a place on a science trip
 - c) giving advice on understanding difficult areas of science
 - d) persuading others to organise their own science projects
- 2) What does Miguel say about the ROV?
- a) It was difficult to operate.
 - b) It could only go so far under water.

- c) It was an expensive piece of equipment.
- d) It recorded what was happening under water.

3) What was Miguel's attitude towards diving?

- a) His main worry was losing sight of the boat.
- b) He enjoyed it less than other parts of the trip.
- c) His feelings changed once he was in the water.
- d) He was quite disappointed by the variety of fish.

4) What effect has the trip had on Miguel?

- a) It has changed his opinion of science.
- b) It has improved the way he works in a team.
- c) It has made him a lot more interested in the sea.
- d) It has encouraged him to work towards his goals.

5) What might Miguel write in his diary about the trip?

- a) It was very interesting working with Dr Phillips and his team but I wish someone else my age had been on the trip.
- b) Going to the Flower Gardens was great fun. I now know much more about science but I realise there's still a lot more to learn.
- c) The trip was like a holiday and I saw some amazing fish. The only thing I disliked was collecting information about the sea.
- d) The Flower Gardens is a beautiful place but scientists are worried that pollution levels there will increase

Peter

My name is Peter and I've recently started working at a new marketing company near the city centre. I moved to the city for this job a few months ago. I had been here once before on a short holiday with a friend but it was not enough time to really get to know the city. When I moved here I did not know anyone in the area, so things were difficult at first. I started this new job three months ago and that is how I met Sarah. Sarah and I go along great from the very first time we met at a morning meeting during my first week at work. We became friends very quickly and even went out after work quite a few times.

However, a couple of weeks ago, it all changed. She suddenly started acting cold and distant. She started giving me short answers or avoiding me completely. I have not even had the chance to ask her what has happened or if I have done something to upset her. Finally, two days ago, I heard from another colleague of ours that Sarah had asked our boss for a transfer to another office. I am sure it is because of me but I have no idea what has happened between us. Today I was told there will be a farewell party for her next week on Friday and I do not know if I should go, or if she even wants me there.

1) What is the writer trying to do with the text.

- a) Complain about someone's attitude towards him.
- b) Explain a problem he has.
- c) Inform about a decision he has made.
- d) Offer advice.

- 2) Who did Peter go with to the city once before?
- Colleague.
 - Family.
 - A friend.
 - No one.
- 3) When did his relationship with Sarah change?
- Three months ago.
 - Today.
 - Two days ago.
 - Two weeks ago.
- 4) Peter wants to
- Know where Sarah is moving to.
 - Find out why Sarah is leaving.
 - Avoid going to the party.
 - Explain things to his boss.
- 5) Which of these is an answer to the text?
- Ask your colleagues to not go to Sarah's party. That will teach her a lesson!
 - Call your boss and ask to be transferred to another office as well.
 - Go to the party and ask Sarah face-to-face what the problem is.
 - Arrange a big surprise for Sarah at her party. Big gestures make people forget anything.

B2.1

Island Life

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway called the Stand - a narrow road built across the mouth of the river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half a metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans - why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus? - I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd slung his rucksack in the boot and got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money, gigs. And when I say talking, I don't mean talking as in having a conversation, I mean talking as in jabbering like a mad thing. I didn't like it ... the way he spoke and waved his hands around as if he was some kind of intellectual or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable - that kind of

discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I might as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

As we approached the island on that Friday afternoon, the tide was low and the Stand welcomed us home, stretched out before us, clear and dry, beautifully hazy in the heat - a raised strip of grey concrete bound by white railings and a low footpath on either side, with rough cobbled banks leading down to the water. Beyond the railings, the water was glinting with that wonderful silver light we sometimes get here in the late afternoon which lazies through to the early evening.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So, islanders don't walk because of that. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So, the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew; I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked.

Questions

- 1) In the first paragraph, what is Caitlin's main point about the island
 - a) It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland
 - b) It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland
 - c) It is only completely cut off at certain times
 - d) It is only completely cut off at certain times
- 2) What does Caitlin suggest about her father?
 - a) His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to do with his family.
 - b) His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.
 - c) His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.
 - d) His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for.
- 3) Caitlin emphasizes her feelings of discomfort because she
 - a) is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking about.
 - b) feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother any more.
 - c) is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.
 - d) feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.
- 4) In the fourth paragraph, what is Caitlin's purpose in describing the island?
 - a) to express her positive feelings about it.
 - b) to explain how the road was built.
 - c) to illustrate what kind of weather was usual.
 - d) to describe her journey home
- 5) In 'because of that' in the fourth paragraph, 'that' refers to the fact that
 - a) locals think it is odd to walk anywhere.
 - b) it is easier for people to take the bus than walk.
 - c) people have everything they need on the island.

d) there is nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

Extract

Six months ago, I made a rash promise. The leader of the youth club in our village rang me in March saying, "We're thinking of running a children's playscheme for a day in October half-term. Would you be prepared to help?" My response was "Sure, why not?" In truth I was a little flattered to be asked, even though working as a care assistant with old people hardly qualified me for the role. Still, I duly put the date in my diary and of course I forgot all about it. I don't know if you've noticed this but time has a habit of speeding along faster than a police car chasing a robber and, before I knew it, the day was dawning.

I arrived at the youth centre that morning feeling full of trepidation. There was a gang of 12 helpers including me and each pair had been allocated a particular age group. Mine was the 10- to 11-year-olds. Even with the planning meeting I had attended the week before, I worried about whether I was up to the task. Why hadn't I read through the copious lesson plans we were given beforehand? And wasn't the average 10-year-old more interested in the latest Play Station game than making things with paper and glue?

All too quickly the children began arriving. The look of relief on parents' faces as they handed their offspring over to us was quite comical. A handful of the children were already members of the club but the other forty-five or so were from the local primary schools. Again, I asked myself why I had elected to spend a day with all these 'little monsters' especially when I have two all of my own to contend with! I needn't have worried of course as it turned out to be a marvellous day. We watched entertaining DVD clips, learned 'action' songs, made clay pyramids, decorated biscuits, played memory games and spent some time in quiet reflection. I say 'we' because I rediscovered my inner child and joined in all the activities.

The particular highlight for me was the final rendition of "He's got the whole world in his hands" in the closing part of the day. The children knew the words and actions off by heart and sang so loudly it was almost enough to bring the roof down. It's difficult to explain those moments; only that the body tingles with the pleasure of having witnessed something so magical.

Of course, there were also moments of great poignancy. I found it difficult to stop thinking of one little girl, who mentioned oh-so-casually that her mum was in hospital and would be there for a long time. It's easy for us adults to idealise childhood and forget that some children have their own burden of anxieties and concerns. When I got home utterly exhausted, still with modelling clay under my fingernails, I reflected on what a privilege it had been.

There was one disappointment for the children and that was that the playscheme was only running for a day, and not the whole week. As I said farewell to my group, one of the children turned and said "Can we do it again in the next holiday, Miss?" My response was, "Sure, why not?"

Questions

- 1) When the first day of the job arrived, the writer was surprised
 - a) that the day had come round so quickly.
 - b) because she'd forgotten to write down the date.
 - c) because she witnessed a car chase on the way.
 - d) that she woke up at dawn.

- 2) When the writer arrived to start her job, she
 - a) put the children into pairs.
 - b) realised she should have done more preparation.
 - c) felt confident she could deal with 10- and 11-year-olds.
 - d) saw the children had brought their own electronic games to play with.

- 3) According to the writer, the parents were
- happy to stay with their children all day.
 - worried about children from the other schools.
 - nervous that their children might not behave themselves.
 - glad to leave their children.
- 4) The writer's best moment
- occurred in the middle of the day.
 - took her by surprise.
 - was hard to put into words.
 - was when the day was over.
- 5) According to the writer, adults
- think that being a child is a privilege.
 - sometimes forget that children have worries too.
 - are usually exhausted by bringing up their children.
 - don't have a stressful life.

B2.2

BE WEB WISE

Protect your computer, by all means, but don't forget to protect yourself, advises web safety expert, Amanda Knox.

We're always being urged to stay safe online. But in an era where the internet is part of our everyday lives - for work, fun, study, shopping, even managing finances - it's not always easy to spot the dangers. Web safety expert, Amanda Knox, explores some of the issues lurking in cyberspace.

Her first piece of advice is to install software and a firewall to protect your computer from viruses, hackers and criminals who want to steal your data or financial information. "Think of these as your first line of defence," says Amanda.

So much for protecting yourself against intruders, but what about other problems? Say you've accidentally deleted an important file or you've been at the mercy of a natural disaster. Katy Marsh runs an online photography business from home and when a fire destroyed part of her house it could easily have spelled ruin for her business too. "Luckily, I keep a regular back-up of my data so it wasn't a catastrophe." Amanda advises that while back-ups are good to have, we must ensure we protect our computers to start with.

Whilst most of us are aware of the need to protect our computers, it seems we're more lax when it comes to looking out for ourselves, at least according to a recent web awareness survey. Web safety specialists say better personal awareness is needed and this is due in part to the rise of 'Social Networking' sites like 'Facebook' or 'Twitter', which allow us to connect with people around the world with similar interests and professional backgrounds. Chris Simpson, a computer programmer, learnt the hard way. "I joined a free online networking group in the hope of making some professional contacts to help me find a new job. After a month, one of my online contacts invited me to take out a subscription to a club that promised access to a network of job recruiters. It turned out to be a waste of money. I ended up a laughing stock with my mates - they couldn't believe that someone in my job could get taken in so easily." No wonder then that Amanda warns,

"It's easy to get complacent and let our guard down when we meet someone with the same interests online."

This brings us to other potential pitfalls. Are the people you meet online who they really claim to be? Can you be sure the person you're chatting with is in fact a 22-year-old Maths undergraduate from London and not someone merely masquerading as a student to win your trust? Khaled, a postgrad from Manchester University, quickly realised that it was unwise of him to post his phone number and email address in the public forum of an online academic discussion group. He was soon bombarded with unwanted emails and nuisance phone calls. Yet, it's astonishing how many highly educated people do this without considering the consequences that anyone in the world could use the information to make (unwanted) contact.

When networking and joining online communities it's better to be cautious about the amount of personal information you share. For example, it isn't always necessary to use your real name as a username when registering for a service. You could instead use a pseudonym, or a name that doesn't give away your real identity to other users. And is it really important to tell the world details about your school, college or any local clubs you're a member of? Sometimes it pays to be a little vague and simply say something like 'I'm studying at college in Madrid at the moment and I'm a member of a local tennis club'.

If you do experience problems from another user, be prepared to report them for misusing the service. You'll be doing other users a favour too. And if all else fails, check to see if it is easy to delete your account and leave the service if you choose to and that you have the option to delete all your details. A general rule of thumb is not to post any information about yourself that you would not be happy for the world to know - not just now but in years to come. This includes photographs of yourself, particularly embarrassing shots of you at that party which you may later regret! It's not always easy to remove information after it's been posted so you - not to mention your future employer - may have an unpleasant surprise a few years down the line.

- 1) In the second paragraph the phrase 'first line of defence' suggests something
 - a) is the only option.
 - b) offers protection.
 - c) is an instruction.
 - d) shows weakness.

- 2) The effect of the fire was
 - a) worse for Katy's business than her home.
 - b) to ruin Katy's business.
 - c) not as serious for Katy's business as it could have been.
 - d) to make Katy start to back up her data.

- 3) According to the web awareness survey, our attitude to our personal safety is rather
 - a) relaxed.
 - b) concerned.
 - c) positive.
 - d) uncertain.

- 4) Regarding Khaled's experience, the writer is surprised that
 - a) people telephone complete strangers.
 - b) people don't think of the results of their actions online.
 - c) university students take part in online discussions.

d) people sent emails to Khaled without asking permission.

5) What tip does the writer give for joining an online community?

- a) Always use a false name.
- b) Make sure you are properly registered.
- c) Limit the information you give to others.
- d) Tell other users where you're studying.

GRAMMAR

B1

1)

1. Seda and I washed _____ hands.

- A) us B) our C) ours D) we

2. Everyone _____ in the room now.

- A) are B) is C) were D) weren't

3. She listens to the teacher very _____ .

- A) good B) carefully C) better D) careless

4. Janet has _____ left home.

- A) just B) yet C) almost D) ever

5. _____ earth moves round _____ sun.

- A) An / the B) The / _ C) _ / the D) The / the

6. She arrives at work much _____ than anyone else.

- A) earliest B) the earliest C) earlier D) as early as

7. Peter _____ his hair now. He _____ it every day.

- A) is washing/washes B) washes/is washing C) wash/is washing D) is washing/wash

8. I _____ to the dentist tomorrow.

- A) went B) have gone C) am going D) going

2)

1. _____ you free on Saturday evening?

- A) Do B) Did C) Are D) Was

2. The soup tastes _____ .

- A) nicely B) well C) suspiciously D) wonderful

3. Of the two toys, the child chose the _____ of them.

- A) less expensive B) least expensive C) one most expensive D) most expensive

4. The couple in the flat upstairs are making _____ unpopular by shouting at _____ at the top of their voices every night.

A) themselves / each other B) them / one another C) herself / one another D) as / each other

5. Many cameras _____ in Japan.

A) is made B) was made C) are made D) make

6. Why _____ you learning English?

A) will B) are C) have D) did

7. They missed their plane because they _____ home early.

A) came B) didn't get C) called D) didn't leave

8. The Mona Lisa _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.

A) painted B) were painted C) is painted D) was painted

3)

1. If I _____ a bird, I could fly home.

A) were B) will be C) would be D) be

2. He probably _____ be back in time for dinner.

A) isn't B) wasn't C) won't D) doesn't

3. Are you afraid _____ exams?

A) at B) from C) on D) of

4. A: I've got a headache. B: Well, why don't you _____ an aspirin?

A) to take B) take C) taken D) taking

5. It is 8.30. Ben and Ann _____ breakfast.

A) have B) are having C) is having D) was having

6. "Don't play in the street!"

A) My mother told me don't play in the street.

B) My mother said to play in the street.

C) She asked me to play in the street.

D) My mother told me not to play in the street.

7. _____ bottle on the table.

A) It has a B) There's a C) It's a D) There are

8. The Browns will go on a picnic unless it _____ .

A) doesn't rain B) won't rain C) rains D) will rain

4)

1. If you don't take your medicine, you _____ get well quickly.
A) won't B) wouldn't C) couldn't D) aren't
 2. Vegetables _____ be washed carefully.
A) has to B) have to C) ought D) might
 3. There was a storm _____ the night, it has rained _____ three or four hours.
A) at / in B) during / for C) in / since D) during / at
 4. He's not strong enough _____ me.
A) beating B) beats C) to beat D) beaten
 5. You ____ always ____ your things. Put them into their bag.
A) are/losing B) -/lost C) have/lost D) shall/have been losing
 6. Ann: "Is your sister good at English?" Ann asked me ____ .
A) that my sister is good at English B) if my sister was good at English
C) whether my sister is good at English D) my sister is good at English
 7. I'm taking _____ some books.
A) hers B) her C) to her D) she
 8. Mary _____ the house early yesterday morning.
A) left B) leaves C) has left D) is leaving
- 5)
1. Your cough _____ get better if you don't stop smoking.
A) will B) would C) won't D) didn't
 2. Betty has a temperature. She _____ be ill.
A) had better B) used to C) cannot D) must
 3. He will stay here _____ Monday.
A) by B) till C) at D) to
 4. My father does the _____ himself.
A) ironing B) irons C) to iron D) iron
 5. The milk is hot I ____ on it to make it cold.
A) am blowing B) blow C) is blowing D) blew
 6. Mother: "We are going to have supper". Mother says ____ .
A) they are going to have supper B) they were going to have supper
C) that they would have supper D) they won't have supper
 7. There isn't _____ at the bus-stop.

A) anybody B) any persons C) people D) somebody

8. He's been with us ____ ten years.

A) since B) from C) in D) for

6)

1. If flowers _____ enough water, they die.

A) don't get B) get C) didn't get D) doesn't get

2. Please _____ make noise.

A) didn't B) don't C) can't D) may not

3 My father takes a nap _____ dinner.

A) with B) after C) on D) at

4. Let's _____ in the sun.

A) sitting B) to sit C) sat D) sit

5. You look pale. You ____ too hard these days.

A) have been working B) worked C) are working D) work

6. "Will Tom help me?" she said. She asked ____ .

A) will Tom help her B) if Tom would help her
C) whether he will help her D) whether would he help her

7. I can kick a ball, but I ____ play football.

A) can B) am C) can't D) will

8. I can't remember the writer of the book _____ I have just read.

A) who B) whose C) whom D) that

B2.1

1)

1. Ann ____ that she ____ the visitor before.

A) thought / saw B) thinks / sees C) is thinking / sees
D) thought / had seen E) have thought / had seen

2. As it ____ dark we ____ to go home.

A) gets / decided B) would get / shall decide C) had got / have decided
D) was getting / decided E) will be getting / had decided

3. He ____ looking at her, wondering where he ____ her

A) keep / see B) kept / had seen C) keeps / saw

D) had kept / had seen E) being kept / would see

4. They ___ to get married last month although they ___ each other for only six weeks.

A) decide / know B) decided / know C) decided / had known

D) decided / knew E) decided / has known

5. ___ the weather good when you ___ tennis?

A) is / played B) was / were playing C) will be / played

D) is / will be playing E) has been / will play

6. When he ___ to the station the train already ___ .

A) comes / left B) came / leaves C) came / had left

D) had come / left E) has come / leaves

7. Last Monday when I ___ the house it ___ heavily.

A) leave / rain B) left / was raining C) left / had rained

D) was leaving / rained E) leave / rains

8. Mark Twain ___ that they ___ about him.

A) understand / speaks B) understands / speaks C) will understand / spoke

D) understood / are speaking E) understood / were speaking

2)

1. Why ___ you come yesterday? We ___ a good time.

A) don't / can have B) didn't / could have had C) will / might have

D) doesn't / will have E) did not / shall have

2. Tom ___ the book since yesterday morning and he ___ it.

A) has read / just finished B) has been reading / has just finished

C) had been reading / has just finished D) will read / just finishes

E) read / is just finishing

3. Look! There ___ nothing here. Everything ___ away.

A) are / have been taken B) is / has been taken C) is / is taken

D) is / is being taken E) is / will be taken

4. Everybody ___ at what ___ .

A) was surprised/has happened B) was surprised/had happened C) is surprised/happen

D) surprise/happen E) will be surprised/ happened

5. _____ I borrow your text-book? I've left mine at home.

A) am able to B) must C) have to D) need E) may

6. If you ___ Ann tomorrow, can you tell her to phone?

- A) saw B) see C) will see D) had seen E) shall see

7. ___ a foreign language you can ___ great opportunities in your life.

- A) know / have B) knowing / to have C) knowing / have
D) knows / having E) knowing / having

8. Lena said, "Where have you been yesterday?" Lena asked ___ .

- A) where she had been the day before. B) where she had been yesterday.
C) where she was the day before. D) where she could be the day before.
E) where she hasn't been before.

3)

1. My friend doesn't like detective stories.

- A) Neither do I. B) Neither I do. C) I do either. D) So, do I. E) I do neither.

2. She comes from the family of Donovan, ___?

- A) hasn't he B) didn't she C) do you D) doesn't she E) won't she

3. While we ___ an article mother ___ dinner.

- A) were translated / was cooking B) were translating / cooked
C) have been translating / is cooking D) translated / had cooked
E) were translating / was cooking

4. "I spoke to Jane last week," she said. She said ___ .

- A) I spoke to Jane last week. B) she had spoken to Jane last week.
C) she had spoken to Jane a week before. D) I had spoken to Jane a week before.
E) she spoke to Jane a week before.

5. Last Monday I received a telegram ___ by my sister on the 1st of May.

- A) sending B) to send C) had sent D) sent E) was sent

6. The girls ___ in the garden are my sisters.

- A) played B) to play C) playing D) on playing E) are playing

7. Do you have ___ or ___ sunny days this summer?

- A) more/few B) many/less C) much/little D) more/less E) many/few

8. If I ___ the car myself I ___ you use it.

- A) needed / would let B) don't need / would let C) didn't need / wouldn't let
D) didn't need / would let E) doesn't need / would let

4)

1. There was ___ good restaurant near ___ cinema and Joan decided to have ___ dinner there.

A) the/a/- B) -/the/- C) an/-/the D) a/a/the E) a/the/a

2. At night when there are no clouds ___ the sky you can see many stars.

A) on B) in C) at D) to E) a/an

3. We should help everyone as much as possible because we often need help ___ .

A) themselves B) ourselves C) yourselves D) himself E) myself

4. Let me show the picture that I ___ this week.

A) am drawing B) shall be drawing C) have drawn

D) drew E) will be drawing

5. What ___ you ___ next Sunday?

A) were doing B) have done C) are doing D) are done E) were done

6. While the gentlemen ___ the recent events, the ladies ___ about the weather.

A) discuss/talk B) are discussing/was talking C) being discussed/being talked

D) were discussing/were talking E) have discussed/have talked

7. Last week I ___ go to town on business trip as the Ministry of Education had asked me to come.

A) had to B) might C) should D) could E) was able to

8. I ___ happy if I ___ the university.

A) shall be / shall enter B) am / shall enter C) am / enter

D) shall be / enter E) was / enter

5)

1. She decided ___ to Spain for her holidays.

A) to go B) go C) goes D) to be going E) to have gone

2. The sports competitions which ___ on Sunday ___ by a lot of people.

A) are held / will be visited B) was held / will visit C) will held / will visit

D) have been held / have visited E) will be held / will be visited

3. Bill: "Have you seen any interesting comedy lately, Nancy?" Bill asked Nancy ___ .

A) if he will see an interesting film B) if he saw an interesting comedy lately

C) what comedy Nancy saw lately D) if she had seen any interesting comedy lately

E) if she would see an interesting comedy

4. I hope it ___ when you ___ to London.

A) doesn't rain / will get B) is raining / get C) won't be raining / get

D) will rain / will get E) rained / have got

5. You have a bad headache, ___?

A) isn't it B) don't you C) does it D) haven't you E) won't we

6. He was very angry because he couldn't find the report ___ .

A) everywhere B) something C) anywhere D) somewhere E) nowhere

7. It was nice ___ you to come to see me.

A) about B) of C) or D) about E) on

8. All ___ books on ___ top of the shelf belong to me.

A) -/a B) the/- C) the/the D) -/the E) on/with

6)

1. Italy is in ___ South of ___ Europe, isn't it?

A) an/a B) the/- C) the/the D) the/an E) an/the

2. The girl wanted to cook the meal herself, but Sophia insisted ___ helping her.

A) on B) to C) from D) in E) for

3. You know, Mary bought ___ a new dress yesterday.

A) myself B) itself C) himself D) oneself E) herself

4. She ___ ill since last week.

A) is B) was C) had been D) has been E) will be

5. ___ you ___ at 6 tomorrow?

A) will/sleep B) were/sleeping C) will/be sleeping D) do/sleep E) are/sleeping

6. We had an appointment yesterday afternoon but he ___ see me.

A) might not B) cannot C) have to D) mustn't E) wasn't able to

7. If you ___ in a hurry, leave that to me.

A) will be B) were C) are D) was E) are being

8. Let me know if you hear any ___ news.

A) many B) more C) most D) the most E) much

7)

1. ___ people live in the South than in the North of America.

A) more B) most C) the most D) much E) many

2. This article is worth ___ .

A) reading B) read C) to read D) has read E) will read

3. They have got enough money ___ to the cinema.

A) go B) having gone C) to have gone D) to go E) going

4. Did the company test the equipment yesterday? -Yes it _____.

A) has tested B) had been tested C) had tested D) was tested E) tested

5. He said "I met him in 1950". He said _____.

A) I met him in 1950 B) he had been met by him in 1950 C) he used to meet him in 1950
D) he had met him in 1950 E) he was meeting him in 1950

6. As soon as the guests _____ we _____ our party.

A) will come / began B) comes / begin C) will come / begin
D) come / shall begin E) come / begin

7. The _____ you start, the _____ you'll finish.

A) soon / more quickly B) sooner / more quickly C) sooner / quickly
D) soon / quickly E) more sooner / more quickly

8. Teacher: "You _____ ring me up when you _____ my advice.

A) could / need B) may / need C) can / will need
D) must / needed E) have to / need

8)

1. "_____ Queen Mary" is one of _____ biggest ships in the world.

A) -/a B) -/the C) the/the D) -/- E) the/a

2. I congratulated all my classmates _____ passing the exam.

A) for B) with C) on D) in E) within

3. If this hat is _____, where have you put _____?

A) your/mine B) his/hers C) mine/her D) ours/their E) hers/my

4. It was they _____.

A) who told us the news B) are against the proposal
C) when they came to see us D) which is very late

5. Your heart is the part of your body _____.

A) which pumps blood B) can't live without it
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6. I've got _____ a lot to do today. I'm really busy.

A) such B) so C) very D) too

7. I've got very _____ money.

A) few B) a few C) little D) some

8. _____ milk is good for you. Why don't you drink _____ milk in your glass?

- A) The / the B) _ / the C) _ / a D) A / the

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1. Ann ___ that she ___ the visitor before.

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2. As it ___ dark we ___ to go home.

- A) gets / decided B) would get / shall decide C) had got / have decided D) was getting / decided E) will be getting / had decided

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- A) decide / know B) decided / know C) decided / had known D) decided / knew E) decided / has known

5. ___ the weather good when you ___ tennis? A) is / played B) was / were playing C) will be / played D) is / will be playing E) has been / will play

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A) more / few B) many / less C) much / little D) more / less E) many / few

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A) soon / more quickly B) sooner / more quickly C) sooner / quickly D) soon / quickly E) more sooner / more quickly

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A) could / need B) may / need C) can / will need D) must / needed E) have to / need
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A) -/a B) -/the C) the/the D) -/- E) the/a

2. I congratulated all my classmates _____ passing the exam.

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A) your/mine B) his/hers C) mine/her D) ours/their E) hers/my

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A) who told us the news B) are against the proposal C) when they came to see us D) which is very late

5. Your heart is the part of your body _____.

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6. I've got _____ a lot to do today. I'm really busy.

A) such B) so C) very D) too

7. I've got very _____ money.

A) few B) a few C) little D) some

8. _____ milk is good for you. Why don't you drink _____ milk in your glass?

A) The / the B) _ / the C) _ / a D) A / the

Vocabulary

B1

1)

1. It is very ___ to shop on the Internet. All you need is a credit card.
a) polite b) convenient c) enthusiastic d) foolish
2. I take the stairs in my apartment building because the elevators aren't ____ .
a) behind b) regular c) honest d) reliable
3. The Louvre is a famous museum in Paris that was designed by Chinese ___ I.M Pei.
a) plumber b) mechanic c) architect d) interpreter
4. Forest fires can start naturally; for example, when ___ strikes the ground during a storm.
a) thunder b) gasoline c) rubbish d) lightning
5. There is still some doubt among scientists about the ___ of global warming.
a) review b) cause c) effort d) flood
6. It was ___ outside so we could not see well.
a) regular b) empty c) noisy d) foggy
7. Diamonds are ___, which is probably one of the reasons they are valuable.
a) rare b) flexible c) talented d) broad
8. After two hours of hard training, the coach felt that his players ___ a break.
a) deserved b) encouraged c) identified d) wasted

2)

1. Three prisoners _____ from the central prison this morning. Police have described them as dangerous and warned the public not to approach them if seen.
a) emptied b) abandoned c) escaped d) rushed
2. I hope you have finished _____ your suitcases - the taxi has just arrived!
a) making b) having c) packing d) wrapping
3. I didn't sleep very well at all last night. It was too cold; I'll put another _____ on the bed tonight.
a) blanket b) pillow c) sheet d) headboard
4. The boat sank when it hit a _____ that was hidden under the water. Everyone had to swim to the beach.
a) rock b) cliff c) coast d) wave

5. When we go on vacation, I want to ____ sometime fishing in that lake we visited last year.
a) do b) spend c) lose d) give
6. When he asks me the questions, just ____ the answers quietly in my ear and he'll never know.
a) shout b) talk c) whisper d) yell
7. If you want to pass that exam, I ____ you to start studying for it immediately.
a) advice b) push c) convince d) advise
8. When you finish making the dough for the bread, put it in the oven and ____ for about 90 minutes.
a) roast b) fry c) bake d) grill

3)

1. As a child, he used to be of the dark.
a) astonished b) frightened c) terrifying d) scared
2. I can't to have a holiday abroad on my present salary.
a) spend b) purchase c) afford d) waste
3. The winner of the competition will a surprise prize, to be presented by the Minister himself.
a) possess b) receive c) reward d) contribute
4. We were held up by a gang of just before we were about to cross the river.
a) burglars b) blackmailers c) robbers d) pickpockets
5. I know of a website where you can find all the you need about the hotels in that area.
a) knowledge b) messages c) advertisement d) information
6. I'm to hearing from you soon.
a) waiting anxiously b) looking forward c) getting disappointed d) expecting eagerly
7. When you are in Rome, you'll have to yourself to the ways and customs of the Romans.
a) adapt b) act c) imitate d) adopt
8. Would you accept my _____?
a) apologize b) advice c) advise d) practise

B2.1

1)

Bill wrote a letter to his teacher to ____ his appreciation for all her hard work.

- a) expose b) cover c) express d) convert

2. Ron told an inappropriate joke during dinner that made everyone feel ____ .

- a) grateful b) spiritual c) clumsy d) awkward

3. The garbage bag in my kitchen really ____ . I should take it out.

- a) floats b) slides c) stinks d) matches

4. It's hard to ____ Brad. He's very rude and he likes to argue.

- a) get along with b) catch up to c) make up d) take apart

5. Janet dropped her ring in the ____ . Thankfully, it didn't go down the drain.

- a) laundry b) sink c) bulb d) vase

6. The clothing store H&M has recently ____ a new campaign targeting teenage girls.

- a) gathered b) launched c) wrapped d) injected

7. After Mark saw his test score, he was ____ . He thought that he had failed.

- a) relieved b) exhausted c) disabled d) meaningless

8. Mike's body was covered in ____ from running in the hot sun.

- a) powder b) spice c) mist d) sweat

2)

1. When hiking in the forest, Tina ____ a deer sleeping under a tree.

- a) turned up b) came across c) dropped off d) brought up

2. After ____ the woman's health, the doctor told her she was completely healthy.

- a) infecting b) maintaining c) assessing d) alternating

3. Lisa wanted to talk to a cute guy on the train but she didn't have the ____ to start a conversation.

- a) form b) courage c) proof d) tolerance

4. Because of Ryan's skiing ____, he had to stay home in bed for one month.

- a) ability b) trophy c) injury d) security

5. Carol and Jim __ after the big fight they had last night. Today, they're happy together again.

- a) made up b) showed off c) figured out d) turned up

6. You don't think you can these facts from the public forever, do you?

- a) cover b) secret c) prevent d) hide

7. What an irony of fate! One of the two German tourists who ____ in last week's plane crash on the Taurus Mountains has lost his life in a car accident in Istanbul.

- a) were injured b) is survived c) had wounded d) has survived

8. Hayley is a very ___ girl. She knows where she wants to be in five years' time and how she is going to get there.

- a) arrogant b) ambitious c) snobby d) wealthy

GRAMMAR B2.2

1)

1. It took us _____ time to get here than usual.

- A) a lot B) little C) less D) long

2. A: What do you think of politics? B: Oh, I find politics really _____.

- A) depress B) depressing C) depressed D) be depressed

3. I studied _____ modern history at _____ university. In _____ last year I specialized in _____ history of _____ Turkish Independence War.

- A) _ / the / _ / _ / the B) the / the / _ / a / a
C) a / _ / the / _ / _ D) _ / the / the / the / the

4. In about forty years' time we'll probably _____ on pills.

- A) be living B) have been living C) have been lived D) have lived

5. I didn't answer the phone when it _____ because I _____ a shower, so I _____ it until it was too late.

- A) rang / was having / didn't hear B) rung / was having / wasn't heard
C) was ringing / had / didn't hear D) rang / was having / wasn't hear

6. They asked, "Is the work going to be easy?" They wondered if _____.

- A) was work going to be easy B) the work is going to be easy
C) the work was easy D) the work was going to be easy

7.A: How much do you weigh? B: _____.

- A) I needn't have told you B) I'd rather not tell you
C) I couldn't have told you D) I'd better not be told

8. If _____ smoking cigarettes, more people smoked a pipe, they would be more likely to go through the day _____ eating.

- A) without / for B) for / without C) on / without D) instead of / without

2)

1. Different methods are used _____ what results are required.

- A) depending on B) in favour of C) contrary to D) following

2. Her ability makes her successful _____ everything she does.

- A) on B) in C) about D) at

3. My father doesn't approve _____ studying late at night.

- A) of B) with C) on D) about

4. Galileo is supposed _____ the telescope.
A) having invented B) have invented C) to have invented D) to invent
5. If ___ guest has to leave ___ table during ___ meal he always asks his hostess, "Will you please excuse me for ___ minute".
A) a/the/a/a B) -/the/a/- C) the/the/-/the D) an/the/a/a E) -/-/-/a
6. We lived ___ the suburb ___ a big city ___ the factory where father worked.
A) at/in/at B) in/before/of C) of/by/to
D) through/at/on E) in/of/near
7. My boss ___ some V.I.P's tomorrow.
A) will be received B) is receiving C) will have received
D) receive E) has received
8. I shall be back by 6 and I hope you ___ a good sleep by that time.
A) will have had B) will have C) would have D) have had E) had had
- 3)
1. The moon ___ and it ___ surprisingly light at night yesterday.
A) is rising / is B) rose / was C) had risen / was
D) was rising / were E) rose / had been
2. My mother ___ neither read nor write after the operation and now I ___ help her.
A) have to / must B) could / have to C) couldn't / had to
D) were able / can E) might / need
3. If you ___ wisely you ___ cheerfully.
A) command / will be obeyed B) commanded / would have been obeyed
C) had commanded / would be obeyed D) command / will obey
E) will command / are obeyed
4. If your plane has crashed high in the mountains, it's best ___ close to the plane. Rescuers have got a better chance of ___ the plane than one person alone.
A) to keep / finding B) keeping / found C) kept / to have found
D) kept / not to find E) keeping / being found
5. "I ___ the test yet today," said Ann.
A) wasn't given B) hadn't been given C) am not given
D) haven't been given E) have been given
6. Nothing can stop us now, ___?
A) don't it B) doesn't it C) can't it D) can it E) does it
7. Don't mention it. It's the ___ I can do.
A) little B) least C) less D) likely

8. Rarely ____ such terrible poverty as in this African city.

- A) she had seen B) she was being seen C) had she seen D) was she seen

4)

1. I have to go to a dentist tomorrow. I wish _____.

- A) I have gone there B) I had gone there
C) I wouldn't have to D) I wouldn't have gone there

2. A: I hate all this polite chat at cocktail parties. B: Oh, you _____ polite in my house. Say whatever you want!

- A) mustn't be B) shouldn't be C) needn't be D) oughtn't to be

3. The furniture _____ wonderful but _____ hard and uncomfortable.

- A) seems / sounds B) looks / feels C) looks / sounds D) feels / seems

4. I'm only going to buy _____ stamps.

- A) many B) much C) a few D) a little

5. Our teacher is opposed _____ students read novels written 200 years ago.

- A) making B) to make C) make D) to making

6. There aren't any more books, _____ ?

- A) are they B) are there C) aren't there D) aren't they

7. We bought _____ food today.

- A) much B) many C) a lot of D) plenty

8. He drove so _____ that he lost his job.

- A) badly B) quick C) cowardly D) worse

5)

1. There aren't enough men, _____ the work might take a long time.

- A) since B) in order to C) although D) so

2. The rate of energy consumption has increased; _____ it continues to rise each year.

- A) because B) moreover C) consequently D) therefore

3. Crocodiles are different from alligators _____ they have pointed snouts.

- A) in which B) with which C) in that D) that

4. The room in _____ Peter works is very small.

- A) that B) which C) _____ D) who

5. Much of the work _____ done yesterday.

- A) being B) was C) will be D) won't be

6. Dick to Lucy: Have you received my telegram? Dick asked if ____ .

- A) Lucy had received his telegram B) Lucy has received his telegram
C) Lucy would receive his telegram D) Lucy will receive his telegram

7. The business letters ____ tomorrow.

- A) are sent B) is sent C) will be sent D) will send

8. Mark Twain, one of ____ and ____ American writers, lived in a small town in his childhood.

- A) greater / most popular B) great / more popular
C) the greatest / most popular D) more great / the most popular

6)

1. You must find somebody ____ can help you.

- A) whose B) whom C) who D) what

2. She was born _____ a beautiful mother.

- A) of B) in C) from D) by

3. All the lights in Terry's room are turned off. He _____ sleeping.

- A) must have been B) had to be C) must be D) must not be

4. "Let's go to the cinema this evening," she said. She suggested that they _____ to the cinema that evening.

- A) should go B) would go C) will go D) had gone

5. A: Was Kennedy killed by Lee Harvey Oswald? B: Yes, _____.

- A) Lee Harvey Oswald was killed by Kennedy B) Lee Harvey Oswald killed Kennedy
C) He is killed by Lee Harvey Oswald D) Kennedy killed Lee Harvey Oswald

6. I'm fed up _____ cooking. Let's eat _____ for a change.

- A) in / out B) on / now C) with / out D) at / out

7. That film has _____ on TV.

- A) showed B) been shown C) shown D) showing

8. It is highly probable that more and more solar energy _____ in the future.

- A) will be used B) be used C) to be used D) will be using

7)

1. Who could tell ____ his son's circumstances really were.

- A) which B) that C) why D) what

2. I was completely ignorant _____ her intentions.

- A) at B) from C) by D) of

3. A: Did you enjoy the concert? B: It was OK, but I ____ to the theatre.

- A) needn't have gone B) must have gone
C) had better go D) would rather have gone

4. It is important that _____ the bilateral talks.
A) he attend B) he attends C) he attended D) he'll attend

5. I haven't been to Beijing. I wish I _____ to Beijing.
A) had been B) have been C) has been D) will be

6. I don't mind your baking a cake, but just make sure you _____ everything _____ when you've finished.
A) put / away B) clear / up C) put / out D) take / back

7. A: I'm going to the pop concert. _____ with me? B: Thank you very much. I'd love to.
A) Are you going to come B) Do you come C) Will you come

8. She doesn't mind working overtime _____ she's paid for it.
A) provided that B) so that C) as a result D) in case

8)

1. Here are the books, _____ is yours?
A) what B) which C) whose D) wherever

2. They are incapable _____ expressing themselves _____ decent English.
A) in / in B) of / in C) at / on D) of / at

3. Why did you take such a risk? You _____ died!
A) could B) must be C) might have D) may be

4. "Would you like to come to my party?" He invited her _____.
A) she'd like to come to his party B) she'd like to come to my party
C) if she'd come to his party D) to come to his party

5. "We have mice in the kitchen." "If you _____ a cat, the mice _____ soon _____."
A) had / would / disappear B) have / will / disappear
C) are / will / disappear D) had / will / disappear

6. "Look at these shoes! They're brand new, and the heel's fallen off already." "_____ them _____ and change them, then."
A) Put / away B) Find / out C) Put / out D) Take / back

7. It is likely that by the time you _____ to the shop it _____ shut.
A) will get / will be B) got / will be C) would get / will D) get / will be

8. "Having seen that film before, she wants to see a different one." means: _____
A) As she has seen a different film before, she can see this film.
B) Because she's seen that film before, she wants to go to different one.
C) As she'd seen that film before, she wanted to see a different one.
D) Because she wants to see that film, she can watch it.

The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco (0) worldwide fame almost immediately after its completion in 1937, not just because it was a technical masterpiece but also (1) of its elegant design. The eye-catching orange-red colour of the bridge also (2) its popularity. Construction of the road bridge started in 1933. At the time, many people doubted whether it was technically possible to span the 1,600-metre-wide strait. But despite this, the project (3) There is also a sidewalk for pedestrians on the bridge but it's quite a (4) to walk across it. For a start, it is three kilometres long and 67 metres above sea level. In extreme weather conditions, the bridge can (5) almost eight metres, which can make the crossing rather unpleasant. The Golden Gate Bridge is at its most (6) in the morning when it is often shrouded by mist. At night, it's also spectacular because the lighting makes it seem as if the towers are (7) into the darkness. The bridge has long since (8) its record of being the longest bridge but it is still one of the world's most famous landmarks.

	a	b	c	d
1	in the event	on behalf	as a result	with the aid
2	boosted	intensified	developed	amplified
3	went ahead	moved off	started out	sprang up
4	hazard	challenge	trial	difficulty
5	shake	bounce	sway	wobble
6	desirable	enchanting	glowing	pleasurable
7	dispersing	separating	spreading	disappearing
8	thrown	lost	missed	resigned

Solar Power for Indian Villages

Guiab Devi looks like a (0) *typical*. rural woman from Rajasthan in north-west India. She can neither read nor write, but is (1) a successful pioneer in the Barefoot Solar Engineering Project, a scheme (2) to bring solar power to hundreds of villages across India. The availability of solar power (3) women from the arduous task of searching for wood for fuel and also reduces their (4) to unhealthy wood smoke. Guiab is her family's sole breadwinner. Her job as a solar engineer (5) making electronic circuits and chargers for solar lighting panels, and she and her family are able to live comfortably on her salary. Most of the engineers in the scheme are women, and are trained at the Barefoot College (6) by social worker Bunker Roy. His (7) is to address problems by building on skills that people already have, and then place the solutions to their problems in their own hands. Early (8) are that the project is having a powerful impact on the lives of women like Guiab.

	a	b	c	d
1	furthermore	besides	nevertheless	alternatively
2	decided	inspired	proposed	designed
3	eases	frees	lightens	lifts

4	appearance	liability	exposure	situation
5	demands	implies	concerns	involves
6	set down	set in	set up	set aside
7	pursuit	aim	determination	tendency
8	signals	hints	suggestions	indications

The Coconut Tree

The coconut tree is thought to be one of the most valuable trees in the world. It is mostly found by the sea where there is a hot and wet (1) The coconuts often fall into the sea and float on the water until they (2) another beach, where more trees then begin to grow. Holiday makers often see the coconut tree as no more than an attractive sun umbrella that provides (3) However, this amazing tree has hundreds of (4) and more are still being discovered. People have made houses, boats and baskets from the coconut tree's wood and leaves for centuries. Even today, if you take a (5) in your cupboards, you will find coconut oil in products as (6) as medicine and desserts.

	a	b	c	d
1	temperature	condition	climate	weather
2	reach	go	travel	arrive
3	cloud	shade	dark	cold
4	uses	jobs	roles	things
5	scene	sight	look	view
6	opposite	separate	strange	different

The Raven

A very large fierce black bird, the raven has always been with evil omen. But the myths and stories that surround ravens also take account of their unusual intelligence, their ability to (1) sounds and voices and the way they seem to (2) up a situation. The fact is, people have never known quite how to (3) the raven. In many northern myths he was creator of the world, bringer of daylight, but also an aggressive trickster. Many traditional stories turn on the unpleasant ways in which Raven gets the (4) of a human adversary. Legend (5) it that when there are no more ravens in the Tower of London, the monarchy will fall. In the seventeenth century King Charles II (6) that at least six ravens should always be kept in the Tower. Today there are seven; six to preserve the monarchy, and a seventh in (7). To the amusement of tourists, the ravens are officially enlisted as defenders of the kingdom, and, as is the (8) with soldiers, can be dismissed for unsatisfactory conduct.

	a	b	c	d
1	fake	mimic	mirror	simulate
2	size	match	eye	catch
3	put	work	pick	take
4	best	most	better	good
5	holds	states	has	keeps
6	decreed	compelled	required	enacted
7	substitution	reserve	continuity	standby
8	truth	issue	circumstance	case

The Joy of Mathematics

Are you good at maths? Many people would say 'no'. They have no confidence in their (0) dealings (DEAL) with numbers. Maths lessons at school are remembered as hours of (1) (ENDURE) rather than enjoyment, and this memory is (2) (DOUBT) what colours their attitude to maths in adulthood. But in some ways, society is (3) (TOLERATE) of this attitude. We accept without question the need to be literate, so why isn't numeracy valued in the same way? For those who loathe maths, there seem to be (4) (MASS) psychological barriers preventing them from appreciating the (5) (USE) of maths to our everyday lives. But all is not lost. A professor of maths in the USA has set up a blog that aims to make maths (6) (ACCESS) to those who missed out at school and to remove the many (7) (ANXIOUS) that some people have about the subject. He wants to share some of his enthusiasm for maths, and by introducing people to the beauty of maths, (8) (HOPE) make it a more joyful experience.

Living with Skyscrapers

Skyscrapers are (0) architectural (ARCHITECT) wonders of modern cities. There is an increasing (1) on them to maximise city space and tourists (RELY) love to admire them. But while tall buildings look (2) (AWE) from afar, in many ways their most (3) (SIGNIFY) impact is at ground level. Wind speed increases in (4) (RELATE) to height, and tall buildings force winds that would normally stay well above street level groundward. This creates micro-climates at the foot of the building that feel (5) (CONSIDER) colder than surrounding areas. Skyscrapers also cast (6) (SUBSTANCE) shadows. In hot climates this is appreciated, but in colder countries, where the sun is welcomed, it's more likely to be a cause of (7) (ANNOY) Groups of tall buildings also affect the transmission of sound at ground level and can result in noise being amplified to intolerable levels. Some architects have been accused of being (8) (DISMISS) of the impact of skyscrapers on pedestrians' lives and of disregarding the fact that, in order to encourage walking and street life, buildings need to interact with what is at their base.

Fashion and Science

At first glance science and fashion could not be more (0) dissimilar (similar). Science is generally considered to be a (1) (pursue) that is slow-paced, serious and worthy, whereas fashion is frivolous, impulsive and often (2) (predict). But fashion owes more to science than some (3) (enthusiasm) might like to admit. Fashion houses adopt new materials in order to (4) (distinct) themselves from their various (5) (compete). One designer recently showed off a liquid that can be used to produce clothes that are seamless. As cotton is (6) (increase) having to compete with other crops for land, and oil based fabrics become less acceptable, scientists are working to develop (7) (replace) for these products. Sportswear, for example, has been transformed thanks to the use of (8) (innovate) materials and scientific designs, greatly improving the performance of athletes.

Extract from a book about meetings

We are (0) assured (SURE) by the experts that we are, as a species, designed for face-to-face communication. But does that really mean having every meeting in person? Ask the bleary-eyed sales team this question as they struggle (1) (LABOUR) through their weekly teambuilding session and that answer is unlikely to be in the (2) (AFFIRM). Unless you work for a very small business or have an (3) (EXCEPT) high boredom threshold, you doubtless spend more time sitting in meetings than you want to. Of course, you could always follow business guru Archie Norman's example. He liked to express (4) (SOLID) with customers queuing at the checkout by holding management meetings standing up. Is email a realistic (5) (ALTERNATE)? It's

certainly a powerful tool for disseminating information, but as a meeting substitute it's seriously flawed. Words alone can cause trouble. We're all full of (6) (SECURE) that can be unintentionally triggered by others and people are capable of reading anything they like into an email. There is also a (7) (TEND) for email to be used by people who wish to avoid 'real' encounters because they don't want to be (8) (FRONT) with any awkwardness.

„9. PRIPREMA ZA ISPIT

9.1. Savjeti nastavnicima

Nastavnicima se preporučuje da detaljno prouče ispitni katalog s popisom područja i tematskih sadržaja za ispitivanje i da pomognu učenicima da se na vrijeme pripreme za polaganje maturalnih testova iz engleskog jezika.

9.2. Savjeti učenicima

Literatura za pripremu ispita iz engleskog jezika su svi udžbenici koji su bili propisani i odobreni od Ministarstva obrazovanja i nauke TK tokom protekloga četverogodišnjega razdoblja. Popis odobrenih udžbenika može se naći na www.ematura.pztz.ba

Na ispitu je dopušteno koristiti samo pribor za pisanje. Uspjeh na ispitu uvjetuje i dobra upoznatost s načinom ispitivanja. Učenicima se stoga savjetuje: proučavanje opisa ispitnih cjelina te primjera zadataka rješavanjem oglednoga primjera ispita. Učenici trebaju pažljivo pročitati uputstvo i tekst svakoga zadatka. Na listu na kojem su dati zadaci može se pisati i zaokruživati odgovore. Tek nakon što se bude u potpunosti sigurno u označene tačne odgovore, onda ih treba pažljivo označiti na ocjenjivačkom listu (poseban list na kojem se prenose odgovori cijelog ispita) Svim učenicima želimo da usvoje potrebna znanja i da uspješno polože eksternu maturu.“

Zadaci dati u Katalogu mogu biti neki od zadataka koji će se pojaviti na eksternoj maturi. Zadaci će poslužiti učenicima u cilju pripreme za eksterno testiranje u okviru eksterne mature. To znači da zadaci mogu imati i drugačiju formulaciju od one pokazane u katalozima.