

**From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 1.**

**Part 1 - Questions 1-5**

**Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.**

1 **WARNING:**

*computers on line. To operate printer, switch on computer on its left-hand side.*

- A The computer works when all computer on line are switched on.
- B To print a document, the computer where you typed the document must be on.
- C The printer does not work when the computer on its left is off.

2 *No food or drink is allowed in laboratories.*

- A You cannot eat or drink inside or outside laboratories.
- B Eating and drinking are not permitted in laboratories.
- C Food is forbidden in all school laboratories.

3 **USE OF TELEPHONE FOR PRIVATE CALLS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.**

- A You can use the phone for office reasons.
- B Calling parents is allowed in case of urgent need.
- C The phone is available to students and staff.

4 **SMOKING IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN ON SCHOOL PREMISES**

- A Smoking is forbidden inside the classrooms, in corridors and toilets.
- B Smoking is allowed in the school parking area and courtyard.
- C Smoking is not allowed inside the school building and the outside area.

5 **LARGE SCHOOL BAGS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN LABORATORIES**

- A Students must leave books and pens in their classroom.
- B You can take bulky school bags into laboratories.
- C Do not take big satchels into the laboratories.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

The people below all want to go to watch a TV programme. Read the eight TV programmes and decide which programme (letters A-H) would be the most suitable for each person (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.

**6. Peter** is generally not interested in television programmes but likes historical films or documentaries dealing with nature, particularly exotic nature. As he wakes up early in the morning, he usually goes to bed before 10.00.

**7. David** works until late in the evening so he can see only late programmes. He wants to be informed about the world scenario. He thinks that things happening now will probably change the balance of the world.

**8. Isabel** likes history and is curious about the less-known aspects of the great historical events. She prefers documentary films to fiction films, however.

**9. Chris and Charlotte** have decided to stay at home because there is an action film on this evening. They like films where there are car chases and suspense keeps you breathless.

**10. Mary Ann** works as a night nurse in the afternoon she can finally afford a few hours in front of the TV. Then she watches a film, preferably about secret agents.

### WHAT'S ON TV?

**A The Farm 6.00 p.m. Channel 2.** Famous people have accepted to live together on an isolated farm for a month. Interaction between the guests of "The Farm" may be traumatic or idyllic, depending on the individual characters of the participants.

**B Does the future belong to China? 7.00 p.m. Channel 5.** Is China really going to become the second greatest economic power in the world? Some of the leading journalists will debate the economic and political issue.

**C Tennis at Wimbledon 10.00 a.m. BBC 2.** The most important tennis event of the year: the afternoon the final match of the tennis championship at Wimbledon will begin at 10 a.m.

**D Darwin's Nightmare 11.00 p.m. BBC 1.** This acclaimed documentary is a warning to mankind and shows how, in his age of globalisation, things can easily evolve in the worst possible ways.

**E Hampton Court: a Witness to English History 2.30 p.m. ITV.** The history of a palace that saw the presence of Tudor Kings and Queens, then of Stuart Kings until George II ceased to use it as a royal residence. A palace where each generation has left its mark.

**F Mission Impossible II. 8.00 p.m. BBC 2.** Action sequel in which secret agent Ethan Hunt must capture a colleague who has stolen a mortal genetically made virus. The villain intends to sell the virus and its antidote to the highest bidder. How will Hunt stop his criminal purpose?

**G Deserts. 7.00 p.m. BBC 4.** A third of the land in our planet is desert. From space they appear lifeless, but a closer look reveals a very different picture. A documentary presented by Sir David Attenborough.

**H Spy Stories. 3.30 p.m. ITV.** Tinker, Tailor, Composer, Spy: the story of how composer Elizabeth Poston led a secret life, sending coded musical messages into occupied Europe during the Second World War.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the sentences below. Jessica Burnet is complaining about rules for animal owners in Italy. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.**

- |    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
| 11 | The letter is sent to the Italian Parliament.   | A / B |
| 12 | The writer complains about prohibiting admittance to animals into campsites and hotels. | A / B |
| 13 | Campsite owners have a licence and should provide a public service.                     | A / B |
| 14 | People who are allergic to animals can camp in special areas.                           | A / B |
| 15 | All European countries refuse to admit animals to holiday villages.                     | A / B |
| 16 | Farm Holidays have different rules from Holiday Villages.                               | A / B |
| 17 | Some hotel rooms should be reserved for guests with animals.                            | A / B |
| 18 | Regulations on the matter are well-known to everybody.                                  | A / B |
| 19 | Many Italian people abandon their pets during the summer.                               | A / B |
| 20 | The writer complains in a very impolite way.  | A / B |

### RULES FOR PETS

To whom it may concern

European Parliament

I have recently been informed that the campsites where I have been on holiday for ten years have recently introduced a norm which admits no pets during the months of July and August. I complained to the local authority but had no reply.

I am now applying to you to put forward my point of view.

1. All campsites should welcome animals. They live in their master's "house" and it would be illegal to deny them this right. It is well known that many campsites refuse admittance to children and animals claiming that a campsite is private property. However, it is also true that campsite owners are granted a licence to provide a service and therefore they should follow the rules that apply to public services.
2. Campsites where there are caravans and tents for hire should reserve an area of their facilities for animal owners. In this way campers who are allergic to animals would never get close to them.
3. In Italy holiday villages do not admit animals whereas in similar structures they are accepted all over Europe. Also in the case of holiday villages an area should be reserved for animal owners.
4. Same for Farm Holidays.
5. With regard to hotels, a number of rooms should be reserved for animal owners. When checking in at a hotel, animal owners know that there are rooms reserved for them. If all rooms reserved for animal owners are full, they should be able to travel to the nearest hotel knowing that, given the availability of rooms, their animals will not be refused.

I carried out research but was unable to find the laws regulating campsites, holiday villages and holiday farms. I wonder if you can give me information to understand what my right - and my dog's right - are.

Helping animal owners may help to resolve the long-lasting problem of abandoning pets during the long Italian summer.

Thanking you in advance

I remain yours faithfully

## PART 4 - Questions 21-25

Read the text and the questions below it. For each question write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

### You are what you eat

Many people in the world today are starving, but this is not the problem in Western countries. In Britain over one third of the population is overweight. It seems that although people eat about as much as they used to, they have become lazy because of cars and labour -saving devices and so they have also become fat.

There are many illnesses associated with being overweight, and as people realize the dangers of heart disease, they try to improve their diet and their way of life. They cut out sweets, fatty foods and bread and they start to exercise regularly. The food we eat gives us energy and, unless we lead active lives, the food is turned into fat.

Most people don't know that most of the foods we eat contain substances that may be harmful if absorbed over a long period of time. For example there are chemicals to preserve the colour and flavour of our foods. A growing number of people are trying to live without them. In Britain today, there are thousands of healthfood shops which sell natural, unprocessed, "biologic" foods - everything from whole-meal flour to soya beans. Healthfood shops do not sell meat as many people consider it an unhealthy part of our diet. They now substitute beans and vegetables for it. Lizzie Swan has been a vegetarian since she was ten. "I decided that I didn't like the taste or texture of meat so I refused to eat it. This caused quite a lot of problems with my family because meat was a part of almost every meal. My mother was worried that I wasn't getting enough proteins and vitamins so she took me to see a doctor. She was very surprised when he told her that I was probably healthier without meat. Later I stopped eating fish, too but I still eat eggs, milk and cheese. The food I eat is both varied and interesting and I'm certainly healthy! Being vegetarian is easy!"

**21** What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A To convince readers to become vegetarians.
- B To explain why so many people are fat today.
- C To encourage readers to pay more attention to their diet.
- D To promote shops that sell natural food.

**22** What is the basic cause of people getting fat?

- A Eating too many sweets.
- B Eating meat and fatty foods.
- C Eating too much food and doing few activities.
- D Not following a diet.

**23** How can you avoid illnesses connected with being overweight?

- A By replacing meat with vegetables.
- B By avoiding too much sugar and fatty food.
- C By buying food at healthfood shops.
- D By choosing a correct diet and exercising.

**24** What was Lizzie's mother's reaction after she went to see the doctor?

- A Her mother was angry because she had to change her cooking habits.
- B Her mother thought Lizzie was not eating healthily.
- C Her mother was reassured about Lizzie's state of health.
- D She was convinced that meat was necessary for Lizzie's health.

**25** Which of these notices would best express the writer's opinion?

- A Too many highly processed foods on our tables.
- B Being a vegetarian makes you a healthy person.
- C Western people eat too much and eat the wrong things.
- D Activity and healthy food will prolong your life.

## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### Music in the UK

Black music has been a prominent influence (26) ..... popular music, with Black musicians becoming role (27) ..... for all young people. Predominantly Black-created music, (28) ..... reggae, soul and rap as well as jazz, has helped to shape British music in the (29) ..... thirty years.

New home grown sounds, such as bhangra - mixing traditional Asian, Black American and electronic music - have emerged and in turn (30) ..... new hybrid and cross-over styles, (31) ..... mainstream Britpop.

The growing number of (32) ..... of “world’s music” also draws on the wide range of musical skills, traditions and innovations now (33) ..... in Britain.

Even classical music orchestras in Britain are now becoming (34) ..... ethnically diverse, as (35) ..... minority musicians begin to enter orchestras, opera companies and music schools.

- |    |               |                |                 |              |
|----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 26 | A over        | B on           | C in            | D of         |
| 27 | A examples    | B companions   | C musicians     | D models     |
| 28 | A such as     | B as           | C unlike        | D also       |
| 29 | A first       | B last         | C final         | D next       |
| 30 | A contrasted  | B changed      | C influenced    | D neglected  |
| 31 | A too         | B more         | C but           | D as well as |
| 32 | A supporting  | B opponents    | C fans          | D friend     |
| 33 | A flourishing | B disappearing | C living        | D prohibited |
| 34 | A less        | B equally      | C more          | D most       |
| 35 | A ethnic      | B national     | C international | D popular    |

## From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 2.

### Part 1 - Questions 1-5

Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.

1 **Message to Julia**

*There is a presentation of yoga classes. I'll be waiting for you in front of the gym at 3.00. Let me know if you aren't coming.*

**The writer of the message asks to be informed if her friend**

- A is interested in the presentation.
- B is free from work.
- C is unable to join her.

2 Dear Luisa,

my students would like to have the emails of your students to start a correspondence before your trip to Copenhagen. If they get to know each other, I'm sure the exchange will be a success.  
Thanks a lot, Hans Christian

**A teacher is writing to another teacher to**

- A put students in contact before the visit to the foreign country.
- B to get to know the visiting students before the exchange.
- C to offer his students a successful experience in life.

3 Dear Sir,

I would like to know if you have 5 bicycles to rent. We are going on a bike trip from Dresden to Prague and we would leave the bicycles there for you to collect. Can you arrange all that for us? I thank you in advance.

**The writer is**

- A enquiring about renting bicycles for a trip from Dresden to Prague.
- B organising a bicycle trip from Dresden to Prague for a small group of people.
- C checking if the bikes can be rented in Dresden and left in Prague.

4 Articles in the school magazine must be placed in the editorial box in the main corridor. The deadline for each issue is within the 15th of each month.

*Exceptionally, for this month's issue, hand your material to Dave, Room 301 (editorial office)*

A As usual, materials for the school magazine should be given to the student in charge of collecting them.

B For the following issue of the school magazine materials should be placed in the box in the corridor.

C Materials for the following issue of the school magazine are collected differently from the usual system.

5 Dear Cathy,

I'm sorry but I can't come to the meeting. Can you introduce Professor Grant to the group? I have attached information about his publications. Can you please check how many colleagues are interested in his courses?  
Thanks a lot, Louise

**The writer asks Cathy to present their guest and**

- A provide information about his books using the information attached to her email.
- B inform the group about his publications and check the number of people interested in his course.
- C tell the group she is sorry because she could not go to the meeting and introduce their guest.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

**The people below all want to go on holiday. Read the eight tours and decide which tour (letters A-H) would be the most suitable for each person (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.**

**6. Margot** is a fan of adventurous sports. She is a good swimmer but does not like fashionable and crowded beaches. She would like to be involved in an exceptional experience, even if expensive.

**7. Julia and Derek** are a well-off middle-aged couple with a taste for refined eating. They have always had a dream: going on a cruise and visiting the most famous resorts where the elegant society of Europe spend their holidays.

**8. Emma and Belinda** are university students and want to visit a typical area in Europe without spending too much money. As they would like also to do some activity, they would welcome the idea of a walking or cycling tour but they both hate hot climates.

**9. George and Barbara** have three children. George is a bit of a workaholic so he needs to relax. Barbara too feels stressed by her double workload, at home and as a shop assistant. They both prefer the mountains.

**10. Simon** is a teacher and his hobby is painting. He is obviously interested in the arts but has never visited Italy yet. He hopes he can spare a week before the end of the school year.

### GET AWAY FROM IT ALL

**A.** June is the perfect time to visit Venice just before the tourist hordes invade the canals and the bridges. You can visit its palaces and churches, see the wonderful Peggy Guggenheim collection of masterpieces by Picasso, Magritte and Kandinski. You can shop for beautiful glassware and jewellery. Specially convenient flights from London all through the month of June.

**B.** It's high season on the high seas, and where better to spot the rich and famous than St Tropez or Porto Cervo? Choose a fabulous one-week cruise in the Mediterranean. You will also meet charming people and enjoy the pleasure of delicious food and the elegance and comfort of life on board.

**C.** For a taste of Alaskan surfing, take one of Alaska Airlines daily flights from Anchorage to Yakutat. That's Alaska's surfing centre, where out-of-towners and the occasional surfer mingle with few beach tourists, and no one ever has to fight for a wave.

**D.** Do you want a special vacation? Why not a walking tour in the Black Forest? The region, in the southwest of Germany, is dotted with storybook villages in mountain settings. It is an enchanting area of cuckoo clocks, southern Bavarian culture, half-timbered houses, traditional farmhouses. A week's walking will not only be an experience. It will make you healthier in body and mind.

**E.** A good choice for families and tranquil people: spend one or two weeks in Wales. Its mountains are not too high and easy paths can take you up to lovely views of the valleys. Traditional songs and dances can be seen on particular occasions and playing sites are available for children.

**F.** Welcome to the ExperiencePlus! website. Whether you're looking to cycle in Italy, Spain, France, Greece, or Ireland, we have an active vacation to suit your needs. We've designed all the bicycle routes described on this website. So sit back, click away and begin planning your next active travel adventure.

**G.** A visit to the Louvre Museum and to the Impressionists Museum is always exciting. At night, after an excellent dinner in the best French tradition, you can go to see one of the shows in the Ville Lumière. Weekend opportunities are offered in a package tour including air flight plus hotel for two nights.

**H.** Fashionable Cortina waits for you. Hotels, restaurants, discos are full of life at Christmas time. The most enjoyable period of the year: the snow is falling, the ski slopes are perfect and ready for you to slide on. Come and join the happy crowd of mountain fans!

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the sentences below about a famous Shoshone Indian woman. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.**

- |    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
| 11 | Lewis and Clark's expedition had a peaceful purpose.            | A / B |
| 12 | Sacagawea had a small baby.                                     | A / B |
| 13 | Sacagawea went with Lewis and Clark as an interpreter.          | A / B |
| 14 | Sacagawea was nineteen years old at the time of the expedition. | A / B |
| 15 | Sacagawea was a Crow Indian but lived among the Shoshones.      | A / B |
| 16 | A fur trader had bought Sacagawea from the Mandans.             | A / B |
| 17 | The chief of the Shoshone tribe was Sacagawea's father.         | A / B |
| 18 | Sacagawea helped the explorers to find horses.                  | A / B |
| 19 | The explorers finally crossed the Rocky Mountains.              | A / B |
| 20 | Several monuments celebrate the Indian woman and her husband.   | A / B |

## SACAGAWEA

Many romantic legends have been inspired by Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their famous expedition in 1804-06, when they were appointed to explore the Louisiana Territory. Their task was to establish friendly relations with the Indian tribes that inhabited the territory and, to that purpose, they carried with them "peace medals" from President Jefferson.

In the winter of 1804, Lewis and Clark arrived in the North Dakota country of the Mandan Indians. They received a friendly welcome from the Mandans and spent a peaceful winter with them. There they met a French Canadian fur trader, Charbonneau, who was living with the Indians, and his young wife, Sacagawea. When the two explorers left the Mandans, Charbonneau and Sacagawea, with her newborn baby on her back, went with them: the man would act as a translator for them when they talked to the Indian chiefs.

Probably Sacagawea's main reason for accompanying the explorers was her great desire to see her Shoshone people again. Five years earlier, when she was about 12 years old, the Crow Indians had stolen her from her people. They had taken her away from her home in the Rocky Mountains and sold her as a slave to the Missouri River Mandans.

Later she had been sold again, this time to Charbonneau.

Sacagawea was very valuable to the expedition, for she was able to arrange peaceful meetings with the Indian tribes. As Lewis and Clark continued their journey to the west they realized that it would be impossible to cross the snow-covered Rocky Mountains without horses, and Lewis went ahead to explore the situation. He met a band of Shoshone Indians, and he persuaded them to return with him to the expedition.

When Sacagawea saw the Indian band, she began to dance with joy because she had recognized the people among whom she had grown up. A particularly tender episode was her meeting with her brother, who had become the chief of the tribe. The tremendous advantage of this relationship made it possible for the explorers to obtain 29 fine Shoshone horses by trading some articles they had brought with them. Thus they were able to continue their journey.

Sacagawea was one of the Indians honoured with the highly-valued Jefferson peace medal. Most historians now believe that she died around 1812, at the age of about 24. Several monuments honour her memory. One of the best known is in the state of Wyoming, near a Shoshone graveyard where Sacagawea is thought to be buried.

## PART 4 - Questions 21-25

Read the text and the questions below it. For each question write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

### THE ADVICE CORNER

A girl writes:

*My friend gets beaten by her parents. She tells me when it happens but she won't tell anyone else. I want to help my friend but she won't listen. What should I do?*

This is the answer of the expert of the **Advice Corner**

Your friend is a victim of domestic violence and is in a dangerous situation. Under no circumstances should her parents be hitting her. Child abuse and domestic violence are crimes. The fact that they hit her regularly makes things worse. Her parents' behavior must be stopped. Your friend needs help and you can provide some for her, but that is certainly insufficient.

Victims of child abuse need to look for help from an adult they trust and with whom they feel comfortable. For example you could encourage your friend to talk to a teacher, a guidance counsellor, a priest, an aunt or an uncle. I know you said that your friend is afraid and does not want to reveal the abuse she's suffering. But a trusted adult can really help her by intervening on your friend's behalf. Child abuse is a frightening thing to experience but an adult can help your friend out of the problem.

In addition, please give your friend this phone number: 1800-523-6570. It's the National Child Abuse Hotline. The people working at the hotline devote their time and experience to protect children and stop abuse. They offer support and legal services to abused children all over the country.

You are a good person to try and help your friend. The best of luck to your friend and to you, too.

21. What is the writer of the text trying to do?

A Offer advice.

B Describe a situation.

C Propose the solution to a problem.

D Inform readers about a phone number.

22. Who is regularly beaten by her parents?

A The girl who writes the letter.

B A child who has phoned the Advice Corner.

C A friend of the girl who writes the letter.

D A girl known by the expert of the Advice Corner.

23. Who could best help the victim?

A The girl who writes the letter.

B A teacher or a guidance counsellor.

C Any adult the girl can trust.

D People who are expert in the problem.

24. Why does the victim refuse to speak to anybody?

A She is afraid of the consequences.

B She is ashamed of herself.

C She cannot trust anybody.

D She has no hope things may change.

25. Which of these is the message of the text?

A Child abuse is criminal behaviour and must be legally punished.

B A child who is abused suffers from physical and psychological damages.

C Abused children need the help of understanding adults most.

D Abused children can phone the Child Abuse Hotline.

## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens is considered by some to be the greatest Victorian novelist. He was born in 1812, in Portsmouth. His family was so (26) ..... that his father ended up in a debtors' prison and he was compelled to work in a factory, labelling shoe-black bottles. He experienced the harsh, unjust (27) ..... conditions reserved not only for adults but also for children in those times. Memories of these early experiences (28) ..... many of his novels. When his father inherited a sum of money and came out of (29) ....., Charles studied shorthand and got a job in Parliament. His writing career began in 1836 when he wrote *The Pickwick Papers*, a novel (30) ..... as a serial.

A number of other novels followed like *Oliver Twist* (1837) and *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838), which (31) ..... the ills of the society of the time.

Dickens is famous for the creation of fascinating (32) ....., for his true-to-life dialogue and for his social criticism. His (33) ..... is probably *David Copperfield*, which he called his "favourite child". If you read it, you will surely understand its author's preference.

Dickens' interest in his most unfortunate (34) ..... was constant. If there were a novelist of Dickens' stature today, he would probably write about the difficult lives of people compelled to (35) ..... to distant countries.

- |    |                |                    |             |                   |
|----|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 26 | A middle-class | B well off         | C poor      | D unhappy         |
| 27 | A working      | B living           | C housing   | D eating          |
| 28 | A helped       | B inspired         | C created   | D filled          |
| 29 | A work         | B home             | C prison    | D police station  |
| 30 | A published    | B edited           | C written   | D divided         |
| 31 | A defined      | B discovered       | C commented | D denounced       |
| 32 | A people       | B men              | C women     | D characters      |
| 33 | A masterpiece  | B novel            | C drama     | D work            |
| 34 | A family       | B fellow-creatures | C people    | D fellow-novelist |
| 35 | A live         | B settle           | C emigrate  | D return          |

**From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 3.**

**Part 1 - Questions 1-5**

**Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.**

**1 ON HEARING A CONTINUOUS ALARM EVACUATE THE BUILDING BY YOUR NEAREST SAFE EXIT AND PROCEED TO THE FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT.**

- A The nearest exit must be reached immediately after hearing a continuous alarm.
- B If a continuous alarm is heard, you must leave the building unless different orders are given.
- C A continuous alarm orders you to take the nearest safe exit and reach the assembly point.

2 Newspapers and magazines must be replaced on shelves under appropriate labels.

- A Shelves have labels for newspapers and magazines.
- B After reading a newspaper or a magazine replace it on any shelf.
- C A label on the shelves shows where to replace newspapers and magazines.

3 Trainers only when walking on the gymnasium floor.

- A You must wear special shoes to walk in the gymnasium.
- B You must take off your shoes to walk in the gymnasium.
- C Special equipment is needed to go into the gymnasium.

4 Do not leave packages, briefcases, etc. unattended. Unattended items arouse suspicion and cause major disruption.

- A If you leave objects unattended they may be removed.
- B Do not leave objects unattended because they may be stolen.
- C Unattended packages and briefcases are considered dangerous.

5 Use of telephones for private calls is strictly prohibited.

- A It is forbidden to use this telephone.
- B Making calls to friends or family is absolutely forbidden.
- C If you want to make a private call, ask for permission.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

The people below all want to go to the cinema. Read the eight films and decide which film (letters A-H) would be the most suitable for each person or group (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.

**6 Robert** is a passionate reader of history of the Second World War. He would like to see a film reconstructing important episodes of that period.

**7 Tom and Shirley** are fond of science fiction films but so far they have seen all the Star Wars series. What else in the same line can they find?

**8 Mr Baxter** has been a film goer for decades but he finds that nowadays films are either too violent or too noisy and superficial. He would like to see a classic film of his time.

**9 Anne** is politically committed and a pacifist. She likes films that investigate the political issues of the present.

**10 A group of teenagers** are appointed by their science teacher to choose a film that they will see together and then report to the class.

### WHAT'S ON THE BIG SCREEN?

**A *Darwin's nightmare*** (2014). This documentary film clearly shows how, in this age of globalisation, things can evolve in the worst possible way for mankind. It presents how the introduction of some non-native fish into Lake Victoria killed off most native species, changing the way of living of the human population, too.

**B *Kingdom of Heaven*** (2015). In Scott's intelligent Crusades epic, Jerusalem is in the hands of the Christians. The Muslim leader Saladin and the tolerant Christian ruler Baldwin IV are in conflict with the villainous Knights Templar. Extraordinary battle scenes and historical reconstruction.

**C *Private*** (2015). Set in Palestine but made in Italy, the film illustrates the relationships between a Palestinian family and an Israeli army platoon compelled to live together in a relatively isolated house. In spite of the mutual diffidence of the two groups the film suggests that violence cannot solve anything.

**D *Robots*** (2015). A follow-up to *Ice Age, Robots* is a very imaginative computer-generated animation. The film is set in a world entirely inhabited by robots but deals with capitalism, consumerism, individualism. It is astonishing and at the same time can be very funny.

**E *Downfall*** (2014). The film about Hitler's final days is based on two books, one of which written by Hitler's young secretary. The film reconstructs the claustrophobic atmosphere of the bunker and makes you experience three hours in the madhouse of Hitler's final decisions.

**F *Revenge of the Sith*** (2015). This is a breathless, dramatic, effect-filled experience in the Star Wars series moving towards its conclusion. Anakin Skywalker, Jedi knight and ambitious student of Obi-Wan Kenobi, is the protagonist of numberless incredible adventures.

**G *Cutter's Way*** (1991). First released in 1991, the film is a captivating crime thriller. A disabled Vietnam veteran witnesses a murder and believes he recognises the culprit in an oil magnate. He is helped by a friend who is determined to denounce the super-rich killer. A thriller that never ceases to impress.

**H *Million Dollar Baby*** (2014). At his gym in downtown LA, Frankie, a boxers' trainer, refuses to train Maggie who wants to become a boxer. Frankie's ex-boxer friend, Scraps, recognises her real talent and finally Frankie accepts to train her. Maggie becomes a successful boxer but ... . This is Clint Eastwood at his best.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the sentences below about the future of the world. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.**

- |    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| 11 | A pessimist thinks that what happens around him is always bad.                 | A / B |
| 12 | Hunger kills millions of people all over the world.                            | A / B |
| 13 | Men, animals and plants are poisoned by chemical products.                     | A / B |
| 14 | Computers may prevent dictatorship.  | A / B |
| 15 | Mankind may come to an end because of robots.                                  | A / B |
| 16 | Nuclear bombs and radioactivity could destroy civilization as we know it.      | A / B |
| 17 | Survivors of a nuclear disaster would live in caves.                           | A / B |
| 18 | Optimists don't think that automation will give us more free time.             | A / B |
| 19 | Poor countries will not be helped by rich countries.                           | A / B |
| 20 | In an optimist's view, "Love your neighbour as yourself" will become the rule. | A / B |

## ARE YOU A PESSIMIST OR AN OPTIMIST?

Being a pessimist means believing that everything is going the wrong way, but it sometimes means drawing conclusions from what you see happening in the real world. For example, the world's population is growing at a dramatic rate. Cities are becoming enormous. In the poor countries millions of people are dying of hunger because there is not enough food for everybody.

A second example? We are poisoning ourselves because our industries and cars fill the air with dangerous gases, and pollute rivers and the sea. We create huge mountains of rubbish. Finally, we are destroying many of the animals and plants that live on our planet by using chemicals as pesticides.

Even the most celebrated and useful of modern man's inventions - the computer - may become a danger for our lives: a dictator might use computers for spying people and everything they do. In an electronic police state, revolt is practically impossible.

What about man becoming redundant? Programmes for the breeding of supermen, or for making super-intelligent robots, are possible and they might cause our human species to die out. Moreover, mankind might go back to the Stone Age if the huge stocks of nuclear weapons were let loose in a third and final World War. Most of the cities of the world and their inhabitants would be vaporized. Radioactive fallout would make life impossible over vast areas. If there were survivors, they would live a desperate life; they would live like cavemen.

Let us try to be optimistic. What if we were intelligent enough to avoid all these dangers and learn how to live well? An example: all the dull work that human beings have been obliged to do for thousands of years can be eliminated by machinery and automation. Everyone has a lot of time to enjoy life.

Poverty, hunger and preventable diseases will be abolished because the richer countries will help the poor ones towards a better standard of living. A strong world government will help to provide solutions and to avoid war. Human beings will be convinced that it is better to love their neighbours as themselves than spend most of their time fighting them.

Which of the two points of view seems more convincing? In other words, are you a pessimist or an optimist?

## PART 4 - Questions 21-25

Read the text and the questions below it. For each question write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

### TOYS AND GAMES

Children are given toys according to their sex. This would not matter much if the point of playing with toys was simply to amuse oneself - but there is more to it than that. Playing is important - it teaches skills and patterns of behaviour.

Look at the toys labelled "suitable for girls" on the whole, they represent in miniature what the girl can expect later on in life - sewing sets, cookers, tea-sets, dolls and prams. These tend to teach skills that are peaceful and domestic. They also prepare girls for their expected roles of wives and mothers.

Toys for boys reflect quite a different world and teach a different set of skills: trains, cars, guns, model planes, Lego and construction sets, and so on. Whatever they are, they demand more thought and action. Boys want to know how they work. Being given these toys encourages behaviour that is inquiring, adventurous and aggressive - like running, fighting and competing.

When boys play together, the games are often active and involve a great deal of physical movement: tree climbing, building, cowboys and Indians, spacemen, cops and robbers and so on. Girls are excluded for the simple reason that it is assumed they cannot keep up.

**21 What does the writer want to do in this text?**

- A To prove that girls are less active and aggressive than boys.
- B To criticize the type of education given to girls.
- C To convince parents that girls should be educated in the same way as boys.
- D To prove that choices in education are often connected with sex.

**22 How do toys and games influence behaviour?**

- A They condition the future choices of boys and girls.
- B They give boys and girls different forms of amusement.
- C They reinforce natural tendencies.
- D They provide a way of learning by playing.

**23 Who do you think the writer is?**

- A Nursery school teacher.
- B A feminist writer.
- C A professional educationalist.
- D A psychiatrist.

**24 What makes boys more inquiring and active?**

- A Climbing trees and playing cowboys and Indians.
- B Playing with toys like construction sets and guns.
- C Having to understand how toys are made.
- D Excluding girls who are more passive.

**25 Which slogan shows the main idea of the text?**

- A Boys and girls should be free to choose their toys.
- B Parents should not impose traditional toys and games on their children.
- C Girls' toys encourage them to be good wives and mothers.
- D Future behaviour can be heavily conditioned by children's ways of playing.

## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### Is there life on other planets?

Many scientists today are convinced that life exists elsewhere in the universe - life probably much like that on our own planet.

As far as astronomers can determine, the entire (26) ..... is built of the same matter. They have no reason to doubt that matter obeys the same (27) ..... in every part of the universe. (28) ..... it is reasonable to assume that other stars, with their own planets, came to life in the same way as our own (29) ..... system. What we know of life on earth suggests that life will arise wherever the right conditions exist.

Life requires the right amount and kind of atmosphere. This eliminates all those planets in the universe that are not about the same (30) ..... and weight as the earth. If the earth were a smaller planet, it would lose atmosphere; if it were a (31) ..... one, it would hold too much.

Life also requires a steady supply of heat and (32) ..... . Only single stars that are steady sources of heat and light (33) ..... our sun would qualify. Finally, life could evolve only if the planet is just the right (34) ..... from its sun. With a weaker sun than our own, the planet would have to be closer to it. With a (35) ..... sun, it would have to be farther away.

- |    |             |              |              |            |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 26 | A earth     | B world      | C planets    | D universe |
| 27 | A laws      | B principles | C regulation | D matter   |
| 28 | A Then      | B Therefore  | C However    | D But      |
| 29 | A star      | B general    | C universe   | D solar    |
| 30 | A depth     | B size       | C colour     | D shade    |
| 31 | A larger    | B great      | C large      | D big      |
| 32 | A humidity  | B water      | C oxygen     | D light    |
| 33 | A equal to  | B the same   | C like       | D parallel |
| 34 | A proximity | B closeness  | C position   | D distance |
| 35 | A hotter    | B stronger   | C colder     | D bigger   |

**From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 4.**

**Part 1 - Questions 1-5**

**Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.**

1 **Melissa,**  
**the travel agency has called. Your flight to Jordan has been anticipated. Call them back to confirm you have received the message.**  
**Rebecca**

- A There has been a change in the date of the flight.
- B The trip to Jordan has been anticipated.
- C The agency confirmed the trip to Jordan.

2 We inform the public that from July to early September, the upper buildings of Trajan's markets are closed for major restoration works. We apologise for the inconvenience.

- A The monument has been closed for restoration.
- B A part of the building cannot be visited for some months.
- C The public is not allowed into the building for the whole summer.

3 Individuals assume the risk for any injuries sustained while using the pool.  
The management.

- A If anybody gets hurt the responsibility is his /her own.
- B The management is not responsible for what happens in the pool.
- C Risks should be avoided when using the pool.

4 **DO NOT STEP INSIDE THE CHAIN SURROUNDING THE MOSAICS.**

- A People must not walk on the mosaics.
- B It is forbidden to remove the chain.
- C There is somebody guarding the mosaics.

5 Susanna,  
I'll be away until Sunday. Don't forget to give the cat the pill for her stomach: one on Tuesday and one on Saturday evening. If she doesn't want them, put them in her food. Thanks a lot.  
Emma

- A The pills should be given the cat in the morning.
- B The cat has to take the pills in her food.
- C The cat needs her pills twice a week.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

The people below are looking for accommodation. Read the eight advertisements and match each person, or group of people, (letters A-H) with the corresponding house of flat (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.

**6 Paula** is a senior clerk in a London bank. She is looking for a flat to be shared with a friend. She does not stay at home much and she wants to be near an underground station because she hates getting up early. She does not care much about cooking.

**7 Mr and Mrs Russell** have three young children. At present they live in a small flat and they would like to find a house where their children can play without danger. They are not very rich and they hope they will not have to spend too much on new furniture when moving to a new house.

**8 Jan van Delft and his wife** are Dutch. They have always dreamed of spending some time in London but they hate hotels. They prefer living the same life as the Londoners do, therefore they would like to rent a flat. They do not have particular economic problems.

**9 Dwight** has a big family. In fact he has two: his own family, formed by his wife and three children; and his parents who are old and need help. He is looking for a house where he can look after his parents without having to live together all the time.

**10 Matthew and Doris** hate living in town. They have one young daughter of eight and a two-year-old son. They like inviting friends or relatives at weekends and are not worried about having to drive a few miles when they need to go to the nearest town.

### LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO LIVE

**A** Set in a quiet part of the city, this unusual flat on the ground floor of an elegant block of flats benefits from direct access to the garden. It comprises a kitchen, an ample living room, two bedrooms and two bathrooms.

**B** An outstanding town house in a popular modern developed area. The house is arranged over two floors and is ideal for two families waiting to live close by. Both flats have three bedrooms and two bathrooms, besides kitchen and dining room. A private garage gives direct access to the flats.

**C** Bright one-bedroom apartment within walking distance to local amenities to be rented. It is fit for tourists interested in spending at least two weeks in London in an ideal environment of nature and art.

**D** Owing to moving away from London, we sell a semidetached house. On the ground floor the kitchen and an ample living-room overlooking a small garden. Upstairs three bedrooms and two bathrooms. Garage and a back garden with fruit trees, too. Partly furnished (kitchen and wardrobes). Very convenient price.

**E** This three-storey contemporary home is located just off the local park. The house comprises a spacious bedroom, a second bedroom and a shower room. The living room opens onto a small balcony. The house benefits from a garage.

**F** Third floor apartment, in a central area of the city, comprises two bedrooms, two bathrooms (one en suite), reception room opening onto kitchen. Lift and garage. Within range of underground station.

**G** We sell an end-of-the-century but very comfortable house in the countryside, thirty miles from city centre. On two floors there are four bedrooms and two bathrooms. Downstairs living room, kitchen and a room for children to play and study. School and kindergarten are very close.

**H** Nice detached house in the suburbs of London in a vast commercial area. The ideal place for people engaged in commercial activities and wanting to live in a quiet house. Situated on two floors there are three bedrooms, kitchen and living room, one bathroom. Backyard garden and a parking lot available.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the statements below about ways of preserving the memory of tragic historical events. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.**

- 11 Film makers are not interested in historical films. A / B
- 12 A documentary film can present a perfectly authentic reconstruction of a historical event. A / B
- 13 The Nazi dictatorship killed millions of Jews all over Europe. A / B
- 14 Words and images cannot reproduce reality as it occurred. A / B
- 15 Films can show events of historical importance and can explain their causes. A / B
- 16 It is possible to represent the Holocaust faithfully. A / B
- 17 Six million people were killed in the Holocaust because of their race. A / B
- 18 The Museum in Jerusalem can illustrate the horror of the Holocaust better than a film. A / B
- 19 Portraits and documents of Jewish victims can be seen in the museum of Yad Vashem. A / B
- 20 A big dome in the Jewish Museum is the symbol for the massacre of thousands of Jews in Lithuania. A / B

## HOW TO PRESERVE THE MEMORY OF THE PAST

Historical films have always attracted film makers, yet producing historical films poses certain problems for the film maker. Similarly, films pose problems for the historian.

Even documentary films have to be treated carefully. Think about the subject of the Holocaust, the killing of millions of Jews during the Nazi invasion of many European countries. The enormity of the events of the Holocaust raises a number of issues. How can words and images depict what really happened? Who has the right to present Holocaust stories? Under what obligation is the eyewitness/historian both to those who perished and to the survivors? What ways can be used to tell the story of these events?

When looking at historical films, one point to bear in mind is to look at the ways in which films are constructed. We expect them to tell us a story and to conclude that story, tying up all of those loose threads which have come up in the narrative. But this can be only a part of its making. Films are very good at showing “how” events happened but often fail to explain “why”. With an issue such as the Holocaust, even from such a distance of time, can we ever truly understand why the Holocaust took place?

Finally how can any medium come to terms with the very enormity of six million people being killed because of the religion that they were born into? Six million people who can never tell their stories.

Perhaps the tragedy of the Holocaust is better reconstructed in the Yad Vashem, the museum in Jerusalem. The centrepiece is a majestic dome known as the Hall of Names; thousands of documents line the walls, and hundreds of individual portraits of the dead are displayed along the dome.

One chilling exhibit commemorates the slaughter in Ponary, Lithuania, where over a period of four years more than 70,000 Jews were lined up and shot dead, their bodies falling into pits. Their only crime was being Jews. A deep cavity in the museum floor has been carved to symbolize the mass grave, lit only by a frail ray of sunlight.

## PART 4 - Questions 21-25

Read the text and the questions below it. For each question write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

### ENGLISH OR ENGLISHES?

It is now becoming reality: non-native speakers of English outnumber native ones 3 to 1. In Asia alone, the number of English users has risen to 350 million - more or less the combined populations of Britain, the United States and Canada. There are more Chinese children studying English - about 100 million - than there are Britons.

And the way English speakers communicate is changing, too. The new English speakers aren't just passively absorbing the language - they're changing it. New Englishes are born the globe over, from Japlish spoken in Japan to Hinglish, the combination of Hindi and English that is widespread everywhere in South Asia, to post-apartheid South African English that many blacks have adopted as a sign of freedom in contrast with Afrikaans, the language of oppression.

All languages are work in progress. But English globalisation which has no precedents in modern history, will revolutionise it in ways that we can only begin to imagine. In the future students might not try to imitate Oxford or Boston English but simply follow their own local versions of English. Linguists suggest, for example, that for some Asians it should not be so important to spend hours to learn pronouncing the "th" sound when they could say "sing" or "ting" instead of "thing".

English has become a common denominator. Whether you are a Korean executive on business in Shanghai, a German politician in Brussels or a Brazilian biochemist at a conference in Sweden, you're probably speaking English. In China the Beijing Organizing Committee for the 2008 Olympics promoted the study of English among staff, taxi-drivers and ordinary citizens.

Technology also plays a huge role in English's global triumph. 80% of the electronically stored information in the world is in English; 66% of the world's scientists can read in it. Finally, in countries like Germany beginners' English classes are no longer attended by German children but are filled with immigrants from places like Turkey and Russia who want to catch up with the natives. As with migrants all over the world, they're finding that their newfound land is an English-speaking one.

#### 21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A To illustrate the widespread use of English in the world.
- C To encourage people to speak English even badly.

- B To convince people that learning English is useful.
- D To help people to learn British English.

#### 22 In what way is English changing?

- A English is adopted as a second language in many countries.
- C Non-native speakers combine it with their own languages.
- B Because many people cannot pronounce it correctly.
- D There are different versions of English in Europe.

#### 23 Why is it necessary to speak English?

- A Because taxi-drivers and policemen need it.
- B Because it is the language of science, technology and business.
- C Because it is the language of the Olympics.
- D Because it is spoken in China, South Africa and Brazil.

#### 24 Who is attending courses of English in Europe?

- A Students who need electronically stored information.
- B Scientists and technicians for their jobs.
- C Both European children and immigrants from other countries.
- D Immigrants who live in Germany.

#### 25 Which slogan shows the main idea of the text?

- A Speaking English is the key to the world of business.
- B English is the most widely spoken language in China.
- C New Englishes are spoken by scientists all over the world.
- D English is the language for communicating in a multicultural and highly developed world.

## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### Hurricanes

Hurricanes are the only natural disasters with their own (26) ..... Hugo, Camille, Hazel, Gilbert - each evokes its particular image of disaster. Hurricanes are the same in vital ways; yet like (27) ....., each has its own personality.

Names seem appropriate because we come to know hurricanes before they strike, (28) ..... earthquakes, which hit without warning, or tornadoes, which come and (29) ..... quickly with at best a few minutes' warning.

Hurricanes are special. You can surely state that they are the Earth's most frightening (30) ..... A tornado is much more concentrated (31) ..... even the smallest hurricane: a mile-wide tornado is huge, a 100-mile-wide (32) ..... is small.

Hurricanes can (33) ..... more than a week and can devastate islands around the Caribbean days before slamming into the United States.

We are so used to watching satellite (34) ..... of hurricanes that it is difficult to imagine a time when people did not understand that such storms are huge masses of wind circling (35) ..... a centre. The centre is the eye we see so clearly on most satellite photos of hurricanes.

- |    |                   |               |            |                 |
|----|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 26 | A characteristics | B activity    | C names    | D human         |
| 27 | A men             | B people      | C women    | D human         |
| 28 | A unlike          | B as          | C like     | D instead       |
| 29 | A leave           | B go          | C return   | D blow          |
| 30 | A events          | B performance | C storm    | D wind          |
| 31 | A than            | B like        | C as       | D of            |
| 32 | A wind            | B hurricane   | C storm    | D typhoon       |
| 33 | A last            | B continue    | C end      | D strike        |
| 34 | A film            | B photos      | C drawings | D reproductions |
| 35 | A behind          | B on          | C in       | D around        |

**From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 5.**

**Part 1 - Questions 1-5**

**Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.**

1 **NO DOGS,  
EXCEPT GUIDE  
DOGS, ALLOWED  
INTO SHOP**

- A No dog can enter the shop.
- B Entrance is permitted to dogs.
- C Only guide dogs can enter the shop.

2 Dear Cathy,  
I've read Jonathan Safran Foer's latest book. It's great. Read it and let me know your opinion. The man is not older than 30!  
Ann

- Ann wants Cathy:**
- A to read a book she enjoyed reading.
  - B to read a book and tell her opinion.
  - C to read more books by a well known author.

3 John, I'll be late today. Can you shopping for me? Some bread and cheese and a couple of apples.  
Thanks a lot, Diana

- Diana:**
- A has no time to go shopping.
  - B needs some food but has no time to buy it.
  - C is late but can find time to go shopping.

4 **NO ENTRY FOR  
REPAIRS TO THE  
SURFACE OF THE  
ROAD.**

- A Car drivers must drive carefully as the surface of the road is in bad condition.
- B Only working machines are allowed to enter the road.
- C Vehicles are not allowed on the road because its surface is under repair.

5 Dear Beth,  
Peter and I can't go to the concert on Monday evening. If you want the tickets, give me a ring as soon as possible.  
Susan

- Susan is:**
- A informing Beth that she cannot go to a concert.
  - B offering Beth a ticket for a concert.
  - C offering Beth two concert tickets.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

The people below want to find a partner and describe themselves and their request in a specialised magazine. Decide which of the people (letters A-H) would be the most suitable partner (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.

**6 Steve Winter** is thirty years old and is a clerk in a firm. He lives in Brighton and likes sailing and swimming. He would like to meet a girl who is fond of sport and does not like the chaos of a big city. He would also like to have a big family.

**7 Sheila** is 21 and she is about to end her studies. She hopes to be a nurse in a big hospital. She does not mean to get married for three or four years but she does not want to begin a superficial relationship either. She likes going to the cinema and to discos.

**8 Claire** is a teacher in Scotland. She is a reader of all kinds of books, and she would like to share her reading experiences with someone who has her same interests. She also likes listening to classical music and visiting museums.

**9 Edward** is a computer engineer. He likes touring Europe on his motorcycle and hopes to find a young woman who is willing to accompany him on his trips to the major European cities. He would like to marry a woman who likes cooking and children, preferably one who does not want to have a job outside the home.

**10 Raneen** is of Pakistani origin and is 18. She is very fond of all kinds of music. She would like to meet a young man - but not too young - and get to know him. She does not mind whether he is of Pakistani or British origin, provided that he is open-minded.

### LOOKING FOR A PARTNER

**A** Mike is 22 and at the moment he is unemployed. He hopes to find a job soon, though. His favourite pastime is going to the cinema and to discos. He would like to meet a girl with his same interests but marriage is not in his immediate plans.

**B** Philip is 30, is a political activist and has friends among people coming from all parts of the world. He is interested in Oriental history and music. He can play the guitar and sing popular songs.

**C** Bernard is in his mid-thirties. He is very religious and the woman who would like to meet would be equally concerned with spiritual life. He likes being with friends, taking long walks in the Scottish mountains and reading historical novels. He loves music and can play the piano.

**D** Richard plays the violin in an orchestra. He is 31 and a positive man. Reading, listening to classical music and visiting museums are his hobbies, but he does not object to a good film. Travelling to him is a way to relax from work.

**E** When Kim was at school she was the school swimming champion and she continues practising sport. She is 23, lives in a village in Kent and at present she has a temporary job as the librarian in the village library. She would not mind leaving her village for a small city by the sea. She would like to have a lot of children.

**F** Joyce is a shop assistant in a computer store. She likes living in the open air, perhaps because she feels trapped in a shop. She dreams of visiting the most famous European cities. As she is 27, she wants to find a man who thinks of having a family of his own, and children. She wouldn't mind leaving her job if she had a family.

**G** Joanne is very pretty and she is starting a career as a model. That's why she is not looking for a stable relationship that might be an obstacle to her career. Her ideal man is brilliant and extrovert because she likes going to parties, having a good company of friends and enjoying life.

**H** Christopher is a university student and likes enjoying life. He is ready to take part in sports activities, cycling in the country, also abroad. He likes mixing with friends but does not like discos and noisy music. He would like to meet a girl and become good friends.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the statements below about ultrasonics. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.**

- |    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| 11 | Humans can hear frequencies below 18,000 hertz.                      | A / B |
| 12 | People are equally deaf to infrasonic and ultrasonic frequencies.    | A / B |
| 13 | All animals can perceive the same frequencies of sounds.             | A / B |
| 14 | A man cannot hear a Galton's whistle.                                | A / B |
| 15 | Unlike bats, the sonar in a ship exploits ultrasonic vibrations.     | A / B |
| 16 | The word "sonar" is made from the first letters of four words.       | A / B |
| 17 | It is possible to measure how deep the sea is by using sound echoes. | A / B |
| 18 | Watches cannot be cleaned by using ultrasonics.                      | A / B |
| 19 | Small living organisms cannot be damaged by ultrasonic beams.        | A / B |
| 20 | Ultrasonics can be employed in medicine.                             | A / B |

## ULTRASONICS

The human ear will respond to frequencies from about 20 to 20,000 hertz (unit of measure for sounds). Frequencies lower than 20 hertz are called infrasonic and frequencies higher than 20,000 are called ultrasonic. Different animals have their own particular audible ranges. So insects are sensitive to frequencies up to 40,000 hertz and if bats navigate through dark caves they send out ultrasonic bleeps which echo back to them like radar signals. Dogs can hear higher frequencies than humans so a dog can be called by using a Galton's whistle, which gives out very high-pitched notes which the dog can hear but which humans cannot.

In the same way as bats use sound echoes, ship navigators explore underwater with ultrasonic waves. Their sonar (sound navigation and ranging) sends out ultrasonic vibrations, which are reflected back to the ship from the bottom of the ocean. By measuring the time taken for the echo to return it is possible to calculate the depth of the sea. This enables a map of the sea-bed to be drawn by scientists.

Ultrasonics can also be used for cleaning purposes by shaking dirty clothes in water or other cleaning fluid. Ultrasonic agitation is used in cleaning delicate parts of machines, even watches. The oscillation of an ultrasonic beam directed at small living organisms, such as bacteria, makes the cell walls vibrate in sympathy. This breaks up the walls and destroys the organism. Ultrasonics can thus be used in food preservation and in medicine to kill germs.



## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### An Indian Love Story

Once upon a time, in India, a boy fell for a girl and, after a while also the girl fell (26) ..... love with him. Unfortunately they could never have their parents' permission to marry because they were from different castes. Their (27) ..... was considered illegitimate and rebellious. Imagine it: the coloured sari, the boy in white linen, the clandestine meeting with a white (28) ..... illuminating the scene.

Who could condemn the lovers? Their parents could. It was their decision who their sons or daughters must marry, and no young man or woman was (29) ..... to make a free choice. Either they gave up or they faced death.

And that was what happened: they were killed.

But even recently a boy and a girl from (30) ..... castes were savagely beaten, and another couple (31) ..... suicide after their parents forbade them to (32) .....

In India romantic love was traditionally seen as (33) ....., a menace to the caste system in (34) ..... marriages are arranged as a means of (35) ..... privileges and bloodlines.

- |    |              |              |                |                  |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 26 | A in         | B on         | C into         | D for            |
| 27 | A friendship | B meeting    | C relationship | D dialogue       |
| 28 | A sun        | B moon       | C sky          | D lamp           |
| 29 | A allowing   | B obliged    | C could        | D allowed        |
| 30 | A similar    | B many       | C different    | D same           |
| 31 | A committing | B commit     | C committed    | D have committed |
| 32 | A marry      | B love       | C get engaged  | D run away       |
| 33 | A useless    | B legal      | C illegal      | D dangerous      |
| 34 | A what       | B which      | C where        | D whom           |
| 35 | A respecting | B preserving | C eliminating  | D reducing       |