

PART1 - Multiple choice

Hi, how's it going? I'm doing fine. The reason why I'm writing is to tell you there is a party at Jack's place next Saturday, and he said to tell you to come. He's 0) invited some musician friends of his round. Tom's going with his life 1)____, Sally. She's a guitarist and she's got a great 2)____. It's been ages since I went to Jack's. It's going to be lots of fun. He's 3)____ a curry and he's got some beers in, but it's a good idea to take a bottle too. There's an off licence that has just opened 4)____ Tom's house. It's called Joe's wines. Let's 5)____ there at seven. OK? Let me know what you think. See you later.

0. a) bought b) invited c) come
a) flatmate b) companion c) partner
a) sound b) voice c) style
a) cooking b) doing c) making
a) away b) along c) near
a) join b) go c) meet

PART 2

Put the following sentences in order

- A. Gardening is fun for Mr. Jones.
- B. The following day, he rakes the soil and makes sure everything is watered.
- C. He harvests the ripe fruit which he keeps till Friday.
- D. When the earth is ready, Mr. Jones plants some new seeds.
- E. Mr. Jones loves to work in his garden and he is very methodical.
- F. The first thing he does is to pick out the weeds and prepare the soil.
- G. Friday is his favourite day. He takes the fruit to sell at the farmers market.
- H. The worst part is waiting for the fruit to grow.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A							

PART 3 Four people respond in the comment section of an online magazine article about technology in our daily life. Read their comments and answer the questions below.

Person A My mother bought me a microwave oven recently. I couldn't believe it - like me, she was never very keen on modern technology and there she was, buying me a microwave. I live on my own in a one-bedroomed flat and it just about fits into the corner of my tiny kitchen. I have to admit, it's extremely handy, particularly as I don't have a great deal of time to cook when I get home from work. I virtually depend on it now.	Person B Like most people we have our fair share of appliances. I couldn't imagine living without a freezer or a washing machine; and who hasn't got a cooker or a fridge nowadays? I know people had to cope without these things 40 or 50 years ago, but the world was a different place then, wasn't it? Everything's so much faster now, and in some families men and women work just as many hours as each other away from home. We couldn't do that and bring up children without the support of all these labour-saving devices.
Person C First of all, of course, we got a PC, partly because it's so useful for work, but also, I suppose, because everyone else seemed to have one. That was fine for a couple of years, but then the kids took it over with their computer games, so we got ourselves a laptop for our own exclusive use. It doesn't take up much room, and being portable we can use it in any part of the house. After that, we just couldn't help ourselves every time a new piece of technology came out; a palm top or personal organizer, a digital video camera, a video mobile phone - we just had to have it. And the more things we buy, of course, the more we want.	Person D We're a bit too old for all this technology. A friend of ours says we should be on the Internet but I can't see why, and to be honest I'd be too scared to use it. It's all too fast for me. In the old days everything used to be so much simpler and people seemed to spend a lot more time chatting to each other. That's one of the things I miss in this technological world.
Who..... 1. finds it impossible to resist buying the latest technology. 2. is frightened of some of the new technology. 3. likes the speed with which things can be done.	4. thinks people talk to each other less now. 5. has changed her way of thinking. 6. feels that technology is important in the modern-day family. 7. doesn't have much room for domestic appliances.

PART 4 Read the text below. Match the headings to the paragraphs 1-7. There is one more heading than you need. The answer to paragraph 0 is given as an example

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0. The first technological revolution

- A. Advances in Metallurgy
- B. New complex political and social structures
- C. Academic scepticism
- D. Influence on western cultures
- E. Cultural activity
- F. The birth of civilization
- G. Challenges as the causes of development
- H. Development of cities

0. The first technological revolution

Between 4000 and 3000 B.C., significant technological developments began to transform the Neolithic towns. The invention of writing enabled records to be kept, and the use of metals marked a new level of human control over the environment and its resources. Already before 4000 B.C., craftspeople had discovered that metal-bearing rocks could be heated to liquefy metals, which could then be cast in moulds to produce tools and weapons that were more useful than stone instruments.

1.

Although copper was the first metal to be utilized in producing tools, after 4000 B.C. craftspeople in western Asia discovered that a combination of copper and tin produced bronze, a much harder and more durable metal than copper. Its widespread use has led historians to call the period the Bronze Age; thereafter, from around 3000 to 1200 B.C., bronze was increasingly replaced by iron.

2.

At first, Neolithic settlements were hardly more than villages. But as their inhabitants mastered the art of farming, more complex human societies emerged. As wealth increased, these societies began to develop armies and to build walled cities. By the beginning of the Bronze Age, the concentration of larger numbers of people in the river valleys of Southwest Asia and Egypt was leading to a whole new pattern for human life.

3.

As we have seen, early human beings formed small groups that developed a simple culture that enabled them to survive. As human societies grew and developed greater complexity, a new form of human existence—called civilization— came into being. A civilization is a complex culture in which large

numbers of human beings share a number of common elements. Historians have identified a number of basic characteristics of civilization, most of which are evident in the Southwest Asian and Egyptian civilizations.

4.

These include (1) an urban focus: cities became the centers of political, economic, social, cultural, and religious development; (2) new political and military structures: an organized government bureaucracy arose to meet the administrative demands of the growing population while armies were organized to gain land and power and for defense; (3) a new social structure based on economic power: while kings and an upper class of priests, political leaders, and warriors dominated, there also existed large groups of free people (farmers, artisans, craftspeople) and at the very bottom, socially, a class of slaves.

5.

The development of writing was a milestone in the evolution of these societies: kings, priests, merchants, and artisans used writing to keep records; As a consequence of this, the spread of new forms of significant artistic and intellectual activity: monumental architectural structures, usually religious, occupied a prominent place in urban environments.

6.

Why early civilizations developed remains difficult to explain. Since civilizations developed independently in India, China, Mesopotamia, and Egypt, can general causes be identified that would explain why all of these civilizations emerged? A number of possible explanations of the beginning of civilization have been suggested. A theory of challenge and response maintains that challenges forced human beings to make efforts that resulted in the rise of civilization. Some scholars have adhered to a material explanation.

7.

Material forces, such as the growth of food surpluses, made possible the specialization of labor and development of large communities with bureaucratic organization. But the area of the Fertile Crescent, in which civilization emerged in Southwest Asia, was not naturally conducive to agriculture. Abundant food could be produced only with a massive human effort to carefully manage the water, an effort that created the need for organization and bureaucratic control and led to civilized cities. Finally, some scholars doubt that we are capable of ever discovering the actual causes of early civilization.