***PART ONE***

**You are going to hear Lauren Greenwood, a famous photographer, talking about her recently published book *Generation Wealth.* Circle the answer that is true according to Lauren. You will hear the text twice.**

1. Lauren Greenwood supposes that people…
2. are surprised she wants to take photos of celebrities.
3. expect her to take photos of celebrities.
4. disapprove of her taking photos of celebrities.
5. Lauren Greenwood thinks that…
6. everyone has the same influence in today’s society.
7. there is more inequality in social classes today than in the past.
8. famous people are more interesting subjects.
9. Lauren says that celebrities…
10. are not willing to reveal their inner selves to her.
11. just want free publicity from her.
12. are reluctant to pose for her.
13. What does Lauren feel are the values of today?
14. working hard to achieve personal fulfilment.
15. making money and self-gratification.
16. making a valid contribution to society.
17. How did the rapper, Future, achieve success?
18. He opened a nightclub which became popular with celebrities.
19. He pretended to be rich and successful.
20. He recycled money.

6. Lauren feels that…

1. change has come too late.
2. change is on the way.
3. change won't happen.
4. Lauren…
5. always knew Trump would be elected president of the USA.
6. felt Trump’s election was inevitable, on hindsight.
7. voted for Trump for President.

8. According to Lauren, today…

1. marketing aims to make girls feel secure.
2. marketing aims at improving girls’ bodies.
3. marketing convinces girls their bodies can be merchandise.

9. Kacey Jordan became a porn star because…

1. she met Charlie Sheen.
2. she wanted a fast route to money and independence.
3. she didn’t think she had an alternative.

10.Jackie Siegel…

1. had professional qualifications but couldn’t find a job.
2. entered a beauty competition but lost.
3. chose to marry a very rich man rather than pursue a career.

**YOU NOW HAVE TWO HOURS TO COMPLETE PARTS 2-5. YOU MAY NOT USE A DICTIONARY.**

**PART TWO: Use the word in BOLD to rephrase the sentence without changing its meaning or altering the word in bold in any way. Do not use more than 6words. answers in red other examples in blue**

11.The car industry is selling more and more hybrid or electric cars.

**SALE**

There is an increase in sales …(the sale)………………………………………………………………………………………… of hybrid or electric cars.

12. I’m sorry I lost my temper. It was unreasonable of me.

**WISH**

I hadn't lost…………………………………………………………my temper. It was unreasonable of me.

I find it very annoying when John interrupts me.

I wish John wouldn't interrupt me.

I wish the students would study.

It's a pity he isn't here.

I wish he were here.

13. I thought Alice was looking very sad last night. Perhaps she was thinking about something bad.

**MIGHT**

Alice might have been thinking about something bad last night. She was looking very sad.

must/might/may/can't

Where is John?

He might be in the library. He must be in the library. He can't be in the library… it's closed.

He must have gone to another lesson. He might have gone to another lesson. He can't have gone to another lesson… I am the only teacher here today!

I saw John in the supermarket. I wonder why he was there. He might have been looking for a new type of pasta (continuous form)

14. Look at the mess you have made in the kitchen! Clean it up!

**HAD**

You had better clean up the mess you have made in the kitchen.

15. I usually go to the gym three times a week. It’s part of my weekly routine.

**USED**

I am used to going to the gym three times a week. It’s part of my weekly routine.

(When I was a little girl I used to read comics. habit in the past: not relevant here.)

to be used to doing something I am used to getting up early… I don't find it difficult.

16.“That TV series is excellent. I would watch it if I were you, Josephine”, she said.

**JOSEPHINE**

She recommended Josephine should watch/Josephine watch that TV series as it is excellent.

17. Although she isn’t able to read the music, she can play the piano very well.

**SPITE (in spite of = despite)**

In spite of not being able to /spite of her inability to read the music, she can play the piano very well.

18. It’s time you left as you risk missing the last bus home.

**REALLY**

You really must go now as you risk missing the last bus home.

19. Don’t tell me you bought me a present! It’s not my birthday but thank you.

**NEEDN’T**

You needn't have bought me a present. It’s not my birthday but thank you.

I didn't need to get up early this morning as there were no lessons. (I didn't get up because I knew it wasn't necessary))

I needn't have got up early this morning as the lessons were cancelled. (I got up unnecessarily)

20.The dog started barking as soon as the burglar entered the house

**SOONER**

No sooner had the burglar entered the house than the dog started barking.(2 gaps)

**PART THREE**

**Form a word from the word given in bold to complete the meaning of the text. Write your answer in the space provided in the third column.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| If we’re talking about culture that makes people happy, we have to start with the works of PG Wodehouse. He was better at it than any other writer in history.  Some authors may want to expose all the …………………. (21) in the world | **JUST** | **Injustice(s)** |
| or elevate us with their psychological ………………….. (22) . | **SIGHT** | **insight** |
| Wodehouse, in his words, preferred to spread “…………………. (23) and light”. Just look at those titles: *Nothing Serious, Laughing Gas, Joy in the Morning*. | **SWEET** | **sweetness** |
| With every sparkling joke, every well-meaning and innocent character, every …………………. (24) struggle with angry swans, | **FARCE** | **farcical** |
| every utopian ………………….(25) of a stroll around the grounds | **DESCRIBE** | **description** |
| of a friend’s …………………. (26) home, he wanted to whisk us far away from our worries. | **STATE** | **stately** |
| Writing about being a …………………. (27) in his autobiography *Over Seventy*, Wodehouse said | **HUMOUR** | **humourist** |
| “We are merrymakers. When we see a person who is ………………….(28), we cheer him up.” | **SET** | **Upset/unsettled** |
| As PG Wodehouse himself said, his first and ………………….(29) aim was to spread joy. | **FORE** | **foremost** |
| My own introduction to this supreme merrymaker came via the television series adapted from some of his most …………………. (30) stories about a young, upper class gentleman | **LOVED** | **beloved** |
| and his …………………. (31) manservant. | **PASSIVE** | **impassive** |
| Hugh Laurie starred as the moneyed bachelor who seemed to care about nothing except good food, drink and …………………. (32) socks, | **FASHION** | **fashionable** |
| but who always came to the aid of the ………………….(33) old schoolmates who were even more stupid than he was. | **NUMBER** | **Numerous /innumerable** |
| What really makes Wodehouse so ………………….(34) is the prose: | **ADDICT** | **Addictive (addicting)** |
| the phrases which appear to float along so ………………….(35), but which came about because he would, he said, “write every sentence 10 times”. What Wodehouse writes is pure word music. | **EFFORT** | **effortlessly** |

**PART FOUR**

**Fill in the gaps in the text about the construction industry below with the most appropriate word.**

The second little pig in the fairy **36.tale** was unlucky. He built his house from sticks. It was blown away **37.by** a huffing puffing wolf, which promptly gobbled him up. His brother, **38.in** contrast built a wolf-proof house from bricks. The story could have been **39.written/invented** by a publicist for the construction industry, which strongly favours brick, concrete and steel. However, in the real world it **40.would** help reduce pollution and slow global warming if more builders copied the wood-loving second pig.

In 2015 world leaders meeting in Paris agreed to move towards zero net greenhouse-gas emissions in the second half of the century. That is ambitious, and the building industry makes it **41.even** more ambitious. Production of the cement and steel used for buildings accounts **42.for** a large proportion of the world’s carbon emissions.

This is a worrying fact but the building industry could become greener. No **43.other** building material has environmental credentials as exciting and overlooked **44.as** wood. The energy required to produce a laminated wooden beam is one-sixth of **45.that** required for a steel one of comparable strength. Because trees take carbon **46.out** of the atmosphere when growing, wooden buildings contribute **47.to** negative emissions by storing the stuff. When a mature tree is cut down, a new one can be planted to replace it, capturing more carbon. Wood is also a good insulator. A softwood window frame provides over a thousand times as **48.much** insulation as an aluminium equivalent.

He works twice as much (as hard) as his brother.

Carpentry alone will not bring **49.down** the environmental cost of the world’s buildings. But using wood can do much more than is appreciated. The second little pig was **50.not** wrong, just before his time.

**PART FIVE**

**Read the following article about drones and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.**

While testing a drone to detect sharks off a beach in New South Wales last year, Australian lifeguards spotted two young men struggling to swim in the violent surf. The drone was dispatched to drop an inflatable pod,which the men used to reach the shore safely. Such civilian drones are saviours that have helped rescue mountain--climbers and people trapped by natural disasters. They carry emergency medical supplies and organs for transplant. Apart from saving souls, civilian drones are becoming good business. Goldman Sachs, a bank, reckons that the market will be worth $100bn by the end of 2020 in areas such as surveying, security and delivery.

The trouble is that drones also endanger life and cause disruption, as they did on January 22nd 2019 when Newark airport near New York closed briefly after a drone was seen nearby. Drone sightings at Gatwick airport near London forced it to shut for 36 hours just before Christmas 2018. Three weeks later a drone closed Heathrow, the world’s third-busiest airport, for an hour. These were hardly the first such incidents. Stockholm’s Arlanda Airport suspended flights in 2017 after spotting a drone. Pilots frequently report near-misses. Because they contain metal parts and potentially explosive lithium-ion batteries, drones can badly damage an aircraft in a collision. They are also used to smuggle contraband across borders and into prisons. In Yemen Houthi rebels recently used a drone to attack the VIP podium of a military parade-ground, reportedly killing six soldiers.

As with other dual-use technologies, the task for regulators is to encourage the good uses of drones while preventing the bad. The tension between those aims can lead to contradictory impulses. The FBI warned recently that the threat to America from attacks by rogue drones is steadily increasing. The Federal Aviation Administration, meanwhile, is starting to allow some drones to be flown beyond the sight of their operators, which would greatly boost their commercial use. But some in the aviation industry worry that until drones can be incorporated into the air-traffic-control system, the relaxation of safety restrictions could make accidents more likely.

Rules are needed to ensure that drones are safe, and many countries now have such laws. By and large, professional operators and keen hobbyists will respect them, because they will not want to have their flying permits revoked or their equipment confiscated. Stiff penalties and better information can keep irresponsible users in check. Manufacturers can put safeguards in their drones’ digital-navigation systems to prevent them being flown too high or too close to sensitive sites such as airports.

But it would be a mistake to pile rules on the industry in order to tackle malicious users, who will simply ignore them. Trouble-makers will not register their drones. They will overcome countermeasures by tampering with safety systems or building their own machines from readily available parts.

Rather than wrap the drone industry in red tape, the security forces need to take on the rogue operators directly. The first trick is to identify threats quickly. The best hope, already used by some airports, is three-dimensional radar, which, unlike standard airfield radar, can track a drone flying several kilometres away. This can help airports detect if they have a problem, identify the source of the threat and, most important, rapidly determine when it is safe for flights to resume.

Once a rogue drone has been spotted, it has to be disabled and safely forced down. This comes with risks. Military systems may not be suitable for protecting a big public event or a busy airport surrounded by residential areas. Firing bullets, missiles or lasers risks sending an out-of-control drone crashing into a public place. A better approach is therefore to attempt a “soft kill”, using signal-jamming, which can force a drone to land or seize remote control of it. Signal-jamming has to be careful, though, to ensure that aircraft instruments and airfield-navigation and radio systems are not also affected.

Investment in counter-drone systems is helping overcome some of these shortcomings. Other countermeasures can be added as better ones come along. But a technological race between malevolent drone operators and the forces of law and order is inevitable. As the countermeasures advance, regulators need to remember that their job is to hobble the bad guys without undermining the many beneficial uses of drones.

51. In paragraph one

a) two men were being attacked by sharks.

b) a drone dropped a piece of rescue equipment.

c) a drone was in the area to spot swimmers in difficulty.

52. From the text we learn that

a) on January 22nd a drone was used to attack Newark airport.

b) a drone was sent to Heathrow because it is the world's third biggest airport.

c) Gatwick airport was temporarily closed because of the risk of planes colliding with drones.

53. Before Christmas 2019

a) planes were never at risk from drones.

b) it was extremely rare for a drone to pose a threat to planes.

c) there were multiple occasions when drones presented a threat to planes.

54. When the article was written

a) rules about operators being able to see their drones were changing.

b) no drones could be seen by their operators.

c) drones were regulated by the air-traffic-control-system.

55. The writer says

a) drones are often confiscated from hobbyists.

b) irresponsible drone use can be prevented by big penalties.

c) no country has enough rules to regulate the use of drones as a hobby.

56. The writer says more rules

a) would make drones safe.

b) are needed to stop drones being used for harmful purposes.

c) will not deter people from using drones for harmful purposes.

57. The writer says that standard airfield radar

a) needs to be replaced to alleviate the problem.

b) can follow a drone at a distance of several kilometres.

c) can help airports make a quick decision about resuming flights.

58. The writer says

a) firing lasers is safer than signal-jamming.

b) there are various safe ways of forcing a drone to land.

c) there is not yet a perfectly safe way of forcing a drone to land.

59. The word *undermining*  (as used in the last paragraph, line 4) means

a) making illegal

b) making impossible

c) reducing the possibility of

60. The best title for the article would be

a) Drones: a lot more rules needed

b) Drones: how to reduce danger to the public

c) The benefits of drones make the risks worthwhile