

## Use of English

Time: 60 minutes

### Task 1

**For items 1 – 10**, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

**Example: 0.** A reward B wage C living D payment

0	A	B	C	D
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Allan Brown earns a **(0)** ... working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first taste of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to perform in his first film. "I really enjoyed working on the film," Allan remembers, "so I started asking how I'd **(1)** ... becoming a stuntman." Allan couldn't just **(2)** ... as a stuntman straight away. First he had to get **(3)** ... by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor **(4)** ... in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying **(5)** ... the age of 19, Allan has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.

Safety and timing are all important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the **(6)** ... detail. "We take the utmost care. It's not like being an actor where you can **(7)** ... the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time." Allan has done some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, for another film he was **(8)** ... on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location **(9)** ... him all over the world, often for months **(10)** ... a time.

- |    |           |             |           |             |
|----|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1  | A go on   | B go about  | C go by   | D go for    |
| 2  | A put up  | B establish | C set up  | D introduce |
| 3  | A applied | B allowed   | C agreed  | D accepted  |
| 4  | A line    | B level     | C measure | D mark      |
| 5  | A in      | B on        | C at      | D by        |
| 6  | A tiniest | B lowest    | C least   | D lightest  |
| 7  | A have    | B make      | C give    | D take      |
| 8  | A put     | B caught    | C set     | D lit       |
| 9  | A takes   | B brings    | C flies   | D fetches   |
| 10 | A at      | B on        | C for     | D in        |

### Task 2

**For items 11-20**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick on your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

<b>0</b>	<i>with</i>
<b>00</b>	<i>V</i>

### THE HISTORY OF COFFEE-DRINKING

<b>0</b>	There are many legends concerning with the origin of coffee drinking, but probably the most well-known is the story of the dancing goats.
<b>00</b>	According to this version, a young goatherd in the country now known as Ethiopia noticed that his normally sleepy goats became much more animated after chewing on the berries of a certain bush.
<b>11</b>	Curious, he tried the berries at himself and found that he too was stimulated and became ‘the happiest man in Arabia’, as he put it.
<b>12</b>	Later, a passing monk was encouraged to try the berries and in turn passed on the habit to his fellow monks, who eventually seemed being able to stay awake during night-time prayers.
<b>13</b>	Despite of the religious elements in its supposed origins, the historical relationship between coffee and religion has not always been an easy one. As the use of coffee spread through the Islamic world, coffee houses began to spring up everywhere.
<b>14</b>	They were enormously popular as places where people would gather to drink the fashionable brew, play backgammon and enjoy music and dancing. As these activities were disapproved of by the most pious among the religious fraternity, there were soon attempts to ban coffee and prohibit its consumption.

15	When coffee was introduced to Europe, it had its critics there, too. In France, for example, coffee consumption was discouraged such as ‘a vile and worthless foreign novelty’, and in London the authorities complained that coffee houses distracted men from their work and domestic responsibilities.
16	There were, on the other hand, plenty of people prepared to proclaim the virtues of the new drink. At various times, coffee has been claimed a cure for coughs and from colds, as well as promoting a strong heart and good digestion.
17	In more recent times there have been regular health scares involving coffee. The supposed ill effects are various (often contradicting to the benefits previously claimed); they include headaches, fever, weight loss and stomach irritation.
18	As with many such controversies, the truth probably lies somewhere in between. While it is true that some of the above symptoms can be attributed to coffee, they are usually the result of over-consumption.
19	The medical consensus these days is that it is not harmful. It can’t be claimed that coffee has any significant nutritional value, yet it clearly aids digestion, stimulates the nervous system and increases in perception.
20	As the philosopher Voltaire once said, if coffee is a poison, ‘I have been poisoning myself for more than eighty years, and I am not yet dead.’

### Task 3

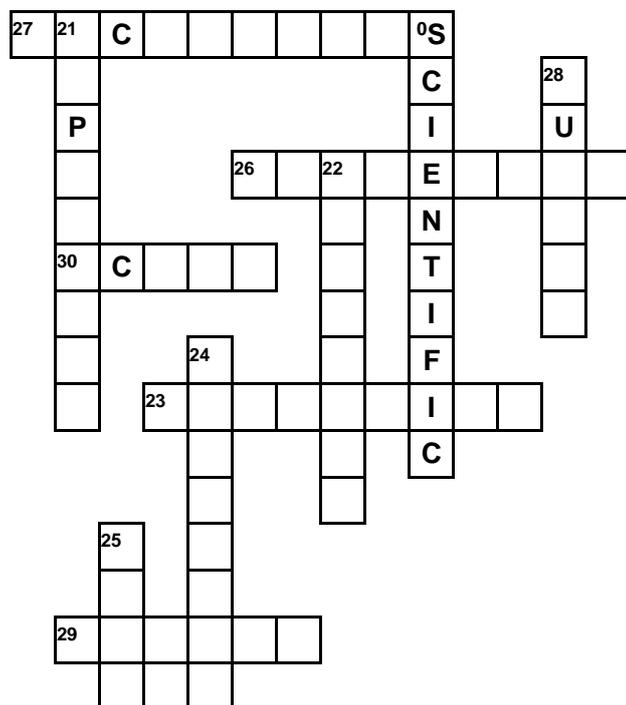
**For items 21-30**, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0. scientific**

### LINGUISTICS

Linguistics is the (0) ... (*about or relating to science, or using its methods*) study of language. The word was first used in the middle of the 19th century to (21) ... (*say something in a strong way; stress*) the difference between a newer (22) ... (*a method*

*of doing something or dealing with a problem*) to the study of language that was then developing and the more traditional one of philology. The differences were and are largely matters of attitude and purpose. The philologist is concerned (23) ... (*mainly*) with the historical development of languages as it is manifest in written texts and in the context of the associated literature and culture. The linguist tends to give (24) ... (*the thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else*) to spoken languages and to the problems of analyzing them as they operate at a given point in time. The (25) ... (*something that you hope to achieve in the future*) of theoretical linguistics is the construction of a general theoretical (26) ... (*a set of ideas, rules, or beliefs from which something is developed, or on which decisions are based*) for the description of languages; the aim of applied linguistics is the application of the (27) ... (*special ways of doing something; methods*) of the scientific study of language to practical tasks. The terms microlinguistics and macrolinguistics are not yet well established, and they are, in fact, used (28) ... (*completely and only*) for convenience. The former refers to a narrower and the (29) ... (*the second of two people or things, or the last in a list just mentioned*) to a much broader view of the (30) ... (*the range of things that a subject, activity, book etc. deals with*) of linguistics.



#### Task 4

**For items 31-40**, match the authors and the names of the novels (column 1) with the summaries of the novels (column 2). Some summaries are not needed. **The first example is done for you.**

0. John Updike, *Rabbit, Run*

0. F

1	2
<p>0. John Updike, <i>Rabbit, Run</i></p> <p>31. Ray Bradbury, <i>The Martian Chronicles</i></p> <p>32. Lewis Carroll, <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i></p> <p>33. Daniel Defoe, <i>Robinson Crusoe</i></p> <p>34. Charles Dickens, <i>Oliver Twist</i></p> <p>35. Rudyard Kipling, <i>Kim</i></p> <p>36. Clive Staples Lewis, <i>The Chronicles of Narnia</i></p> <p>37. Herman Melville, <i>Moby-Dick</i></p> <p>38. Robert Louis Stevenson, <i>Treasure Island</i></p> <p>39. Mark Twain, <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i></p>	<p>A. This widely beloved British children's book was published in 1865. With its fantastical tales and riddles, it became one of the most popular works of English-language fiction. The story centres on a young girl's dream.</p> <p>B. Published in 1901, the author's final and most famous novel chronicles the adventures of an Irish orphan in India who becomes the disciple of a Tibetan monk while learning espionage from the British secret service. The book is noteworthy for its nostalgic, colourful depiction of Indian culture, especially the diverse exotica of street life.</p> <p>C. This novel, published serially from 1837 to 1839, was the first of the author's works to realistically depict the impoverished London underworld and to illustrate his belief that poverty leads to crime. The novel follows the journey of the titular character, an orphan since birth, who spends much of his childhood at a "child farm" (orphanage) with too many children and too little food.</p> <p>D. First published in 1884, the novel portrays almost every class living on or along the Mississippi river. The book's narrator is a youngster who runs away from his abusive father and, with his companion, a runaway slave, makes a long and frequently interrupted voyage down the river on a raft.</p> <p>E. Published in 1950, this strange and wonderful series of short stories is filled with intense images and astonishing visions. It depicts Earth's colonization of Mars, which leads to the extinction of an idyllic Martian civilization. Most of the newcomers succumb to a disease they call the Great Loneliness and eventually leave the planet, but some return to become the new Martians.</p> <p>F. This novel was first published in 1960 and has been considered one of the author's best works ever since. It concerns a 26-year-old former high-school athletic star who is unable to recapture success when bound by marriage.</p>

<p><b>40.</b> Herbert George Wells, <i>The War of the Worlds</i></p>	<p>Disillusioned with his present life, he flees from home in a futile search for grace and order.</p> <p><b>G.</b> The book is a sailor's narrative of the obsessive quest of the captain of a whaling ship for revenge on a giant white whale that on the ship's previous voyage bit off the captain's leg at the knee. Its reputation as a "Great American Novel" was established only in the 20th century, after the centennial of its author's birth.</p> <p><b>H.</b> The plot of the novel published in 1876 revolves around the youthful adventures of the schoolboy protagonist, whose reputation precedes him for causing mischief and strife. He lives with his aunt, half-brother and cousin in the quaint town of St. Petersburg, just off the shore of the Mississippi River, which is described as a typical small-town atmosphere where the Christian faith is predominant and the social network is close-knit.</p> <p><b>I.</b> The novel was first published as a book in 1883. An old sailor comes to lodge in a rural inn in England. He tells the innkeeper's son to keep a lookout for a one-legged man. After some adventures the sailor suffers a stroke and dies. The boy and his mother find a mysterious packet from the sailor's sea chest.</p> <p><b>J.</b> This series of seven children's books was published in 1951-1956. It is considered a classic of fantasy literature and has influenced many other fantasy books. The author dedicated the first book to his goddaughter and gave her name to one of the characters in the series.</p> <p><b>K.</b> This novel, which details a catastrophic conflict between humans and extraterrestrial Martians, was first published in 1897. It chronicles the events of the Martian invasion as experienced by an unidentified male narrator and his brother. The novel is considered a landmark work of science fiction and has inspired numerous adaptations and imitations.</p> <p><b>L.</b> The novel was first published in 1719. Epistolary, confessional, and didactic in form, the book is presented as an autobiography of the title character – a castaway who</p>
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	spends 28 years on a remote tropical desert island near the coasts of Venezuela and Trinidad, encountering cannibals, captives, and mutineers, before ultimately being rescued.
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**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**