

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

FOREST MANAGEMENT: PRODUCTIVE AND CLOSE TO NATURE

Sustainable forestry combines three objectives. The ecological tolerance of nature must not be weakened; in other words, the environment may only be altered to the extent (17) after the change. The social and cultural values of forests may not be weakened, either. Thirdly, forestry must be financially profitable (18)

Forest management (19) means that natural processes are emulated in forestry. Thus, the cyclical processes of nature are altered as little as possible, (20) and social sustainability of forest management.

During the 20th century the management of Finland's commercial forests adopted the system of periodic cover silviculture. This means that silviculture is organised into rotation periods. A rotation period begins (21) and ends after several decades, when most of the trees are harvested before regeneration of new forest stand. During the rotation period, the forest is tended by, for instance, thinnings, (22) This leaves more space for the remaining, more viable trees.

- A to all partners involved
- B while still maintaining the financial profitability
- C a new forest must be established to replace the one felled
- D that nature is able to. recover its former condition
- E which means that small trees and trees with little economic value are removed
- F that is close to nature
- G are called silviculture
- H when a new forest stand is established

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below.

For the empty spaces (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

What (23) when you do something wrong at school? Maybe your teacher hands out a punishment. You might even be sent to the principal's office or given detention. When you get home, will your parents hand out another punishment for doing (24) ?

After one 8-year-old Florida boy (25) in class, his mother decided she needed to teach him a (26) She made him stand on the sidewalk for three hours with a sign that read, 'I was rude to my teacher. I can't come to school. I am sorry.' The other side of the sign read, 'I will make good choices.' The boy's mother said she did not want to embarrass her son. She just wanted to send him a clear (27) that acting up was not (28) 'It was a way of (29) on track,' the mother said. 'I want him to be successful in life.'

In Oklahoma, another mother was (30) of her daughter's low grades in school. She made her daughter stand aside a busy street wearing a sign that said she would try harder to get good (31) The girl said she was embarrassed by the punishment, but it helped her see that she could do better in school.

In California, a 12-year-old girl was (32) from school for bullying. She had to stand outside local schools with signs that read, 'I engaged in bullying behaviour. I got suspended from school... Don't be like me. Stop bullying.'

Some people (33) with the way those parents punished their children. They say the kids probably will think more about their (34) in the future. Others say that the punishments were too embarrassing for kids.

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|----|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 23 | A goes | B makes | C happens | D turns |
| 24 | A incorrect | B wrong | C bad | D impolite |
| 25 | A acted up | B acted in | C acted off | D acted at |
| 26 | A story | B class | C period | D lesson |
| 27 | A note | B message | C line | D email |
| 28 | A agreeable | B acceptable | C satisfactory | D common |
| 29 | A him getting down | | B getting him down | |
| | C getting him back | | D back getting him | |
| 30 | A lean | B wasted | C worn out | D tired |
| 31 | A grades | B lessons | C points | D notes |
| 32 | A prevented | B suspended | C discouraged | D boycotted |
| 33 | A agree | B think | C maintain | D support |
| 34 | A style | B tact | C behaviour | D morals |

TASK 6

Read the text below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How would you like to head off on a weekend getaway into space? One company (35) to launch a trip to the first 'space hotel' in 2012. At that hotel — the Galactic Suite Space Resort — guests (36) aboard a pod that (37) to a central space station. Each pod will hold about four guests.

Galactic Suite plans to send (38) guests into space aboard a rocket that will take off from an island spaceport. Before the launch, passengers will take part in eight weeks of training. They will learn what it will be like to travel in space and be weightless. They (39) important lessons about space safety too. The trip from the spaceport to the space hotel will take about 1-1/2 days. On their flight, guests will orbit Earth once every 90 minutes. That (40) they will orbit Earth about 15 times a day. They will see the sun rise 15 times!

Once travellers (41) at their hotel destination, they will dress in Velcro suits. They will crawl around their pod rooms by sticking themselves to the walls like Spiderman does. There will be no tour guides aboard the space hotel. Travellers will just enjoy the views and the experience. This trip will be like (42) a weekend at a quiet mountain cabin, resort owners say.

So how much will a trip to the space hotel cost? Travellers will pay \$ 4.4 (43) for their (44) stay at the Galactic Suite Space Resort. So far, 43 guests (45) a spot. More than 150 others have said they are interested in travelling to the space hotel. The first test flight will carry just a few passengers who will stay in one hotel pod.

Some people say there (46) no way the space hotel can be built and open for business by 2012. That plan is 'pie in the sky,' they say. But resort owners insist the hotel will open up on schedule.

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|----|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 35 | A plans | B planned | C plan | D is planning |
| 36 | A alive | B will live | C would live | D will be living |
| 37 | A connect | B connected | C connects | D connecting |
| 38 | A it | B its | C it's | D it has |
| 39 | A will taught | B will teach | C will be taught | D would be taught |
| 40 | A means | B mean | C meant | D is meaning |
| 41 | A arrives | B arrive | C will arrive | D would arrive |
| 42 | A spent | B spend | C spends | D spending |
| 43 | A millions | B million | C millionth | D millionths |
| 44 | A three-night | B three-nights | C third-night | D third-nights |
| 45 | A has reserved | B had reserved | C have reserved | D reserved |
| 46 | A was | B be | C are | D is |

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE CELL PHONE AGE

For many people today, it's difficult to imagine (47) without a cellular phone. Once the preserve of the rich, they have now become an indispensable (48) of modern day life.

The technology for cellular phones was patented in 1975, but it wasn't until 1982 that the first commercial cell phone network was established in the United States. Since that time, the cellular phone has changed from a bulky (49) , to something that can fit into the palm of your hand.

The functions available in modern-day cell phones are increasing rapidly. E-mail access is now standard. Cellular phone cameras, which were once little more than a gimmick, now rival stand-alone digital cameras in terms of quality. With 'Third Generation' telephones, broadband access offers the possibility of video phones, television and full Internet access.

All this comes at a cost, however. Many people bemoan a society where people seem glued to their phone, but oblivious to all that is going on (50) them.

TASK 2

51. You want to enter the short story competition held by your local newspaper. On a separate sheet of paper write your **story** in 120-150 words, including:

- main characters;
- when/where the story took place;
- events in the order they happened;
- what happened in the end;
- your feelings.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO GET RID OF SHOE ODOUR

If people tend to stand back when you remove your shoes, there's an obvious problem. Both embarrassing and unsanitary at the same time, shoe odour can make for an uncomfortable situation. What's worse about shoe door is not only do your shoes smell bad, but it's safe to assume that your socks and feet smell the same way. For the sake of your pride and those around you, shoe odour is a problem that needs to be tackled, fortunately for you it's an easy one.

1. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions first and foremost as not all shoes are machine washable. For those that are, remove the laces and place them into a pillowcase to wash, air dry in a cool, dry place or set them outside. For those that aren't washable, clean them with a clean cloth dipped in warm soapy water. Using a scented dish soap can help with odours. Remove soap residue with a clean damp cloth and set them aside to dry. Stuff crumpled newspaper inside the shoes to help absorb both moisture and odours. Don't wear them until they are completely dry.
2. Leave the shoes to sit overnight. This substance will absorb the odours. In the morning, empty it into the trash. If this is a recurring problem, you may need to repeat this process every time you wear them.
3. Let them sit for one or two hours. Take them out of the freezer and place them outside to thaw and dry. Don't wear them until all of the moisture is gone.
4. Place the socks inside the shoes and leave them overnight. Granulated clay absorbs odours and can help to eliminate the smell. Repeat each time you wear the shoes, if necessary.
5. Let them sit overnight. Discard the skin in the morning. This will get rid of odours and create new, fresh smells.

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- A** Put some paper inside.
B Place orange peels into the shoes.
C Sprinkle baking soda inside.
D Fill clean socks with kitty litter.

- E** Wash the shoes.
F Pour a little amount of shampoo.
G Place the shoes in the cold place.
H Sprinkle some flour inside.

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

POLLUTION AT THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

No roads lead to Kuujjuaq. You can only get to this village, high in the Canadian Arctic, by boat or plane. The trees here are stunted and small, but the bears grow big. The 500 kids who live in Kuujjuaq (pronounced KOO-joo-ak) have unusual chores: they help their parents catch fish and hunt caribou to eat. This place might seem far away from the big problems of big cities, like water pollution and air pollution. But even here, people can't escape those problems. Pretty little Kuujjuaq, with its blue skies and crystal clear waters, also has an invisible pollution problem that rivals any city. Toxic chemicals have a surprising way of finding their way up here to the Arctic. They are gushed out of factories and cities thousands of miles away, and they travel to the Arctic like birds flying north for the summer. The birds go back home, but the chemicals stay.

Everyone in Kuujjuaq has the chemicals in their bodies. No one knows their full effects, but they may hurt children in a slow and silent way. They could cause babies to get sick a little more often. And they might even cause kids to do worse in school.

No one would have dreamed that people in such a clean and beautiful place could be hurt by pollution from thousands of miles away. Then, in 1989, some scientists made a discovery.

Eric Dewailly, a doctor at Laval University in Quebec, Canada, was studying chemicals called persistent organic pollutants, or POPs. These are chemicals that can hang around for a long time in people's bodies or in the environment.

Dewailly and his team tested people in the cities of southern Quebec (near the border with the United States) to see how much of these chemicals were in their bodies. Dewailly's team wanted to compare this group with people in the Arctic. They reasoned that people in the Arctic lived far from pollution, and so would probably have lower levels of POPs in their bodies.

So the scientists went up to Nunavik, the remote, northern part of Quebec which includes Kuujjuaq and 13 other native Inuit villages. When they tested people in Nunavik they were surprised. People there had five to ten times as much of these chemicals in their bodies as people living in polluted cities. Some of the chemicals came from as far away as Russia!

Scientists now understand why this happens. The POPs include hundreds of different chemicals. Some are used in electronic gadgets like TVs, or in the lights and electrical wiring of buildings. Some are used in paints or for making windows waterproof. Others are sprayed onto crops as pesticides. But POPs have one thing in common: They like to evaporate. Just as a puddle of water dries on a hot summer sidewalk, POPs turn slowly into vapor and drift into the air. Winds can carry them thousands of miles.

POPs travel in the air until they reach a cold place. Have you noticed that on a hot day, a glass of lemonade with ice cubes in it collects little drops of water on the outside? This is because water vapor, which is a gas in the air, 'condenses' onto the cold glass and forms those droplets—the opposite of evaporating or drying. The same thing happens with POPs, says Knut Breivik, an environmental chemist at the Norwegian Institute of Air Research in the city of Kjeller.

'Things tend to evaporate in warmer regions and condense when it gets colder,' says Breivik. So when winds carry POPs into the Arctic or Antarctic parts of the world, cold temperatures cause them to condense onto plants or rocks or snow or oceans. And then they stay where they landed and build up over time.

6. Kuujjauq is often visited by scientists because
 - A this place is absolutely clean
 - B the air there is full of crystals to be studied
 - C the bears grow bigger there than anywhere else
 - D people are point at issue there
7. The kids' activities are called strange because they
 - A get food for the whole family
 - B play with bears
 - C build roads
 - D cause water pollution
8. A lot of poisonous substances can be found in Kuujjauq because
 - A the birds bring them there
 - B there are many factories in that place
 - C water is very polluted
 - D they stream there from far away countries
9. The effect of the chemicals on the people
 - A has already been proved
 - B is being proved
 - C will be proved in the future
 - D was proved in the last century
10. The amount of dangerous things was higher
 - A in the people's bodies in the Arctic
 - B in the bodies of the people who live in the cities
 - C in the environment
 - D in the snow
11. Persistent organic pollutants can be found everywhere due to their ability to
 - A soak
 - B freeze
 - C vaporize
 - D melt

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

12. LA CASA QUE CANTA (Playa La Ropa, Mexico)

A unique Mexican architectural concept, La Casa Que Canta is perched on a cliff surrounded by the Sea of Zihuatanejo Bay, with a magnificent panoramic view. The Exclusive Resort offers ten pool suites, eleven grand suites, three terrace suites facing the ocean, all inspired by the beauty of Mexican Art. The Resort features two of the most elegant swimming pools found anywhere in the world. The Freshwater Infinity Pool is located on a promontory overlooking Zihuatanejo Bay and seems to overflow directly into the water below. The hotel appeared in the movie 'When a Man Loves a Woman.' La Casa Que Canta offers fresh water and ocean-filled swimming Pools. Privacy, elegance, and hospitality make your stay a memorable experience.

13. DON CESAR BEACH RESORT (St. Pete Beach, FL, USA)

Located in St. Pete Beach, Florida, Don CeSar Beach Resort, a Loews Hotel, has everything from romantic getaways, vacations, and honeymoons to spa and wedding services. Known as Florida's Legendary Pink Palace since 1928, the luxury resort is revered internationally for its sprawling, sugar-white beach, unparalleled dining, rejuvenating Beach Club and Spa, fabulous fishing, children's programme, nearby tennis and golf and award-winning meeting facilities. Guests are tickled pink with complimentary enjoyments from sandy strolls and sunset finales to seaside pampering and sweet dream service.

14. PARK HYATT TOKYO (Tokyo, Japan)

The inspiration and backdrop for the critically acclaimed film, Lost In Translation, Park Hyatt Tokyo is an elegant oasis of space and calm that offers spectacular views of Tokyo and the Kanto Plain all the way to Mount Fuji, from the top 14 floors of the 52-storey Shinjuku Park Tower. Conveniently located in the heart of Shinjuku, Tokyo's vibrant business and entertainment district, the hotel is approximately 90 minutes from Narita International Airport and close to Shinjuku Station, the city's major transportation hub with rail and subway access to anywhere in metropolitan Tokyo. Designed to feel more like a modern private residence than a hotel, Park Hyatt Tokyo's attention to detail extends to a range of specially commissioned works of art that are displayed throughout the hotel. The 178 rooms and suites are the most spacious hotel guest rooms in Tokyo, providing a serene retreat and an efficient private office with the latest amenities and high-tech communications.

15. PETER ISLAND RESORT (Peter Island, British Virgin Islands)

Named one of the 'Best Places to Stay in the World' and 'Top 20 Islands' in the world, Peter Island is a private island, with all the exclusivity and romance that provides. Accessible only by boat or helicopter, the largest private island in the British Virgin 160

Islands is surrounded by the sparkling waters of the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Sir Francis Drake Channel. For those seeking an unparalleled way to experience the idyllic, undeveloped serenity of the island, the resort's self-contained luxury villas are unmatched. For today's travelling elite, it has always been the impossible dream — to have the privacy, intimacy and comfort of a villa and, at the same time, all the facilities of a leading resort. That dream becomes a reality with Peter Island's four extraordinary villas: Crow's Nest, Hawk's Nest, Raven's Nest, and Falcon's Nest. The recipe: idyllic locations with breathtaking views, a choice of architectural styles and villa sizes, complete privacy, and the finest furnishing.

16. ALEENTA RESORT AND SPA (North Phuket, Phangnga, Thailand)

For those craving complete self rejuvenation, Aleenta Resort and Spa is truly unbeatable. Located right on the beach, just off the Andaman coast, all rooms have floor to ceiling windows to frame their exotic view. The stunning beauty of Phangnga Bay is just a mere 15 minutes away. Aleenta Phuket breaks with sybaritic conformity; you come here for the self renew of energy. It is a stimulating and rewarding experience that combines with good food, traditional spa therapies, relaxation by the pool, exploring the hongs (local bay caves) and much more. Its palatial residences, rooms and villas are given every amenity so you can enjoy the tropical ambience.

The hotel

- A** with an array of nourishing treatments, healthy activities and nutritious gourmet meals
- B** with a legend in its own time
- C** which will ensure both kids and parents alike have an amazing hotel experience
- D** where urban environments offer reliable access to city splendours, historic sites, and convention centres
- E** which is sure to evoke in you a heightened sense of passion and romance
- F** which is a meeting place for the citizens of Lausanne
- G** where you can stay only for a day
- H** where the two of you will begin wonderful memories as husband and wife