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المملكة العربية السعودية
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وزارة التربية والتعليم
Ministry of Education

KSA - Edition Traveller 6

Tests



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1. VOCABULARY

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- _____ to the book fair is free.
- Around two hundred _____ will be interviewed for the job.
- Will all _____ meet in the Main Hall, please?
- Learning another language can prove very _____ in many ways.
- Owning a sports car is fun, but it's not very _____.
- The police asked me for my exact _____.
- In _____ to Tolkien's other books, did you find this one more exciting?
- Just out of _____, how much did your new haircut cost?

ADMIT
 APPLY
 CONTEST
 BENEFIT
 ECONOMY
 LOCATE
 COMPARE
 CURIOUS

SCORE / 8

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| go through | turn down | turn out | come into |
| come round | come up with | go over | turn up |

- She has been _____ a series of difficulties at school recently.
- Although nobody thought the book would be popular, it _____ to be a huge success.
- The burglar broke into the house of a man who had recently _____ a lot of money.
- Rita fainted as soon as she heard the news, and _____ after an hour.
- Do you know why Bill _____ that fantastic job offer?
- Please, _____ this document very carefully so that we can discuss it later.
- Has the government _____ any solutions to the economic crisis?
- He just _____ at work at 12 o'clock, without even apologising for being late.

SCORE / 8

C. Choose the correct option a, b, c or d.

- The way Lionel Messi controls the ball is close to _____.
 a. perfection b. excellence c. quality d. guarantee
- The bomb squad said that the bomb would _____ in half an hour, so there was little time to evacuate the area.
 a. go on b. go off c. go over d. go with
- It's amazing how fast my son has _____ a young man.
 a. turned up b. turned into c. turned in d. turned out
- Johnson received first _____ in the school's writing competition.
 a. trophy b. reward c. prize d. award
- Are you _____ the new tax law?
 a. in favour of b. in reply to c. in advance d. in addition
- The night before the exams, Jenny _____ and decided not to go.
 a. turned a blind eye b. was all ears c. got cold feet d. broke a leg

7. Scientists said that the disease was _____ by mosquitoes.
 a. transferred b. transported c. transmitted d. travelled
8. I'm sorry, this painting may be good but it's not a(n) _____ Matisse.
 a. accurate b. factual c. authentic d. particular

SCORE / 8

D. Complete the sentences using a phrase from the box.

on behalf of in need of as a result on account of
 in reply with regard to in fact for instance

1. There are a lot of things you can do to save money. _____, when you go to the supermarket, stick to your shopping list.
2. The children looked desperate and _____ food and shelter.
3. _____ the headteacher, I have to announce that the school trip has been cancelled.
4. Henry was forced to stop working _____ his health condition.
5. The university has sent a letter _____ to my application.
6. The director did not say anything _____ the crisis.
7. I don't think she was telling the truth. _____, I believe she was trying to mislead us.
8. Patty started exercising and she cut down on fatty foods. _____, she lost a lot of weight and looks much healthier.

SCORE / 8

2. GRAMMAR

E. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. People think that the old house on the top of the hill is in danger of collapsing.
 The old house _____.
2. They are currently discussing some plans about the new metro lines.
 Some plans _____.
3. People say that my grandfather was very brave.
 My grandfather _____.
4. They believed that Lee had stolen the money.
 Lee _____.

SCORE / 8

F. Complete the sentences with either the Passive or the Active Voice of the verbs in brackets.

- Thousands of computers _____ (buy) every day because they _____ (become) a household item.
- When the president _____ (ask) about the issue of unemployment yesterday, he made no comment.
- Because Kevin was a good student, his parents _____ (expect) him to do well in his exam.
- A decision has to _____ (reach), as to whether we should sell the house or find other ways to get money.
- The opening ceremony _____ (hold) yesterday at the Stadium of Dreams.
- These books _____ (belong) to the university library and should _____ (return) at once.

SCORE / 8

G. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- If there is an emergency, don't hesitate to call me. **case**
Don't hesitate to call me _____ emergency.
- Diana's headache was so terrible that she couldn't sleep. **such**
Diana _____ that she couldn't sleep.
- The bank is far, so we can't go on foot. **enough**
The bank _____ go on foot.
- There was so much rain that it was impossible to drive. **lot**
There was _____ that it was impossible to drive.
- Andy's parents warned him about online shopping; however, he bought a pair of shoes from a website. **despite**
Andy bought a pair of shoes from a website _____ warnings about online shopping.

SCORE / 10

H. Complete the dialogues using the Causative form where necessary.

- A:** I have to _____ (water / my plants) while I am on holiday. Could you do it for me?

B: Sorry, I can't because I am leaving tomorrow. But you can always _____ (ask/your brother) to do it.

A: You are right. I am going to _____ (Paul / feed) the birds, too.
- C:** I think we should go to the local barber's. My son _____ (hair / cut) there every month.

D: Do they _____ (trim / beards), too?

C: Maybe, but I know Frank _____ (trim / beard) himself.
- E:** My neighbour Alex _____ (update / computer) by a technician tomorrow.

F: I always _____ (do) it myself.

SCORE / 8

3. READING

1. Seven sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A As well as food, animals need somewhere to live.
 B Animals can't talk but some species have developed ways of letting others know where food is.
 C Each individual in the group contributes something that helps the others.
 D Hunting can be difficult and even dangerous for one animal.
 E Some species have developed intelligent ways of gathering food.
 F It is not always easy for animals to build a home.
 G Animals also depend on each other to keep safe.
 H For similar reasons, animals also use teamwork.

MANY PAWS

People work together for a simple reason - it makes difficult jobs easier. If you had to move a heavy piece of furniture from one room to another, would you do it all by yourself or find someone to help you? As you would probably agree, with a friend you can get the job done more quickly, and neither of you will be as tired afterwards. **1** In animal groups, each individual works to help the group as a whole.

2 Coastal bottlenose dolphins have developed a unique way of catching fish which requires extraordinary teamwork. The dolphins follow a school of fish until they are near a bank. Then, they swim towards the fish creating a wave which pushes the fish out of the water and onto the bank. The dolphins end up half out of the water lying on the bank where they eat the helpless fish. In order for this to work, each dolphin must rush towards the bank at exactly the same time, otherwise the wave won't be strong enough. How they decide when to go and who gives the order is unknown, but a high level of communication definitely exists between them.

3 For example, if a bee finds nectar, it has two ways of informing its hive. It may create a trail with the scent of the nectar. When the other bees pick up the smell, they can follow it to the nectar. Or the bee may perform movements in a figure-eight and shake its body. The other bees understand what these movements mean, and then they work as a team to collect the nectar.

4 It also takes a lot of energy to chase and kill prey, which is wasted if the prey escapes. Hunting in packs helps make predators more efficient. A pack of wolves, for example, can kill a large animal such as a deer or moose, while one wolf can only kill a small animal. Wolf packs,

MAKE LIGHT WORK

which consist of two to twenty wolves, may surprise their prey or pursue it for hours before attacking. If there are several animals, the pack will choose the weakest one because it will take less effort to catch. In the end, the wolves share the meat with each other.

5 Some animals simply move into the best place they can find, but others build a home for themselves. A particularly intelligent builder is the beaver. Beavers live by rivers and streams and build dams to create pools of deep water which help keep their homes safe. The whole colony, about five to six members, co-operates to create the dam with trees they've cut down using their long, sharp front teeth. They then construct their home, which looks like a stick igloo, in the side of the bank.

6 For example, they might have a signal that lets the group know when a threat is nearby. When an ant is crushed, it releases a scent called 'alarm pheromone' that signals the other ants to come to the crushed ant and attack the enemy. Larger animals may challenge an opponent using sounds and body language. Wolves, for example, will growl at anything that is threatening their pack, and get ready to attack. They also warn each other of danger by barking. Because their pack is so important to their survival, wolves will even risk their lives to defend it.

By living and working in groups, animals increase their chances of surviving in the wild. **7** This could be as simple as communicating where food is. Or it could be as difficult and dangerous as risking one's life to protect another member of the group. By studying a variety of animal groups, one thing is for sure: teamwork works!

4. LISTENING

Traveller 6

J. You will hear this program in sections. After each section, you will hear 2-4 questions. You are to choose the most appropriate answer from the three choices given. If you wish, you may take brief notes as you listen.

1.
 - a. by where the walls are
 - b. the speaker doesn't say
 - c. through the use of some tricks
2.
 - a. 8,000,000
 - b. 40,000,000
 - c. between 8,000,000 and 40,000,000
3.
 - a. entertainment
 - b. food and shelter
 - c. free time
4.
 - a. to stop them leaving the city
 - b. to make sure their lives are dull
 - c. to allow them to lead productive lives

5.
 - a. when it was built
 - b. who built it
 - c. how it was built
6.
 - a. about 6,000 years ago
 - b. about 8,000 years ago
 - c. about 4,000 years ago
7.
 - a. by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
 - b. where there was already an existing settlement
 - c. near good productive land

8.
 - a. one
 - b. three hundred
 - c. three
9.
 - a. the 1950s
 - b. the early 21st century
 - c. the late 19th century
10.
 - a. eighty-six million
 - b. five billion
 - c. between two and five billion

SCORE / 10

TOTAL SCORE / 90

1. VOCABULARY

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. He made us a _____ offer for the car, so we accepted it. **REASON**
2. Timmy's eyes lit up with _____ when he saw his present. **HAPPY**
3. Unfortunately, my uncle has been _____ for six months. **EMPLOY**
4. David's idea for generating electricity from old magnets was totally _____. **PRACTICAL**
5. To set out on such a dangerous journey you need to have a lot of determination and _____ . **ENDURE**
6. I couldn't understand Ramon's _____. **FRUSTRATE**
7. It's a rare _____ and I'm afraid there is no known cure. **ILL**
8. With a job and three children to look after, it's no wonder she suffers from _____. **EXHAUST**

SCORE / 8

B. Complete the highlighted phrases so that their meaning is similar to the phrases in brackets.

1. A few months after the incident, new information **came** _____. (was revealed)
2. It really **gets** _____ when people ask me personal questions. (annoys me)
3. I think it's time we **put** _____ to this silly argument between us. (ended)
4. A hammer always **comes** _____ in every household. (is useful)
5. He wanted to **get** _____ the boy who stole his bike. (take revenge on)
6. It's been a year, but Nigel is still **coming** _____ the death of his grandfather. (learn to deal with)

SCORE / 12

C. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| bring about | bring back | bring up | take on | take after |
| take up | bring in | take down | take over | bring round |

1. Throughout the lecture, a young man was _____ notes, while others were listening.
2. The war has _____ death and misery in the country.
3. Last night I found a photograph which _____ lots of memories from when I was a university student.
4. Why did you _____ so many responsibilities if you don't have any free time?
5. After the manager died, his son _____ the company.
6. Is it a good idea to buy this huge sofa? It will _____ the entire living room.
7. Thankfully, Brian found a job and started _____ some money to help his parents.
8. It was apparent that the four children were _____ in a loving environment.
9. Who do you think Liam _____, his mum or his dad?
10. Kevin said he didn't want to come on the trip with us but don't worry I'll _____ him _____.

SCORE / 10

D. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- I have my doubts about buying this car. **second**
I am _____ about buying this car.
- A phone call interrupted him while he was thinking. **train**
A phone call _____ thought.
- Reading this book will really provide the readers with the opportunity to think deeply and help them solve their problems. **food**
Reading this book will really provide the readers _____ and help them solve their problems.
- No way is there an elephant in the middle of the road! I have to see this. **seen**
No way is there an elephant in the middle of the road! This has _____ believed.
- What are you thinking about? **penny**
A _____ thoughts.

SCORE / 10

2. GRAMMAR

E. Read the following sentences and turn them into Reported Speech. Use the verbs in the box.

admit apologise beg accuse suggest wonder

- 'You should combine earthy colours and wooden furniture,' said the decorator.
_____.
- 'I am sorry I forgot to call you last night,' said Linda.
_____.
- 'It was that man who robbed the bank this morning!' said Mrs Robinson.
_____.
- 'What was the artist trying to represent in this work?' I asked myself.
_____.
- 'I am responsible for the car accident,' said Ken.
_____.
- 'Please don't tell Dad who broke the window,' Neal said to Ryan.
_____.

SCORE / 12

F. Choose the correct option a, b, or c.

- On no account _____ to be opened.
a. is this door b. this door is c. would this door
- Everyone said that Mr Davis was a remarkable man. _____ that he was a thief.
a. We knew little b. Little we knew c. Little did we know
- Not until the men arrived at the restaurant _____ they had left the door unlocked.
a. they remembered b. have they remembered c. did they remember
- No sooner had I entered the building _____ I heard a loud noise.
a. when b. than c. that

SCORE / 4

G. Read the situations below and rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.

1. John didn't become a Maths teacher and now he regrets it.

John wishes _____ .

2. It is time for us to leave; it's getting late.

It's about time _____ .

3. I would love to have some cheesecake, but I am on a diet.

If only _____ .

4. Felix doesn't like it when people enter his room.

Felix would rather _____ .

5. Tom behaves like he is superior to everyone else.

Tom behaves as _____ .

6. I would have preferred it if you hadn't borrowed my car without asking.

I would rather _____ .

SCORE /12

3. READING

H. You are going to read a magazine article about motivation. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. After achieving the basics, what does Maslow believe people want?
 - a. to have a bigger TV
 - b. to have more friends
 - c. to stay in the same position forever
 - d. to set new goals
2. According to research undertaken at UMIST, a huge number of major achievers
 - a. had good parents.
 - b. had suffered the loss of a loved one in childhood.
 - c. were orphans.
 - d. wanted to have power over other people.
3. Moderately successful people
 - a. usually came from good family backgrounds.
 - b. weren't very good at school.
 - c. went to university.
 - d. were usually motivated by an unpleasant event.
4. People are not motivated at work
 - a. if the boss is watching them all the time.
 - b. if they are given too many responsibilities.
 - c. if they don't get promoted quickly.
 - d. if the place is not brightly lit.
5. What does 'This' in line 25 refer to?
 - a. having a mentor
 - b. taking other people's advice
 - c. lacking motivation
 - d. making New Year's resolutions
6. What helps people figure out what they would like to achieve?
 - a. eating well and exercising
 - b. spending time with positive people
 - c. sleeping well
 - d. making a note of it

Are You Motivated for Success?

Psychologists have been coming up with lots of different theories about motivation. They have been busy answering questions on what it is, where it comes from and why some people suffer from a lack of it while others have far too much of it.

Why is it, for example, that once we have the basics, that is a roof over our head, food, clothes, a TV, we are still not satisfied? Psychologist and theorist Abraham Maslow, who carried out a lot of research into motivation as far back as the 1940s, came to the conclusion that once we've collected the basics, we set our sights higher. That's when we start craving acknowledgement from our peers, a sense of achievement, and a sense of belonging. It's human nature to strive, and if you stop, you will find yourself in a depressing rut.

The most obvious place one needs to be motivated is, of course, the workplace. Most of us are fairly motivated to succeed at work and do well. But there's a big difference between a person who simply wants to move surely and steadily up the office hierarchy and a person who is a mega-achiever. A research team led by psychology Professor Cary Cooper at UMIST (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology) found that a large percentage of successful people interviewed had lost a parent, been rejected by a parent or suffered some other tragic loss before the age of eighteen. Cooper claimed that their reason for pursuing success is not to achieve power over others, but to gain control over what is happening in their lives.

Cooper also says that even people who are successful on a more moderate level are usually motivated by a negative happening in their early lives. For example, someone who is very successful at university may well be motivated by teachers having told them that they weren't very good students when they were younger. Of course, success doesn't always come from negativity. Parents who encourage their children without pressuring them can also encourage success, but Cooper believes those cases are rare.

Two major factors that came to light during Cooper's research regarding motivation in the workplace were as follows. The first is autonomy. You have to be trusted in order to get on with your work without having your employer breathing down your neck. The second factor is having a mentor, that is someone higher up in the company, who values you and gives you advice. The bottom line is, unfortunately, that most of us are not sufficiently motivated.

line 25 ▶ This is quite apparent when you think about New Year's resolutions. Most people make them, but hardly anyone sees them through. If you've made one and you are still managing to keep it, you're doing better than the majority of the population. However, statistically speaking, you are fighting a losing battle, as most people do break them eventually.

Do not despair, though. It's not the end of the world if you suffer from a lack of motivation. Here are a number of tips which are supposed to help boost your level of motivation. Firstly, eat well and exercise. A fat stomach and too much coffee are not going to make you feel very energetic. Secondly, it is a good idea to define what you really want by writing it down. Thirdly, hang around positive people. If the people you spend your free time with are constantly complaining about life, maybe it's time you looked for new companions. If you are doing something you hate, make sure you reward yourself each time you achieve something. Sleep well and take breaks and holidays. Have a life away from your job even if you really like what you do. By putting these ideas into practice, you're bound to enjoy higher levels of motivation and a better quality of life; success is virtually guaranteed.

4. LISTENING

Traveller 6

I. You will hear five people talking about why they do or don't do sports. Choose from the list a-f the statement that best describes each speaker's opinion. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- a. Doing sports requires a certain amount of free time.
- b. Sport helps develop a good team spirit.
- c. Sport is particularly beneficial for younger generations.
- d. Sport helps improve your body and mind.
- e. Sport can cost too much money.
- f. Sport can be demanding on your personal life.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

SCORE / **10**

TOTAL SCORE / **90**

1. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

1. Our school held a charity bazaar, the _____ of which are going towards famine relief in central Africa.
 a. benefits b. proceeds c. earnings d. savings
2. Middle class families are the _____ of our society and they need to be supported.
 a. backdrop b. backup c. backbone d. backwash
3. He was hoping to make some easy money but his plan _____ on him and now he has to pay a lot of money out of his own pocket.
 a. backfired b. disappointed c. failed d. backtracked
4. I will use this example to _____ my point.
 a. portray b. illustrate c. depict d. sketch
5. More and more companies are using social networks to _____ information about their products.
 a. dispel b. disperse c. dissolve d. disseminate
6. It was John's _____ that convinced the jury of Alex's guilt.
 a. evidence b. proof c. testimony d. witness
7. He donated the _____ he received from the two books he has written to various charities.
 a. bonus b. royalties c. commission d. finances
8. Although I wear designer clothes, I wait for the sales to get them _____ a discount.
 a. in b. at c. on d. for
9. Though I did not agree with him, he did put forward some _____ arguments.
 a. fierce b. wild c. forceful d. savage
10. Making a(n) _____ is important so that you do not fall deep into debt.
 a. budget b. investment c. reward d. loan

SCORE / 10

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. The interviewer told me that unfortunately I was _____ for the position as I spoke no foreign languages. **QUALIFY**
2. The fact that unemployment numbers have reached _____ levels is causing wide-spread concern. **PRECEDENT**
3. Paying for expensive goods using monthly _____ is a convenience but you need to keep your spending in check because it can easily get out of hand. **INSTALL**
4. I'm saving the weekly _____ my parents give me in the hope that I can spend the year after I finish school travelling. **ALLOW**
5. Not only did I find the lecture on genetics boring, but I also found it _____. **COMPREHEND**
6. He is an honest and ethical person; it is _____ that he could be involved in any crime. **CONCEIVE**
7. The _____ that Salim received hardly made up for the damage caused to his car. **COMPENSATE**
8. Doctors are hoping that this new drug will bring relief to _____ people. **COUNT**

SCORE / 8

C. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

- Ever since the company was bought by another bigger company its **market value / interest rate** has increased tremendously.
- The authorities have expressed great **endeavour / concern** over the spread of the disease.
- Make sure you hand in the report **promptly / simultaneously**; otherwise the boss will be upset.
- He kept the **bulk / realm** of his savings in a box under his bed.
- He received a **grant / donation** to study medicine at one of the country's best universities.
- If you get injured while **on / in** the job you are entitled to compensation.
- She felt she had to get out of the building because a nagging **premonition / foresight** told her that something was going to go terribly wrong.
- The **severance / compensation** pay I received after getting fired helped tide me over until I found myself a new job.
- He felt a great sense of satisfaction to see his plan come to **flexibility / fruition**.
- If your **annual income / bank deposit account** is low, you will pay fewer taxes.

SCORE 10

2. GRAMMAR

D. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

- He must be very clumsy because this is the fifth time he _____ down the stairs.
 a. falls b. is falling c. has fallen d. has been falling
- I _____ on this assignment all day but it's still nowhere near finished.
 a. work b. am working c. have worked d. have been working
- If he _____, tell him that the deal hasn't gone through yet.
 a. call b. called c. should call d. will call
- I am more than willing to lend you my laptop _____ you give it back to me before the weekend.
 a. supposing b. unless c. as long as d. should
- King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand currently _____ the largest faceted diamond, known as The Golden Jubilee Diamond.
 a. owns b. is owning c. has owned d. has been owning
- _____ you apply yourself throughout the year, you cannot expect to get a distinction in the end of year exams.
 a. Unless b. Provided c. Supposing d. On condition
- Ahmed is studying to be a paediatrician, so he _____ England for the last four years.
 a. has gone to b. has been in c. has been to d. is in
- I've always considered him _____ to be a police officer; I don't know why the police academy felt that his height was insufficient.
 a. too tall b. very tall c. quite tall d. tall enough
- Though he was in a high security prison, he _____ escape.
 a. was able to b. could c. managed d. can
- The food at that restaurant was not _____ I thought it would be.
 a. as delicious as b. more delicious as c. delicious as d. as delicious than

SCORE 10

E. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and eight words, including the word given.

1. I started studying French three years ago but I still haven't mastered the language.

BEEN

In spite of the fact that I _____, I still haven't mastered the language.

2. I think that you should seriously consider participating in a work-study programme as it would do you the world of good.

POSITION

If I _____ participating in a work-study programme as it would do you the world of good.

3. Out of the two I think I liked the second restaurant the least.

BETTER

I think that the _____ one.

4. I suggest you speak to your lecturer in person to explain why you didn't hand in your assignment on time instead of sending him an e-mail.

IDEA

Instead of sending your lecturer an e-mail I think _____ to him in person to explain why you didn't hand in your assignment on time.

5. You will probably end up being overweight if you do not change your eating habits.

CHANGE

Unless _____ you will probably end up being overweight.

6. Unfortunately Ahmed cannot come to the meeting today.

ABLE

Unfortunately Ahmed _____ to the meeting today.

SCORE /12

F. Complete the blanks using the words in the box. There are two extra words which you will not need to use.

so least most better best more much too

1. I worked very hard because I wanted to do my _____ on the project I had undertaken.
2. I find this to be one of the _____ boring tasks I have ever been called upon to do.
3. Your work so far is pretty satisfactory but I'm sure you have the potential to do even _____.
4. My son is not _____ of a swimmer so when we go to the sea I have to be on my guard.
5. I personally believe that the _____ you worry about something, the worse you make the situation.
6. I was _____ worried about how I had done in the job interview that morning that I couldn't get a wink of sleep.

SCORE /6

3. READING

G. You are going to read a magazine article about literacy. For questions 1-8 choose the correct answer *a, b, c* or *d*.

The art of written communication

We learn how to speak long before we can read and write; most people are between six and seven when they first attempt to learn these skills. According to statistics, we have some 4000 words in our vocabulary by the age of six, whereas we can only read about 600. But how do we come to eventually learn how to read and write with reasonable ease?

Learning how to read is a complex process and also one that keeps causing a lot of disagreement among teachers. This is basically due to the fact that there are about nine commonly recognised methods of teaching reading. They include whole-word, whole language, global and 'look-and-say'.

Nowadays, however, most teachers use a combination of these approaches, which can roughly be divided into two main systems. One considers letters to be the units of written language and attempts to teach children to combine speech sounds with graphic symbols (e.g. 'b'-'ball'). The other regards words as the basic unit of language. Regardless of the teaching method teachers apply, one thing is certain: learning how to read and write is easier said than done.

The ability to read and write does not come easily to everyone. There's a small percentage of people who find it very difficult to eventually become fluent readers and writers. And whether we like it or not, it is a tough world for those who are not literate. From shopping lists to legal contracts, reading and writing are at the heart of our society.

Research into the field has shown that because society is getting increasingly complex, the need for higher levels of literacy is also increasing. For some people, such as the Japanese, for example, achieving a high level of literacy is like trying to hit a moving target, since they have to master about 2000 symbols.

Still, literacy is a hot topic worldwide. Even today, in some developing countries, around 80% of the population is illiterate. The reasons for this may be social, financial or psychological, and despite the systematic attempts that have been made, the results are not particularly encouraging.

In a world like ours, where the written word seems to have triumphed, literacy seems like a must. On the other hand, though, much communication today works through symbols, not letters.

At any airport, for instance, you'll see mostly symbols aimed at travellers who speak any language. They include the phone symbol or a knife and fork to indicate restaurant services.

Specialists claim that a universal symbolic system of communication may have to be devised to help people understand each other more easily. But can this become a reality? Not really. Such a system will automatically involve excluding all sound from speech, which is impossible. In the future, as in the past, communication will still combine both symbols and sounds.

- The writer states that
 - a child's vocabulary size increases when it learns to read and write.
 - children should be taught to read and write before the age of 6-7.
 - at age 6-7 children can read fewer than half the words they know.
 - by age 6-7 children can read and write all the words they know.
- According to the writer, teachers disagree about
 - how to teach reading.
 - when to teach reading.
 - what children should learn to read first.
 - the fact that there are too many methods of teaching reading.
- In the third paragraph, the writer concludes that
 - some methods for teaching reading and writing are more effective than others.
 - most teachers use only one approach for teaching reading and writing.
 - new methods for teaching reading and writing need to be developed.
 - no matter what the approach is, learning to read and write is a complicated matter.

4. In the fourth paragraph, the writer claims that
 - a. the ability to read and write comes easily only to a small percentage of people.
 - b. people have the same capabilities for learning to read and write.
 - c. some people can never learn to read and write.
 - d. some people struggle to learn to read and write while others don't.
5. What does the writer say about the Japanese?
 - a. They have to learn more symbols than anyone else.
 - b. It is very difficult for one to achieve a high level of literacy.
 - c. Their society is becoming increasingly complex.
 - d. Most never achieve a high level of literacy.
6. What does the writer say about literacy and developing countries?
 - a. Being literate is not of great importance in developing countries.
 - b. 80% of developing countries have a high illiteracy rate.
 - c. Efforts to reduce illiteracy in developing countries are paying off.
 - d. Various factors may explain the high level of illiteracy in some developing countries.
7. According to the writer
 - a. one can communicate using only symbols.
 - b. the written word is becoming less important in our world.
 - c. airports use symbols that can be understood by most people.
 - d. too much communication depends on symbols not letters.
8. Why does the writer feel that a universal symbolic system of communication will not help people communicate more effectively?
 - a. Because specialists don't think a universal symbolic system is necessary.
 - b. Because effective communication must combine both symbols and sounds.
 - c. Because it will not exclude all sound from speech.
 - d. Because people are too different to understand one another.

SCORE / 16

4. LISTENING

H. You will hear an employment expert giving a speech at a job fair. The topic of his speech is: 'Jobs that didn't exist ten years ago'. For questions 1-9 complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

1. The new job opportunities that have arisen can perhaps offer those looking for a job greater career _____ in the future.
2. Many companies are letting their customers know what _____ are available to them through social networking sites.
3. A social media manager's responsibilities include making the public more aware of a _____.
4. Bloggers are required to have strong _____ and _____.
5. Business continuity planners come up with _____ to ward off attacks from cyber space.
6. Among the services telecommuters offer large companies are customer service and _____.
7. Video game manufacturers want their games to be both _____ and enjoyable.
8. The global economic crisis has given some _____ new business opportunities.
9. Hiring an interior designer is a _____ way to give your home a new appearance.

SCORE / 18

TOTAL SCORE / 90

1. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- Although the food at this diner is nothing to write home about, the service is _____ as the waiters are very polite and efficient.
 a. vibrant b. idyllic c. exceptional d. lush
- Edwin Anderson is a double agent who remains a(n) _____ figure throughout the novel as the reader never finds out his true identity.
 a. shadowy b. prosperous c. commendable d. exclusive
- Edward VIII reigned as King for a short period of time and was the only British monarch to voluntarily _____ the throne.
 a. extinguish b. relinquish c. vanquish d. distinguish
- Tim _____ his CV in the envelope along with his letter of application.
 a. enabled b. enclosed c. encoded d. ensconced
- My brother was ready to move on to a better job and he gave _____ to his employer that he would be leaving.
 a. vent b. sack c. ground d. notice
- The old part of the city is very well _____.
 a. preserved b. deserved c. reserved d. conserved
- If he accepted the promotion, it would involve him being _____ to the head offices in France.
 a. transformed b. transported c. transferred d. transmitted
- Local delicacies make trying the _____ cuisine worth your while.
 a. lush b. traditional c. elegant d. vibrant
- Lana's mother _____ angrily at her when she told her she hadn't done her homework yet.
 a. glanced b. gazed c. glared d. peered
- The child _____ over a rock and fell down.
 a. lurched b. hurtled c. stumbled d. rumbled

SCORE 10

B. Use the word given to form a suitable idiom and complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- I personally would feel terribly embarrassed wearing shoes like the ones Ed wore to school yesterday. **DEAD**
 I personally _____ wearing shoes like the ones Ed wore to school yesterday.
- As I was going to school this morning, I found a wallet on the pavement. **WAY**
 I found a wallet on the pavement _____ this morning.
- I was extremely frightened when I heard a growling noise coming out of my wardrobe; fortunately it was only my brother playing a prank on me. **SKIN**
 I nearly _____ when I heard a growling noise coming out of my wardrobe; fortunately it was only my brother playing a prank on me.

4. Steve has been feeling depressed ever since he found out that he couldn't attend the military academy. **DUMPS**
 Steve _____ ever since he found out that he couldn't attend the military academy.

5. Saed has been very happy ever since he got a place on that graduate training scheme. **CLOUD**
 Saed _____ ever since he got a place on that graduate training scheme.

6. I get very angry when I see people leaving litter on beaches. **BOIL**
 It _____ to see people leaving litter on beaches.

SCORE **12**

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| halt | disarm | orbit | reign | inter | immense |
| | disorientate | refrain | lurch | brim | |

- It is said that when the great queen died she was _____ along with her favourite jewellery.
- After bumping his head, Andrew became terribly _____ and found it difficult to find his way back to the camp.
- Jack found himself overpowered when he attempted to single-handedly _____ the burglars he saw breaking into his neighbour's house.
- The seaside resort was full to the _____; we couldn't find a room anywhere.
- I would appreciate it if you would _____ from smoking in my presence as I have an allergy to cigarette smoke.
- The ring particles that _____ around Saturn are made up almost entirely of water ice.
- The passengers all _____ forward when the bus driver suddenly slammed on the brakes.
- The Hermitage Museum is absolutely _____; you need more than one day to see all the exhibits.
- The excavations have _____ temporarily due to bad weather.
- Wasn't Tutankamun born during the _____ of King Akhenaten?

SCORE **10**

D. Complete the sentences below by using prepositions to complete the prepositional phrases.

- I work _____ walking distance from my house so I save a heap on daily transportation expenses.
- This quaint little village is quite literally _____ the middle of nowhere, so make sure you take plenty of supplies with you.
- After many hours of travelling through the desert, we finally saw an oasis _____ the horizon.
- Make sure that you are in top form before going on a bicycle vacation that takes you _____ the beaten track.
- This is a picture of my cousin standing _____ the edge of a volcano.
- He lives in a house _____ the top of a hill on the outskirts of town.
- _____ my way to work yesterday I bumped into an old friend of mine, whom I hadn't seen since graduating from college five years ago.
- The hotel is located _____ the heart of of the Tuscan countryside.

SCORE **8**

2. GRAMMAR

Traveller 6

E. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

- When I was young my grandfather _____ a lot of time with me and he often took me fishing at the weekend.
a. was spending b. had spent c. would spend d. did spend
- I was about to start cooking but then the phone rang and I spent the next forty minutes telling Majed about the splendid wedding reception I _____ the night before.
a. was attending b. had attended c. was going to attend d. did attend
- The friend to _____ I entrusted my secret betrayed my confidence by telling everyone what I had told him.
a. whom b. who c. that d. which
- I _____ a lot thinner, but now I have gained weight.
a. would be b. was going to be c. was being d. used to be
- My husband _____ so bad tempered but now he tends to get upset about small and seemingly insignificant things.
a. was not used to being b. had never been c. didn't used to be d. never used to be
- The hotel at _____ we stayed is considered to be one of the most luxurious in the vicinity.
a. where b. which c. that d. whom
- The paintings, _____ depictions of still life, were very impressive.
a. most of them were b. they were mostly c. most of which were d. the most were
- Last night, I _____ ready to go to bed when, suddenly, I heard a noise coming from the basement.
a. got b. had got c. was getting d. had been getting
- We decided to take a break because we _____ non-stop for more than six hours and we were having difficulty concentrating on the task.
a. had been working b. were working c. had worked d. worked
- Ibrahim was having difficulty solving a geometry problem and _____, but then his father gave him a tip that helped him solve it.
a. was giving up b. was about to give up c. had been giving up d. would give up

SCORE 10

F. Rewrite the sentences using a participle clause.

- I didn't have his telephone number so I was unable to call him to invite him over.

- The residents were in a state of shock after seeing the destruction caused by the earthquake and they couldn't make any comment.

- I was ready to leave once I had finished my work.

- The location of the hotel on a beautiful beach makes it a perfect holiday choice.

- The skyscraper stands in the centre of the city and attracts many sightseers.

- If you use this sunscreen regularly, it will protect you from the dangerous rays of the sun.

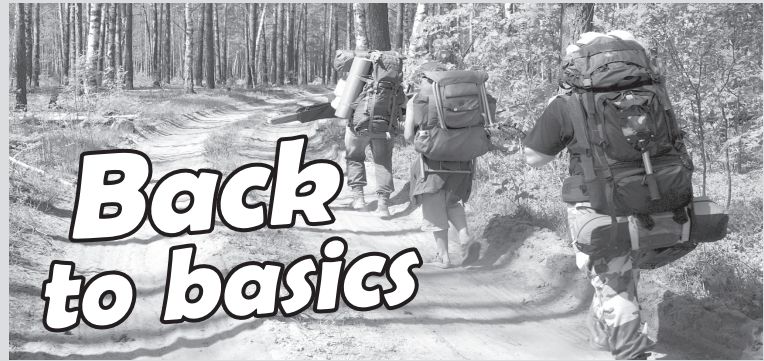
SCORE 12

3. READING

Traveller 6

G. Read the text and decide if the statements 1-8 that follow are True, False or Not Mentioned.

With climate change and pollution causing damage to our fragile environment, individuals and businesses alike have been forced to change their behaviour and adopt new practices in an attempt to preserve our natural heritage. 'Green' is, evidently, the new buzz-word – from hybrid cars to eco-friendly weddings, this new wave of environmental consciousness has affected virtually every sphere of our lives. And nowhere is this shift in attitude more apparent than in the travel industry, where ecotourism has become the fashionable choice for the eco-conscious traveller.



The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'. Essentially, ecotourism involves travelling to unspoiled areas where protected plant and animal species thrive. For the ecotourist, the benefits of such travel are numerous, and include: observing (often endangered) flora and fauna; engaging with locals and learning about local culture, and even offering one's services as a volunteer. Many countries have developed ecotourism projects that rely heavily on volunteer participation, these include: leopard monitoring and research projects in Sri Lanka; reforestation programmes in Ecuador and the various elephant protection projects in Botswana.

Ecotourism, when properly managed, enriches and empowers local communities. The money generated by ecotourism is channelled into the maintenance and development of local infrastructure and is also used to fund conservation initiatives. Ecotourism also creates jobs for locals. In some developing countries, such as Costa Rica, Nepal, Kenya and Ecuador, ecotourism is a thriving industry, and accounts for a large portion of the gross domestic product.

Ecotourism is low-impact, meaning that damage caused to the environment is minimal when compared with regular travel. Certain basic guidelines must be followed, for example, tourists are encouraged to explore their surroundings on foot, rather than by car. As a general rule, ecotourists choose accommodation that makes use of alternative energy sources and they are careful not to waste water and other valuable resources. Tourists are expected to support local industries by purchasing local produce instead of imported goods, and are also required to show respect for local traditions and customs.

Successful ecotourism projects have been launched in a number of countries. In Kenya, for example, the Samburu people have turned more than a million acres of land into a biodiversity conservation zone. Tourists are guided through the area by Samburu tribal warriors, and are afforded the rare opportunity to observe endangered African animals, such as Grevy's Zebra and the reticulated giraffe, in their natural habitat.

Another notable ecotourism destination is the island of Borneo. Rich in flora and fauna, this island has much to offer ecotourists, from rainforests and wetlands to mountain climbing excursions and botanical tours. Borneo is also home to the Sepilok Rehabilitation Centre, which was founded in 1964 to provide medical care for orphaned orang-utans. The Sukau Rainforest Lodge, situated on the banks of the Kinabatangan River, is a firm tourist favourite – this award-winning eco-lodge is built on stilts and runs entirely on rainwater and solar power.

Though many ecotourism projects have served to benefit local communities and preserve plant and animal species, some ecotourism initiatives do not meet the basic ecotourism requirements. In an attempt to profit from the increasing popularity of 'green travel', some countries have set up controversial ecotourism projects that have violated the rights of the locals and significantly harmed the environment. In these instances, people living in natural areas have been forced to leave their homes without compensation, which has led to clashes over land rights. Attempts have been made to regulate ecotourism, but, until comprehensive legislation is passed, travellers would be wise to research ecotourism projects carefully and ensure that they give their time and money to legitimate initiatives.

1. According to the writer, all aspects of modern life have been affected by the new eco-friendly trend.
2. Ecotourism has more benefits for ecotourists than for the local people.
3. Kenya is mentioned as an example of a country in which ecotourism has contributed to the strengthening of the economy.
4. Ecotourists are expected to support local communities by staying in locally owned accommodation.
5. The natural habitat of Grevy's Zebra and the reticulated giraffe in Kenya extends throughout an area of over a million acres.
6. The Sakau Rainforest Lodge is a popular eco-friendly hotel in Borneo.
7. In some countries, ecotourism has led to conflict over land ownership and the exploitation of local people.
8. Ecotourism is a carefully regulated practice.

SCORE /16

4. LISTENING

H. You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (a, b or c) which fits best according to what you hear.

Extract 1

You hear a man talking to a colleague about his recent trip to Sweden.

1. The Ice Hotel
 - a. is redesigned in the spring.
 - b. is constructed every winter.
 - c. is torn down each November.
2. Henry asked Fred if he'd taken photos of the hotel because
 - a. he is an avid photographer.
 - b. he wanted to see it.
 - c. it will eventually disappear.

Extract 2

You hear an advertisement promoting a competition to win a holiday at an unusual hotel.

3. To visit the Jules Undersea Lodge one must
 - a. be a certified diver.
 - b. take a three-hour diving course.
 - c. know how to dive.
4. To win a stay at the Jules Undersea Lodge, listeners must
 - a. subscribe to *Travel Now* magazine.
 - b. call the hotel for competition details.
 - c. purchase the latest copy of *Travel Now*.

Extract 3

You hear a radio interview with a man who works in the Amazon rainforest.

5. The radio programme is about
 - a. unusual job locations.
 - b. unusual jobs.
 - c. unusual travel destinations.
6. The Ariau Amazon Towers hotel is built on stilts because
 - a. the indigenous peoples asked the architects to build it that way.
 - b. the architects wanted to protect the rainforest ecosystem.
 - c. the views are much better from above.

SCORE /12

TOTAL SCORE /90

1. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

1. Telecommunications specialists consider the Internet to be one of the greatest technological developments of all times because it is the fastest way to _____ information.
 - a. dispel
 - b. disseminate
 - c. disperse
 - d. dissolve
2. Not having my glasses, I _____ intently at the small print, which I knew I had to read carefully before signing the contract.
 - a. glared
 - b. glanced
 - c. glimpsed
 - d. peered
3. He doesn't like to socialise with other university students and spends most of his free time in his _____.
 - a. campus
 - b. dorm
 - c. premises
 - d. centre
4. You will never guess who turned _____ at my parents' house last night.
 - a. up
 - b. down
 - c. over
 - d. out
5. There are many important archaeological _____ in Egypt.
 - a. locations
 - b. positions
 - c. sites
 - d. spots
6. Children must be taught to _____ right from wrong.
 - a. relinquish
 - b. extinguish
 - c. distinguish
 - d. vanquish
7. John was planning to ask his boss for a raise, but he _____ in the end.
 - a. put his foot down
 - b. had his heart in his mouth
 - c. turned a blind eye
 - d. got cold feet
8. He lied to his best friend and he is afraid that one day the truth will _____.
 - a. come in handy
 - b. come into effect
 - c. come to light
 - d. come into power
9. When his father passed away, Ahmed took _____ the family business.
 - a. in
 - b. over
 - c. after
 - d. off
10. He's given up his job as a teacher and has decided to _____ on a new career as a writer.
 - a. embark
 - b. stimulate
 - c. determine
 - d. illuminate
11. He tried out for the football team and made a _____ impression on the coach.
 - a. lasting
 - b. burning
 - c. bright
 - d. common
12. Soldiers are considered to be the _____ of the army.
 - a. backdrop
 - b. background
 - c. backwash
 - d. backbone
13. The airline paid out millions in _____ to the families of the victims.
 - a. compensation
 - b. severance pay
 - c. bonus
 - d. allowance
14. The little boy _____ ever since his parents bought him a new bicycle.
 - a. jumped out of his skin
 - b. has been down in the dumps
 - c. has been on cloud nine
 - d. has been hard as nails
15. This used to be a bedroom but we _____ it into a living room.
 - a. transformed
 - b. transported
 - c. transmitted
 - d. transferred

B. Read the sentences and complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. When the border opened up, a large number of _____ flooded into the country. **IMMIGRATE**
2. He works for the BBC as a _____ and gets sent to many parts of the world. **CORRESPOND**
3. Not only does environmental _____ facilitate the spread of deadly diseases, but it also assists in the creation of new ones. **DEGRADE**
4. The triathlon, which consists of swimming, running and cycling, is a multi-sport event which requires a good level of physical fitness and _____. **ENDURE**
5. My grandfather is very old and weak; he is _____ of taking care of himself. **CAPABLE**
6. Our _____ on mobile technology is so great that it is interfering with our relationships with our friends. **RELY**
7. He was very healthy and never complained about any pain so his death was totally _____. **EXPECT**
8. She felt that the situation was _____ and that the best thing she could do was sit and wait. **HOPE**

SCORE / 8

2. GRAMMAR

C. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. He _____ such excellent progress that I was really shocked to hear that he was given the sack.
 a. is making b. had been making c. has been making d. made
2. There was a lot of traffic and Nasir wondered _____ to the airport on time.
 a. he would get b. if he will get c. if he would get d. would he get
3. As it _____ by the company that produces the product, it is logical that the report spoke in favour of it.
 a. wrote b. was written c. was writing d. writing
4. If Joanne had planted her vegetable garden earlier, it _____ now.
 a. would have thrived b. would be thrived c. would thrive d. would be thriving
5. I'm afraid that I _____ to finish my project on time.
 a. will not b. can't c. won't be able d. couldn't
6. Even though he has been working for the company for less than a year, he _____ a promotion.
 a. has given b. gave c. has been given d. will be giving
7. No sooner do I get back from work _____ I have to leave to go to that seminar I am presently attending.
 a. then b. than c. before d. when
8. If only my father _____ waiting at the office because now it's too late for him to take me to the library.
 a. hadn't been kept b. didn't keep c. wouldn't be kept d. won't keep
9. In no way _____ mean to hurt your feelings.
 a. did I b. I did c. was I d. I was

10. This is a picture of the city _____ my father was born.
 a. which b. who c. that d. where
11. _____ accepting responsibility for the oil spill, the company refused to pay for the clean up.
 a. In spite b. Although c. However d. Despite
12. When the scandal broke out, the director of the company decided to hand in his resignation _____ create a lot of bad publicity for the company.
 a. so as not to b. in order not c. in case he d. so that
13. Jeremy may not have the authority to, but he orders everyone around as though he _____ a senior executive.
 a. is b. is being c. were d. has been
14. My grandfather is going to _____ by a well-known artist.
 a. paint his portrait b. have painted his portrait c. be painting his portrait d. have his portrait painted
15. Whenever I _____ into Fred, he talks about his favourite football team.
 a. bump b. am bumping c. bumped d. have bumped

SCORE 15

D. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and eight words including the word given.

1. I bought ten items of clothing but I didn't need five of them.
WHICH
 I bought ten items of clothing _____ I didn't need.
2. Allegedly, this advanced telecommunications system was invented by two very resourceful young men.
SAID
 This advanced telecommunications system _____ two very resourceful young men.
3. 'If you don't study harder, you will fail the test' my teacher said.
UNLESS
 My teacher told me that _____ harder.
4. I really think that the mechanic should service your car before you drive to Damman.
SERVICED
 I really think that you _____ before you drive to Damman.
5. You should on no account give the parcel to anyone other than Mr Barnes.
BE
 Under _____ to anyone but Mr Barnes.

SCORE 10

3. READING

E. You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-7 choose the answer *a*, *b*, *c* or *d*.

It was a freezing cold morning and very damp. The mist lay very thick on the marshes. As I passed the cows, they looked at me as if to say, 'Hello, young thief. That's not your meat-pie is it?'

No matter how fast I went, I couldn't seem to warm my feet. The damp cold was riveted to them the same way the chain was riveted to the leg of the man I was going to meet. I knew my way to the Battery but the mist had tricked me and I had gone too far to the right. Consequently, I had to walk back along the river bank.

I had just crossed the ditch when I saw a man sitting with his arms folded, nodding forward, heavy with sleep. I thought he would be glad to see me with his breakfast, though it was a trifle unexpected. I approached him softly and touched him on the shoulder. He instantly jumped up, and it was not the same man at all. However, this man was dressed in rough grey clothes too and had his legs chained together. He was also lame and everything else the other man was, but when he looked at me, I knew I had made a mistake. He swore at me and weakly attempted to hit me. Then, he disappeared into the mist.

Shortly after that, I arrived at the Battery, and there was the right man waiting for me. He was awfully cold and his eyes looked very hungry. He would have probably eaten the file he had asked for if he hadn't seen my bundle. He began pushing the meat-pie down his throat as if he was storing it somewhere in a violent hurry rather than eating it. He stared at me distrustfully as he gobbled away only stopping to take glugs of water. Then he said suddenly, "You're not planning to trick me, are you? You haven't brought anyone with you, have you?"

"No, sir! No."

"Nor did you let anyone follow you, did you?"

"No."

"Well," he said, "I believe you. You'd be a fierce young boy indeed if at your time of life, you could help to hunt down a pitiful man like me," and then he continued to eat.

I thought for a while and said, "I'm afraid you're not going to leave any of it for him."

"Leave any for him? Who's him?" said my friend stopping in his crunching of pie crust.

"The young man that you spoke of that was hiding with you. Your friend."

He told me with something of a laugh that the young man didn't want any food.

"I thought he looked as if he did," I said. The man stopped eating and looked at me with great surprise.

"Looked? When?" he said.

I told him that I had just seen him wearing the same clothes with his legs chained.

"This man," he said, "did you notice anything about him?"

"He had a badly bruised face," I said remembering what I hardly knew I knew.

"Not here!" exclaimed the man striking his left cheek mercilessly with the flat of his hand.

"Yes, there!"

He asked me to give him the file and then to show him where I had seen the other man. I pointed in the direction. At that moment, the man I was with sat on the wet grass and started filing like a madman at his chain. I was very much afraid of him again and so I told him that I had to go. As he was paying no attention to what I said, I decided to slip away. The last I heard of him was when I stopped in the mist and heard the file which was still going.

34

39

1. How did the boy feel about stealing the pie?
 - a. guilty
 - b. frightened
 - c. worried
 - d. relieved
2. Why did the boy lose his way to the Battery?
 - a. He hadn't been there before.
 - b. He couldn't see clearly.
 - c. He was thinking of the man he was going to meet.
 - d. He followed the river in the wrong direction.
3. When did the writer know that he had wrongly identified the first man?
 - a. when he saw his clothes
 - b. when he saw his face
 - c. when he saw the second man
 - d. when he offered him his breakfast
4. What is the man referring to when he says "Not here!" in line 34?
 - a. the place they were sitting
 - b. the bruise
 - c. the cheek
 - d. the back of his hand
5. What was the man doing when the boy left?
 - a. trying to free himself
 - b. eating his breakfast
 - c. looking for the other man
 - d. trying to avoid the other man
6. What is meant by 'to slip away' in line 39?
 - a. to leave unnoticed
 - b. to quickly escape
 - c. to stop speaking
 - d. to help the man
7. Who do you think the men in the extract are?
 - a. police suspects
 - b. homeless people
 - c. escaped prisoners
 - d. the boy's friends

SCORE 14

4. LISTENING

F. You'll hear a professor giving a lecture on the lost city of Atlantis and its presumed location. For questions 1-9, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

1. Atlantis is said to have been engulfed by a(n) _____ that followed soon after the huge earthquake that struck it.
2. The evidence backing Plato's account is based on _____ performed just west of the Straits of Gibraltar.
3. Dr Marc-Andre Gutschler thinks that there are impressive similarities between the _____ and the geological reality.
4. Plato's most famous student, Aristotle, is said to have regarded his story of Atlantis as _____.
5. Plato placed the destruction of Atlantis at a period before _____.
6. Various _____ have been suggested, one of which places Atlantis right in the middle of the Atlantic.
7. Marinatos linked the destruction of Atlantis to a(n) _____ that is genuine.
8. Many years before the time of Solon a(n) _____ took place on the island of Thera, which led to the destruction of an advanced civilisation.
9. Robert Sarmast believes that the _____ of the Mediterranean basin brought about the end of Atlantis.

SCORE 18

5. WRITING

'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' This common phrase from the previous century, is supported by some people today who believe that children should be physically punished in order to learn to be obedient and have good manners. Discuss the meaning of this proverb giving examples to support your ideas.

SCORE 20

Write your essay in 250 - 300 words.

TOTAL SCORE 100

Traveller 6

Tests

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

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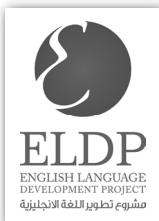
H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

Traveller

is an exciting course that takes learners from **Beginner** to **Advanced** level. It follows the modular approach and is organised into topic-based modules.



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Special Edition for the
Ministry of Education of the
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

TEST 1

1. VOCABULARY

- A.
- admittance / admission
 - applicants
 - contestants
 - beneficial
 - economical
 - location
 - comparison
 - curiosity

- B.
- going through
 - turned out
 - come into
 - came round
 - turned down
 - go over
 - come up with
 - turned up

- C.
- a
 - b
 - b
 - c
 - a
 - c
 - c
 - c

- D.
- For instance
 - in need of
 - On behalf of
 - on account of
 - in reply
 - with regard to
 - In fact
 - As a result

2. GRAMMAR

- E.
- on top of the hill is thought to be in danger of collapsing.
 - about the new metro lines are currently being discussed.
 - is said to have been very brave.

- F.
- are bought, have become stolen the money.

- G.
- in case of an
 - had such a terrible headache
 - is not close enough to
 - such a lot of rain
 - despite his parents'

- H.
- have my plants watered
 - ask your brother
 - get Paul to feed / have Paul feed

- I.
- has his hair cut trim beards trims his beard
 - is having her computer updated do

3. READING

- I.
- H
 - E
 - B
 - D
 - A
 - G
 - C

4. LISTENING

- J.
- b
 - c
 - b
 - c
 - b
 - a
 - c
 - c
 - b
 - b

Listening Transcript

Interviewer: With us today on the show is Professor Jeb Holmes who is going to talk to us about urbanisation or in other words, the making of cities. Welcome, Professor Holmes.

Professor: Thank you.

Interviewer: So, Professor, tell us when did all this begin?

Professor: With the Romans and the Ancient Greeks, of course. In ancient Greece they had city states which were called 'polis', while the word city actually comes from the Latin word civitas which meant an organised community.

Interviewer: Can you tell us, Professor, what it is that actually makes a city?

Professor: Well, in the old days it was walls and, in fact, in many cities you can still see the ruins of those walls. However, these days, walls don't mean anything. So, how do we define a city these days? That is a very tricky question. Do you include all the suburbs or outlying area or do you just include the city centre? For example, depending on which boundaries you use, Tokyo in Japan can have a population ranging from eight million up to forty million. No matter how you define a city, there is no getting away from the fact that cities play a very important part in our lives today and will do in the years that lie ahead. And that leads us to the question of

what roles modern cities need to fulfil. In an attempt to answer that question very briefly, I would say that first of all a city should cover people's needs as far as accommodation and other basic necessities are concerned. But it is also important that a city should also be able to provide entertainment and other outlets for people to spend their free time constructively. Because, as the old saying goes, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. People are much happier and as a result, more motivated and accomplish more when they lead well-rounded lives.

- Nowadays, how can we understand where a city starts and finishes?
- What is the population of Tokyo?
- What's the most important thing a city should provide its inhabitants with?
- Why is it important that people should be able to enjoy their leisure time?

Interviewer: Now Professor, how about telling us a bit about how cities evolved in the first place?

Professor: Why not? And of course, I think most of you probably know that cities have existed for millennia and their success or lack of it depended on the civilisation which built them. The first city civilisations were river valley civilisations and they began over six thousand years ago. In fact, some of those

settlements still exist today; for example, Cairo on the Nile in Egypt and Babylon or modern day Baghdad on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. These forerunners to present day cities were located on fertile plains next to large rivers. They were also in parts of the world with a warm climate. This, in combination with a plentiful supply of water, made it ideal for growing crops and raising animals to provide food for the populations of the first cities. Over time these small settlements grew.

in the world with a population of over one million and then just a hundred years ago, there were only three cities with a million plus population. Whereas today, there are almost three hundred. In 1950, fewer than 30% of the people on the planet lived in cities but in the first few years of the twenty first century, urban dwellers outnumber rural ones for the first time in history and by 2025 the inhabitants of our world's cities will number five billion, which means 86% of the entire population. In fact, this move has been called the biggest migration in human history.

5. What ensured an ancient city's success ?
6. When were the first cities built ?
7. Where were the first cities always located ?

Interviewer: What makes a city continue to grow the way we have seen in recent years?

Professor: Cities certainly have grown. You know, two hundred years ago there was only one city

8. How many cities had a population of over a million one hundred years ago?
9. When did city dwellers first outnumber rural dwellers?
10. How many people will occupy cities by 2025?

TEST 2

1. VOCABULARY

- A.
1. reasonable
 2. happiness
 3. unemployed
 4. impractical
 5. endurance
 6. frustration
 7. illness
 8. exhaustion
- B.
1. to light
 2. on my nerves
 3. a stop
 4. in handy
 5. even with
 6. to terms with
- C.
1. taking down
 2. brought about

3. brought back
 4. take on
 5. took over
 6. take up
 7. bringing in
 8. brought up
 9. takes after
 10. bring round
- D.
1. having second thoughts
 2. interrupted his train of
 3. with food for thought
 4. to be seen to be
 5. penny for your
- ### 2. GRAMMAR
- E.
1. The decorator suggested combining earthy colours and wooden furniture.

2. Linda apologised for forgetting/having forgotten to call me the night before/the previous night.
3. Mrs Robinson accused that man of having robbed the bank that morning.
4. I wondered what the artist had been trying to represent in that work.
5. Ken admitted to being responsible for the car accident.
6. Neal begged Ryan not to tell Dad who had broken the window.

- F.
1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b

- G.
1. he had become a Maths teacher.
 2. we left; it's getting late.
 3. I weren't on a diet / I could have some cheesecake.
 4. people didn't enter his room.
 5. if he were superior to everyone else.
 6. you hadn't borrowed my car without asking.

3. READING

- H.
1. d 2. b 3. d 4. a
 5. c 6. d

4. LISTENING

- I.
1. d 2. b 3. f
 4. a 5. c

Listening Transcript

Speaker 1: I used to play football for a Sunday League team. It was hard getting up in the morning after a night out, but it was only when I stopped playing that I realised the benefits. With no sport in my life, I started feeling tired all the time, and it was affecting my work because I couldn't concentrate. So, I took up tennis and everything changed. My mind became clear again and I was full of energy. It's definitely true that sport is not only about staying physically fit.

Speaker 2: I work as a graphic designer for a small company. After being there for a couple of years, I seemed to lose my enthusiasm for work and I even started getting into arguments with my colleagues for no reason. To put an end to this negativity, I came up with an idea. I started up a company basketball team. Most people were really enthusiastic and although we aren't very good individually, we came together as a team and played really well. Also, it improved the atmosphere at work so much.

Speaker 3: I played a lot of sports at school, but the only one I really liked was tennis. I had a great doubles partner, Lee, and we won the school tournament almost every year. Lee wanted to continue playing after we left school but I found it difficult to find the time. In the end, he convinced me to enter a few tournaments with him, but we had to travel to the other end of the country. And when we got there, we'd

get beaten heavily. Lee said we needed more practice if we wanted to succeed. He suggested getting up at six in the morning every day! But I just wanted to relax and hang out with friends. It wasn't worth it for me, so I just quit. Lee wasn't happy, but I didn't want tennis to control my life.

Speaker 4: I have three sons and they all play volleyball. They're quite good and they really enjoy playing, so I don't mind giving them lifts all the time to practice and matches. The thing is, it affects my free time dramatically. I used to love sport, too. Golf was my game. I'd get up early in the morning and play a round of golf before breakfast. Not any more. I'm on such a tight schedule that I had to cut it out. I still need to exercise, so I bought an exercise bike for the garage. It's not as exciting as sport, obviously, but if I haven't got the time, what can I do?

Speaker 5: Sport is very important to me. I play cricket for a local team. I'm always competitive and I really hate losing. I get that from my father. He sometimes plays for our team when we don't have enough players. He's getting old now, but he can still play. It's very good for him. My eldest son also plays now. He's not quite old enough for the team yet, but he's getting there. I think it's important for teenagers to get involved in sports. It keeps them off the streets and gives their lives some focus.

TEST 3

1. VOCABULARY

A.
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b
5. d 6. c 7. b 8. b
9. c 10. a

B.
1. unqualified
2. unprecedented
3. instalments
4. allowance
5. incomprehensible
6. inconceivable
7. compensation
8. countless

C.
1. market value
2. concern
3. promptly
4. bulk
5. grant
6. on
7. premonition
8. severance
9. fruition
10. annual income

2. GRAMMAR

D.
1. c 2. d 3. c 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. d
9. a 10. a

E.
1. have been studying
French for three years
2. were in your position, I
would seriously consider
3. first restaurant was better
than the second
4. it is / would be a good
idea to speak
5. you change your eating
habits
6. is not able to come

F.
1. best 2. most
3. better 4. much
5. more 6. so

3. READING

G.
1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d
5. b 6. d 7. c 8. b

4. LISTENING

H.
1. fulfilment
2. services
3. brand
4. writing skills-marketing
experience
5. plans
6. public relations
7. easy to use
8. entrepreneurs
9. cost-effective

Listening Transcript

The world has changed dramatically in the last decade, and, as a consequence, so has the job market. Technological advancements, changes in environmental policies and the global recession have all contributed to the creation of new jobs that didn't exist a few years ago. Brand new job descriptions mean brand new opportunities for job-seekers, and, potentially, greater career fulfilment in the long run.

Let's examine the changes in the media industry first. Social networking sites have changed the way in which we communicate with one another, and they have also changed the way in which companies do business. Many organisations are now using social networking sites to advertise their services and to interact with customers. This has led to the creation of two new jobs in the media industry: social media manager and blogger. Social media managers use social media tools to provide information to customers and promote awareness of a brand. They also keep an eye on social networking sites to track trends and anticipate their customers' future needs and interests. If you are familiar with social media tools, have good communication skills and a marketing background, this could be the job for you.

Bloggers are writers who post their ideas, comments or opinions online on a daily basis. Bloggers either work for themselves, or for large corporations. Companies often employ bloggers to help promote new products or to create an awareness of the company's objectives. Strong writing skills and marketing experience are required for this position.

Rapid technological advancements have also created new job opportunities in the business sector. IT professionals are becoming more specialised; for example, companies are now seeking to employ 'business continuity planners' – these individuals are responsible for creating plans to protect companies from cyber attacks.

And there's another interesting business trend worth mentioning: the rise of telecommuters. Telecommuters are people who work for companies from their homes. Much of the work they do is conducted on the phone and on the Internet. Some telecommuters own their own companies, and they call themselves 'virtual business service providers'. They provide large companies with a range of services, including customer service and public relations.

Let's move on to the interactive entertainment industry, specifically video game manufacture. Does the idea of playing video games all day appeal to any of you? Well, you're in luck, because those of you with design and computer skills can now apply for a job as a 'user experience designer'. User experience designers are employed by video game manufacturers to ensure that the video games they produce are easy to use. Essentially, the user experience designer's job is to ensure that the customer enjoys using the games. Nice job, if you can get it!

We're all aware that the recession has had a significant impact on global economies. As a result, more and more people have been forced to tighten their belts and this is actually good news for some entrepreneurs. We've all heard of interior designers, but have you heard of 'interior redesigners'? I see you shaking your heads! Well, interior redesigners are people who redecorate your home using your existing furniture and belongings. Often, they'll move pieces of furniture into different rooms, or give items a fresh coat of paint. It's certainly a cost-effective way to give your home an exciting new look! If you have a flair for design and decorating, this type of work could appeal to you.

Today, I've listed just some of the exciting new job opportunities that have emerged in recent years; there are many more, and it would be worth your while to conduct some of your own research – you might just find the job of your dreams!

TEST 4

1. VOCABULARY

A.

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b
5. d 6. a 7. c 8. b
9. c 10. c

B.

1. wouldn't be caught dead
2. on my/the way to school
3. jumped out of my skin
4. has been feeling down in the dumps
5. has been on cloud nine
6. makes my blood boil

C.

1. interred
2. disorientated
3. disarm

4. brim

5. refrain

6. orbit

7. lurched

8. immense

9. halted

10. reign

D.

1. within 2. in 3. on
4. off 5. on 6. at/on
7. On 8. in

2. GRAMMAR

E.

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d
5. d 6. b 7. c 8. c
9. a 10. b

F.

1. Not having his telephone number, I was unable to call him to invite him over.
2. Shocked after seeing the destruction caused by the earthquake, the residents couldn't make any comment.
3. Having finished my work, I was ready to leave.
4. Located on a beautiful beach, the hotel is a perfect holiday choice.
5. Standing in the centre of the city, the skyscraper attracts many sightseers.

6. Used regularly, this sunscreen will protect you from the dangerous rays of the sun.

3. READING

G.

1. T 2. NM 3. T 4. NM
5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F

4. LISTENING

H.

1. b 2. c 3. c
4. c 5. a 6. b

Listening Transcripts

1.

Man 1: Hi Fred, welcome back! How was your holiday?

Man 2: It was fantastic, Henry! Sweden is a wonderful place! And the best part was the hotel we stayed in... it was made of ice!

Man 1: You stayed at the Ice Hotel? How was it?

Man 2: Cold! The temperature inside the hotel was minus five degrees, so we had to dress very warmly!

Man 1: Minus five degrees? That is cold! I heard that they build the hotel from scratch each winter, is that true?

Man 2: Yes, it's true. Each November, scores of builders and ice architects work tirelessly to turn tons of ice and snow into a functional hotel. Once the basic structure has been built, ice artists are enlisted to add the finishing touches. The artists are also responsible for crafting the magnificent ice sculptures that are displayed throughout the hotel. Unfortunately, the hotel melts in the spring, and all that hard work disappears in a matter of days.

Man 1: Well I hope you took some photos!

Man 2: Of course I did.

Man 1: So what else did you do while you were in Sweden?

Man 2: We went cross-country skiing and snowboarding. It was lots of fun!

Man 1: It sounds great! Would you mind giving me your travel agent's details, Fred? I think it's time to book my next trip!

2.

Calling all adventure-seekers! For a holiday with a difference, why not stay at the Jules Undersea Lodge? Located at the bottom of the Emerald Lagoon in Key Largo, Florida, the Jules Undersea Lodge is the world's first underwater hotel. Yes, you heard correctly, this hotel is underwater, and the only way to enter it is to dive down into it!

Not a certified diver? No problem! We have expert diving instructors on hand who'll give beginner divers a three-hour diving crash course. It's easier than you think! Still not convinced? Well, here's the best part: all the guest rooms at Jules Undersea Lodge have enormous windows which allow you to admire the wonders of the ocean from the comfort of your bed! It's truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience!

And now, this incredible experience can be yours... for free! That's right, we're offering you the chance to win a free holiday at Jules Undersea Lodge. For more details on this amazing offer, buy this month's Travel Now magazine... on sale now!

Jules Undersea Lodge: underwater and out of this world!

3.

Presenter: Good morning, everyone, and welcome to another instalment of You Won't Believe Where I Work! We're very lucky to have Ronald Desmond in the studio with us today; Ronald is a manager at the Aria Amazon Towers Hotel in fabulous Brazil! Welcome, Ronald!

Ronald: Thanks, Steve!

Presenter: Ronald, tell us about your unusual place of work.

Ronald: As you just mentioned, Steve, I work at the Ariau Amazon Towers Hotel, which is located northwest of the city of Manaus, in the heart of the Amazon rain forest. The hotel is built on stilts, and consists of eight towers that are linked to each other by a series of wooden catwalks.

Presenter: So the hotel is above the rain forest?

Ronald: Yes. Amazing, isn't it?

Presenter: What was the inspiration for this very unusual design?

Ronald: Well, Steve, the indigenous peoples of the Amazon have been building their houses on

stilts for centuries. They did this in order to protect the forest's fragile ecosystem. The architects of the hotel decided that it would be a great idea to follow suit.

Presenter: Incredible! How many rooms does the hotel have?

Ronald: There are 291 rooms and suites.

Presenter: Are there any amenities?

Ronald: Yes, there are three swimming pools, an observation tower and two restaurants – and they're all above the trees!

Presenter: The views must be spectacular!

Ronald: They certainly are – I think I have the best job in the world!

FINAL TEST

1. VOCABULARY

- A.
1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a
5. c 6. c 7. d 8. c
9. b 10. a 11. a 12. d
13. a 14. c 15. a

- B.
1. immigrants
2. correspondent
3. degradation
4. endurance
5. incapable
6. reliance

7. unexpected
8. hopeless

2. GRAMMAR

- C.
1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d
5. c 6. c 7. b 8. a
9. a 10. d 11. d 12. a
13. c 14. d 15. a

- D.
1. five of which
2. is said to have been invented by

3. I would fail the test unless I studied
4. should have your car serviced (by the mechanic)
5. no circumstances should the parcel be given

3. READING

- E.
1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. c

4. LISTENING

- F.
1. tsunamis
2. (geological) studies
3. ancient legend / legend of Atlantis
4. fantasy
5. recorded history / Solon
6. (proposed) sites
7. (historical) event
8. (great) eruption
9. flooding

Listening Transcript

When the disaster struck, it did so with terrifying swiftness. First came a huge earthquake, followed by a tsunami which engulfed the whole island. Those who survived lived only long enough to witness an even greater horror. Unable to withstand the titanic forces unleashed against it, the island began to break apart and sink beneath the sea.

Such was the fate of the fabled island of Atlantis - at least, according to the Greek philosopher Plato. Even today, almost 2400 years after his retelling of a legend already circulating in Ancient Egypt, the story of Atlantis has lost none of its drama. Yet until recently, few academics regarded it as anything more than a myth.

But now astonishing new evidence is emerging that backs Plato's account. In 2005, the findings of geological studies performed just west of the Straits of Gibraltar - usually taken to be the 'Pillars of Hercules' referred to by Plato - were presented at an international meeting of scientists and historians. They appeared to show that an island did indeed once exist there, and that it was struck by an

earthquake and a tsunami at the very time Plato claimed.

The scientists behind the latest discoveries, Dr Marc-André Gutscher of the European Institute for Marine Studies in Plouzané, stresses that there are still many questions to answer. Even so, he says the fit between the ancient legend and the geological reality is striking. To him the occurrence of this type of earthquake and tsunami in the geographic region chosen by Plato for his narrative appears to be more than just lucky. Dr Gutscher's findings are the latest twist in a story that has come full circle, from a supposedly accurate account of a real event, through ridicule and revision and back to respectability again.

Even in Plato's time, the story of Atlantis was regarded as incredible - in every sense of the word. His account of a grand city-state built on an island that met a sudden and terrible end was dismissed as fantasy by some - including his most famous student, Aristotle. But far more have been fascinated by the story, whose roots seem to run very deep indeed. Robert Sarmast, the author of *Discovery of Atlantis*, and a leading figure in the search for the

lost city, says that Plato himself clearly stated that even the Egyptians - who gave the story of Atlantis to the Greeks - did not have the original testimony, and had themselves translated the text to their own tongue from an even earlier, unknown language. Plato dates the events he describes at 'Nine thousand years before Solon', a reference to the ancient Athenian statesman. That places the destruction of Atlantis at around 11,600 years ago - a period before recorded history. Small wonder then, that Plato's description of an advanced race living within a huge metropolis with walls of gold has caused such scepticism. It has also led most serious researchers to the conclusion that some elements of Plato's account - the location of Atlantis, the sophistication of its culture, the date of its destruction - must be wrong.

For centuries, it was Plato's vision of an advanced culture that met a terrible end that proved more compelling to scholars than the precise details of its location. Proposed sites for Atlantis, based on a variety of arguments, stretched across the globe. In 1882, the American statesman and writer Ignatius Donnelly made perhaps the most determined attempt to retain most of the original story by placing Atlantis right in the middle of the Atlantic, its people inventing everything from gunpowder to agriculture.

Such grand claims fascinated the public, but ensured that scholars avoided the subject. That changed in 1939, when the distinguished Greek archaeologist Spyridon Marinatos put forward what until recently was regarded as the most credible explanation for the legend. Marinatos suggested that Atlantis has its origins in a genuine historical event: the destruction of an island in a huge volcanic event that took place long before the time of Plato.

Plato's story had been brought into the archaeological mainstream, but only at a price. First, Marinatos proposed that the location of the disaster was Thera - a real island, but one in the Mediterranean, far from the 'Pillars of Hercules'. Second, a great eruption certainly took place there, but about 900 years before the time of Solon, not 9000 as claimed by Plato. Marinatos did give some credibility to the idea of an advanced civilisation being lost in the disaster, by linking the Thera eruption to the destruction of the famous Minoan civilisation on nearby Crete.

The Thera theory met a mixed response. Some archaeologists claimed that features of Atlantis mentioned by Plato coincide with those now attributed to the Minoans. But attempts to explain away the huge difference between Plato's chronology and the destruction of Thera have won few supporters.

However, the idea that Atlantis was in the Mediterranean still has its adherents. Since the 1990s, Robert Sarmast has argued for Atlantis having been located around 80km south-east of Cyprus, until its destruction during the flooding of the Mediterranean basin around 12,000 years ago. In 2004, he released images of curious structures found by his expeditions at a depth of 1500 metres. He believes that these images show what are the oldest man-made structures ever seen by human eyes.

Sarmast is the first to admit there are many gaps in his theory. Geologists insist the Mediterranean basin has been flooded for over five million years, and that the 'man-made structures' are entirely natural. Even so, Sarmast hopes to have compelling evidence in the near future....
(fadeout)