

TASK 1 (10 minutes)

- Read the text below and then decide if the following statements are **True** or **False**.
- If there is not enough information to answer **True** or **False**, choose **Doesn't say**.
- Tick the right box after each statement.

Example:

Text:	Sarah is in her twenties.	True	False	Doesn't say
Statement:	Sarah is 18 years old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Americans love vacation - and fear it

“Summertime and the living is easy” - when Ira Gershwin wrote these lyrics, he couldn't have been talking about us working folks. The living isn't any easier in the summer than it is in the fall, winter or spring. Unlike Europeans, workers in the U.S. get very little vacation. One in four gets no vacation or paid holidays. In fact, America is the only industrialized country in the world that doesn't guarantee workers any paid vacations or holidays at all.

Of course, most employees in the U.S. do get some vacation. It would be hard for businesses to attract top talent without offering this. In general, companies start their employees off with 10 days of vacation a year, and that might go up to 15 days after several years with the company. Some employers even offer 20 days, but this is usually only for employees with many years of service.

Having a lot of vacation time is something that makes employees think twice before moving to another company for a higher salary. Although the money might be better, taking a new job means starting at the bottom again and building up seniority.

In recent years, there has been a trend among workers to accept a job with a lower salary in exchange for more flexible work hours or more vacation. It seems that time away from work is becoming something very valuable. And with good reason! Americans find that they are staying at the office longer and are taking more time to get there. With the bad traffic in big cities, people often spend an hour or more in rush hour in both the mornings and evenings. People are also living farther and farther from their workplaces in order to afford housing. Small wonder that Americans are starting to want more time for themselves and their families.

Even for those who get two weeks of vacation each year, it's a safe bet that they are going to take it all at once. Many employers won't even allow them to do so. If “easy living” means leaving the stress of the office completely behind, that's not going to happen during a vacation that consists of just a few days away from work at any one time. What's more, many people never really separate themselves from the office – not even when they're on vacation. They constantly check in, using their BlackBerry, computer, or cell phone. Many people in top jobs are often expected to be reachable at all hours of the day. Others feel the need to keep doing their work to avoid an overload when they do return to the office.

Believe it or not, about one third of workers in the U.S. don't even use the vacation time they do get. Some say they do this because they are afraid of losing their jobs, while others think they simply wouldn't be able to get all their work done if they went away. But studies show that people are more productive when they've taken time off to relax. That's

why many companies now have a “use it or lose it” vacation policy, meaning that days off cannot be carried over from one year to the next.

If American workers have to be persuaded to use their vacation, and if they work even while taking time off, why would they need more vacation? I'm not sure. But I'd be happy to test the effect that six weeks of vacation might have on my productivity. It's a tough job, but someone should do it. Don't you agree?

'True' (=T), 'False' (=F) or 'Doesn't say' (=DS):

	True	False	Doesn't say
1. Summer is an easy time for European workers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. When you start working for an American company, you usually get two weeks of vacation per year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. It's easy to change companies to get a higher salary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. More and more people prefer to have a lower salary and more time for themselves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Americans are not used to spending an hour in traffic to get to work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Housing in big cities is cheaper than everywhere else.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A one-week holiday is as healthy for you as a two-week one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Two out of three U.S. workers take the holiday time offered to them .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. European research shows that people are more willing to work overtime after their holiday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. All other nations offer six weeks of vacation a year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 2 (10 minutes)

Questions 1 - 5

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer - **A**, **B** or **C** - as shown in the following example:

Example:

Text: Sarah's parents, Mr and Mrs Smith, were busy at the office planning next year's holiday for their employees.

Statement: Mr and Mrs Smith didn't visit Sarah because

- A** they had to work.
- B** they didn't want to.
- C** her father was in hospital.

Bratislava, Slovakia

Bratislava's Old Town, on the north bank of the Danube, is a compact network of narrow streets lined with pastel-hued 18th-century houses and cafés. Outside the centre, the legacy of communism is more evident; ugly modern housing sits just across the river and the old castle shares the skyline with the UFO-like New Bridge.

See

Lording over the west side of the Old Town is Bratislava Castle, a 15th-century structure that looks like a four-poster bed. Some of it can only be reached through the Historical Museum. Otherwise you can walk freely around the castle walls.

The Museum of Jewish Culture documents the history of Slovakia's Jewish community, which was wiped out during WWII. Staff can also arrange a visit to the tomb of Rabbi Chatam Sofer, founder of Europe's most famous rabbinical school.

In Bratislava's Old Town, the streets are lined with galleries and cafés, and baroque palaces crowd the main square. The city's art gallery is housed in the beautifully restored Mirbach Palace.

South of Bratislava, in the village of Cunovo, stands the Danubiana Meulensteen Art Museum. The avant-garde structure sits in the center of a sculpture garden.

Eat and drink

You have to eat bryndzové halušky (gnocchi-like dumplings traditionally topped with sheep cheese and bacon) before you can say you've really been to Slovakia. Peklo serves the best in town. Restaurant Prešburg serves classic Slovakian dishes with a nod to Austrian, Hungarian and Czech cuisine. Try the game goulash or baked trout with boiled potatoes. Housed in an elegant neoclassical building is Bratislava's finest restaurant, Le Monde. Dine on lobster and asparagus pasta, and grilled salmon with potato purée.

Sleep

With an excellent location near the castle, you can overlook the boxy communist functionalism of Chez David. In fact, it's now a retro treasure, much like the UFO bridge. Rooms are basic and there's a restaurant on site.

Comfortable and functional, the Apartment Residence has four double rooms and seven one-bedroom apartments. Aimed at business travellers, apartments are outfitted to a good standard with LCD TVs, internet access and kitchenettes.

Gorgeous art nouveau details, such as the sweeping wrought iron balustrade on the central staircase, are the hallmark of the Tulip House Boutique Hotel Sleep. Built in 1903, it was renovated in 2008 to provide 24 spacious apartments and four penthouses. Breakfast is served in the downstairs coffee house, the well-known Café Tulip (from £170).

Arcadia Hotel is housed in a beautiful 13th-century listed building, located in the heart of the Old Town. The stained-glass ceiling in the reception area sets a grand tone for generously sized rooms decorated in red-and-gold or blue-and-gold colour schemes and turn-of-the century furnishings (from £230).

1. In Bratislava ...
 - A the old town is dominated by ugly, communist-area buildings.
 - B the bridge across the Danube is pastel-coloured and romantic.
 - C you don't have to pay a fee to walk around the castle walls.

2. A museum-goer should ...
 - A check out the avant-garde structures in the Jewish Museum.
 - B visit the Danubia Meulensteen Art Museum which is located north of Bratislava.
 - C enjoy Bratislava`s main city art gallery, which is housed in a palace.

3. The dish that first-time Bratislava visitors absolutely must eat is ...
 - A goulash with baked trout.
 - B dumplings with cheese and bacon.
 - C lobster and asparagus pasta

4. The hotel Chez David is ...
 - A aimed at business travellers.
 - B near the 15th century Bratislava Castle.
 - C famous for its 13th century tapestries.

5. The Arcadia Hotel ...
 - A is known for its small rooms.
 - B is less expensive than the spacious Tulip House Boutique Hotel Sleep.
 - C has a particularly artful ceiling.

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 3 (8 minutes)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word. Write your answers in the column on the right.

Example: Put on a pair of ...**gloves**... if you're cold.

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?

From "Preserving Romeo" by Charles Walter

<p>Eric rolled over. Without opening his (1) e... (Augen), he felt for his (2) w... (Taschenuhr). But there was (3) n... (keine). He couldn't even feel a bedside table – just lots of bed. He opened one eye and looked around: a large (4) l... (hell), room, everything (5) c... (sauber) and fresh. (6) S... (Langsam) it came to him: this was his new life. He was in his new flat, which was (7) p... f... (bezahlt) by his new job in a new city. (8) B... (Frühstück) at home would be too (9) o... (gewöhnlich) for a day like this. It was Eric's first weekend in London and time to make the city his own. He walked along to a café he had seen a couple of times. He sat down in a (10) q... (ruhig) corner and pretended to read a (11) n... (Zeitung). Eric was (12) s... (bedient) by a young girl (13) w... (dessen) English was very poor. She was pretty, but serious-looking. He thought she might be Polish: another (14) E...(Europäer) like him, trying to (15) b... (werden) a new person in this city. Eric stirred his coffee and (16) t... a... (dachte über) the day ahead. He'd check out the gym that his friend had (17) r...(empfohlen). He gave the (18) w... (Serviertochter) a big tip and left. From then on things went (19) w... (falsch). Looking to the left on the street, he was (20) a... (fast) knocked down by a bus.</p>	<p>(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____ (11) _____ (12) _____ (13) _____ (14) _____ (15) _____ (16) _____ (17) _____ (18) _____ (19) _____ (20) _____</p>
--	--

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 4 (8 minutes)

Word formation. Change the word printed in bold to a suitable form for the sentence. Write your answers in the column to the right.

<p>It's (0) (FRUSTRATE) for everybody not to be able remember things but having a bad memory can be a particular (1) (ADVANTAGE) for students at exam time. Anyway, I did a search on the Internet and found (2) (COUNT) ideas for improving your memory but one idea I thought particularly (3) ... (HELP) was that we should try and use all our senses when given (4) (INFORM) to learn. So for example, instead of reading (5) (SILENT) we should record the material and then listen to it. Apparently, the (6) (COMBINE) of speaking and listening helps reinforce the (7) (WRITE) text. Another theory, which some people might find (8) (SUIT), is that there is a greater (9) (POSSIBLE) of our memorising something successfully it we do it when the house is (10)..... (PEACE), and preferably just before bedtime.</p>	<p>(0) <u>frustrating</u></p> <p>(1) _____</p> <p>(2) _____</p> <p>(3) _____</p> <p>(4) _____</p> <p>(5) _____</p> <p>(6) _____</p> <p>(7) _____</p> <p>(8) _____</p> <p>(9) _____</p> <p>(10) _____</p>
--	--

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 5 (2 minutes)

Add a question tag to each sentence. Example:

- 0) *We're nearly there,* *aren't we?*
1. Marge didn't eat at a restaurant, _____?
 2. Max fell off his horse, _____?
 3. Richard can't ride a bike, _____?
 4. John won't be home for dinner, _____?
 5. They haven't got a dog, _____?

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 6 (4 minutes)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense. Examples:

0) *Fred is 18 years old.*

Fred isn't 18 years old.

00) *Emma speaks good English.*

Emma doesn't speak good English.

1. Fiona lost her keys on the way home.

She _____ her keys on the way home.

2. John must stay in bed today.

He _____ in bed today.

3. Usually Jane sleeps more than eight hours.

She _____ more than eight hours.

4. Brian understood all of the questions.

He _____ all of the questions.

5. Who grew up in Washington?

Who _____ in Washington?

6. In September the students bought some books.

In September the students _____ books.

7. Tomorrow our neighbours are flying to Japan.

Tomorrow they _____ to Japan.

8. The guests had to leave early.

They _____ to leave early.

9. Kathy felt very lonely in Geneva.

She _____ very lonely in Geneva.

10. Paul should have taken his dog for a walk.

He _____ his dog for a walk.

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 7 (6 minutes)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

- 0) Fred lives in Zurich.
Where does Fred live?
00) The film was about the 1960s.
What was the film about?

1. Max is looking for his gloves because it's so cold outside.
_____ for his gloves?
2. Jane is borrowing Julia's car tonight.
_____ tonight?
3. Jimmy bought three books to read while he was on holiday.
_____ to read while he was on holiday?
4. Faye was born in Zurich.
_____ born?
5. Miriam isn't at work today.
_____ today?
6. Her husband has bought 2 litres of milk for the weekend.
_____ for the weekend?
7. She would like to become an airplane pilot.
_____ to become?
8. Andy won't come to the party because he has nothing to wear.
_____ to the party?
9. Ema lived in Brighton for six months.
_____ in Brighton?
10. Alex is going to Moscow in May.
_____ to Moscow?

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 8 (14 minutes)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

Examples:

0) *David is a better runner than Paul.*
*Paul is not **as good a runner as David**.*

00) *We started working here in 2001.*
*We've **worked here** for five years.*

1. At the age of nine Grace always played "Monopoly".
At the age of nine Grace _____ play "Monopoly".
2. Simon can't wait to go to the concert.
He is looking forward _____ to the concert.
3. This is the most interesting book I've ever read.
I've never _____ interesting book.
4. It was very windy so I put on my raincoat.
I put on my raincoat _____ so windy.
5. Films are shown at 5.30 pm and at 8 pm.
They _____ at 5.30 pm and at 8 pm.
6. Nancy can't open the door because she doesn't have a key.
If she _____ she could open the door.
7. Where do you usually go on holiday?
What _____ destination?
8. Sarah moved to this town five years ago.
She _____ for five years.
9. Jane drove so badly that we were frightened.
She was _____ driver that we were frightened.
10. Steven sings better than I do.
I can't _____ Steven does.

11. Passengers must show their passports to the official.
Passports _____ to the official.
12. May I ride your bike today?
Is it all right _____ your bike
today?
13. What does awesome mean?
What _____ awesome?
14. Aunt Mary owns this beautiful clock.
This is _____ clock.
15. This company is going to build a new museum.
A new museum _____ .

_____ / 15 marks

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y
100 Marks

Task 1 20 Marks (2 each)	Task 2 10 Marks (2 each)	Task 3 20 Marks (1 each)																																												
<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>True</th> <th>False</th> <th>DS*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>X</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		True	False	DS*	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	2.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	8.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C	1. eyes 2. watch 3. none 4. light 5. clean 6. slowly 7. paid for 8. breakfast 9. ordinary 10. quiet 11. newspaper 12. served 13. whose 14. European 15. become 16. thought about 17. recommended 18. waitress 19. wrong 20. almost
	True	False	DS*																																											
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X																																											
2.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
4.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X																																											
8.	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X																																											
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X																																											
Task 4 10 Marks (1 each)	Task 5a 5 Marks (1 each)																																													
1. disadvantage 2. countless 3. helpful 4. information 5. silently 6. combination 7. written 8. useful 9. possibility 10. peaceful	1. did she 2. didn't he 3. can he 4. will he 5. have they																																													

Task 6 10 Marks (1 each)	Task 7 10 marks (1 each)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. didn't lose 2. doesn't have to stay 3. doesn't usually sleep 4. didn't understand 5. didn't grow up 6. didn't buy any 7. aren't flying 8. didn't have 9. didn't feel 10. shouldn't have taken 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is Max looking 2. Whose car is Jane borrowing 3. How many books did Jimmy buy 4. Where was Faye 5. Who isn't at work 6. How much milk has her husband bought 7. What would she like 8. Why won't Andy come 9. How long did Ema live 10. When is Alex going
<i>"not" form also accepted</i>	

Task 8 15 marks (1 each)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. used to 2. to going 3. read such an / read a more 4. because it was 5. show films 6. had a key 7. is your usual / favo(u)rite holiday 8. has been living here / has lived 9. such a bad 10. sing as well as 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. must be shown 12. if I ride 13. is the meaning of 14. Aunt Mary's (beautiful) 15. is going to be / will be built (by the company)