1. Listening
1.1 You will hear a man called Paul Osborne giving a careers talk about his work as a computer game designer. For questions 1-10, fill the gaps with missing information. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have one minute to read the questions.

(10 marks)

**COMPUTER GAME DESIGNER**

Similar to most young people, Paul spent time and money playing ___________ in his youth.

Paul says that people often think that he's a game ___________ rather than a designer.

Although Paul is not a ___________ he needs to know what players are asking for.

As part of his degree, Paul did a course in ___________ which has proved the most useful in his career.

In his first job, Paul was designing ___________ most of the time.

Paul worked on what are known as ___________ in his first job.

Paul mentions a game with the name ___________ as the one he's enjoyed working on most.

Paul uses the word ___________ to describe what multi-players in a game can create for themselves.

Paul says that achieving the correct ___________ is the biggest challenge when designing a game.

Paul feels that ___________ is the most important personal quality that a game designer needs.
1.2 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their jobs in television. While you listen you must complete both tasks. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have one minute to read the questions. (10 marks)

**TASK 1**
For questions 11-15, choose from the list A-H each speaker’s job.

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<td>A</td>
<td>make-up artist</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>producer</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>actor</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>researcher</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>sports presenter</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>lighting engineer</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>sound technician</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>costume designer</td>
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**TASK 2**
For questions 16-20, choose from the list A-H what each speaker says they find difficult about their job.

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<td>A</td>
<td>keeping up to date</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>incorporating last minute changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>not getting recognition</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>listening to people’s problems</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>being told what to do</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>having to upset people</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>not getting enough variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>working in uncomfortable conditions</td>
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2 Reading

2.1 Read the newspaper article. Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs (A-G) the one which fits each gap (21-25). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 marks)

**WIND OF CHANGE**

The world’s biggest wind farms are currently being constructed off the coast of Britain after a major policy decision by the government to invest time and money in renewable forms of energy. When the entire project is finished, it is estimated that almost eight percent of the electricity that the country needs will be generated in this way.

The wind farms themselves will consist of towers with fan-like blades at the top, arranged in groups of as many as 300. As these blades are turned by the wind, they generate electricity. The towers are tall enough to ensure that there will always be enough wind, even on the calmest days, to turn the rotor blades. The electricity generated from these turbines is fed by underground cable to the mainland, where it is incorporated into the national grid.

The reason for the delay is due to a conservative approach to new technology as well as economic considerations. Governments are notoriously reluctant to embrace new technology which has not yet proved itself, fearing that if it were to fail, the electorate would blame them. Moreover, until recently it was cheaper to generate electricity by traditional methods. However, now that fossil fuels are becoming more expensive - and the cost of mining them is also rising - the balance has shifted.
The way ahead is not without its problems, however. There have been a large number of complaints about wind farms on land, with critics maintaining that the tall towers and gigantic blades are an eyesore. Appearance is less likely to be a problem with offshore wind farms since they will be far enough from the coast to be virtually invisible unless the weather is exceptionally clear.

Environmental organizations hope that the government's commitment to wind power will encourage the use of other 'green' methods of producing electricity, though some technologies are less likely to be developed than others, at least in this country. The British Isles enjoy relatively few sunny days, so solar energy is hardly going to be a great success here.

It now appears likely that funds will be made available for the necessary research, especially since the British government has made it clear that it sees no future for nuclear power. Existing nuclear power stations are to be phased out gradually, though the government has been wary of providing precise dates for decommissioning.

In the meantime, it is encouraging to note that energy solutions which would have seemed unlikely, not to say laughable, just a few decades ago are finally starting to make an impact. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

A The most striking aspect of the project is simplicity of the fundamental idea. Indeed, it seems odd that the principle, which has, after all, been applied to power windmills for thousands of years, has only very recently been used successfully to generate electricity on a large scale.

B There has been little attempt up to now to persuade the general public that wind power is the technology of the future. The government no doubt hopes that when the towers are in place and people realise they are neither a threat to the environment nor aesthetically ugly, attitudes will change.

C Some form of water power would seem a far more likely candidate for development, with tides off the coast of Britain being strong and, of course, regular. As has been the case with wind power, sizeable investment will be needed in order to produce the required technology, but the potential is certainly there.

D This is in line with the target the government set itself of producing ten percent of Britain's electricity from renewables - wind power being the most significant of these - by the year 2015. Environmental groups have hailed the government's commitment and are claiming that the future is definitely looking greener as far as energy is concerned.

E It has been pointed out by those who fear terrible consequences of an accident that this is only a small step in the right direction. Even when the existing power stations are shut down, the huge problem of disposing of the radioactive materials from them will still have to be solved.

F Another cause for concern is voiced by wildlife organizations, fearful that migrating birds could crash into the rotating blades. Experience in other countries such as Denmark suggests this is unlikely, but the government has promised to monitor the progress of a pilot scheme at present in operation off the coast of Wales.

G Britain is not being particularly revolutionary in placing its trust in wind power. In fact, there is very little risk involved. The country is fortunate when it comes to this particular source of energy - it has a great deal of wind all year round. In a few years Britain may well become a world leader in offshore wind exploitation.
2.2 Read the article about space travel. Answer questions 26-40 by referring to the article and choosing your answers from paragraphs A-G. Indicate your answers in the boxes provided. Some of the choices may be required more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(15 marks)

0. the idea of space trips as the future of travel industry? 0 G

26. a physical reaction to prolonged space travel? 26

27. the removal of administrative obstacles to space tourism? 27

28. how soon large-scale space tourism may become a reality? 28

29. an idea that certain people find ridiculous? 29

30. investment being made into further research? 30

31. the strength of current demand for space tourism? 31

32. a novelty that soon wears off? 32

33. a disappointing end to some people's ambition to travel in space? 33

34. attempts to develop less expensive means of transport in space? 34

35. a figure that remains unspecified? 35

36. an aspect of space travel that was not initially anticipated? 36

37. a way of making a destination more comfortable for tourists? 37

38. a convenient way of paying for a space flight? 38

39. alternative ways of enjoying a holiday in space? 39

40. a prediction that may yet come true? 40
BOOK EARLY FOR A FLIGHT INTO SPACE

Bookings are being taken for commercial sightseeing trips into space, and prices are set to fall

A The ticket bears a hefty price tag - $20 million, far more than most of us would be able to afford. But the fact that there is a price at all marks a dramatic departure from the days of government exclusivity. You can now sign up for a trip into space without having to obtain the approval of the US government, a move which opens the road for private exploration of the solar system.

B The lure of space tourism is understandable. Many of us have wondered what it would be like to look down on Earth from above, or jump up and down on the Moon. For some, the dream of space travel is so compelling that they are ready to put down much of their savings to achieve it. And if the price of a flight comes down, there will be no shortage of people willing to put up the money. One company, which has ten former NASA astronauts on its board, hopes to start scheduling short trips within the next few years for $100,000 a go. About 150 people have put down money to book a spot on their first flights. Lou Anne Gibson, a retired jet flyer, is paying on an installment plan for the right to have my nose pressed to the glass the entire time,' she said. Another small group of wealthy people have promised to pay a yet-to-be-determined price for a voyage to the Moon.

C In the past, the dream of space travel has gone terribly wrong for would-be adventurers. One US-based company collected deposits for flights during the 1980s, but refused to refund the money after it went out of business. But the entry of serious travel companies into this area has added credibility to the notion. One such company, for instance, says it would like to create an orbiting hotel, serviced by its own space airline, if the technology can be developed. Another has put $500 million into developing the technology to send a hotel into orbit and bring it back again.

D But to achieve space travel on a mass scale, the cost must be cut substantially. This won't be easy. Even achieving a $100,000 price tag will probably require new technologies, such as reusable launch vehicles. A few companies are trying to achieve this. One envisages a helicopter-like chopper for lift-off, to cut the use of fuel. Another has suggested towing a space vehicle to the stratosphere. While some prototypes of such models exist, none have been shown to work and further investment for these projects has been slow to materialise. The more ambitious the dream, the greater the technological challenge. Even if scientists can come up with cheap transport, and there's little prospect of that in the short-term, the question remains whether space hotels can be constructed in a cost-effective manner. Engineers say computerised robots would be necessary for most of the work.

E Health risks are also a concern. Astronauts on long-haul missions lasting several months have been shown to suffer bone damage because of the lower gravity environment. Because the body is under less stress, it starts to believe it can manage with lower bone density - a biological mistake that becomes all too apparent when the patient returns to Earth. While most tourists would presumably stay in space for short periods, the health risks might be significant for the staff servicing them. To avoid this, the first space hotels aim to simulate gravity by making use of centrifugal force. In the early part of the 20th century, when dreamers began to speculate on what space travel would be like, many imagined such spinning space ships. They didn't realise that being gravity-free would be half the fun for astronauts, or that such an environment would become key for scientific research, but they may have been right as far as the leisure market is concerned.

F For tourists, the first morning your toothbrush floats away from you may be amusing; the next day it may not. One company has, therefore, drawn up plans for a partial-gravity hotel. Sleeping quarters and dining rooms would be located on the spinning perimeter, so food would remain on plates and guests could lie down in bed. The zero-gravity centre would be equipped with a creative dance floor, sports stadium, etc.

G It has been suggested that NASA should finance sporting events in space to stoke public interest in the universe by means of a stadium far enough from the Earth's equator to achieve weightlessness. What kind of games would be played remains unspecified. While it is easy to laugh at such extravagant imaginings, and some people have done just that, space tourism is becoming very serious. Rational, if a bit zealous, people are putting down their money, in the hope that they will soon be launched into orbit. And credible companies are making practical, near-term plans for sending a limited number of tourists into space. If the technological issues can be resolved, space tourism may become a realistic proposition for all of us one day.
The central plains of North America, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of Chicago, provided the homeland for the Plains Indians. The Sioux, at one time divided into three entities, one of 12 nomadic tribes who roamed the plains. They lived in tepees made of as many as twenty five buffalo hides each, and never stayed in one place long, moving their camps to follow the huge herds that grazed on the plains and to find fresh grass for their horses. The buffalo gave them meat for food, hides for clothing, beds and saddles, and the bladder to store water.

Training early for the Indian children; boys were given bows and arrows, blunt ones at first and girls were taught domestic skills. Work and play soon became the same thing. Although a warrior-tribe, the Sioux fought to secure favourable campsites and hunting grounds, the whites claimed land that was considered sacred to a spiritual people.

It was in 1876 a combined force of Sioux and Cheyenne defeated the US army at the Battle of Little Bighorn. Five companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Armstrong Custer were destroyed, Custer killed by a bullet in the head and another in the chest.
Have you ever wondered why there are so many mirrors in shopping malls? (0) ... from the fact it makes them glitzy and glamorous, they’re also there to slow us down, so when we take (51) ... our image, we notice the closest shop front as well. Most malls (52) ... around anchor tenants, such as supermarkets that draw people to the mall out of necessity. By locating them at the back of the mall, we have to walk past all the other shops to get there and the chances are something will (53) ... our eye. And once inside, the (54) ... like milk and butter, will be at the back, so that you have to run the gauntlet of the sweets and chocolates to get there. The pure white (55) ... of a halogen spotlight in shop windows will artfully (56) ... a must-buy item. Walkways are also very bright, so you can check out all the other shoppers and be seen yourself. And then there’s (57) ... noise - a constant hiss broadcast over the public address system so that people feel there is something going on, somewhere. The constant (58) ... of Vivaldi’s Four Seasons into bookstores is supposed to make you feel (59) ... while the pop music blaring out in a young-person’s clothing store makes you feel hip and trendy. Clever or manipulative? It all depends on your point of (60) ... .

0 A Apart B Except C Besides D Excluding A

51 A up B in C back D out
52 A revolve B evolve C devolve D dissolve
53 A catch B arrest C seize D capture
54 A fundamentals B rudiments C essentials D necessities
55 A gleam B beam C ray D stream
56 A accentuate B stress C emphasise D highlight
57 A white B red C black D grey
58 A peeping B purring C piping D paging
59 A educated B cultured C learned D sophisticated
60 A outlook B sight C opinion D view
3.3  Rewrite the following sentences using the words given so that they have a similar meaning. You must use between 3 and 6 words including the word given. Write the missing words in the boxes provided. You must not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 marks)

0. Your house needs to be cleaned.

have

You .................................. cleaned.

61. You haven’t explained exactly how the money disappeared.

accounted

You haven’t .................................. the money.

62. It was only when I checked that I noticed that the tyre was flat.

did

Only when I .................................. that it was flat.

63. I’ll discuss this with you later, when I’ve examined the figures again.

gone

I’ll discuss this with you again, when .................................. the figures again.

64. Even though you have failed your exam, I suggest you carry on with your course.

failure

.................................. your exams I suggest you carry on with your course.

65. She was clearly disappointed when they’d refused to give her the job.

hide

She was unable to .................................. to employ her.
4. Writing (15 marks)

Choose one of the tasks and write 200-250 words:

1. You and your family have recently returned from a holiday in Canada. You think you left a number of things behind in the hotel where you were staying. Write a letter to the hotel giving any basic details of your stay that would be necessary to help them deal with your problem. Also provide a precise description of what you think you left there, explaining where you think you may have left the things and asking for them to be sent on to you. Don’t forget to apologize for any inconvenience caused and to make some suggestion concerning payment of postage.

Write your letter.

2. You have been asked to write a report for an international survey about attitudes to jobs in your country. You should:
   - describe the ways in which some jobs have gained or lost respect during the past 20 years
   - explain why you think this has occurred
   - say what other changes in job status may take place in the future

Write your report.

3. You see the following announcement in an international magazine:

   GREAT SCIENTISTS COMPETITION
   We are planning a series of TV programmes about the 10 greatest scientists of all time. Which scientist would you nominate to be included in the series? Write to us describing the person’s achievements and explaining why you feel he or she should be included

Write your competition entry.

4. The mobile phone has revolutionised our world in a completely positive way. What is your opinion?

Write an essay.
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How many words have you written? _______ words

The detailed sources of all materials are specified in the answer key