

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «ОДЕСЬКА ЮРИДИЧНА
АКАДЕМІЯ»

Практикум для студентів-юристів
Підготовка до єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ)
з англійської мови
за технологією ЗНО
У 2 частинах
Частина II

Навчальний посібник

За загальною редакцією Ю.В. Юлінецької

Одеса
«Юридична література»
2020

УДК
3-415

А в т о р и:

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Рекомендовано навчально-методичною радою
Національного університету «Одеська юридична академія»
(протокол № 4 від 20 травня 2019р.)

Практикум для студентів-юристів «Підготовка до єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови за технологією ЗНО : у 2 ч.
Ч. 2 : навчальний посібник / Н.В. Варешкіна, С.В. Ковбасюк, О.В. Кутузова. За заг. ред. Ю.В. Юлінецької – Одеса : «Юридична література», 2020. – 102 с.

ISBN

Практикум складається з трьох розділів, що містять тренувальні тести і типові завдання для підготовки до єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови за технологією ЗНО.

УДК

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Вступ

Пропонований вашій увазі навчальний посібник призначений для навчання студентів вищих навчальних закладів. Неухильно зростаюча потреба у фахівцях юридичних спеціальностей, які володіють англійською мовою, вимагає посиленої і цілеспрямованої підготовки від студентів, що навчаються в університеті.

Мета даного посібника:

- дати студенту уявлення про рівень складності матеріалів, що використовуються під час іспиту з англійської мови для вступу до магістратури;
- допомогти студенту збільшити свій словниковий запас і ознайомитися з лексикою, що застосовується в наведених нижче текстах;
- розвинути у студентів навички роботи зі словником;
- удосконалити навички роботи студента з текстами, що необхідні не тільки для успішної здачі іспиту, а й для подальшого навчання;
- розширити знання студентів у різних галузях;
- навчити студентів інтегрувати знання, отримані при вивченні інших предметів, в роботі з текстами.

Посібник складається з трьох частин, і має на меті послідовно ознайомити студента з різними аспектами підготовки до іспиту з англійської мови. У передмові даються загальні методичні рекомендації щодо роботи з текстом. Кожен розділ містить зразки екзаменаційних текстів, що використовуються під час іспиту з англійської мови. Після кожного тексту наводяться завдання, засновані на його розумінні. За ними йдуть тренувальні тестові завдання, складені за зразком екзаменаційних.

У підготовку до іспиту включені наступні види роботи:

- читання тексту англійською мовою;
- переклад цього тексту рідною мовою;

- відповідь на питання за текстом;
- письмове виконання завдань до тексту;
- лексичні та граматичні тестові завдання.

Послідовність роботи з текстом

На проведення іспиту надається 60 хвилин. За цей час необхідно виконати різні види завдань, засновані на читанні і розумінні англомовних текстів.

До іспиту, тобто в період навчання, роботу з текстом доцільно здійснювати в такий спосіб:

- 1) Прочитати текст повністю, не користуючись словником (переглядове читання);
- 2) Працювати з кожним реченням, виписуючи слова зі словника і добираючи необхідні значення (аналітичне читання);
- 3) Прочитати текст ще раз, послідовно перекладаючи його рідною мовою, зупиняючись на місцях, важких для читання і перекладу (синтетичне читання);
- 4) Ще раз повернутися до тексту і проговорити «про себе» читання і переклад;
- 5) Виконати завдання за змістом тексту.

Види читання

Переглядове читання служить для визначення загального змісту тексту. Це дуже важливий етап, яким не варто нехтувати. Він дає загальне уявлення про характер тексту, його спрямованість і стиль та полегшує пошуки правильного перекладу.

Аналітичне читання служить безпосередньо для визначення змісту тексту. На цьому етапі звертається увага як на читання незнайомих слів, так і на їх переклад. Під час аналітичного читання слід користуватися словником.

Синтетичне читання допомагає сприйняти текст як єдине ціле з урахуванням інформації, яку знайдено в словнику. На цьому етапі створюється цілісний усний переклад тексту.

Принципи роботи зі словником

Слід користуватися своїм словником. Словник повинен включати не менше 80 тис. словникових статей. Рекомендовано користуватися як електронними, так і звичайними словниками, які містять в собі необхідні відомості. Головною вимогою до хорошого словника є наступне: словникова стаття в електронних словниках і "перекладачах" повинна бути побудована за принципам класичних словників, щоб полегшити пошук необхідних значень. Наприклад, значення повинні надаватися не в алфавітному порядку: словник повинен виділяти перше, друге та інші значення слова. Лексикографічні принципи описані на початку кожного словника. Має сенс ознайомитися з ними, а також з системою спеціальних позначень і скорочень, що використовуються в даному словнику, в процесі підготовки до заняття. Тоді буде значно простіше орієнтуватися у всьому різноманітті словникових значень і знаходити ті, що потрібні в даному контексті.

Робота з незнайомими словами

Під час пошуку незнайомих слів у словнику слід:

1. Визначити частину мови та морфологічний склад слова (значення деяких слів слід шукати без префіксів); виписати початкову форму слова.
2. Знайти слово в словнику, виписати транскрипцію даного слова (звертаючи увагу на наголос).
3. Вибрати зі словникової статті значення, що підходить за контекстом і виписати його. Якщо немає перекладу, який би точно відповідав змісту речення, виписати найближчий за значенням, а також записати свій варіант контекстуального перекладу. Під час усної відповіді на занятті дозволяється користуватися записами, зробленими в ході роботи з текстом, як при читанні, так і при перекладі.

При розробленні цього посібника були використані запозичення текстів різних підручників, посібників та інтернет-ресурсів:

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SCIENCE

Is Science Dangerous?

Read the text and complete the tasks.

The idea that scientific knowledge is dangerous is deeply embedded in our culture. Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat from the Tree of Knowledge, and in Milton's *Paradise Lost* the serpent addresses the tree as the 'Mother of Science'. Indeed, the whole of western literature has not been kind to scientists and is filled with images of them meddling with nature with disastrous results. Just consider Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Goethe's *Faust* and Huxley's *Brave New World*. One will search with very little success for a novel in which scientists come out well - the persistent image is that of scientists as a soulless group unconcerned with ethical issues. And where is there a film sympathetic to science?

Part of the problem is the conflation of science and technology. The distinction between science and technology, between knowledge and understanding on the one hand and the application of that knowledge to making something, or using it in some practical way, is fundamental.

Science produces ideas about how the world works, whereas the ideas in technology result in usable objects. Technology is much older than anything one could regard as science and unaided by any science. Technology gave rise to the crafts of early humans, like agriculture and metalworking. It is technology that carries with it ethical issues, from motorcar production to cloning a human.

By contrast, reliable scientific knowledge is value-free and has no moral or ethical value. Science merely tells us how the world is. That we

are not at the centre of the universe is neither good nor bad, nor is the possibility that genes can influence our intelligence or our behaviour.

The social obligations that scientists have as distinct from those responsibilities they share with all citizens comes from them having access to specialised knowledge of how the world works, not easily accessible to others. Their obligation is to both make public any social implications of their work and its possible applications and to give some assessment of its reliability.

It is not easy to find examples of scientists as a group behaving immorally or in a dangerous manner, the classic paradigm being the eugenics movement. The scientific assumptions behind this proposal are crucial; the assumption is that most desirable and undesirable human attributes are inherited. Not only was talent perceived of as being inherited, but so too were insanity and any kind of so-called feeble-mindedness. They completely failed to give an assessment of the reliability of their ideas. Quite the contrary, and even more blameworthy, their conclusions seem to have been driven by what they saw as the desirable social implications. By contrast, in relation to the building of the atomic bomb, scientists behaved morally and fulfilled their social obligations by informing their governments about the implications of atomic theory. It was an enormous engineering feat to build the bomb but the decision to do this was taken by politicians, not scientists.

The moralists have been out in force telling us of the horrors of cloning. Many others, national leaders included, have joined in a chorus of horror. But what horrors? What ethical issues? In all the righteous indignation not a single relevant new ethical issue has been spelled out.

Those who propose to clone a human are medical technologists not scientists. It is not, as the bio-moralists claim, that scientific innovation has outstripped our social and moral codes. Just the opposite is the case. Their obsession with the life of the embryo has deflected our attention away from the real issue, which is how children are raised and nurtured. The ills in our society have nothing to do with assisting or preventing reproduction but are profoundly affected by how children are treated.

So, what danger does genetics pose? Gene therapy, introducing genes to cure a genetic disease like cystic fibrosis, carries risks, as do all new medical treatments. There may well be problems with the testing of new treatments, but are these difficulties any different from those related to trying out new drugs for AIDS? Anxieties about creating designer babies are at present premature as it is too risky, and we may have, in the first instance, to accept what has been called procreative autonomy, a couple's right to control their own role in reproduction unless the state has a compelling reason for denying them that control. Should the ethical issues relating to the applications of genetics, for example, lead to stopping research in this field? The individual scientist cannot decide, for science, like genetics, is a collective activity with no single individual controlling the process of discovery. It is ethically unacceptable and impractical to censor any aspect of trying to understand the nature of our world.

Questions 1-6. Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement is true according to the passage |
| FALSE | if the statement is false according to the passage |
| NOT GIVEN | if the information is not given in the passage |

1. The film industry does not make films about science.
2. Scientists do not work in unison when deciding what needs to be researched.
3. Parents want to have cloned children now.
4. Technology was important before the development of science.
5. Many people consider cloning to be undesirable.
6. Science and Technology must be seen as separate entities.

Question 7. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for your answer.

What influenced the eugenics movement when they were summarizing the findings of their research? 7) _____

Questions 8-11. Choose ONE phrase from the list of phrases A - H below to complete each of the following sentences.

List of Phrases

- A) work in groups in an unethical way
- B) was responsible for helping to develop basic trades and skills
- C) scientists are portrayed as being irreligious
- D) does not make moral judgements
- E) become involved in hazardous research
- F) scientists are seen to interfere with nature
- G) does not help us to understand how the world works
- H) is more concerned with ethics than research

8. In literature _____
9. Technology _____
10. Science _____
11. Rarely do scientists _____

Question 12. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. According to the writer, Science shows us

- A) our position in the universe.
- B) how intelligence affects our behavior.
- C) what the world is really like.
- D) scientists have special social obligations.

In Praise of Amateurs

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Despite the specialization of scientific research, amateurs still have an important role to play

During the scientific revolution of the 17th century, scientists were largely men of private means who pursued their interest in natural philosophy for their own edification. Only in the past century or two has it become possible to make a living from investigating the workings of nature. Modern science was, in other words, built on the work of amateurs. Today, science is an increasingly specialized and compartmentalized subject, the domain of experts who know more and more about less and less. Perhaps surprisingly, however, amateurs – even those without private means – are still important.

A recent poll carried out at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by astronomer Dr Richard Fienberg found that, in addition to his field of astronomy, amateurs are actively involved in such field as acoustics, horticulture, ornithology, meteorology, hydrology and paleontology. Far from being crackpots, amateur scientists are often in close touch with professionals, some of whom rely heavily on their co-operation.

Admittedly, some fields are more open to amateurs than others. Anything that requires expensive equipment is clearly a no-go area. And some kinds of research can be dangerous; most amateur chemists, jokes Dr Fienberg, are either locked up or have blown themselves to bits. But amateurs can make valuable contributions in fields from rocketry to paleontology and the rise of the internet has made it easier than before to collect data and distribute results.

Exactly which field of study has benefited most from the contributions of amateurs is a matter of some dispute. Dr Fienberg makes a strong case for astronomy. There is, he points out, a long tradition of collaboration between amateur and professional sky watchers. Numerous comets, asteroids and even the planet Uranus were discovered by amateurs. Today, in addition to comet and asteroid spotting, amateurs continue to do valuable work observing the brightness of variable stars and detecting novae- ‘new’ stars in the Milky Way and supernovae in other galaxies. Amateur observers are helpful, says Dr Fienberg, because there are so many of them (they far outnumber professionals) and because they are distributed all over the world. This makes special kinds of observations possible: “if several observers around the world accurately record the time when a star is eclipsed by an asteroid, for example, it is possible to derive useful information about the asteroid’s shape”.

Another field in which amateurs have traditionally played an important role is paleontology. Adrian Hunt, a paleontologist at Mesa Technical College in New Mexico, insists that this is the field in which amateurs have made the biggest contribution. Despite the development of high-tech equipment, he says, the best sensors for finding fossils are human eyes – lots of them.

Finding volunteers to look for fossils is not difficult, he says, because of the near-universal interest in anything to do with dinosaurs. As well as helping with this research, volunteers learn about science, a process he calls ‘recreational education’.

Rick Bonney of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology in Ithaca, New York, contends that amateurs have contributed the most in his field. There are, he notes, thought to be as many as 60 million birdwatchers in America alone. Given their huge numbers and the wide geographical coverage they provide, Mr. Bonney has enlisted thousands of amateurs in a number of research projects. Over the past few years, their observations have uncovered previously unknown trends and cycles in bird migrations and revealed declines in the breeding populations of several species of migratory birds, prompting a habitat conservation programme.

Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without its difficulties. Not everyone, for example is happy with the term ‘amateur’. Mr. Bonney has coined the term ‘citizen scientist’ because he felt that other words, such as ‘volunteer’ sounded disparaging. A more serious problem is the question of how professionals can best acknowledge the contributions made by amateurs. Dr Fienberg says that some amateur astronomers are happy to provide their observations but grumble about not being reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. Others feel let down when their observations are used in scientific papers, but they are not listed as co-authors. Dr. Hunt says some amateur paleontologists are disappointed when told that they cannot take finds home with them.

These are legitimate concerns, but none seems insurmountable. Provided amateurs and professionals agree the terms on which they will work together beforehand, there is no reason why co-operation between

the two groups should not flourish. Last year Dr S. Carlson, founder of the Society for Amateur Scientists won an award worth \$290,000 for his work in promoting such co-operation. He says that one of the main benefits of the prize is the endorsement it has given to the contributions of amateur scientists, which has done much to silence critics among those professionals who believe science should remain their exclusive preserve.

At the moment, says Dr Carlson, the society is involved in several schemes including an innovative rocket-design project and the setting up of a network of observers who will search for evidence of a link between low-frequency radiation and earthquakes. The amateurs, he says, provide enthusiasm and talent, while the professionals provide guidance 'so that anything they do discover will be taken seriously'. Having laid the foundations of science, amateurs will have much to contribute to its ever – expanding edifice.

Questions 1-8. Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Prior to the 19th century, professional 1) _____ did not exist and scientific research was largely carried out by amateurs. However, while 2) _____ today is mostly the domain of professionals, a recent US survey highlighted the fact that amateurs play an important role in at least seven 3) _____ and indeed many professionals are reliant on their 4) _____. In areas such as astronomy, amateurs can be invaluable when making specific 5) _____ on a global basis. Similarly, in the area of paleontology their involvement is invaluable, and helpers are easy to recruit because of the popularity of 6) _____. Amateur birdwatchers also play an active role and their work has led to the establishment of a 7) _____. Occasionally the term 'amateur' has been the source of disagreement and alternative

names have been suggested but generally speaking, as long as the professional scientists 8) _____ the work of the non-professionals, the two groups can work productively together.

Questions 9-13. Chose the correct letter A, B, C or D. Classify the following opinions as referring to

- A) Dr Fienberg
- B) Adrian Hunt
- C) Rick Bonney
- D) Dr Carlson

9. Amateur involvement can also be an instructive pastime.

10. Amateur scientists are prone to accidents.

11. Science does not belong to professional scientists alone.

12. In certain areas of my work, people are a more valuable resource than technology.

13. It is important to give amateurs a name which reflects the value of their work.

High-tech crime-fighting tools

Read the text and complete the tasks.

A) Crime-fighting technology is getting more sophisticated and rightly so. The police need to be equipped for the 21st century. In Britain we've already got the world's biggest DNA database. By next year the state will have access to the genetic data of 4.25m people: one British-based person in 14. Hundreds of thousands of those on the database will never have been charged with a crime.

B) Britain is also reported to have more than 4 million CCTV (closed circuit television) cameras. There is a continuing debate about the

effectiveness of CCTV. Some evidence suggests that it is helpful in reducing shoplifting and car crime. It has also been used to successfully identify terrorists and murderers. However, many claim that better lighting is just as effective to prevent crime and that cameras could displace crime. An internal police report said that only one crime was solved for every 1,000 cameras in London in 2007. In short, there is conflicting evidence about the effectiveness of cameras, so it is likely that the debate will continue.

C) Professor Mike Press, who has spent the past decade studying how design can contribute to crime reduction, said that, in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be used in a targeted way. For example, a scheme in Manchester records every licence plate at the entrance of a shopping complex, and alerts police when one is found to belong to an untaxed or stolen car. This is an effective example of monitoring, he said. Most schemes that simply record city centres continually — often not being watched - do not produce results. CCTV can also have the opposite effect of that intended, by giving citizens a false sense of security and encouraging them to be careless with property and personal safety. Professor Press said: All the evidence suggests that CCTV alone makes no positive impact on crime reduction and prevention at all. The weight of evidence would suggest the investment is more or less a waste of money unless you have lots of other things in place.’ He believes that much of the increase is driven by the marketing efforts of security companies who promote the crime-reducing benefits of their products. He described it as a lazy approach to crime prevention’ and said that authorities should instead be focusing on how to alter the environment to reduce crime.

D) But in reality, this is not what is happening. Instead, police are considering using more technology. Police forces have recently begun experimenting with cameras in their helmets. The footage will be stored on police computers, along with the footage from thousands of CCTV cameras and millions of pictures from number plate recognition cameras used increasingly to check up on motorists.

E) And now another type of technology is being introduced. It's called the Microdrone and it's a toy-sized remote-control craft that hovers above streets or crowds to film what's going on beneath. The Microdrone has already been used to monitor rock festivals, but its supplier has also been in discussions to supply it to the Metropolitan Police, and SOCA, the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The drones are small enough to be unnoticed by people on the ground when they are flying at 350ft. They contain high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an infrared night vision capability, so even in darkness they give their operators a bird's-eye view of locations while remaining virtually undetectable.

F) The worrying thing is, who will get access to this technology? Merseyside police are already employing two of the devices as part of a pilot scheme to watch football crowds and city parks looking for antisocial behaviour. It is not just about crime detection: West Midlands fire brigade is about to lease a drone, for example, to get a better view of fire and flood scenes and aid rescue attempts; the Environment Agency is considering their use for monitoring of illegal fly tipping and oil spills. The company that makes the drone says it has no plans to license the equipment to individuals or private companies, which hopefully will prevent private security firms from getting their hands on them. But what about local

authorities? In theory, this technology could be used against motorists. And where will the surveillance society end? Already there are plans to introduce smart water' containing a unique DNA code identifier that when sprayed on a suspect will cling to their clothes and skin and allow officers to identify them later. As long as high-tech tools are being used in the fight against crime and terrorism, fine. But if it's another weapon to be used to invade our privacy then we don't want it.

Glossary:

drone: a remote-controlled pilotless aircraft

350ft: about 107 meters

bird's eye view: a view from above

fly-tipping: illegally dumping waste (British English)

Questions 1-5. The Reading Passage has six paragraphs A–F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Phrases:

i. The Spy in the sky

ii. The spread of technology

iii. The limitations of cameras

iv. The cost of cameras

v. Robots solving serious crimes

vi. Lack of conclusive evidence

vii. Cars and cameras

viii. Advantages and disadvantages

ix. A natural progression

x. A feeling of safety

Example: Paragraph A – Answer ix

Questions 6-8. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

6. Britain has already got

A) four million CCTV cameras.

B) more data about DNA than any other country.

C) the most sophisticated crime-fighting technology.

D) access to the genetic data of one in fourteen people living in Britain.

7. Professor Press

A) works at the University of Manchester.

B) studies car-related crime.

C) is concerned about the negative impact of the use of CCTV.

D) feels that some marketing departments lie about the crime-reducing benefits of CCTV.

8. The Microdrone is

A) a type of toy in the shape of a plane.

B) being used by the Metropolitan Police.

C) being used by the government.

D) able to film in the dark.

Questions 9 and 10. Answer the questions below with words taken from the Reading Passage. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

9. Give examples of 2 events where technology is used to watch crowds.

10. According to the passage, who do we not want to use the Microdrone?

Questions 11-13. Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the Reading Passage?

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.
NO if the statement contradicts what the writer thinks.
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to know what the writer's point of view is.

11. The British authorities use too much technology to monitor their citizens.

12. Microdrone is currently not used to check drivers.

13. Technology should not be used to check on people's private affairs.

Giving the Brain a Workout

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Mental agility does not have to decline with age, as long as you keep exercising your mind, says Anna van Praagh.

A) Use your brain and it will grow – it really will. This is the message from neuropsychologist Ian Robertson, professor of psychology at Trinity College, Dublin and founding director of the university's Institute of Neuroscience. His book, *Puzzler Brain Trainer 90-Day Workout*, contains puzzles which he devised to stretch, sharpen and stimulate the brain. The puzzles, from 'memory jogs' to Sudoku to crosswords to number games are all-encompassing and have been specially formulated to improve each and every part of the brain, from visual-spatial ability to perception, attention, memory, numerical agility, problem-solving and language.

B) Professor Robertson has been studying the brain for 57 years, in a career dedicated to changing and improving the way it works. During this time there has been a remarkable paradigm shift in the way scientists view the brain, he says. 'When I first started teaching and researching, a very pessimistic view prevailed that, from the age of three or four, we were continually losing brain cells and that the stocks couldn't be replenished. That has turned out to be factually wrong. Now that we know that the brain is "plastic" – it changes, adapts and is physically sharpened according to the experiences it has.'

C) Robertson likens our minds to trees in a park with branches spreading out, connecting and intertwining, with connections increasing in direct correlation to usage. He says that the “eureka” moment in his career – and the reason he devised his ‘brain trainer’ puzzles – was the realisation that the connections multiply with use and so it is possible to boost and improve our mental functions at any age. 'Now we know that it's not just children whose brains are "plastic",' he says. 'No matter how old we are, our brains are physically changed by what we do and what we think.'

D) Robertson illustrates his point by referring to Dr Eleanor McGuire's seminal 2000 study of the brains of London taxi drivers. That showed that their grey matter enlarges and adapts to help them build up a detailed mental map of the city. Brain scans revealed that the drivers had a much larger hippocampus (the part of the brain associated with navigation in birds and animals) compared with other people. Crucially, it grew larger the longer they spent doing their job. Similarly, there is strong statistical evidence that, by stretching the mind with games and puzzles, brainpower is increased. Conversely, if we do not stimulate our minds and keep the connections robust and intact, these connections will weaken and physically diminish. A more recent survey suggested that a 20-minute

problem-solving session on the Nintendo DS game called 'Dr Kawashima's Brain Training' at the beginning of each day dramatically improved pupils' test results, class attendance and behaviour. Astonishingly, pupils who used the Nintendo trainer saw their test scores rise by 50 per cent more than those who did not.

E) Robertson's puzzles have been designed to have the same effect on the brain, the only difference being that, for his, you need only a pencil to get started. The idea is to shake the brain out of lazy habits and train it to start functioning at its optimum level. It is Robertson's belief that people who tackle the puzzles will see a dramatic improvement in their daily lives as the brain increases its ability across a broad spectrum. They should see an improvement in everything, from remembering people's names at parties to increased attention span, mental agility, creativity and energy.

F) 'Many of us are terrified of numbers,' he says, 'or under-confident with words. With practice, and by gently increasing the difficulty of the exercises, these puzzles will help people improve capacity across a whole range of mental domains.' The wonderful thing is that the puzzles take just five minutes but are the mental equivalent of doing a jog or going to the gym. 'In the same way that physical exercise is good for you, so is keeping your brain stimulated,' Robertson says. 'Quite simply, those who keep themselves mentally challenged function significantly better mentally than those who do not.'

G) The puzzles are aimed at all ages. Robertson says that some old people are so stimulated that they hardly need to exercise their brains further, while some young people hardly use theirs at all and are therefore in dire need of a workout. He does concede, however, that whereas most young people are constantly forced to learn, there is a tendency in later life

to retreat into a comfort zone where it is easier to avoid doing things that are mentally challenging. He compares this with becoming physically inactive and warns of comparable repercussions. ‘As the population ages, people are going to have to stay mentally active longer,’ he counsels. ‘We must learn to exercise our brains just as much as our bodies. People need to be aware that they have the most complex entity known to man between their ears,’ he continues, ‘and the key to allow it to grow and be healthy is simply to keep it stimulated.’

Questions 1 and 2. Choose TWO letters, A-E. Which TWO of the following are claims that Robertson makes about the puzzles in his book?

- They will improve every mental skill.
- They are better than other kinds of mental exercise.
- They will have a major effect on people’s mental abilities.
- They are more useful than physical exercise.
- They are certain to be more useful for older people than for the young.

Questions 3 – 8. Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Evidence supporting Robertson’s theory

Research was carried out using 3) _____ in London as subjects. It showed that their brains change, enabling them to create a 4) _____ of London. Tests showed that their 5) _____ increased in size as they continued in their job. There is also evidence of a 6) _____ kind. People playing a certain game involving 7) _____ for a period of time every day achieved significantly better 8) _____.

Questions 9 – 13. Reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.
Which paragraph contains the following information?

9. An example of a situation in which people will benefit from doing the puzzles in the book

10. A reason why some people don't exercise their minds

11. A discovery that had an enormous effect on Robertson

12. Examples of things that people commonly feel they are not very good at

13. A reference to a change in beliefs about what happens to the brain over time.

Biofuels

Read through the text below, answer the questions that follow.

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing biofuels as a solution for global warming, saying that many involved in the sector could be jeopardising future profits if they do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully.

It is essential to build sustainability criteria into the supply chain of any green fuel project in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structures. The report produced by the investors expresses concern that many companies may not be fully aware of the potential pitfalls in the biofuel sector.

Production of corn and soya beans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to destruction of rain forests. Food prices could also go up as there is increased

competition for crops as both foodstuffs and sources of fuel. Last week, the UN warned that biofuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow biofuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest. There is already great concern about palm oil, which is used in many foods in addition to being an important biofuel, as rain forests are being cleared in some countries and people driven from their homes to create palm oil plantations.

An analyst and author of the investors' report says that biofuels are not a cure for climate change, but they can play their part as long as governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly. There should also be greater measure taken to increase efficiency and to reduce demand.

Comprehension Questions

Q1 - ____ are worried about the boom in biofuels.

Few people

Many people

Only these leading investors

Q2 - Biofuel producers ____ know about the possible problems.

do not

might not

must not

Q3 - Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soya

has destroyed rain forests.

may lead to the destruction of rain forests.

will lead to the destruction of rain forests.

Q4 - Biofuels might

drive food prices up.

drive food prices down.

have little or no impact on food prices.

Q5 - The increased production of palm oil

just affects the environment.

just affects people.

affects both people and the environment.

Q6 - The author of the report says that biofuels

have no role to play in fighting global warming.

can be effective in fighting global warming on their own.

should be part of a group of measures to fight global warming.

What is Acid Rain?

Read the text and complete the sentences

Acid rain is a result of air pollution. When any type of fuel is burnt, (1) _____. The smoke that comes from a fire or the fumes that come out of a car exhaust don't just contain the sooty grey particles that you can see — they also contain lots of invisible gases (2) _____.

Power stations, factories and cars all burn fuels (3) _____. Some of these gases (especially nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide) react with the tiny droplets of water in clouds to form sulphuric and nitric acids. The rain from these clouds then falls as very weak acid — (4) _____. The release of sulphur dioxide can also occur naturally when a volcano erupts.

Acid rain can be carried great distances in the atmosphere, not just between countries but also from continent to continent. The acid can also take the form of snow, mists and dry dusts. The rain sometimes falls many

miles from the source of pollution but wherever it falls (5) _____. In the 1970s the effects of acid rain were seen at their worst.

Forests all over the world are dying, in Scandinavia the fish are dying; lakes were crystal clear (6) _____. Many of Britain's freshwater fish are threatened, their eggs are damaged and deformed, fish are being hatched. This in turn leads to fish-eating birds and animals also being affected.

A it can have a serious effect on soil, trees, buildings and water.

B acid rain can cause trees to grow more slowly.

C seems to have more effect in some areas than it does in others.

D but now contain no living creatures or plant life.

E that is why it is known as "acid rain".

F that can be even more harmful to our environment.

G and therefore they all produce polluting gases.

H lots of different chemicals are produced.

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class.

https://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_cox_the_surprising_link_between_stress_and_memory



https://www.ted.com/talks/steven_zheng_how_does_anesthesia_work



TESTS

Read the text below. For questions (1 – 10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Is There Such a Thing as Internet Addiction?

Ben Alexander always struggled to (1) _____ in. Teased at school, he (2) _____ to the internet, where he found a (3) _____ new world of friends. Subscribing (4) _____ the hugely popular online game *World of Warcraft*, he (5) _____ 12 million other people — including the actor Vin Diesel, the presenter Jonathan Ross and his wife Jane Goldman — in a quest reminiscent of Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings*.

In the game, players create avatars in whose guise they spend hours with other players (6) _____ battles. “There’s lots of working together,” says Alexander. “That’s what made it so attractive, because the social thing was something I always had trouble with. It was a lot easier to socialize and make friends online than it was in real life.”

The 19-year-old’s interest in the game soon developed into an obsession. He began (7) _____ his biology lectures at university and spending up to 17 hours a day online. Eventually he had depression diagnosed and was (8) _____ medication. He was also treated (9) _____ internet addiction.

Alexander admits that he needed help: “I don’t think I would have been able to (10) _____ out of it myself.

1	A	suit	B	fit	C	adjust	D	match
2	A	faced	B	addressed	C	turned	D	watched
3	A	specific	B	definite	C	whole	D	full
4	A	to	B	at	C	in	D	on
5	A	introduced	B	joined	C	connected	D	involved
6	A	setting	B	running	C	arranging	D	fighting
7	A	missing	B	wasting	C	losing	D	delaying
8	A	taken in	B	put on	C	kept from	D	cut on
9	A	from	B	against	C	for	D	of
10	A	run	B	go	C	fall	D	get

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Male Birds Belt out Their Song by Putting a Little Muscle into It

Some male songbirds can sing (1) _____ notes than females because they have stronger muscles to make the sounds. Some scientists used to think it was all about how well the birds could force air out of their lungs, but new research says it has more to do with muscles in the (2) _____ throats.

There's a reason the boy birds are better singers. They have (3) _____ a mate. The more varied their songs, (4) _____ it will stand out from other boy birds who are also singing in hopes of finding a mate. Varied songs also are easier to hear over noises, like a rushing stream or the noisy calls of other birds.

Although all birds (5) _____ knowing certain calls, songbirds learn how to sing from their parents. That ability is only found in songbirds, humans and a few other mammals like dolphins, whales and bats. So, think about muscles the next time you hear a bird singing. Muscles (6) _____ just in your arms and legs, or in a bird's wings. They also help us make a variety of sounds.

1	A	much	B	the most	C	more	D	many
2	A	songbird	B	songbirds'	C	songbird's	D	songbirds
3	A	attracted	B	attracting	C	been attracted	D	to attract
4	A	better	B	the better	C	best	D	the best
5	A	are born	B	will be born	C	to be born	D	born
6	A	weren't found	B	weren't finding	C	aren't finding	D	aren't found

For questions (1 – 12), read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The Internet Bus

In the desert areas that (1) _____ Tucson City, USA, students spend hundreds of hours on yellow buses each year getting to and from their schools. But when mobile internet equipment was (2) _____ on a yellow school bus, the bored, often noisy, teens were (3) _____ into quiet, studious individuals.

District officials got the idea during (4) _____ drives on school business to Phoenix, two hours each way, when they (5) _____ that, when they went in pairs, one person could drive and the other could work using a laptop and wireless card. They (6) _____ if internet access on a school bus could (7) _____ students' academic productivity, too.

But the idea for what students call 'the internet bus' really (8) _____ shape when the district's chief information officer (9) _____ across an article about having internet access in cars. He thought, 'What if you could put that in a bus?'

The officials have been delighted to see the (10) _____ of homework getting done, morning and evening, as the internet bus (11) _____ up and drops off students along 70-minute drive. (12) _____ some students spend their time playing or visiting social networking sites, most students do make use of their travel time to study.

	A	B	C	D
1	edge	surround	enclose	turn
2	installed	set	included	structured
3	replaced	exchanged	switched	transformed
4	extraordinary	occasional	exceptional	few
5	believed	acknowledged	estimated	realised
6	thought	imagined	suspected	wondered
7	increase	enlarge	rise	heighten
8	formed	took	held	did
9	got	looked	came	put
10	total	amount	number	measure
11	brings	picks	rides	catches
12	Since	Despite	Although	However

For questions (1 – 15), read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap

Piranhas

Scientists in the UK have announced that the piranha fish's reputation 1) _____ a fearsome 2) _____ may well not be deserved. The fish, which is

found in the Amazon in Brazil, have been portrayed as deadly 3) _____ that work in shoals to overwhelm their prey and strip it of its flesh in seconds.

However, 4) _____ from St Andrews University say that piranhas are omnivores that mainly eat fish, plants and insects. They form big groups not to hunt but to defend 5) _____ against other predators, according to the team.

"Previously it was thought piranhas shoaled as it 6) _____ them to form a cooperative hunting group," said Professor Anne Magurran. "However, we have found that it is primarily a defensive 7) _____."

Piranhas can be attacked by animals 8) _____ dolphins, caimans and large fish, so forming a shoal is a good way of 9) _____ being killed. Piranhas of 10) _____ age stay in the middle of the group for 11) _____ and the 12) _____ of the shoal 13) _____ according to the level of 14) _____. When the water level is high, the fish form small groups as there is space to escape, but when the water level drops, they form large groups as protection against 15) _____.

Q1 as, as if, as though, since

Q2 kill, killer, murderer, murder

Q3 carnivore, carnivorous, carnivors, carnivores

Q4 expert, expertise, experts, expectant

Q5 them, themselves, it, itself

Q6 able, ables, enable, enabled

Q7 behave, behavior, misbehavior, misbehaviours

Q8 such, as, like, as such

Q9 prevent, preventing, avoid, avoiding

Q10 reproduce, reproductive, reproduction, reproductively

Q11 protection, protecting, protect, protective

Q12 rate, size, amount, dearth

Q13 different, differ, differs, defer

Q14 risk, fate, destiny, chance

Q15 predator, predators, predatory, predate

For questions (1 – 15), read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap

HIV Breakthrough

Scientists believe that they have made a 1) _____ breakthrough in fighting HIV — they have shown what happens when an infection-fighting antibody attacks a 2) _____ in HIV's 3) _____ defences. Finding a vaccine against HIV has been very difficult because the proteins on the surface of the virus are continually mutating, but they have shown an antibody, called b12, attacking a weak spot of the virus where the protein is 4) _____. The virus is able to 5) _____ rapidly to avoid 6) _____ by the immune system and is also covered in sugary molecules which block access by antibodies. 7) _____, certain parts of the virus must remain 8) _____ unchanged so that it can catch hold of and enter human cells. One protein that sticks out from the surface of the virus and binds to receptors on host cells is one such region, which makes it a target for vaccine development.

Previous analyses of the 9) _____ of people that have been able to keep HIV from developing into AIDS for long periods of time 10) _____ revealed a 11) _____ group of antibodies — including b12 — that seem to fight HIV with some degree of 12) _____. The latest study showed how the antibody and 13) _____ protein interact. Scientists hope that revealing the 14) _____ of this bond in such 15) _____ detail will provide clues about how best to attack HIV.

Comprehension Questions

- Q1** majority major solution final
Q2 gap space line shape
Q3 consider considerate considerably considerable
Q4 stable instability unstable stability
Q5 mutation mutant mutate mutating
Q6 detective detect detecting detection
Q7 Though However Also Even though
Q8 relatively relative relatives relation
Q9 bleed bleeding blood bloody

- Q10 was has have were
 Q11 seldom rare rarely occasional
 Q12 succeed successful successfully success
 Q13 a the these _____
 Q14 stricture structure blueprint plan
 Q15 precise precision exacting quite

For questions 1- 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The Giant Panda

The giant panda is a beloved animal in China. It is regarded (1) _____ a national (2) _____. It is found mostly in southwestern China in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. The giant panda is part of the bear family. It has a white coat with black trimmings around its eyes and on its ears, arms, and legs. Adult pandas can be 5 feet (1.5 meters) long and weigh (3) _____ to 330 pounds (150 kilograms). The giant panda leads a (4) _____ life, except during the mating season.

It lives in bamboo forests (5) _____ the mountains. It can climb trees but lives mainly on the ground. (6) _____ most bears, the giant panda does not hibernate. It moves to low-lying areas during the winter in search (7) ... warmer temperatures. The giant panda has a mainly (8) _____ diet, eating mostly bamboo shoots and leaves. It also eats insects and small rodents. Giant panda breeding groups are small and isolated from one another.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) like | B) as | C) to | D) that |
| 2. A) fortune | B) value | C) treasure | D) prize |
| 3. A) down | B) on | C) up | D) off |
| 4. A) solitary | B) alone | C) friendless | D) unsociable |
| 5. A) on | B) at | C) under | D) in |
| 6. A) Unlike | B) But | C) Owing | D) Unlikely |
| 7. A) to | B) of | C) for | D) with |
| 8. A) vegetable | B) vegetate | C) vegetarian | D) vegetation |

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

HOW TELEVISION HAS CHANGED

You really have to get very old before you realize you're old. I'm in my middle fifties and I don't feel old yet. However, sometimes I look back at my childhood and (1) _____ things to the way life is for (2) _____ kids. Some things have certainly changed.

One area of change is television. Some changes have been improvements. Some changes, on the other hand, have been (3) _____.

When I started school, most people didn't have a television; TV was just beginning to get (4) _____. My father decided to go all out and buy a 16-inch black and white Motorola set. I still remember watching the Lone Ranger save people from the (5) _____ guys on that awesome electronic machine. That was (6) _____!

Now, (7) _____ have larger pictures in full color. The pictures are clearer and the sound is much more realistic. The new high definition sets are made to rival (8) _____ screens.

The variety and quantity of programming has (9) _____ greatly. There are hundreds of channels and more shows than one person could ever watch. There are many entertainment and educational (10) _____. There's also a lot of garbage, stuff that most parents don't want their kids exposed to. Overall, we have more choices, and that is good.

I wonder what television will be like when today's kids are my age.

	A	B	C	D
1	forget	remember	compare	miss
2	today's	yesterday's	tomorrow's	poor
3	great	huge	setbacks	remarkable
4	gone	replaced	expensive	popular
5	old	good	bad	best
6	stimulation	exciting	allaying	provoking
7	films	movies	billboards	televisions

8	movie	video	watch	telephone
9	loss	increased	decreased	played
10	books	shows	authors	awards

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1–8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A bio-inspired bot uses water from the environment to create a gas and launch itself from the water's surface.

The robot, which can travel 26 meters through the air after take-off, (1) _____ collect water samples in hazardous and cluttered environments, such as during flooding or when monitoring ocean pollution.

Robots that can transit from water to air (2) _____ in these situations, but the launch requires a lot of power, which has been difficult to achieve in small robots.

Now, researchers at Imperial College London have invented a system (3) _____ requires just 0.2 grams of calcium carbide powder in a combustion chamber. The only moving part is a small pump that brings in water from the environment the robot is sat in, (4) _____ a lake or ocean.

The water and the calcium-carbide powder then combine in a reaction chamber, producing a burnable acetylene gas. As the gas ignites and expands, it pushes the water out as a jet, which propels the robot clear of the water and into a glide of up to 26 metres.

The team tested the robot in a lab, in a lake, and in a wave tank, (5) _____ that it can escape from the water's surface even under relatively rough conditions. While similar robots often require calm conditions to leap from the water, the (6) _____ invention generates (7) _____ 25 times the robot's weight, giving it a greater chance of overcoming the waves.

The robot, which weighs just 160 grams, can 'jump' multiple times after refilling its water tank. This could allow it to float on water and take samples at multiple points without additional power, saving energy over (8) _____ distances compared to an electrically powered robot.

The team are now working with the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology to build new vehicles using advanced materials and begin field trials of the robot in a range of environments, including monitoring the oceans around coral reefs and offshore energy platforms.

1	A	could be used	B	can use to	C	could be used to	D	would be used to
2	A	are desirable	B	being desirable	C	is desirable	D	will be desirable
3	A	which	B	where	C	that	D	who
4	A	like	B	such as	C	as	D	equal to
5	A	having shown	B	showed	C	is showing	D	showing
6	A	teams'	B	team's	C	team	D	teams's
7	A	a force	B	the force	C	a force of	D	any force
8	A	more long	B	longer	C	the longest	D	more longer

LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Communication Problems

Read the text and complete the tasks.

The discovery that language can be a barrier to communication is quickly made by all who travel, study, govern or sell. Whether the activity is tourism, research, government, policing, business, or data dissemination, the lack of a common language can severely impede progress or can halt it altogether. 'Common language' here usually means a foreign language, but the same point applies in principle to any encounter with unfamiliar dialects or styles within a single language. 'They don't talk the same language' has a major metaphorical meaning alongside its literal one.

Although communication problems of this kind must happen thousands of times each day, very few become public knowledge. Publicity comes only when a failure to communicate has major consequences, such as strikes, lost orders, legal problems, or fatal accidents — even, at times, war. One reported instance of communication failure took place in 1970, when several Americans ate a species of poisonous mushroom. No remedy was known, and two of the people died within days. A radio report of the case was heard by a chemist who knew of a treatment that had been successfully used in 1959 and published in 1963. Why had the American doctors not heard of it seven years later? Presumably because the report of the treatment had been published only in journals written in European languages other than English.

Several comparable cases have been reported. But isolated examples do not give an impression of the size of the problem — something that can come only from studies of the use or avoidance of foreign-language materials and contacts in different communicative situations. In the

English-speaking scientific world, for example, surveys of books and documents consulted in libraries and other information agencies have shown that very little foreign-language material is ever consulted. Library requests in the field of science and technology showed that only 13 per cent were for foreign language periodicals. Studies of the sources cited in publications lead to a similar conclusion: the use of foreign-language sources is often found to be as low as 10 per cent.

The language barrier presents itself in stark form to firms who wish to market their products in other countries. British industry, in particular, has in recent decades often been criticized for its linguistic insularity - for its assumption that foreign buyers will be happy to communicate in English, and that awareness of other languages is not therefore a priority. In the 1960s, over two-thirds of British firms dealing with non-English-speaking customers were using English for outgoing correspondence; many had their sales literature only in English; and as many as 40 per cent employed no-one able to communicate in the customers' languages. A similar problem was identified in other English-speaking countries, notably the USA, Australia and New Zealand. And non-English-speaking countries were by no means exempt - although the widespread use of English as an alternative language made them less open to the charge of insularity.

The criticism and publicity given to this problem since the 1960s seems to have greatly improved the situation. Industrial training schemes have promoted an increase in linguistic and cultural awareness. Many firms now have their own translation services; to take just one example in Britain, Rowntree Mackintosh now publish their documents in six languages (English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Xhosa). Some firms run part-time language courses in the languages of the countries with

which they are most involved; some produce their own technical glossaries, to ensure consistency when material is being translated. It is now much more readily appreciated that marketing efforts can be delayed, damaged, or disrupted by a failure to take account of the linguistic needs of the customer.

The changes in awareness have been most marked in English-speaking countries, where the realization has gradually dawned that by no means everyone in the world knows English well enough to negotiate in it. This is especially a problem when English is not an official language of public administration, as in most parts of the Far East, Russia, Eastern Europe, the Arab world, Latin America and French-speaking Africa. Even in cases where foreign customers can speak English quite well, it is often forgotten that they may not be able to understand it to the required level - bearing in mind the regional and social variation which permeates speech and which can cause major problems of listening comprehension. In securing understanding, how 'we' speak to 'them' is just as important, it appears, as how 'they' speak to 'us'.

Questions 1-4. Complete each of the following statements with words taken from the text. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

1. Language problems may come to the attention of the public when they have _____ such as fatal accidents or social problems.

2. Evidence of the extent of the language barrier has been gained from _____ of materials used by scientists such as books and periodicals.

3. An example of British linguistic insularity is the use of English for materials such as _____.

4. An example of a part of the world where people may have difficulty in negotiating English is _____.

Questions 5-7. Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

5. According to the passage, 'They don't talk the same language' (paragraph 1), can refer to problems in...

- A) understanding metaphor.
- B) learning foreign languages.
- C) understanding dialect or style.
- D) dealing with technological change.

6. The case of the poisonous mushrooms (paragraph 2) suggests that American doctors ...

- A) should pay more attention to radio reports.
- B) only read medical articles if they are in English.
- C) are sometimes unwilling to try foreign treatments.
- D) do not always communicate effectively with their patients.

7. According to the writer, the linguistic insularity of British businesses...

- A) later spread to other countries.
- B) had a negative effect on their business.
- C) is not as bad now as it used to be in the past.
- D) made non-English-speaking companies turn to other markets.

Questions 8-11. List the FOUR main ways in which British companies have tried to solve the problem of the language barrier since the 1960s. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____

Questions 12 and 13. Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

12. According to the writer, English-speaking people need to be aware that...

- A) some foreigners have never met an English-speaking person.
- B) many foreigners have no desire to learn English.
- C) foreign languages may pose a greater problem in the future.
- D) English-speaking foreigners may have difficulty understanding English.

13. A suitable title for this passage would be ...

- A) Overcoming the language barrier
- B) How to survive an English-speaking world
- C) Global understanding — the key to personal progress
- D) The need for a common language

American Renaissance Writers

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Despite their many differences of temperament and of literary perspective, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman share certain beliefs. Common to all these writers is their humanistic perspective. Its basic premises are that humans are the spiritual center of the universe and that in them alone is the clue of the nature, history and ultimately the cosmos itself. Without denying outright the existence either of a deity or of brute matter, this perspective nevertheless rejects them as exclusive principles of interpretation and prefers to explain humans and the world in terms of humanity itself. This preference is expressed most clearly in the Transcendentalist principle that the structure of the universe literally duplicates the structure of the individual self: therefore, all knowledge begins with self-knowledge. This common perspective is

almost always universalized. Its emphasis is not upon the individual as a particular European or American, but upon the human as universal, freed from the accidents of time, space, birth and talent. Thus, for Emerson, the "American Scholar turns out to be simply "main thinking"; while, for Whitman, the "Song of Myself" merges imperceptibly into a song of "Children of Adam" where "every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you". Also common to all five writers is the belief that individual virtue and happiness depends upon the self-realization, which, in turn, depends upon the harmonious reconciliation of two universal psychological tendencies: first, the self-asserting impulse of the individual to withdraw, to remain unique and separate, and to be responsible only to himself or herself, and second, the self-transcending impulse of the individual to embrace the whole world in the experience of a single moment and to know and become one with that world. These conflicting impulses can be seen in the democratic ethic. Democracy advocates individualism, the preservation of the individual's freedom and self-expression. But the democratic self is torn between the duty to self, which is implied by the concept of liberty, and the duty to society, which is implied by the concept of equality and fraternity. A third assumption common to the five writers is that intuition and imagination offer a surer road to truth than does abstract logic or scientific method. It is illustrated by their emphasis upon the introspection of their belief that the clue to external nature is to be found in the inner world of individual psychology and by their interpretation of experience as, in essence, symbolic. These writers' faith in the imagination and in themselves as practitioners of imagination led them conceive of the writer as a seer and enabled them to achieve supreme confidence in their own moral and metaphysical insights.

Question 1. The author's discussion of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman is primarily concerned with explaining

A) some of their beliefs about the difficulties involved in self-realization

B) some of their beliefs concerning the world and the place that humanity occupies in the universal order

C) some of their beliefs concerning the relationship between humanism and democracy

D) the way some of their beliefs are shaped by differences in temperament and literary outlook.

E) the effects of some of their beliefs on their writings

Question 2. According to the passage, the humanistic perspective of the five writers presupposes which of the following?

I) The structures of the universe can be discovered through self-knowledge.

II) The world can be explained in terms of humanity.

III) The spiritual and the material worlds are incompatible.

A) I only

B) II only

C) I and II only

D) II and III only

E) I, II and III

Question 3. The author quotes Whitman primarily in order to

A) show that the poet does not agree with Emerson.

B) indicate the way the poet uses the humanists ideal to praise himself.

C) suggest that the poet adapts the basis premises of humanism to his own individual outlook on the world.

D) illustrate a way the poet expresses the relationship of the individual to the humanistic universe.

E) demonstrate that the poet is concerned with the well-being of all humans.

Question 4. According to the passage, the five writers object to the scientific method primarily because they think it

A) is not the best way to obtain an understanding of the relationship between the individual and the cosmos.

B) is so specialized that it leads to an understanding of separate parts of the universe but not of the relationships among those parts.

C) cannot provide an adequate explanation of intuition and imagination.

D) misleads people into believing they have an understanding of truth, when they do not.

E) prevents people from recognizing the symbolic nature of experience.

Question 5. It can be inferred that intuition is important to the five writers primarily because it provides them with

A) information useful for understanding abstract logic and scientific method.

B) the discipline needed in the search for truth.

C) inspiration for their best writing.

D) clues to the interpretation of symbolic experience.

E) the means of resolving conflicts between the self and the world.

Question 6. The author discusses "the democratic ethic" in order to

A) explain the relationship between external experience and inner imagination.

B) support the notion that the self contains two conflicting and reconcilable factions.

C) illustrate the relationship between the self's desire to be individual and its desire to merge with all other selves.

D) elaborate on the concept that the self constantly desires to realize its potential.

E) give an example of the idea that, in order to be happy, the self must reconcile its desires with external reality.

Attitude of Language

Read the text and complete the tasks.

It is not easy to be systematic and objective about language study. Popular linguistic debate regularly deteriorates into invective and polemic. Language belongs to everyone, so most people feel they have a right to hold an opinion about it and when opinions differ, emotions can run high. Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.

Language more often is a very public behavior, so it is easy for different usages to be noted and criticized. No part of society or social behavior is exempt: linguistic factors influence how we judge personality, intelligence, social status, educational standards, job aptitude, and many other areas of identity and social survival. As a result, it is easy to hurt, and to be hurt, when language use is unfeelingly attacked.

In its most general sense prescriptivism is the view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others, and that this ought to be imposed on the whole of the speech community. The view is propounded especially in relation to grammar and vocabulary, and frequently with reference to pronunciation. The variety which is favoured,

in this account, is usually a version of the ‘standard’ written language, especially as encountered in literature, or in the formal spoken language which most closely reflects this style. Adherents to this variety are said to speak or write “correctly”; deviations from it are said to be “incorrect”.

All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18th century approach to the writing of grammars and dictionaries. The aims of these early grammarians were threefold: a) they wanted to codify the principles of their languages, to show that there was a system beneath the apparent chaos of usage b) they wanted a means of settling disputes over usage, and c) they wanted to point out what they felt to be common errors, in order to ‘improve’ the language. The authoritarian nature of the approach is best characterized by its reliance on ‘rules’ of grammar. Some usages are prescribed to be learnt and followed accurately; others are prescribed to be avoided. In this early period, there were no half-measures: usage was either right or wrong and it was the task of the grammarian not simply to record alternative but to pronounce judgement upon them.

These attitudes are still with us, and they motivate a widespread concern that linguistic standards should be maintained. Nevertheless, there is an alternative point of view that is concerned less with standards than with the facts of linguistic usage. This approach is summarized in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe not prescribe to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks evaluating language variation or halting language change. In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761) insists that “the custom of speaking is the original and only just standard of any language”. Linguistic issues, it is argued, cannot be solved by logic

and legislation. And this view has become the tenet of the modern linguistic approach to grammatical analysis.

In our own time, the opposition between “descriptivists” and “prescriptivists” has often become extreme with both sides painting unreal pictures of the other. Descriptive grammarians have been presented as people who do not care about standards, because of the way they see all forms of usage as equally valid. Prescriptive grammarians have been presented as blind adherents to a historical tradition. The opposition has even been presented in quasi-political terms - of radical liberalism vs elitist conservatism.

Questions 1-8. Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? For statements 1-8 write:

YES	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO	if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. There are understandable reasons why arguments occur about language.

2. People feel more strongly about language education than about small differences in language usage.

3. Our assessment of a person’s intelligence is affected by the way he or she uses language.

4. Prescriptive grammar books cost a lot of money to buy in the 18th century.

5. Prescriptivism still exists today.

6. According to descriptivist it is pointless to try to stop language change.

7. Descriptivism only appeared after the 18th century.

8. Both descriptivists and prescriptivists have been misrepresented.

Questions 9-12. Complete the text *The Language Debate* with suitable word.

According to 9 _____, there is only one correct form of language. Linguists who take this approach to language place great importance on grammatical 10 _____. Conversely, the view of 11 _____, such as Joseph Priestley, is that grammar should be based on 12 _____.

Question 13. Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

What is the writer's purpose in Reading Passage?

- A) to argue in favour of a particular approach to writing dictionaries and grammar books
- B) to present a historical account of different views of language
- C) to describe the differences between spoken and written language
- D) to show how a certain view of language has been discredited.

Jane Austen

Read the text and complete the tasks.

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that "novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's power". These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early

nineteenth century literary critics (in any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austin was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention). The literary response that was in accord with her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience," for example, Scott made insightful remarks about the merits of Austen's fiction. Her novels, wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth –century Flemish painting." Scott did not use the word "realistic probability in judging novels". The critic did not use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's realistic method. Her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons "so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own Moral instruction", explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue", as in life they are always mingled. Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Sicken's, stating his preference for Austin's, often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the common place. Twentieth-century

Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class. In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen's steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

Question 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) demonstrate the nineteenth-century preference for realistic novels rather than romantic ones.
- B) explain why Jane Austen's novels were not included in any academic curriculum in the early nineteenth century.
- C) urge a reassessment of Jane Austen's novels by twentieth-century literary critics.
- D) describe some of the responses of nineteenth – century critics to Jane Austen's novels as well as to fiction in general.
- E) argue that realistic character portrayal is the novelist's most difficult task as well as the aspect of novel most likely to elicit critical response.

Question 2. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- A) Was Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austen's novels?
- B) Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?
- C) Who is an example of twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austen's novels?
- D) What is the author's judgment of Dickens?
- E) Did Jane Austen express her opinion of those nineteenth-century critics who admired her novels.

Question 3. The author mentions that English literature "was not part of any academic curriculum" in the early nineteenth century in order to

A) emphasize the need for Jane Austen to create ordinary, everyday character in her novels.

B) give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction.

C) give one reason why Jane Austen's novels received little critical attention in the early nineteenth century.

D) suggest the superiority of an informal and unsystematized approach to the study of literature.

E) contrast nineteenth-century attitudes towards English literature with those towards classical literature.

Question 4. The passage supplies information to suggest that the religious and political groups mentioned and Whately might have agreed that the novel

A) has little practical use.

B) has the ability to influence the moral values of its readers.

C) is of most interest to readers when representing ordinary human characters.

D) should not be read by young readers.

E) needs the sermonizing of a narrator in order to impart moral truths.

Question 5. The author quotes Coleridge in order to

A) refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups.

B) make a case for the inferiority of novels to poetry.

C) give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary.

D) illustrate the early nineteenth-century belief that fiction was especially appealing to young readers.

E) indicate how widespread was the attack on novels in the early nineteenth century.

Question 6. The passage suggests that twentieth century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen's novels more if the novels had

A) described the values of upper-middle class society.

B) avoided moral instruction and sermonizing.

C) depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light.

D) portrayed characters from more than one class of society.

E) anticipated some of controversial social problems of the twentieth century.

Question 7. It can be inferred from the passage that Whately found Dickens' characters to be

A) especially interesting to readers.

B) ordinary persons in recognizably human situations.

C) less liable than Jane Austen's characters to have a realistic mixture of moral qualities.

D) more often villainous and weak than virtuous and good.

E) less susceptible than Jane Austen's characters to the moral judgments of sermonizing narrator.

Question 8. According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel EXCEPT the

A) assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind.

B) certainty shared by many political commentators that the range of novels was too narrow.

C) lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously.

D) fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that novels had the power to portray immoral characters attractively.

E) belief held by some religious and political groups that novels had no practical value.

Zadie Smith, a successful British novelist

Read the text below and answer the questions 1-5. Choose a, b, c or d

Zadie Smith is a successful British novelist who caused a sensation in the publishing world at the age of 21 when the first 80 pages of her first novel were sold to a publisher. She was born on 25 October, 1975 in a working class area of London. Her mother grew up in Jamaica and emigrated to England, where she met and later married an Englishman.

Zadie was originally named Sadie but when she was fourteen, she changed her name to Zadie because it sounded more exotic.

Zadie attended state primary and secondary schools and she later went on to get a degree in English Literature from the University of Cambridge. While she was in her final year of university, she completed her first novel, *White Teeth*.

The novel was an instant success and won several literary prizes, including the Whitbread First Novel Award. It's a coming-of-age story about three ethnically diverse families set in multicultural London. The novel tackles subjects such as history, multiculturalism and war. *White Teeth* has been translated into over twenty languages and the novel was adapted into a television drama.

Her most recent book *On Beauty* won the prestigious Orange Prize for Fiction. Zadie Smith continues to write essays and short stories for magazines. Her writing has provided people with a valuable insight into contemporary topics, in particular, multicultural families. Despite her young age and modest background, Zadie Smith has become one of the leading novelists of her generation.

1. Zadie Smith spent her early years in
 - a. Jamaica.
 - b. different countries.
 - c. London.
 - d. exotic places.
2. What do you think the word emigrated in line 3 means?
 - a. to marry someone
 - b. to publish a book
 - c. to change your name
 - d. to go and live in another country
3. What does It in line 8 refer to?
 - a. the Whitbread First Novel Award
 - b. university
 - c. London
 - d. White Teeth
4. *On Beauty*
 - a. is a coming-of-age story.
 - b. is a short story.
 - c. has won an award.
 - d. is Zadie's most successful book.
5. According to the writer, Zadie Smith

- a. wrote her first novel just after she graduated from university.
- b. is a very modest person.
- c. is the most successful novelist of her generation.
- d. enjoyed fame and success at a young age.

The Man Booker Prize

For questions 1- 7, read the text below and decide which answer best fits.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the ‘Booker Prize’. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping ‘Booker’.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted they think should be included. Firstly, the Advisory Committee give advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably , in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

Q1 - The Republic of Ireland

is in the Commonwealth.

is not in the Commonwealth.

can't enter the Man Booker Prize.

joined the Booker prize in 2002.

Q2 - The Man group

was forced to keep the name 'Booker'.

decided to include the name 'Booker'.

decided to keep the name 'Booker-McConnell'.

decided to use only the name 'Booker'.

Q3 - Books can be submitted

by publishers.

by writers.

by judges.

by the sponsors.

Q4 - Who advises on changes to the rules?

The sponsors

The judging panel

The advisory panel

Publishers

Q5 - The judging panel

doesn't include women.

includes only women.

is only chosen from representatives of the industry.

includes someone from outside the industry.

Q6 - The sponsors of the prize

are involved in choosing the winner.

are involved in choosing the judges.

are not involved at all.

choose the academic for the panel of judges.

Q7 - The consistent quality of the prize

is guaranteed by the prize money.

is guaranteed by the gender of the judges.

is guaranteed by the make-up of the panel of judges.

is guaranteed by the increase in sales of the winner.

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class.

https://www.ted.com/talks/daniel_bogre_udell_how_to_save_a_language_from_extinction



https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult_gillespie_why_should_you_read_fahrenheit_451



TESTS

Read two texts below. For each of the empty space (1–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Sherlock Holmes, a Famous Literary Character

If Sherlock Holmes (1) _____ were alive today, he would be more than 140 years old. We can say it from the books about him. He would certainly no longer (2) _____ at Baker Street. He would have retired and lived in the country. But letters addressed to him continue to arrive (3) _____ Baker Street. Many people write to the great detective (4) _____ him for help. There is no (5) _____ than one letter a week. Some of those people, who write, especially from abroad, really believe that Holmes is a real person. Many letters come from Europe. People sometimes ask Holmes for his photograph. Some letters (6) _____ as a joke. Children also write many letters. They ask to find their lost dogs and other things. People in our country also know and love this literary character.

1	A	is	B	have been	C	was	D	were
2	A	live	B	be living	C	lived	D	was living
3	A	at	B	in	C	to	D	for
4	A	are asking	B	to ask	C	asking	D	asked
5	A	few	B	less	C	little	D	least
6	A	sent	B	were sending	C	are sending	D	are sent

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth in 1812 and died in London in 1870. He is buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. Dickens spent (7) _____ his life in London and often used to walk (8) _____ ten and twenty miles all over the city when he was (9) _____ to sleep and was thinking about the plot of a new novel. While (10) _____, he used to observe the sights, sounds and smells of London in order to write about them.

Because of the Industrial Revolution Britain, and especially London (11) _____ very quickly.

7	A	more of	B	most	C	the most of	D	most of
8	A	for	B	between	C	through	D	among
9	A	enabled	B	enabling	C	disable	D	unable
10	A	walking	B	walk	C	was walking	D	walked
11	A	growing	B	was grown	C	grew	D	grown

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY NOT BE A WRITER?

Being a writer can (1) _____ you a second income, extra spending money or even be a fulltime career. It's your choice. But (2) _____ your writing ambitions we have a course that will help you to (3) _____ them. That's because our first-class home-study creative writing course (4) _____ all you need to know to become a successful, published writer. You (5) _____ how to write articles, short stories, novels, TV, radio, drama and more. You are (6) _____ how to develop your writing style, present your manuscripts, contact editors, find markets and how to sell your work. What's more, you do not need any previous writing experience to (7) _____ on the course as it's suitable for the absolute beginner. Throughout the course you will be tutored by a professional writer, who will offer constructive feedback (8) _____ your twenty marked assignments. In addition, you can (9) _____ on the support of our dedicated Student Services team who will do all they can to (10) _____ that you get the most out of your studies.

1	A supply	B propose	C offer	D suggest
2	A whatever	B whichever	C whoever	D however
3	A satisfy	B approach	C get	D achieve
4	A tells	B contains	C consists	D encloses

5	A instruct	B learn	C study	D teach
6	A said	B showed	C explained	D shown
7	A succeed	B enroll	C get	D apply
8	A in	B for	C to	D on
9	A look	B expect	C count	D wait
10	A ensure	B insure	C assure	D help

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Presidential Correspondence

Today In today's fast-paced world, communicating with the President is easier than ever before. In 1993, President Clinton became the first President in history to have a public e-mail address. The same year, the White House (1) _____ its first web site. Since then, electronic mail (2) _____ to the White House from all across the globe. In fact, there are some very special offices within the White House that help the President stay in touch with people across America and around the world. The Office of Presidential Letters and Messages is one of the (3) _____ in the White House. There, skilled writers and editors help the President respond to those who (4) _____ to him by carefully bringing together his policies and initiatives in the letters (5) _____ his signature. They also help him stay in touch with groups across our country (6) _____ preparing some 6,000 messages that he sends each year for events he is unable to attend.

Ever wonder who helps the President type all those thousands of letters, messages, proclamations, and other official documents? One of the best-kept secrets in the White House is the lightning speed at which the staff of the Office of Presidential Support (7) _____ type and print a document for the President's signature. They say that the fastest typist can type (8) _____ 100 words per minute! (9) _____ the computer age has taken over the days of the typewriter, Presidential Support has had it all: manual typewriters, electric typewriters, rotype machines that used paper tape, magnetic tape typewriters, plus numerous

other pieces of automated word processing equipment designed (10) _____ speed, volume, and accuracy.

1	A	had launched	B	was launched	C	launched	D	was launching
2	A	had come	B	has come	C	came	D	to come
3	A	busier	B	the most busy	C	busy	D	busiest
4	A	wrote	B	have written	C	were writing	D	writing
5	A	to bear	B	bear	C	bearing	D	is born
6	A	by	B	B for	C	so	D	among
7	A	might	B	had to	C	ought	D	can
8	A	most	B	more than	C	the more	D	many
9	A	During	B	Nowadays	C	As	D	For
10	A	to increase	B	increase	C	increasing	D	to be increased

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1-15) choose the correct answer.

Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian writer

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. Soyinka 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.

Comprehension Questions

Q1 consider regard think believe

Q2 distinguish distinguishable distinguished distinguishing

Q3 politic politician politically political

Q4 confinement confine confining configuration

Q5 poet poem poems poetry

Q6 in prison imprisonment jailer prisoner

Q7 criticise criticism critic criticising

Q8 writings writer wright writing

Q9 oppress oppressive oppression oppressor

Q10 granted awards awarded grants

Q11 culture cultural cultured cultures

Q12 exist existence existence existential

Q13 dramatic drama dramatically dramatist

Q14 acceptance accept accepted accepting

Q15 literate literary literally literal

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

10 of the Most Common Book Themes

While there are (1) _____ themes found in books, there are a few that we can see in many books. These universal themes are popular among authors and readers alike because they are experiences we can (2) _____ to.

To give you some ideas on finding a book's theme, let's explore some of the most popular and discover examples of those themes in well-known books.

Judgment — Possibly one of the most common themes is judgment. In these books, a (3) _____ is judged for being different or doing wrong, whether the infraction is real or just perceived as wrongdoing by others.

1. Survival — There is something captivating about a good survival story, one in which the main characters must (4) _____ countless odds just to live another day.

2. Peace and war — The contradiction between peace and war is a popular topic for authors. Quite often, the characters are gripped in the turmoil of conflict while hoping for days of peace to come or reminiscing about the good life before the war.

3. Love — The universal truth of love is a very common theme in literature and you will find countless examples of it. They go beyond those sultry romance novels, too. Sometimes, it is even intertwined with other themes.

4. Heroism — Whether it is false heroism or true heroic acts, you will often find conflicting (5) _____ in books with this theme.

5. Good and Evil — The coexistence of good and evil is another popular theme.

6. Circle of Life — The notion that life begins with birth and ends with death is nothing new to authors — many incorporate this into the themes of their books.

7. Suffering — There is physical suffering and internal suffering, and both are popular themes, often intertwined with others.

8. Deception — This theme can also take on many faces. (6) _____ can be physical or social and it's all about keeping (7) _____ from others.

9. Coming of Age — Growing up is not easy, which is why so many books (8) _____ on a "coming of age" theme. This is one in which children or young adults mature through various events and learn valuable life lessons in the process. Books such as "The Outsiders" and "The Catcher in the Rye" use this theme very well.

1	A	large	B	great	C	countless	D	vast
2	A	recite	B	ally	C	link	D	relate
3	A	hero	B	character	C	person	D	figure
4	A	beat	B	hurdle	C	stun	D	overcome
5	A	value	B	rate	C	judge	D	apprise
6	A	artifice	B	trickery	C	cheat	D	deception
7	A	occults	B	mysteries	C	secrets	D	codes
8	A	confide	B	rely	C	believe	D	entrust

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

JULES VERNE: 6 TOP FACTS ABOUT THE FATHER OF SCIENCE FICTION WRITING

“Anything one man can imagine other men can make real.” (Jules Verne – Around the world in 80 days)

Born on the 8th February 1828 in Nantes, France. Jules Gabriel Verne (1) _____ on to be affectionally known as “The Father of Science Fiction” writing over 50 novels, plays and essays during his lifetime. His first full novel, ‘Five weeks in a balloon’, a book about the exploration of Africa (2) _____ in 1863.

In 1834, (3) _____ six, Verne was sent to boarding school at 5 Place du Bouffay in Nantes where he started writing short stories and poetry. Upon leaving school Verne was sent to Paris to study law (4) _____ his father had done so before him. Verne became disillusioned (5) _____ law and began writing plays, dramas and operettas whilst becoming friends with Alexandre Dumas (author of The Three Musketeers). Verne’s first success was the stage comedy, ‘Les Pailles rompues’ (The Broken Straws) produced by the Opéra-National at the Théâtre Historique in Paris, opening on 12 June 1850.

Verne became a stockbroker (6) _____ his playwriting allowing him financial stability to marry Honorine de Viane Morel, a widow of 26 with two young children (7) _____ January 1857.

In 1864 Verne published his now famous novel “Journey to the Centre of the Earth”; during that same year “Paris in the 20th Century” was rejected for publication and subsequently locked away in a safe (8) _____ 130 years before being found by his Great Grandson in 1989. In that book ‘Verne talks of a young man who lives in a world of glass skyscrapers, high-speed trains, gas-powered automobiles, calculators, and a worldwide communications network’. (9) _____ insight into Verne’s mind and shows what vision and imagination “The Father of Science Fiction” possessed.

1886 saw an attempt on Verne’s life by none other than his favourite nephew Gaston. 25-year-old Gaston fired twice at Verne with the second bullet striking him in the shin leaving the author with a permanent limp. Gaston was to spend the rest of his life locked up in an asylum suffering from mental illness.

Jules Verne died on the 24th March 1905 in Amiens_while suffering from diabetes. With more than 50 novels to his name he is the second (10) _____ author behind Agatha Christie_demonstrating the public’s affection and fascination with his stories, from Rocket Scientists to Submarine Designers, Cosmonauts to Polar Explorers. Verne’s influence on the world is undeniable and highly so deserves the title “Father of Science Fiction”.

1	A	had gone	B	went	C	has gone	D	would go
2	A	had been published	B	had published	C	was published	D	published
3	A	at the age of	B	at the age	C	under age	D	in the age of
4	A	like	B	as	C	alike	D	similar
5	A	with practising of	B	with practising	C	on practice	D	with practice
6	A	have supported	B	being supported	C	supported	D	to support
7	A	on the 10th	B	the 10th	C	in the 10th	D	on 10th
8	A	for next	B	for the next	C	next	D	the next
9	A	a intriguing	B	intriguing	C	an intriguing	D	the intriguing
10	A	the most translated	B	translated mostly	C	most translated	D	more translated

CAREER & EMPLOYMENT

Occupations

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Task A. What's their job? You are going to read about four different jobs. Read the paragraphs as quickly as you can and write on the line below each paragraph which job you think the person is describing.

1) _____

'I spend about half of my time in my office, and the other half in court. I don't have customers. I have clients. They come to me with legal problems and I represent them. It's a very demanding job, because you feel responsible for what happens to your clients, but it's also very satisfying. One of my clients was recently arrested for a crime he hadn't committed, and I was able to persuade the police they'd made a mistake. It's a great feeling helping people when they're in trouble.'

2) _____

'Many people think that this is an easy job, but in fact it can get very tiring and lonely. You're often away from your family for long periods of time - maybe two or three weeks, if you have to go to Germany or somewhere. That can be difficult. I do love it, though. I like being on the road behind the wheel and being able to look down on all the cars. But it's a pain when you have to unload all the boxes and stuff at the end of the journey. Still, it's all part of the job.'

3) _____

'Well, I used to work for a tabloid, but now I work for a more serious paper. I generally write two or three pieces a day. You really have to keep

up with current affairs in this job, though. I'm often going to press conferences and interviewing politicians and famous people, so I have to know what questions to ask. The most satisfying thing is seeing my name in print above a story. I look at it and think, 'I wrote that yesterday, and today millions of people are reading it.' Amazing!'

4) _____

People have this image of us being very boring and old-fashioned, but I don't think that's true at all. Where I work, it's often very lively and interesting and, these days, people don't have to whisper all the time. Kids are welcome, and it's a very friendly place. Of course, you couldn't do this job if you didn't love books. I adore literature, and it's great being in an environment where everyone around you also gets pleasure from it. I think we provide a very valuable service to the public. People can borrow books from us which they would never be able to afford to buy for themselves.'

Task B. Do you agree with these descriptions of the jobs?

Task C. Write TWO words or phrases from each paragraph which helped you make your decision.

Task D. Now answer these questions about the four paragraphs.

Paragraph 1 What does the writer enjoy most about the job?

- A) working in two places.
- B) having a lot of responsibility.
- C) being able to help clients.
- D) arguing with the police.

Paragraph 2 What does the writer dislike most about the job?

- A) being on the road for so long.

- B) the fact that the work is so easy.
- C) driving through foreign countries.
- D) the fact that the work is physical.

Paragraph 3 According to the writer, one of the skills required to do this job well is ...

- A) being able to write quickly and accurately.
- B) knowing what is happening in the world.
- C) making sure your questions are answered.
- D) getting your name printed in the newspaper.

Paragraph 4 The writer suggests that modern libraries...

- A) have a better atmosphere than they used to.
- B) have more books than they used to.
- C) provide a better service than they used to.
- D) employ more caring librarians than they used to.

Now match these headings with the four paragraphs in Task A.

- A) Member of the media _____
- B) Serious consequences _____
- C) Good atmosphere _____
- D) A long way from home _____

Task E. Here are two more descriptions of different jobs. Quickly read them and underline the best heading for each description.

A) An actor's life for me / Luck is so important / The same every night

'I can't imagine being in any other profession. This job is my life. I do a little TV work, but I'm mainly based in the theatre. Every night, Monday to Saturday, and twice on Thursdays. At the moment, I'm in a

production of *King Lear*. I'm playing Cordelia. It's a great role, and I've been lucky to have some very good reviews. The rest of the cast are so supportive - we're like a family - and John, the director, is marvelous. I just can't wait to get on the stage every night. And the audiences are so appreciative, too. We got a standing ovation last night.'

B) Low cost housing / Building a building / I'd rather be inside

'You actually feel a real sense of achievement once a house is finished. You know, you've seen it grow from just a hole in the ground to somewhere for someone to live in. And you've made it happen. You've dug the foundations, laid the brickwork, put the roof on, put in the windows and the doors. It's actually very creative. Of course, it's hard work too, with all the carrying and lifting you have to do. You have to be prepared to get dirty, and work outside in all weathers, but that's a small price to pay, if you ask me.'

Task F. Here's another description of a job. Can you think of a good heading for the paragraph?

C) _____

'I have to be very careful in my job. Working with wires, cables and plugs can be very dangerous if you don't know what you're doing. If you make a mistake, you could be electrocuted. But of course, I've been trained, so I make sure nothing like that happens to me. I do all sorts of things each day, from changing an old lady's light bulbs to rewiring a whole factory. That's why I like my job - it's so varied. You're in a new place almost every day and, without you, people wouldn't be able to cook, or listen to music, or even see at night.'

Task G. Now write the letter of one of the three job descriptions above, A, B or C, next to each idea below.

- 1 It's satisfying taking something to completion.
- 2 I really value the people I work with.
- 3 You have to put up with some unpleasant working conditions.
- 4 Safety is a very important issue.
- 5 I'm always on the move.
- 6 I wouldn't want any other job.

Task H. Read these sentences and then use the words in bold to complete the sentences below.

■ When I worked on the building site, I was paid my **wages** every Friday afternoon.

■ The **salary** is 15, 000 pounds per year and you will be paid at the end of every month.

■ Most people **retire** when they are about sixty-five years old.

■ When you retire you get a **pension**, which is paid every month.

■ 450 workers were made **redundant** when the company went bankrupt.

■ I'm going to get a **raise/pay rise** next week!

■ John has just been **promoted** to Senior Manager.

■ I live outside the city, so I have to **commute** to work every day by train.

■ I'd love to **work as** a clown in a circus, but only for a few months.

■ Please send a **CV /Curriculum Vitae /resume** with your application form.

1) I haven't had a _____ for over two years; it's not fair!

- 2) When I _____, I'm going to travel round the world.
- 3) You need to update your _____ if you're going to start job hunting.
- 4) Jan`s parents were furious when she decided to _____ a waitress.
- 5) The best thing about working from home is that you don't have to _____ to work every morning.
- 6) Although she's ninety-two years old, she still walks to the Post Office to get her _____ every Thursday.
- 7) I love being a nurse, even though the _____ isn't very good.
- 8) Derek hasn't had a job since he was made _____ two years ago.
- 9) You'll get your _____ every night before you leave the bar.
- 10) In this company, you generally get _____ every two years or so.

Employment in Japan

Read the text and complete the tasks.

A) Every autumn, when recruitment of new graduates and school leavers begins, major cities in Japan are flooded with students hunting for a job. Wearing suits for the first time, they run from one interview to another. The season is crucial for many students, as their whole lives may be determined during this period.

B) In Japan, lifetime employment is commonly practised by large companies. While people working in small companies and those working for sub-contractors do not in general enjoy the advantages conferred by the large companies, there is a general expectation that employees will in fact remain more or less permanently in the same job.

C) Unlike in many Western countries where companies employ people whose skills can be effective immediately, Japanese companies select applicants with potential who can be trained to become suitable employees. For this reason, recruiting employees is an important exercise for companies, as they invest a lot of time and money in training new staff. This is basically true both for factory workers and for professionals. Professionals who have studied subjects which are of immediate use in the workplace, such as industrial engineers, are very often placed in factories and transferred from one section to another. By gaining experience in several different areas and by working in close contact with workers, the engineers are believed, in the long run, to become more effective members of the company. Workers too feel more involved by working with professionals and by being allowed to voice their opinions. Loyalty is believed to be cultivated in this type of egalitarian working environment.

D) Because of this system of training employees to be all-rounders, mobility between companies is low. Wages are set according to educational background or initial field of employment, ordinary graduates being employed in administration, engineers in engineering and design departments and so on. Both promotions and wage increases tend to be tied to seniority, though some differences may arise later on as a result of ability and business performance. Wages are paid monthly, and the net

sum, after the deduction of tax, is usually paid directly into a bank account. As well as salary, a bonus is usually paid twice a year. This is a custom that dates back to the time when employers gave special allowances so that employees could properly celebrate bon, a Buddhist festival held in mid-July in Tokyo, but on other dates in other regions. The festival is held to appease the souls of ancestors. The second bonus is distributed at New Year. Recently, bonuses have also been offered as a way of allowing workers a share in the profits that their hard work has gained.

E) Many female graduates complain that they are not given equal training and equal opportunity in comparison to male graduates. Japanese companies generally believe that female employees will eventually leave to get married and have children. It is also true that, as well as the still-existing belief among women themselves that nothing should stand in the way of child-rearing, the extended hours of work often do not allow women to continue their careers after marriage.

F) Disappointed career-minded female graduates often opt to work for foreign firms. Since most male graduates prefer to join Japanese firms with their guaranteed security, foreign firms are often keen to employ female graduates as their potential tends to be greater than that of male applicants.

G) Some men, however, do leave their companies in spite of future prospects, one reason being to take over the family business. The eldest sons in families that own family companies or businesses such as stores are normally expected to take over the business when their parents retire. It is therefore quite common to see a businessman, on succeeding to his

parents' business, completely change his professional direction by becoming, for example, a shopkeeper.

H) On the job, working relationships tend to be very close because of the long hours of work and years of service in common. Social life in fact is frequently based on the workplace. Restaurants and *nomi-ya*, "pubs", are always crowded at night with people enjoying an evening out with their colleagues. Many companies organize trips and sports days for their employees. Senior staff often play the role of mentor. This may mean becoming involved in the lives of junior staff in such things as marriage and the children's education.

I) The average age of retirement is between 55 and 60. For most Westerners, retirement may be an eagerly awaited time to undertake such things as travel and hobbies. Many Japanese, however, simply cannot get used to the freedom of retirement and they look for ways of constructively using their time. Many look for new jobs, feeling that if they do not work they will be abandoned by society. This has recently led to the development in some municipalities of municipal job centres which advertise casual work such as cleaning and lawn mowing. Given that Japan is facing the problem of an increasingly ageing society, such activities may be vital in the future.

Questions 1-9. The Reading Passage has nine paragraphs A–I. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Phrases

1. How new employees are used in a company
2. Women and Japanese companies

3. Why men sometimes resign from Japanese companies
4. Permanency in employment in Japan
5. Recruiting season: who, when and where
6. The social aspect of work
7. The salary structure
8. The recruitment strategy of foreign firms
9. Japanese people after retirement

Questions 10-12. Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

10. Japanese employers believe that moving professionals within companies and listening to workers' views leads to _____

11. Employees receive their wages monthly and a bonus _____

12. Japanese workers often form close personal relationships and older staff may even become a _____. to junior staff.

Questions 13-15. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

13. Company training in Japan

A) is not important.

B) is for factory workers only.

C) is for professionals only.

D) is for all staff.

14. Foreign firms are keen to employ Japanese women because

A) the women are more intelligent than men.

B) the women that apply are more capable than the men that apply.

C) the women will be only short-term employees.

D) the women prefer guaranteed security.

15. Japanese people continue to work after retirement because

A) they need the income.

B) they miss working.

C) they assist in the family business.

D) they have no status outside employment.

Homeworking

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Read the article and find the following information

a) how long Sunjit has lived in England.

b) how long Sunjit has been working at home.

c) how many people work from home in Britain nowadays.

d) a reason why employers might encourage homeworking.

e) a disadvantage for an employee of working from home.

f) three methods of communication mentioned by Sunjita .

Working from Home – Dream? Now a Reality.

Sunjit Patel is a graphic designer with a well-known publishing company. He has lived in England since he was five. He lives in South London, and for the last three years he has been working from home. He prefers working from home because he can spend more time with his family and have a better work-life balance. Sunjit isn't alone: in Britain, there are 2.1 million people who work from home at present. In addition, about eight million people spend some time working in the home rather than in an office. This is almost twice as many as ten years ago.

This rapidly growing trend towards working from home is the same in many countries. But what are the reasons for it? The main reason is technological: easy access to broadband and the availability of phone and video conferencing. These enable people to use their home as an office in an efficient and cost-effective way.

Other reasons for homeworking are the benefits to both employers and employees: office space is costly, so if an organization can reduce its workstations, it may be able to move to a smaller site. Employees often work better at home: travelling to work can be very time-consuming and tiring. Many homeworkers save a lot of time if they don't commute and they can start the day fresher and therefore work more efficiently; parents with young children appreciate the flexibility that homeworking allows and are more relaxed.

Sunjit Patel says, 'I have been working from home since my son was born and have been really enjoying it. But I can tell you that homeworking requires special skills like self-discipline and time management. I've known my boss and colleagues for a long time now, which really helps because you've got to trust each other. You also need to have regular contact, by phone, email or video conferences, and you need to make regular trips to your office. Otherwise you really miss out on the gossip and on the social side of work.'

Not everyone agrees with Sunjit though. This response to a query about homeworking was recently posted on the internet: "The only people who can work from home are those who do an unnecessary job. Can surgeons work from home? Ambulance drivers? Firefighters? If you can

work from home full-time, you have a pointless job.” Fortunately for Sunjit and the 2.1 million like him, not many people think that way!

Task 2. Match the expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| I. time-consuming | a) organizing your time effectively |
| II. time management | b) taking up a lot of time |
| III. workstation | c) how much time you spend at work and home |
| IV. work-life balance | d) use time doing something |
| V. spend time | e) the place in an office where a person works, especially with a computer |

Task 3. Complete the text with the words and expressions from the text.

I've got a full-time job and I'm tired all the time. I don't need to improve my (1) _____ skills as I organize my time efficiently. But I do have to (2) _____ (a lot of) _____ commuting to work and it's very (3) _____. One way I could save time would be to look at homeworking. My boss might like that as she could reduce the number of (4) _____. I could stay in touch with the office by email and phone. I'm not a workaholic. What I want is a better (5) _____ so I can be with my family more of the time.

Task 4. Complete the text with the phrases below (A – E):

Sunjit Patel is a graphic designer with a well-known publishing company. He has lived in England since he was five. He lives in South London, and for the last three years he has been working from home. He prefers working from home (1) _____. Sunjit isn't alone: in Britain,

there are 2.1 million people who work from home at present. In addition, (2) _____. This is almost twice as many as ten years ago.

This rapidly growing trend towards working from home is the same in many countries. But what are the reasons for it? The main reason is technological: easy access to broadband and the availability of phone and video conferencing. These enable people to use their home (3) _____.

Other reasons for homeworking are the benefits to both employers and employees: office space is costly, so if an organization can reduce its workstations, it may be able to move to a smaller site. Employees often work better at home: travelling to work can be very time-consuming and tiring. Many homeworkers save a lot of time if (4) _____; parents with young children appreciate the flexibility that homeworking allows and are more relaxed.

Sunjit Patel says, 'I have been working from home since my son was born and have been really enjoying it. But I can tell you that homeworking requires special skills like self-discipline and time management. I've known my boss and colleagues for a long time now, (5) _____. You also need to have regular contact, by phone, email or video conferences, and you need to make regular trips to your office. Otherwise you really miss out on the gossip and on the social side of work.'

A) about eight million people spend some time working in the home rather than in an office

B) because he can spend more time with his family and have a better work-life balance

C) which really helps because you've got to trust each other

D) they don't commute and they can start the day fresher and therefore work more efficiently

E) as an office in an efficient and cost-effective way

A Career in Law

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Read the text below and answer these questions.

1) Which courses do law students in the UK have to take?

2) Which optional courses might a student who wants to work in a big law firm take? The study of law is intellectually stimulating and challenging and can lead to a variety of interesting careers.

In the UK and the USA, law degree programmes usually take three years to complete. In the UK, these programmes typically include core subjects such as criminal law, contract law, tort law, land law, equity and trusts, administrative law and constitutional law. In addition, students are often required to take courses covering skills such as legal writing and legal research.

There is also a variety of optional (elective) courses available. Since many law students go on to become lawyers, students often take courses that will be useful to them during their future careers. Someone wishing to run a small partnership or to work alone as a sole practitioner in a small town may decide to take subjects such as family law, employment law and housing law. Those wishing to work in a large law practice will consider subjects such as company law, commercial law and litigation and arbitration.

Many universities also offer courses on legal practice. Courses like this give students the opportunity to experience the work of a lawyer before deciding on a career in the law. Another way of finding out more

about law in practice is to get involved with a voluntary advice centre or law clinic. These clinics offer free legal assistance to the local community and provide a useful introduction to some of the day-to-day work of a lawyer.

For students wishing to work in a commercial practice, knowledge of foreign languages is essential. When law firms hire new recruits, they generally look at four things: education, personality, work experience and language ability. Since English is the language of the international legal community, law firms increasingly expect graduates to have a good command of English.

Task 2. Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, correct it.

1. A course in family law is usually included among the core subjects at law schools in the UK.

2. Some law degree programmes offer courses in some of the important skills that lawyers need in order to do their work, such as legal writing or legal English.

3. Law clinics give law students the opportunity to learn about the legal problems of the medical profession.

4. Today, commercial law firms expect recruits to be completely fluent in English.

Task 3. How many collocations with the words legal (e.g. legal writing) and law (e.g. law firm) can you find in the text?

Course descriptions

Task 4. Read the following list of strategies and decide how useful they are. What factors might affect the strategy you use?

A) Try to understand the new word with the help of surrounding words.

B) Look up every unknown word in a dictionary.

C) Ignore the unknown word and read on.

D) Look up some new words, ignore others.

E) Analyze the unknown word: ask what part of speech it is (a noun or an adjective, for example); if it has a root or a prefix (Latin or French, for example) that may help you understand it; if it has a positive or negative meaning, etc. Keep these strategies in mind when reading the text.

Task 5. Quickly read the law course descriptions taken from a university website. Ignore the gaps for now. Do you think this university is in the UK? Why (not)?

First-year course descriptions

Introduction to Law: This course aims to familiarize the student with the study of law; to begin the development of certain basic skills, such as reading, analysis and synthesis of legal decisions, and interpretation of statutes; to discuss fundamental aspects of the legal process, e.g. how courts “make law” and the function of the courts with respect to statutory law.

1) _____: This course covers the fundamental principles governing the formation, interpretation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. In addition, special attention is given to the requirements of offer and acceptance, consideration, formal requirements, public policy, and the problems of choosing a remedy in case of a breach. Some attention will also be given to the Uniform Commercial Code.

2) _____: Topics covered include liability for intentional and negligently caused injuries to person and property; strict liability; vicarious liability; ultra-hazardous activities; products liability; nuisance;

invasion of privacy; defamation; the impact of insurance and risk distribution upon liability; accident compensation plans; damages; losses.

3) _____: This course presents the basic concepts of criminal law. Crimes against persons, property, and public administration are covered, with special emphasis placed upon the law of homicide.

Second-year course descriptions

Evidence: This course will explore the rules of evidence and their rationale, including relevancy, hearsay, impeachment, cross-examination, opinions and experts, documents, and privileges.

Criminal Procedure: This course will cover regulation of law enforcement conduct during the investigation of crimes, with special emphasis on constitutional and statutory limitations. Topics include search and seizure, confessions and incriminating statements, electronic surveillance, entrapment, identification procedures, and remedies for improper police conduct.

4) _____: This course covers the general principles of federal constitutional law, including government authority and its distribution under the constitution; the judicial function in constitutional cases; powers delegated to the national government and the reserved powers of the states in areas of federal authority; intergovernmental relations; rights, privileges, and immunities under the constitution; national citizenship; the contract clause; the federal constitution and the amendments thereto.

5) _____: This course is designed to acquaint students with the nature of legal research. Students will analyze judicial opinions; apply legal concepts and rules; and learn correct legal citation and use of correct precedent. Special attention is given to the mechanics of legal research, the techniques of writing memoranda, and briefs.

Task 6. Choose the correct title for each course in the catalogue excerpt.

1. Criminal law / Crime law
2. Law of the constitution / Constitutional law
3. Contract law / Contracting law
4. Legal research and writing / Legal investigation and writing
5. Liability law / Tort law

Task 7. Read the excerpt again and answer these questions.

1. Which course covers basic skills that students will need during their studies?
2. Which course deals with research and writing skills needed in professional life?
3. Which course teaches students how to cross-examine a witness?

Task 8. Which of the courses in the excerpt are you required to take in the law degree programme you are enrolled in?

Working with businesses in other countries

Read part of an employee handout regarding working with businesses in other countries.

Like most companies in an increasingly globalised world, our firm does business with other firms abroad. Company cultures vary worldwide, and it is important for delegates from our company to recognise how company culture overseas might be different from our own. This document will give you a brief guide to company culture in the countries we associate with.

Russia

Until recently, people and businesses were oppressed by the state and this has affected people's attitudes. It is not uncommon for laws to be ignored and taxes to go unpaid. In some cases, only contracts between close personal friends are acknowledged. Therefore, networking is vital for successful business. Presently, the legal situation in Russia is in a state of flux, with laws constantly being rewritten. Those that exist are often unenforceable. Most agreements are therefore made on a trust basis, so it is vital that personal relationships do not break down. The management style is centralised and directive. Too much debate can indicate a lack of decisiveness. Subordinates take orders from the 'big boss'. Many westerners see this as a lack of initiative on the part of middle managers, but in actual fact, middle managers have little power. Most delays occur because the question has not been presented to actual decision-maker. However, things are changing in Russia. The old regime is gradually being replaced by western business style, and younger managers will have a much more modern approach than their older counterparts.

South Korea

South Korea is one of the world's most successful economies, having seen five consecutive decades of high economic growth. When faced with adversity, South Koreans change direction quickly and effectively. Despite the frantic economic growth, South Korean society is still very conservative and conformist due to the influence of Confucian values. Companies are hierarchical and regimented and 'face' is very much valued. Consequently, change can sometimes be slow and painful. Managers are paternalistic, authoritative figures who expect their

instructions to be carried out obediently and respectfully. In return, they give their subordinates support and help, not only in work issues but in home issues as well. Group harmony is important, so South Koreans avoid confrontation and blame, especially among people of equal rank. Friendship is therefore vital to business success. The Korean saying 'make a friend first and a client second' sums this up exactly.

Australia

Australia has a relatively small population in relation to its vast size. Its geographic isolation and its small domestic market mean that international trade is essential to guarantee future prosperity. Increasingly, this is done in countries in Asia rather than Commonwealth countries. Australian managers are not considered to have superior status to other workers. Their jobs are just different. Authoritative management styles are not appreciated among Australians workers. Instead, managers adopt a more consultative and inclusive style which encourages open debate. Challenging superiors is acceptable, indeed it is a sign of commitment and professionalism. Outsiders may consider such dialogues confrontational, but Australians regard them as effective ways to communicate ideas. Australian managers like to be seen as 'one of the boys' and they are more likely to socialise with their team than segregate themselves and just mix with other managers.

United Kingdom

In the last half century, Britain, like many industrialised countries, has moved away from heavy engineering towards service and high-tech industries. With this has come a major shift in management style. Hierarchical systems have been swept aside and replaced by modern

business models, heavily influenced by the US. The 'job for life' is rare. Neither managers nor junior workers expect to climb the corporate ladder within one company; rather, they manage their own career paths by progressing from company to company. Such short-termism can be frustrating for outsiders. British managers tend to be generalists rather than specialists and are not necessarily the most technically competent person in the team. Instead, they are expected to have the necessary interpersonal skills to ensure the team works together effectively. They cultivate a close and humorous relationship with subordinates, which may be considered too soft. Giving direct orders can be seen as impolite, so managers often make indirect requests rather than explicit instructions, which is sometimes confusing for non-British people.

Which country is being referred to in the statements below?

1. "The people I deal with keep moving on to new jobs."
2. "Unless you are friends, they may not honour your agreement."
3. "It's frustrating because the official regulations keep changing."
4. "Disagreements between colleagues are frowned upon."
5. "I thought the manager had the authority to make a decision, but it turned out that he didn't."
6. "The manager and another member of staff had a huge disagreement in the meeting, and no-one seemed to care."
7. "They weren't terribly charming – they just wanted to get on with making the deal."
8. "I expected the manager to have more technical knowledge than he actually did."

9. “I dealt with two companies in this country last year. One was really hierarchical, but the other was really modern.”

10. “The manager kept asking me about my wife and children. I don’t know why it was so important to him.”

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class.

https://www.ted.com/talks/simon_sinek_why_good_leaders_make_you_feel_safe



https://www.ted.com/talks/jason_shen_looking_for_a_job_highlight_your_ability_not_your_experience



TESTS

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Quick thinking

It happened in 1921, one year before I joined the Indian Police. I had just passed out of the Police College in England and had not been placed very high in the list. I never was much (1) _____ at examinations, you know. One day an advertisement in The Times (2) _____ my attention. It said something about “young man wanted for unusual work. Must have cool head.” I sat down and wrote to

the paper and two days later I had a note asking me (3) _____ at one of London's best hotels in Piccadilly and ask (4) _____ Mijnheer Van Lutjens. Van Lutjens was a very pleasant Dutchman. Small, round; you know, the kind of fellow, with no angles at all but with small bright eyes. He offered me a smoke and (5) _____ to talk business at once. Van Lutjens was one of Amsterdam's leading diamond merchants. An American group of diamond buyers (6) _____ asked him to come over to New York with the famous Rozelles ear-rings. He explained that they were two (7) _____ diamonds, perfectly matched, which he had some time before obtained from a member of one of Central Europe's royal families in Paris. He was going (8) _____ in the Berengaria two days later and he wanted someone (9) _____ over the ear-rings. It sounded rather dull and I didn't understand why it (10) _____ a "cool head", as the advertisement said. But the money he offered me was generous, and so I accepted.

1	A	more	B	better	C	good	D	D well
2	A	was attracting	B	was attracted	C	has attracted	D	attracted
3	A	calling	B	call	C	calls	D	to call
4	A	for	B	about	C	from	D	of
5	A	had started	B	was starting	C	started	D	has started
6	A	had	B	have	C	were	D	has
7	A	more valuable	B	valuable	C	valuabler	D	value
8	A	to sailing	B	sail	C	sailing	D	to sail
9	A	watching	B	to watch	C	watches	D	watch
10	A	needs	B	has needed	C	will need	D	needed

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Video game testers

Video games aren't just for kids. Each video game console that comes out (1) _____ as having the best graphics and amazing game play. Several of the games (2) _____ now are for mature audiences, making video games more popular with adults than ever before.

Video game testers, who play (3) _____ games for a living, are the first people outside of the (4) _____ to see the new games. Video game testers preview the games before they (5) _____ the last stages of development. They (6) _____ to the company on how well the game plays, and their thoughts on the game. Testers check for bugs and analyze the game for details that regular gamers might not even notice.

There are a lot of people who would love to become a video game tester. Because of this, it can be a difficult job (7) _____. The best place to start is by (8) _____ a lot of video games. Learn how to work your consoles and start analyzing games you already own. Notice details you might (9) _____ the first time through. Get active in online forums and in online gaming communities. Also, start reading up on what (10) _____ of video game testers.

	A	B	C	D
1	advertise	advertised	was advertised	is advertised
2	made	having been made	being made	was being made
3	it	that	those	these
4	company	companies'	companies	companion
5	to reach	reaching	reaches	reach
6	report back	report down	report about	report with
7	to get into	to getting into	to gets into	got into
8	played	playing	being played	was played
9	has missed	have missed	had missed	is missed
10	is required	are required	will be required	are being required

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Job

How would you feel if the (1) _____ you've been doing for most of your life just moved offshore without any (2) _____? What if you just spent several years getting a(n) (3) _____ for what you thought would be a very hot job but

later (4) _____ to be a very bad choice? How would you like to know the (5) _____ to choosing a satisfying (6) _____ that will also be a hot job? By understanding the major (7) _____ that are affecting our lives, you will be able to play an active role in planning and (8) _____ your career. By understanding these trends, you will have a better (9) _____ of seeing the big changes before they hit. This look into the future will show you the hot jobs that are (10) _____ to have high demand and some that aren't. But more importantly this article will show you the basics of 'trend spotting' so that you can make your own intelligent career choices.

1	A task	B job	C work	D career
2	A warning	B threat	C notice	D tip
3	A education	B learning	C tutoring	D studying
4	A bring	B turned out	C manifest itself	D become apparent
5	A privacy	B mystery	C secrets	D hugger-mugger
6	A fortune	B profession	C labour	D career
7	A inclination	B leanings	C drifts	D trends
8	A referring	B aiming	C directing	D relegating
9	A event	B chance	C occurrence	D potential
10	A expected	B waited	C anticipated	D awaited

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A success story — or is it?

Success, like beauty, lies in the (1) _____ of the beholder. How one person chooses to define it can be very different from how others perceive it. For some people, it's earning a fortune, (2) _____ for others it's working in a voluntary position helping those less fortunate. It's also relative rather than (3) _____ because the person who (4) _____ a new skill has achieved success in their terms just as much as the self-made millionaire.

Ironically, there may also be an underlying contradiction in the term. (5) _____, an actress who has a glamorous life and seems to have everything she wants may actually be troubled by the loss of her (6) _____ life as paparazzi invade her personal (7) _____.

It also has something to do with the length of time success (8) _____. Many young people are happy with short-term fame but (9) _____ it's true that reaching that one goal might be comparatively straightforward, maintaining that success is often much harder. And surely, it's long-term success that is (10) _____ the most satisfying and also the most enviable?

	A	B	C	D
1	hand	eye	intelligence	experience
2	as	while	so	since
3	total	whole	complete	absolute
4	wins	earns	gets	masters
5	After all	At first	At once	Apart from
6	secret	private	individual	separate
7	zone	area	space	place
8	goes	holds	keeps	lasts
9	despite	even	although	however
10	finally	conclusively	ultimately	extremely

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-15) choose the correct answer.

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 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 world's 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.

4) _____ 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.

Q1 – facility factory office bureau

Q2 – warehouse retailer warehouses retailers

Q3 – inpaid unpaid without without payment

Q4 – warehouses stores outlet branch

Q5 – outsource outsourcing outsources outsourced

Q6 – association sweatshop closed shop retailer

Q7 – breaches errors mistakes wrongdoings

Q8 – ethic ethnic ethical ethnical

Q9 – outsource outsourcing outsources outsourced

Q10 – garment raiment garments raiments

Q11 – by to of from

Q12 – estimate estimating estimates estimated

Q13 – depends dependent dependant dependence

Q14 – consume consumption consumer consumers

Q15 – stuff ware goods garment

Read the text below. For questions choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

DAVID BECKHAM

David Beckham is an English footballer who has (1)_____ for Manchester United and Real Madrid, (2) _____ representing his country 100 times. He moved to Los Angeles Galaxy in 2007 to increase the profile of football in America. He married “Spice Girl” Victoria Beckham and has become a worldwide (3) _____, an advertising brand and a fashion icon.

Beckham was (4) _____ in London in 1975. His parents were fanatical Manchester United (5) _____. His talent was obvious from an early (6) _____ and he signed with Manchester United on his fourteenth birthday. He helped the youth (7) _____ to win several trophies and made his first team debut in 1995. He helped his team to (8) _____ considerable success in his eleven seasons with them.

Beckham has been runner-up twice as world football's best player. He (9) _____ many trophies with Manchester United, including the Champions League, and won a league title with Real Madrid. He also captained his club and country. He was famously sent off in a match against Argentina in the 1998 World Cup. In 2003, Beckham (10) _____ an honor for services to football from Britain's Queen.

Beckham has many interests off the soccer pitch and is rarely (11) _____ of the headlines, especially concerning his marriage and children. He has established football academies in Los Angeles and London. In 2006 he was (12) _____ a judge for the British Book Awards. He lives near Tom Cruise and the two are best friends. Beckham is also a United Nations Goodwill Ambassador.

	A	B	C	D
1	stayed	played	won	lost
2	as well as	in order to	as soon as	hardly ever
3	fame	celebrated	outstanding	celebrity
4	born	come	birthday	bear

5	devoted	sponsors	supporters	enthusiastic
6	epoch	era	age	period
7	team	class	game	band
8	took	ran	achieve	realise
9	came first	prevailed	lost	won
10	collected	granted	gave	received
11	on	at	out	in
12	named	labelled	told	identified

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

My Favourite Occupation

Whoever you are: a teenager, an adult, a schoolboy or a businessman, anyway, you have something you like doing (1) ____ of all. For somebody it can be reading or writing poems, for somebody else it can be gardening or (2) ____ stamps. For me, such an activity is embroidering. Doing it helps me to (3) ____ and forget about everything. This is a very (4) ____ Ukrainian craft, which almost every girl or woman knew how to do. My interest in this craft started when I was a little girl and saw my aunt embroidering and I tried to (5) ____ the skill myself. Then I went to school and at the (6) ____ lessons I improved my skills. I learnt that every cross in the (7) ____ has its meaning and deep history of origin. The first pictures I embroidered were very simple, but they still hang on the walls of my flat. Ukrainian embroidered towels and shirts (8) ____ all over the world. I like to embroider towels too. I have already made two of them. I (9) ____ really proud of them. Embroidered shirts have become a real rage. Ethnic style has become very popular nowadays and you (10) ____ see them almost on everyone either on a politician or on a pop star, on prominent people or on ordinary ones. I think, you can make a prosperous business (11) ____ the help of embroidery. And I dream to (12) ____ money with the help of my hobby.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | A more | B most | C mostly | D the best |
| 2 | A getting | B gathering | C collecting | D selecting |
| 3 | A relax | B rest | C idle | D loaf |
| 4 | A old | B ancient | C aged | D antique |

5	A	study	B	learn	C	cope	D	master
6	A	craft	B	skill	C	ability	D	efficiency
7	A	fashion	B	model	C	pattern	D	sample
8	A	are known	B	famous	C	reputed	D	famed
9	A	being	B	were	C	been	D	am
10	A	may	B	can	C	must	D	need
11	A	for	B	by	C	with	D	of
12	A	earn	B	make	C	waste	D	spend

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Mine your mind for the data to drive your career

(1) _____ should be a data scientist. I don't mean the profession — although there are (2) _____ opportunities if that's what you want to do. What I am referring to is a mindset and a set of actions for career planning, development, and advancement. To find your career bliss and to (3) _____ in your profession, you need to constantly collect and analyze data — about yourself, what brings you joy, and the professional ecosystems where you thrive. Becoming a data scientist is your indispensable insurance against a career mismatch.

This is not an easy task. The system you are measuring — you — is biased, dynamic, and complex. To further complicate matters, you are both the experiment and experimenter. Your (4) _____ collection never ends and often occurs in real time, potentially influenced by outside sources. If you are not careful, these external (5) _____ can make you forget who you really are.

This is your two-part career task as well: One, know who you are and what brings you joy. Two, look for professions, jobs, and ecosystems where you can be your authentic self and pursue joyous, prosperous employment.

So, let's get started with the first part, data (6) _____. First, take out a sheet of paper and (7) _____ it into six columns. In the first column, list every experience you have had — literally anything that gave you experience solving problems.

For problems solved, (8) _____ what you accomplished and the tasks you completed as part of each experience.

For this and the rest of the columns, don't (9) _____ on finding the right vocabulary or crafting perfect sentences. A stream of consciousness approach and simple words and phrases can suffice.

The problems solved are closely tied to the next column, skills gained.

For the next column, think about what characteristics you realized about yourself from that (10) _____. This column will require deeper introspection because you are building a bridge between the facts — your solutions and skills — and your feelings about those facts, which come in the next two columns.

Finally, in the last two sections, articulate what you loved — and hated — about each experience.

Once you have your matrix reasonably completed, the next step is analyzing the data to draw conclusions and determine some avenues for further investigation. Look for two things: patterns and spikes. The patterns are repeated words and phrases in the column where you listed what you love. These repeated moments of joy could point the way to what your unicorn career could encompass. The spikes are places in the matrix where you have written a lot. This generally indicates that you felt energized, creative, productive, and happy when doing whatever it is you were writing about — that's why you've written so much! These spikes help point the way to your true self.

1	A	everyone	B	all	C	each	D	everyman
2	A	much	B	a lot	C	lots of	D	a lot of
3	A	better	B	advance	C	foster	D	prefer
4	A	material	B	information	C	data	D	figures
5	A	stimuli	B	urges	C	flashes	D	pushes
6	A	series	B	collection	C	set	D	store
7	A	divide	B	part	C	cut off	D	rend
8	A	discuss	B	think about	C	ponder	D	think of
9	A	get hung up	B	be lost	C	get cycled	D	persist
10	A	wisdom	B	experience	C	skill	D	practice

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