

Listening and Reading

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

LISTENING

Task 1

For items **1-10** listen to the interview with a woman engineer and decide whether the statements (**1-10**) are **TRUE (A)**, or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **TWICE**.

1. Lindsey became an engineer to improve the world.
A. True **B. False**
2. Lindsey believes engineering deals with proposing new theories.
A. True **B. False**
3. There were quite a few female students in the mechanical engineering department.
A. True **B. False**
4. Lindsey felt uncomfortable at the university at the beginning.
A. True **B. False**
5. Lindsey started her career in a car manufacturing industry.
A. True **B. False**
6. Lindsey worked on military aircraft before her present job.
A. True **B. False**
7. At present Lindsey spends most of her time doing tests.
A. True **B. False**
8. It was not easy for Lindsey to be the boss of a male team.
A. True **B. False**
9. Lindsey likes engineering because it is well paid.
A. True **B. False**
10. Lindsey wants there to be more female engineers.
A. True **B. False**

Task 2

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

11. Richard is

- A. a traveler.
- B. a journalist.
- C. the editor of a newspaper.

12. Richard was NOT interested in

- A. South America.
- B. Arab countries.
- C. European countries.

13. Richard is bilingual in English and

- A. Spanish.
- B. Portuguese.
- C. Arabic.

14. The hardest question for Richard was about

- A. his further qualifications.
- B. the qualities of a foreign correspondent.
- C. the articles he had written.

15. Richard goes to the gym

- A. three times a week.
- B. two times a week.
- C. once a week.

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

Task 3

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

Now you have **7 minutes to read the text.**

Megacities and Atmospheric Pollution

ABSTRACT

About half of the world's population now lives in urban areas because of the opportunity for a better quality of life. Many of these urban centers are expanding rapidly, leading to the growth of megacities, which are defined as metropolitan areas with populations exceeding 10 million inhabitants. These concentrations of people and activity are exerting increasing stress on the natural environment, with impacts at urban, regional and global levels. In recent decades, air pollution has become one of the most important problems of megacities. Initially, the main air pollutants of concern were sulfur compounds, which were generated mostly by burning coal. Today, photochemical smog—induced primarily from traffic, but also from industrial activities, power generation, and solvents—has become the main source of concern for air quality, while sulfur is still a major problem in many cities of the developing world. Air pollution has serious impacts on public health, causes urban and regional haze, and has the potential to contribute significantly to climate change. Yet, with appropriate planning, megacities can efficiently address their air quality problems through measures such as application of new emission control technologies and development of mass transit systems.

This review is focused on nine urban centers, chosen as case studies to assess air quality from distinct perspectives: from cities in the industrialized nations to cities in the developing world. While each city—its problems, resources, and outlook—is unique, the need for a holistic approach to the complex environmental problems is the same. There is no single strategy in reducing air pollution in megacities; a mix of policy measures will be needed to improve air quality. Experience shows that strong political will coupled with public dialog is essential to effectively implement the regulations required to address air quality problems.

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Now listen to part of an interview with the author of the book and then do the tasks (questions 16-25), comparing the text above and the interview. You will hear the interview TWICE.

- 16 Some people are allergic to the pollutants in megacities.
- 17 A megacity is a large urban area with a population over 10 million people.
- 18 The term *megacity* doesn't have an exact definition.
- 19 There are 9 megacities in the world.
- 20 Air pollution has serious harmful effects on the health of the population.
- 21 Sulfur and smog are the main problems in the developed world.
- 22 The problem of megacities and air pollution is both a regional and global issue.
- 23 Pollutants have different physical properties.
- 24 The world needs a common strategy to reduce air pollution in megacities.
- 25 Political measures may help to improve the situation in megacities.

READING

Task 4

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

An overthinker? That's who I am!

Examining every aspect of a question can be exhausting, but the most amazing insights can be gained that way.

(A) The first time I remember someone telling me not to overthink was when I had my first son. “Don’t overthink it,” said my friend, “just go with it.” “Just going with it” is not something I do. I have to really understand what I’m doing and then I think through almost every possibility and eventuality, like a mind map on nootropics. At every second, my neurons are firing signals in a million different directions. My brain constantly races, not necessarily stressfully, but it’s like my thoughts never rest. I cannot let it go, because I’m convinced that if I just run over the details a few more times, I’ll finally uncover some new understanding of the situation or it will somehow change the outcome. And, for myself it’s normal thinking.

(B) Of course, it doesn’t take a genius to realise that my overthinking, like most things, probably started in childhood. I had a loving, noisy but at times unpredictable childhood. Dinner was always on the table at the same time, and it was always delicious. My mother and father were always, physically, where they said they would be. But I grew up in a house where emotions weren’t discussed, they were bottled up, only to explode out in random unpredictable ways – or a silence would ensue for some wrongdoing I had to fathom out entirely all by myself.

(C) I became a natural observer, able to take the temperature of a room, able to watch people’s micro-movements, listen to their language, their tone. This all became second nature to me. Sometimes, today, my children and husband think I’m a mind reader, but of course I’m not. I’ve just observed what’s been said, what’s gone on, and I’ve overthought what they might do, or say. So sometimes I answer a question before they ask it and they think I have a superpower.

(D) It maybe didn’t help that, straight out of school, I joined the military, where you had to think not once, but several times about the simplest task because everything was a potential trap. “Build a model bridge out of these 120 bricks?” Sure, but count the bricks first because they would often not give you the number of bricks they said they would. You must always check the basics. While doing a written exam, someone would come in to give a message to the examiner and afterwards you’d be told to describe that person who just flitted in while you were concentrating on something else. The message there was never let your guard down. I once stunned my examining officer by giving a description of a person so detailed, he had to turn over the A4 page to make notes.

(E) Honestly, I didn’t realise just how much I thought until one day someone at work asked me what I was thinking (as a child I was a natural daydreamer) because I was

quiet. I went through what I'd been thinking about for the past minute and realised it was a different thought for every second. The look of horror on their face said it all. "All that in the last 60 seconds?" "Sure," I said, "what have you been thinking about?" I asked. "Lunch," they answered. And they are all underthinkers.

(F) I do have to be super-careful to have boundaries and give myself time off because burnout is never far away. Because, like all emotions and ways of working, there's a plus and a minus side. Overthinking, gone wrong, can be about anxiety. I consulted Susanna Abse, a psychoanalyst to ask her about that. "People may perseverate or reflect," she said. "It's about whether you are going over and over something in your mind without a resolution or whether you are able to sit back, replay something and learn something useful from it." Abse also said that "in an action-focused world, being a thinker isn't necessarily a bad thing. But ruminating in a way that doesn't lead anywhere may be a sign of anxiety."

(G) The interesting thing is that when I am with people who overthink, I relax. I let them do the thinking for me, and I know they'll never fail me. Just because I know what their thinking is like. This very much looks like delegating, and most likely it is. When I am with underthinkers this leads me to feel uncomfortable, because I sense I am not "safe". So my number one tip is: if you are an overthinker, try not to spend too much time with underthinkers, as you will end up thinking not just for yourself, but for them, too. I tend to prefer travelling alone and definitely try to avoid travelling with underthinkers, or else I end up feeling like I'm leading a school trip.

(H) The next one is taking up yoga. Yes, I used to hate it, too, and anyone who suggested it. Today I can't live a day without it. Then, I also realised repetitive tasks were my friends: this is why running is the overthinker's friend. Knitting is another one. Fairly mindless but absorbing. And also sewing. If you start to get overwhelmed, shorten your focus to the next five minutes and no more, and ask yourself, "What do I need right now?" and then just concentrate on only that single aim. My final top tip is something that never fails to recalibrate me: cold showers. Start slow but try to build up to two to three minutes in less than 15C water. Cold showers have all sorts of other health and psychological benefits, but in those three minutes, I think of nothing else. Heaven.

Questions 26-40

In which part of the text is the following mentioned?

- 26 the amount of thinking done by different people in a given amount of time
- 27 a changed attitude to a physical activity
- 28 the necessity of constant vigilance under any circumstances
- 29 distinctions between seemingly similar thinking processes
- 30 contradictions of a regulated yet erratic lifestyle
- 31 narrowing one's attention span to just one thing
- 32 taking in more than you are supposed to focus on
- 33 mental work considering all prospects and options
- 34 heightened attention to a person's actions and diction
- 35 undisclosed feelings and reactions to one's actions
- 36 the potential negative outcome of overthinking
- 37 craftwork done to unburden one's mind
- 38 aimless thinking leading to apprehension and angst
- 39 the psychological and mental effect of the group
- 40 an extraordinary ability similar to clairvoyance

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1

For items 1-10, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

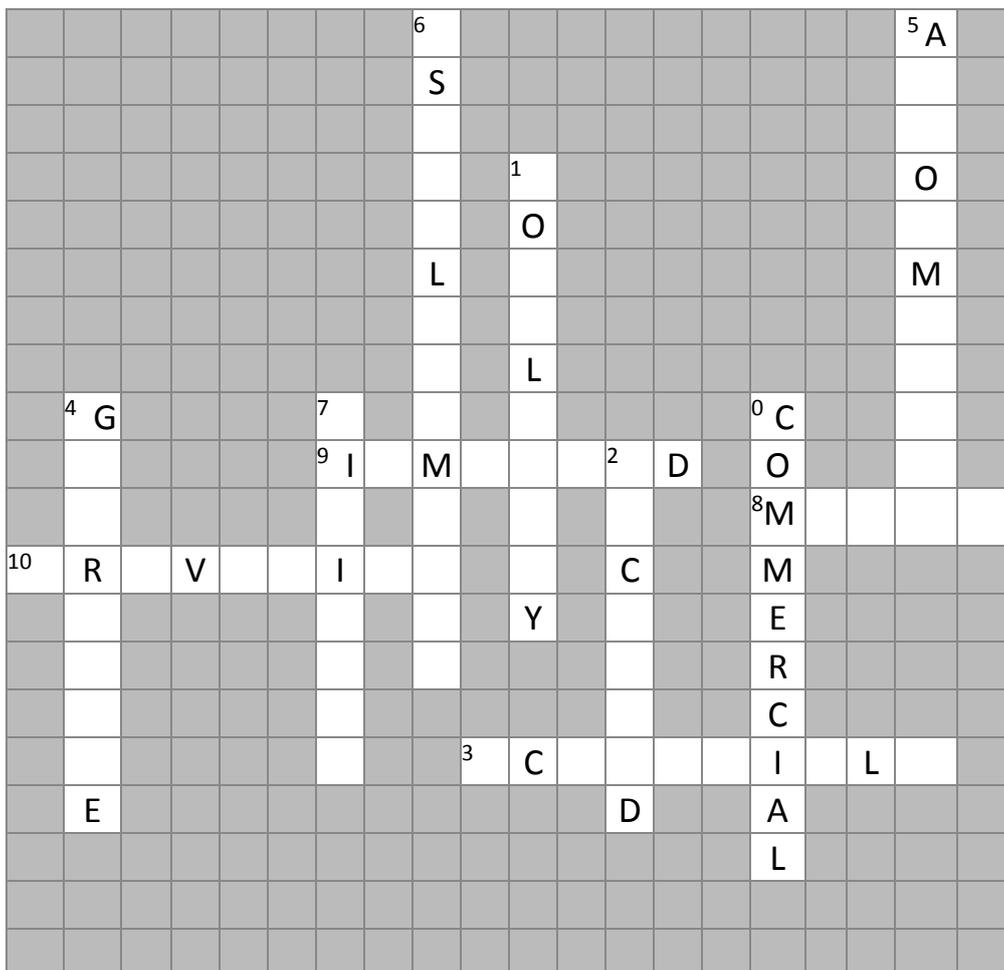
Example: 0. commercial

THE HISTORY OF THE CINEMA

In Britain, the cinema was, without doubt, the most important form of public (0) ... (**intended to make a profit**) entertainment of the twentieth century. Until its (1) ... (**the state of being liked, enjoyed or supported by a large number of people**) was eclipsed in the 1950s by television, cinema enjoyed a period of some fifty years during which its appeal far (2) (**was greater than a particular number or amount**) that of sport or indeed any other leisure activity.

The fame of the cinema at that time is hardly difficult to explain: it was (3) ... (**easy to find or reach**), glamorous and cheap. At its height, between 1920 and 1950, a very small sum of money would (4) ... (**to promise that something is true or will happen**) a good seat in the cinema. In the 1920s, the usual venue was a small neighbourhood hall. The audience was drawn from the local area, and could on some occasions be rather noisy. By the end of the 1930s, the venue was more likely to be in one of the larger cinemas known as 'picture palaces', which were springing up everywhere in city centres to (5) ... (**to provide somebody with a room or place to sleep, live or sit**) audiences of over two thousand people. In these (6) ... (**organizations**) the audiences were expected to be well behaved; the performances were organised just like (7) ... (**relating to the army, navy, or air force**) operations, with uniformed staff on hand to control the queues and usherettes to direct seating arrangements.

These large cinemas attracted a very (8) ... (**consisting of different qualities or elements**) audience, although older people were less likely to be cinema-goers than adolescents. As might be expected, people in rural areas were less (9) ... (**completely involved in something so that you do not notice anything else**) in the cinema than were people in towns, simply because of the greater (10) ... (**supplies of food and other necessary items**) of cinemas in urban areas.



Task 2

Some fictional characters are so well-known that they are infrequently referred to in ordinary conversation. **For items 11-20**, match the names of characters (column 1) with their descriptions (column 2). One description is not needed.

Example 0. has been done for you: 0. F

1	2
<p>0. Robin Hood</p> <p>11. Rip van Winkle</p> <p>12. Peter Pan</p> <p>13. Scrooge</p> <p>14. Man Friday</p> <p>15. Pollyanna</p> <p>16. Walter Mitty</p> <p>17. Jekyll and Hyde</p> <p>18. Little Lord Fauntleroy</p> <p>19. Becky Sharp</p> <p>20. Billy Bunter</p>	<p>A. a man who never seems to become older or grow up. The name comes from the main character in the play by J. M. Barrie who never grows up, but lives in a magic place and can fly</p> <p>B. someone who is always happy and always thinks something good is going to happen; the main character in Eleanor Porter's eponymous book</p> <p>C. a loyal and trusted servant or helper. This name comes from a character in Daniel Defoe's famous book</p> <p>D. the main character in the book by William Thackeray. She is a clever, attractive, and ambitious young woman, who treats people cruelly and unfairly to get what she wants.</p> <p>E. the main character in a story by Washington Irving, who sleeps for 20 years and finds that the world has changed a lot when he wakes up</p> <p>F. He is a man who lived as an outlaw with his followers. He is remembered especially for robbing the rich and giving to the poor</p> <p>G. a story by Robert Louis Stevenson about a man with both a good character and an evil character at the same time</p> <p>H. a king in ancient stories who was given the magic power of turning everything he touched into gold</p> <p>I. the main character in the children's book by Frances Hodgson Burnett. He is an American boy who is known for his long blond curly hair, his neat clothes, and his polite, morally good behaviour.</p> <p>J. someone who seems very ordinary but who either imagines they have an exciting secret life or who actually does have one. This name comes from a story by James Thurber.</p>

K. the main character in the children's stories by Frank Richards about life in an English public school. He is a fat stupid boy with glasses who loves eating and is always getting into trouble.

L. someone who is a miser like Charles Dickens's famous character

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Task 1

A student magazine is running a writing competition. The prize is an adventure weekend in Australia. Readers are invited to send in short stories for a series entitled “Fill your life with adventures, not things”. Your story must include the proverb:

“A journey is best measured in friends rather than miles”.

You decide to take part and submit your own **short story**. Your **short story** must have a title, an exciting plot, a problem to solve, (a) courageous character(s), and direct speech.

Write 250–300 words.