

TEST B 2

PAPER 1 READING

PART 1 You are going to read an article about how to end a friendship. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

line 2

I should have seen it coming. There was no big betrayal, no rows about money but the spark had gone. The end, when it came, was swift: ‘We may as well ***call it a day***,’ I was told. In shock, I called my sister and told her the news. ‘Oh no, you’ve been dumped,’ she said. And indeed I had, but not by a boyfriend or lover. By a friend.

When a romantic relationship ends, things are relatively simple. There are broken hearts, recriminations. Mutual friends choose sides. No matter how upsetting, at least it’s clear: you were a couple and now you’re not. When a friendship cools, it’s seldom so straightforward. The experts, however, are on hand to offer help. As far as they’re concerned there are two possible ways to end it.

‘First we have what I call the slow fade out.’ Irene Levine, Professor of Psychiatry at New York University and author of a book on the subject explains, ‘Sometimes it’s possible to downgrade the relationship by seeing the person less or to dilute it by seeing the person with a group.’ If you have a lot of mutual friends, or are likely still to see each other, ‘downgrading’ makes things less awkward, but if the friend is too naïve or self-absorbed to read the signals, or just really persistent, it may not be enough. Eventually you may need to do the decent thing and dump them properly.

It’s then that you need the other method where you actually tell the person that the friendship is over and that takes courage and honesty. It doesn’t have to be cruel but it does mean telling someone you were once close to why you feel they are no longer worthy of your time. No one likes to hear that, so you need to tread carefully, warns Jodyne L. Speyer, author of another book on dealing with this problem.

Speyer suggests giving a warning: ‘If you tell me something’s wrong, maybe I can fix it, and if I can’t, then at least I knew this was coming, so it prepares me. And be kind about it, say, “Here’s what’s not working.” I don’t need 100 reasons, but let me know what the problem is, so I can have that information and move on. I don’t have to agree with it but at least I have something.’ This is difficult to do, of course, but according to Speyer it gets easier with practice. ‘When you’re clear about your feelings, other people respond to that. You may think you’re doing someone a favour by not telling them you don’t want to continue with the friendship but in the long run it can make it worse.’

Even so, however gently you break the news, chances are someone will feel hurt and resist. ‘Most friendships, even very good ones, don’t last for ever,’ Levine says, ‘Yet women particularly are brought up to believe the romanticized notion of “best friends forever”. In our culture, we are judged by our ability to make and keep friends, so we have a hard time getting over the loss of a best friend and see it as a personal failure.’ Things are made worse by the fact that many end so slowly. ‘When friendships drift, we rarely discuss it,’ says relationship psychotherapist Paula Hall. ‘Because ***they*** usually don’t end in conflict, there is no closure. You don’t feel you’re better off without each other, it just stops, so there can be feelings of loss.’

line 36

Joseph Epstein, another friendship expert, compares today’s friendships to the seating in a sports stadium: your closest friends sit with you in the box seats, secondary friends are in the grandstand seats and the rest are in the stands. But, according to Epstein, there’s hope, even in the cheapest seats, because friendships aren’t static, so people can move from one area of the stadium to another. Someone who starts out in the stands – perhaps a classmate or neighbor – can be promoted via the grandstand to the box seats. Sadly, the reverse is also true and that’s when we need to know how to end it all.

1. What does the author expect us to think at the beginning of the article?

A that she is talking about the end of another kind of relationship.

B that she is going to tell us something upsetting.

	1
--	---

- C that she has been badly treated by her friends.
- D that she was not very intelligent about her friendship..

2. What does the expression *call it a day* in the line 2 mean??

	2
--	---

- A set a date for something.
- B go home after work.
- C bring something to a conclusion.
- D give something a name.

3. Why according to the author, is it sometimes easier to end a romantic relationship?

	3
--	---

- A because your friends comfort you more.
- B because you can blame your ex-partner for what happened.
- C because you can get specialized advice about what to do.
- D because you and your partner understand that a change has taken place.

4. What can go wrong with the ‘slow fade-out’ approach?

	4
--	---

- A You may lose all the friends you have in common.
- B You might keep running into the friend you want to lose.
- C Your friend might not notice what you are doing.
- D Your friend might realize you actually want to end the relationship.

5. How, according to Jodyne L. Speyer should you tell your friend that it’s over?

	5
--	---

- A You should be unkind if necessary.
- B You should say you never want to see them again.
- C You should give them as many reasons as possible for ending the friendship.
- D You should explain your position clearly and tactfully.

6. Why do people often feel they have failed when a friendship ends?

	6
--	---

- A because the process has taken too long.
- B because others admire us less if we don’t have many friends.
- C because it is natural to think that friendships last for ever.
- D because they have false expectations of friendship.

7. What does the word *they* in line 36 refer to?

	7
--	---

- A friends.
- B things.
- C friendships.
- D women.

8. How does the author feel about the break-up of friendships?

	8
--	---

- A accepting.
- B cynical.
- C critical.
- D optimistic.

PART 2 You are going to read an article about musicians raising money for charity. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

16 Points	
------------------	--

money for charity. Several sentences have been removed from the article.

Musician Bob Geldof wanted to make a difference and not just in the world of pop music. Stuart Maconie tells us how he did it.

The day after seeing a TV report about a famine in Ethiopia, pop singer Bob Geldof noticed that his wife had stuck a note on the fridge door. It read, 'Ethiopia: everyone who visits this house from today onwards will be asked to contribute £ 5 for famine relief.' **9** The problem was that he didn't think his own band would be able to raise enough money if they recorded a song on their own.

He asked another musician friend, Midge Ure, to help him write the music and lyrics and they then recruited forty-five of the most popular Irish and British musicians of the early eighties. Each musician in the group, which came to be known as Band Aid, sang a line of the song 'Do they know it's Christmas?' **10** The success of the song probably had more to do with the status of the performers than the quality of the music but its release had an immediate effect on the British public. The BBC played it once an hour. All the TV programmes on before *Top of the Pops* finished early so that Band Aid video could be shown. The singer who was number one at the time told people to buy the Band Aid single instead of his own record. Geldof and Ure had hoped to make £ 10,000. **11**

Even then not everyone was convinced that it had been such a good idea. **12** The journalist who had filed the report which had inspired Geldof's wife was very suspicious of the performers' motives. But when he returned to Ethiopia and saw eight huge planes with the band Aid logo at the airport, he was impressed.

13 The food and supplies were held up because the local trucking companies would not move the goods or allow anyone else to move them. Geldof realized he had to do something to protest about this so he set about organizing the Live Aid concert.

Geldof not only managed to get the truck drivers to cooperate, he also started a new trend that continued over the next three decades. **14** There had been 'benefit concerts' before. The difference was that pop stars were now expressing opinions about world events.

Doubts are often raised about the contribution these concerts make. Some even argue that they have a negative impact. **15** These include fame and celebrity but surely, it can never be a bad thing to try and raise money for those in need.

- A What is far clearer is the benefit they have for the musicians themselves.
- B They ended up making over a thousand times that much.
- C It was recorded in just under twenty-four hours in a studio in London.
- D It was this that gave Geldof the idea of recording a song for the African famine.
- E In fact difficulties arose with transporting the aid once in Africa that led to the next phase of the effort and the famous Live Aid concert itself.
- F the result was one of the biggest-selling singles of all times..
- G There were criticisms of Geldof and Ure' s choice of musicians and the lyrics of the song and doubts about whether the money raised would reach its target
- H Live Aid was not the first concert aimed at raising money for charity.

7 points	
----------	--

PART 3 You are going to read a magazine article about four women who are referees or umpires in different sports. For questions **16-30**, choose from **(A-D)**. The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which woman?

mentions concentrating on her job and not paying attention to anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
was appointed to do a job which she knew would be her last?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
remembers her feelings of confidence when she started refereeing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
mentions one quality she has that is appreciated by male players?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
gives an example of the sort of tests she has had to go through?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20
felt the need to prove to others that she was well suited to the job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
says people feel more positive about her refereeing after seeing her in action?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
intends to do something so that other women can reach her position?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
feels that the general public is unaware of the demands of her job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
remembers the excitement of learning about an appointment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25
mentions her good relations with other sports professionals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26
behaves differently when she's actually doing the job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
refers to the lack of financial motivation in their work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28
admits one of her skills needs to be better to referee in men's matches?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29
recognizes an employer's positive attitude towards her sporting commitments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30

15 points	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--------------------------

<p>A – Bentla D’Couth, football referee</p> <p>When you first meet Bentla D’Couth, the first woman football referee in India, appearances can be deceptive. She is soft-spoken and appears shy and unassuming, in sharp contrast to how she is on the field, where she appears loud and aggressive. Bentla was always interested in football, but it was only at the age of eighteen that she learnt that women’s football existed. “In my first refereeing job, I knew that I was very well aware of every detail of the game and that’s why I could not go wrong. I was sure I wouldn’t make a wrong decision,” she says. “It doesn’t happen now, but I guess earlier people did have that “what would she know” attitude. But once they saw me on the field refereeing a match, they would start coming to me for tips to improve their game. I can say that I haven’t had any bad experiences so far. ‘Bentla knows she needs to improve on her positioning, though. “Boys play very fast, so it can be a little taxing to keep up with their pace.</p>	<p>C – Dr. Gill Clarke, Olympics umpire</p> <p>‘Sydney was actually my third Olympics and this was a unique achievement as until then no British woman had ever umpired at three Games. It seemed a long time since my first Olympics in Barcelona in 1992, and then in 1996.’ A World and Olympic panel umpire’s performance is assessed in all international matches, and they have to score a minimum 8 out of 10 every time if they want to maintain their position. ‘Factors included in the assessment are such things as control, signals and cooperation with the other umpire on the pitch and fitness,’ explains Clarke. She arrived in Sydney early to get over the stresses and strains of the flight, ready for the pressures of the two weeks of the Olympic hockey competition, knowing too that it would be her final tournament as she had decided to retire at what she hoped was the top. ‘Increasingly, there is more at stake,’ she says, ‘it is big money for the players and the coaches but for umpires only personal satisfaction at job well done.’</p>
<p>B - Ria Cortesio, baseball umpire</p> <p>Ria Cortesio, a native of Davenport, Iowa, is one of five women to have umpired in professional baseball. She is hoping to open doors for others to follow her. Asked what drove her as a young person to become an umpire, she referred to ‘the challenge’. ‘I don’t think that people realize what it means to work games day in and day out at the professional level, always on the road,’ she said. “It’s you against the world during the season.’ Asked about her interactions with fans during the game last Sunday, she said she was so focused on her work that she didn’t have time to consider her surroundings. “It really doesn’t make any difference being a woman on the field – or even off the field. I do feel a great responsibility to get girls and women involved. The one group of people that I haven’t had a single problem with are the players, coaches or managers. If anything, there are some that are more respectful to me than usual.’</p>	<p>D – Grace Gavin, rugby referee</p> <p>When Grace Gavin was accepted as a referee for the Woman’s Rugby World Cup, she found out via her mobile phone on her way to the airport. ‘I almost bounced myself out of the taxi,’ she says. Grace combines her refereeing with a full-time job. ‘I strongly believe that if we referee world-class athletes, we must train like world-class athletes This is difficult to manage when work occupies fifty to sixty hours of my week. My firm is very supportive, though. Of course, my boss was happy when I retired from playing because the black eyes that I spotted some Monday mornings were not going down well with clients.’ Early in her refereeing career, somebody told her that she would always be handicapped by the perception that she was not fast enough to referee men’s rugby. ‘I have worked constantly to defeat this perception,’ she says. ‘Surprisingly, many players like having me as a ref because they can hear my voice. They can pick it out and are able to respond in the heat of the match.’</p>

PAPER 2: USE OF ENGLISH

PART 1 For questions 1-12 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is one example at the beginning.

To twitter or not to twitter?

Some people claim social networking sites have a negative impact on people’s ability to make friends in (0) ...~~D~~... life. There has been a 1 deal of speculation about the long-term impact of their use on people’s social lives and much of it has 2 on the possibility that these sites are 3 users’ relationships, pushing them away from participating in the offline world. Twitter ‘friends’ may become more important than neighbours. However, 4 to such fears, recent research suggests that users networking sites actually have higher measures of social well-being. 5 , people actually have a higher 6 of close relationships and are more 7 to be involved in civic and political activities than those who don’t. This indicates a sea change in social relationships. It’s 8 that online emotional support and companionship is 9 to roughly half the total support the average person receives from a spouse or live-in partner. Social networking sites help people with busy lives find ways of 10 in touch and providing regular updates. 11 something completely new comes along, the world of networked individuals will 12 evolving – who knows what the future holds for our personal relationships?

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 0 | A actual | B true | C right | D real |
| 1 | A big | B great | C huge | D large |
| 2 | A centred | B looked | C examined | D investigated |
| 3 | A cutting | B wounding | C injuring | D damaging |
| 4 | A opposing | B contrary | C opposite | D contrasting |
| 5 | A In spite | B Despite | C In fact | D Against |
| 6 | A collection | B amount | C number | D group |
| 7 | A likely | B probable | C possible | D expected |
| 8 | A told | B spoken | C commented | D said |
| 9 | A level | B same | C even | D equivalent |
| 10 | A holding | B staying | C continuing | D maintaining |
| 11 | A Unless | B If | C Otherwise | D Providing |
| 12 | A turn up | B get through | C carry on | D make out |

12 points	
-----------	--

PART 2 For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is one example at the beginning **(0)**.

Not ideal – but good enough

I fell into my first job **0** by chance. I'd graduated with **13** was probably considered an acceptable degree and was at **14** loss to know what to do next. I had debts left over from my time at university and needed to earn money - **15** I also had unrealistic dreams of travelling the world. **16** the end, what happened was a happy blend of the two. An uncle of mine had set **17** a language school in the Caribbean and needed someone to help him run the office. I jumped at the suggestion, **18** I had no idea what I was letting myself in **19** In the event, it was a real challenge. I learnt a lot about the business world and at the **20** time learned a great deal about myself, though I doubt **21** I fully realized it then. There were **22** many problems to deal with that I could not cope **23** there were times when I felt overwhelmed. The pros included good money and fantastic weather but the pressure became too **24** , so I quit. On the plus side, working with teachers helped me realize that was what I really wanted to do. I love it!

12 points	
-----------	--

PART 3 For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is one example at the beginning (0).

Lose your Bottle!

There have been many food fads over the years driven by (0) *snobbery* or fuelled by supermarket advertising campaigns. But amongst them, promoting bottled water is probably the most (25) Given the luxury of cheap, clean, cold water on tap, many choose instead to pay vast sums for the very same substance, (26) taken from Hawaiian springs or Icelandic glaciers and then shipped thousands of miles in tiny plastic bottles to supermarket shelves. Aside from the (27) damage that all those (28) journeys must be doing to the planet, I wonder how many of the advertised health benefits (29) remain when the water has been standing in the plastic bottles for months before a (30) goes into a shop and buys it?

(31) , it's a ludicrous fashion that shows little sign of disappearing. It is claimed that there are over 3, 000 brands of bottled water in the world and in some food (32) you can even find detailed guides to different types of bottled water, along with testing notes and (33) about what to eat with each one! Surely instead of being drawn into this trend that many might regard as (34) as well as stupid, we should simply aim at providing clean, drinkable water for everyone.

- SNOB**

- RIDICULE**

- ALLEGE**

- ECOLOGY**
- END**
- ACTUAL**

- CONSUME**
- FORTUNATE**

- PUBLISH**

- RECOMMEND**
- ETHIC**

10 points	
-----------	--

PART 4 For question 35-42, 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 five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 Making the friends was easy for her

DIFFICULT

She didn't*find it difficult to make* new friends.

35. It says here that we should reply to this invitation.

SUPPOSED

It says here that to this invitation.

36. I haven't got my wallet – it must be at home.

LEFT

I haven't got my wallet – I at home.

37. Is it likely that this invention will become popular with the public?

CATCH

Is this invention likely with the public?

38. I prefer playing football to tennis.

RATHER

I tennis.

39. He inherited a lot of money when his father died.

INTO

He a lot of money when his father died.

40. It was not John you spoke to – he's in France!

HAVE

It John you spoke to -. he's in France!

41. I never seem to find the time to read newspapers these days.

ROUND

I never seem to newspapers these days.

42. Sally lost her mother's rings and she is still upset about it.

GET

Sally cannot of her mother's rings.

8 points	
----------	--

WRITING

This assignment should be written on the ANSWER SHEET

You **must** answer this question

Write an essay of between **150** and **180** words.

Some people think that graffiti is an art, others consider it be vandalism. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use examples and details in your answer.

20 points	
Total 100	

KEYS

PAPER 1 – READING

	PART 1		PART 3
1	A	16	B
2	C	17	C
3	D	18	A
4	C	19	D
5	D	20	C
6	B	21	D
7	C	22	A
8	A	23	B
	PART 2	24	B
9	D	25	D
10	F	26	B
11	B	27	A
12	G	28	C
13	E	29	A
14	H	30	D
15	A		

PAPER 2 – USE OF ENGLISH

PART 1			PART 2			PART 3			PART 4		
1	B	13	what	25	ridiculous	35	we're supposed to reply				
2	A	14	a	26	allegedly	36	must have left it				
3	D	15	but	27	ecological	37	to catch on				
4	B	16	in	28	endless	38	would rather play football than				
5	C	17	up	29	actually	39	came into				
6	C	18	although/but	30	consumer	40	can't have been				
7	A	19	for	31	Unfortunately	41	get round to reading				
8	D	20	same	32	publications	42	get over the loss				
9	D	21	that	33	recommendations						

10	B	22	so	34	unethical
11	A	23	and		
12	C	24	much		