Listening and Reading

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

LISTENING

Task 1

For items **1-10** listen to part of a lecture about bilingualism and decide whether the statements **(1-10)** are **TRUE (A),** or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice.**

1. The speaker claims that her children are bilingual.

A. True **B. False**

2. The speaker teaches Chinese.

A. True **B. False**

3. The speaker's husband is French.

A. True **B. False**

4. The speaker communicates with her children in English.

A. True **B. False**

5. When the speaker's family lived in France, the dominant language in their family was French.

A. True **B. False**

6. The speaker followed the advice of psychologists.

A. True **B. False**

7. The first Mother Language Day was celebrated in 1952.

A. True **B. False**

8. Mother Language Days are dedicated to different themes each year.

A. True **B. False**

9. In 2002 the Mother Language Day was dedicated to Sign language.

A. True **B. False**

10. The speaker speaks Mandarin Chinese fluently.

A. True **B. False**

Task 2

For items **11-15** listen to the text. Choose the correct answer (**A, B** or **C**) to answer questions **11-15**. You will hear the text **only once**.

11 Liz is speaking at an exhibition of …

A. home appliances.

B. kitchen gadgets.

C. electronic devices.

12 Into how many categories is Liz dividing the exhibits she analyzes?

A. 3 **B.** 4 **C.** 5

13 What is, according to Liz, the main disadvantage of the vacuum flask?

A. The materials it's made of.

B. The time it can keep drinks hot.

C. Its price.

14 What is, according to Liz, one of the advantages of the whistle key holder?

A. Its size.

B. Its price.

C. The noise it makes.

15 To which group does Liz refer the army flashlight?

A. Must buy.

B. Maybe buy.

C. Never buy.

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

Task 3

Read the text below, then listen to part of a lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **16-25** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in **both** materials, **B** if it can be found **only in the reading text**, **C** if it can be found **only in the audio-recording**, and **D** if **neither** of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

Formation of stars and planets

A nebula is an interstellar cloud consisting of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases. Originally, *nebula* was a name for any diffuse astronomical object including galaxies beyond the Milky Way. Some nebulae can be viewed with the naked eye due to fluorescent effect caused by the embedded hot stars, while others are so diffuse that they can only be detected with the help of powerful telescopes as they are extended and contain no well-defined boundaries.

All nebulae in the Milky Way Galaxy are forms of interstellar matter – namely, the gas between the stars that is almost always accompanied by solid grains of cosmic dust. Their appearance differs widely, depending not only on the temperature and density of the material observed but also on how the material is spatially situated with respect to the observer. Their chemical composition, however, is fairly uniform and corresponds to the composition of the universe in general.

According to our current understanding, a star and its planets form out of collapsing cloud of dust and gas, i.e. nebulae are often star-forming regions. In these regions the formations of gas, dust, and other materials stick together to form denser regions, which attract further matter, and eventually will become dense enough to form stars. The remaining material is believed to form planets.

The birthplace of planets is the so-called proto-planetary disk. As the proto-planetary disk spins, the material contained within it travels around the new star in the same direction forming various celestial objects. Many of the celestial objects eventually become planets, and as they form, they "sweep up" other material that surrounds them. However, to be classified as a planet, an object must orbit a star, have sufficient mass in order to acquire a nearly round shape, and have enough gravitational power to attract smaller objects.

Now listen to part of a lecture on the same topic and then do the tasks (questions 16-25), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture TWICE.

16 In the past, the term *nebula* was used to denote any diffuse astronomical object.

17 Some nebulae cannot be seen with the naked eye.

18 Stars are formed as a result of collapse.

19 High-speed computers can be used for modelling the processes which cannot be observed in natural conditions.

20 The formation of planets is believed to follow the formation of a new star.

21 Planets are formed in a proto-planetary disk.

22 Some planets in other solar systems can be inhabited by living organisms.

23 Interstellar matter always has fluorescent effect due to diffuse gas and dust.

24 Our solar system belongs to the Milky Way Galaxy.

25 To be considered a planet, a celestial object must meet several conditions.

READING

Task 4

Read the text and answer questions **26-40 below**.

The Design of Living Spaces

A Home. It is where we cook our meals, invite our friends to visit, and go to sleep. It is also a place that can reflect our personality. The process of buying or renting a house or room and giving it colour, furniture, and style is called interior design. Think about where you live. What would a stranger know about you if he or she walked into your home or room? White walls, wooden floors, and a few pieces of modern furniture suggest that you are a calm and organized person. Colourful walls, books and pictures, and lots of furniture suggest you are a more energetic and active person. How you choose to design your home or room says something to the world about who you are. It tells the world about your interests and about your personal identity.

B One important aspect of interior design is balance. This means there is a good combination of colours and furniture so that a room feels comfortable. How do people achieve balance in their homes? Some people use *feng shui* to help them with this aspect of design. *Feng shui* is an Eastern philosophy. It teaches that all parts of people's lives should balance two kinds of energy – *yin* and *yang*. *Yin* is the quiet, passive energy, whereas *yang* is the strong and active energy. According to this philosophy, a living space with a good balance of these two types of energy brings good luck, health, and happiness.

C *Feng shui* provides guidelines about how to decorate a room. In a bedroom, for example, the head of the bed should point in the correct direction. It should point north for an older married couple. North is a quiet, peaceful direction. For a young adult,

however, *feng shui* says the head of the bed should point south. This direction has more energy and passion. The head of the bed must not point northeast because this direction causes nightmares. Also, a bedroom should not have any mirrors in it because mirrors make it difficult to remove negative energy.

D Colour is another important aspect of interior design. Different colours have different emotional and physical effects on people. For example, people usually feel that red is the most exciting and stimulating colour. For this reason, it is not good for a bedroom. Many people say they have nightmares if they sleep in a red room. In contrast, green is a more peaceful colour. In some cultures green means health and good luck, so it is a popular colour. Blue is also a good colour in most cultures. It represents peace and stability. According to some studies, it is a masculine colour; men often choose it for their living spaces. White, however, is used more than any other colour in interior design. White is the combination of all colours, so it is a colour of balance. It is often used in small rooms because it reflects light and therefore makes a small room look bigger. In addition, it does not conflict with other colours in the room.

E Small homes and rooms create special challenges for architects and interior designers. Some architects and designers are specialists in small living spaces. They try to make them both functional and attractive. In Japan, these small living spaces are called *kyosho jutaku*. For example, windows appear anywhere across a wall or in the ceiling, to allow as much light as possible into narrow spaces. Furniture folds into the wall, which allows one room to be used in many different ways. A bed may have a desk, chair, and dresser underneath it. Traditional designers think of horizontal, or floor space. In contrast, designers of small living spaces say that they try to use three-dimensional space. For example, they may put storage space, such as closets or bookshelves, high on walls, above other furniture.

Questions 26-30

Match ideas **26-30** expressed in the text with paragraphs **A-E** of the text.

26 Small living spaces need careful design.

27 *Feng shui* designers believe it is important to arrange furniture in a specific way.

28 The design of our home or room reflects who we are.

29 Colours can produce specific impressions on people.

30 *Feng shui* teaches that balance is an important part of design.

Questions 31-35

For questions **31-35** choose one answer **A, B, C** or **D** which best fits according to the text.

31 What kind of person is probably living in a room that is painted yellow and orange and is full of furniture and books?

A A disorganized and artistic person.

B A quiet person who prefers staying at home alone.

C A busy person who enjoys an exciting life.

D An organized and very intelligent person.

32 A husband and wife, who are both 65 years old, are designing a peaceful bedroom. What principle of design is *not* applicable to their situation?

A There should be a lot of pictures on the walls.

B The head of the bed should point north.

C There should not be any mirrors in the room.

D The walls should be blue.

33 Why do most people paint their rooms white?

A It makes rooms appear larger than they are.

B It is the most popular masculine colour.

C It helps people to sleep better.

D It is the colour of health.

34 Which of the following is *not* a way to solve the problem of small living spaces?

A Using three-dimensional space.

B Painting the walls a bright colour.

C Folding furniture into the walls.

D Putting bookshelves high up on the walls.

35 Which of the following is ***not stated*** in the text?

A Blue is an appropriate colour for men.

B The head of a bed should not face northeast.

C Red is a masculine colour.

D Some people believe that rooms have energy.

Questions 36-40

Are the statements **36-40 true, false** or **not given**? If a statement is **true**, circle **A** on your answer sheet. If it is **false**, circle **B** on your answer sheet. If it is **not given**, circle **C** on your answer sheet.

36 *Yin* is strong active energy.

37 The door should point north to remove negative energy.

38 The colour of a bedroom that may cause nightmares is white.

39 If the room is small, a desk and a chair may be kept underneath the bed.

40 Soft music can make the home environment more peaceful.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET