

Use of English – Travel

Last summer we went on a trip to Italy, (1) ... cities are full of history and art. We stayed in Florence, which is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. The cathedral was even (2) ... impressive than I expected.

We visited many museums, and in some of them we (3) ... buy tickets online before entering. At first it was a little stressful, but soon we got used to it.

The weather was hot, but not (4) ... hot to stop us from walking around the city. Every evening we went to small restaurants and enjoyed pizza and pasta.

Usually, I (5) ... breakfast at home, but during this trip I was always eating croissants in cafés. Traveling changes my habits, and that makes the experience special.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | A) who | C) had to |
| | B) which | D) mustn't |
| | C) whose | |
| | D) where | |
| 2. | A) more | 4. |
| | B) most | A) too |
| | C) the most | B) such |
| | D) much | C) so |
| 3. | | D) enough |
| A) must | | 5. |
| B) have to | | A) have |
| | | B) am having |
| | | C) had |
| | | D) will have |



Make karate an Olympic sport

Karate is one of the world's most popular martial arts. Yet, unlike other (6) _____ sports, it is not part of the Olympics. The World Karate Federation has been trying for years to get it recognised as an Olympic (7) _____, but so far it has not succeeded. The International Olympic Committee announced that breakdancing, sport climbing, surfing and skateboarding would be included in the 2024 Olympics, which will be (8) _____ in Paris; karate would not. In the past it was argued that, because there are so many different styles of karate, there weren't enough common rules for (9) _____ to judge a competition fairly at the Olympic level. This is no longer true. Moreover, karate is a sport which is (10) _____ by tens of millions of men and women of all ages around the world who feel that it deserves to be Olympic!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 6. A. wrestling | B. combat | C. extreme | D. team |
| 7. A. tournament | B. championship | C. match | D. event |
| 8. A. celebrated | B. won | C. held | D. scored |
| 9. A. referees | B. coaches | C. experts | D. professionals |
| 10. A. organised | B. practised | C. taken | D. played |

B Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

1 Jim Thorpe

Considered one of the best all-round athletes in history, American Jim Thorpe won gold medals in the pentathlon and the decathlon at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm. However, since he had been a semi-professional baseball player before the Olympics, he was later disqualified. After the Olympics he went on to successful careers in both baseball and American football. In 1982, almost 30 years after his death, the International Olympic Committee recognised Thorpe's victories in Stockholm, and his Olympic medals were returned to his family.

2 Fanny Blankers-Koen

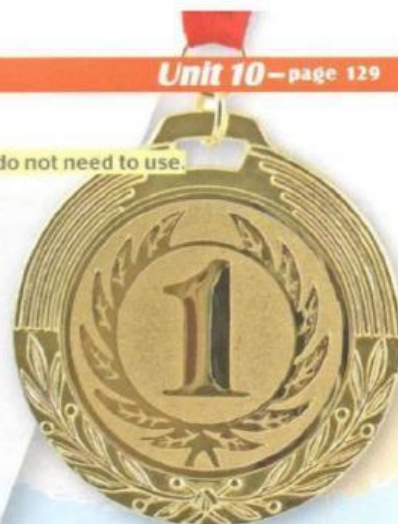
As a young sprinter from the Netherlands, Fanny Blankers-Koen competed in her first Olympics in 1936. The outbreak of World War II prevented two Olympic Games organisations from taking place, but the big opportunity for Fanny Blankers-Koen came in 1948. Then, at the age of 30 and a mother of two, Blankers-Koen won four gold medals and was given the nickname 'the flying housewife.' In 1999, she was voted 'Female Athlete of the Century' by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF).

3 Jackie Joyner-Kersey

Jackie Joyner Kersey won Olympic medals in an amazing four consecutive Olympics starting in Los Angeles in 1984. At the Olympics in Seoul, in 1988, she scored 7,291 in the heptathlon, setting a world record for the event which still stands today. After retiring from sport, she established the Jackie Joyner-Kersey foundation to encourage young people from poor neighbourhoods to participate in sport.

4 Serhii Bubka

Ukrainian athlete Serhii Bubka broke the world record for pole vault an amazing 35 times. Bubka began his athletic career in 1981 competing for the Soviet Union but represented his native Ukraine from 1991 until his retirement in 2001. Since then, Bubka has held a variety of posts with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and in 2005, Bubka became president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.



5 Usain Bolt

Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt has been called the fastest man in the world. In addition to eight Olympic Gold medals, he has won an amazing eleven gold medals at the IAAF world championships, more than any man in history. He was a member of the Jamaican relay team which holds the world record for the 4x100 m relay, and his individual world records for the 100 m and 200 m, both set in 2009, have yet to be broken.

6 Haile Gebrselassie

Ethiopia's Haile Gebrselassie has set 27 world records and is one of the most successful long-distance runners in history. As a child, Gebrselassie ran ten kilometres to and from school every day and, as a result, he continued running with his left arm bent like he's holding books. He began as a junior world champion in 1992 and since then won eight gold medals in both the indoor and outdoor world championships as well as two Olympic gold medals in the 10,000 metres.

Which of the athletes _____?

- A. was chosen to receive a special honour for athletic achievement ☐
- B. represented more than one state in international competitions ☐
- C. won medals in four different Olympic Games ☐
- D. holds the world record for most Olympic medals in athletics ☐
- E. developed a unique style at an early age ☐
- F. participated in sports outside athletics ☐
- G. retired from sport earlier than expected ☐
- H. has won more World Championships than anyone else in athletics ☐

POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

- Which achievements of the above athletes do you find the most admirable? Why?

POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

- What different types of holidays can you think of?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the holidays you have mentioned?

A Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

HOLIDAY

options

1

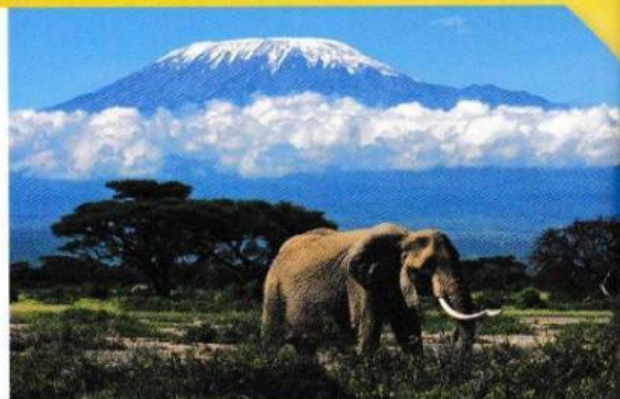
Jungles are not the most welcoming of places. They are hot, humid and full of insects. Yet, with a good guide, a jungle trip can be an experience of a lifetime. They offer the greatest variety of wildlife, and many of the world's most spectacular/impressive ruins can be found buried deep amongst the trees.

**2**

Trekking holidays are often very hard on the feet, but not this particular trekking holiday in Peru. Thanks to llamas—the traditional pack animal of the Incas—your four-day walk through the heart of the Andes will be much easier. The animals will carry part of your load while you admire the magnificent mountains that are all around you.

**3**

Africa's highest mountain is always covered in snow. You don't need technical climbing ability to reach the peak, but you must be a fit and healthy person as it takes several days to get there. Throughout the climb you are accompanied by a team of experienced mountain guides.



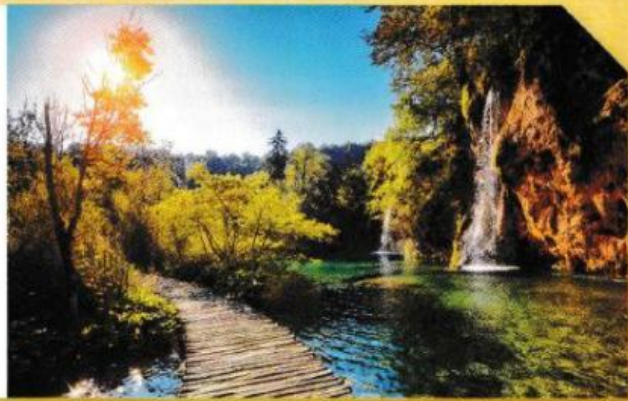
4

Come to Antarctica, where you can see the power and beauty of Mother Nature. On this holiday, you'll travel on a first-class ship and get to choose how you want to experience Antarctica: you can stay aboard and watch penguins, seals and whales; you can go on land with naturalists in search of interesting wildlife; or you can sit back and cruise among the icebergs.



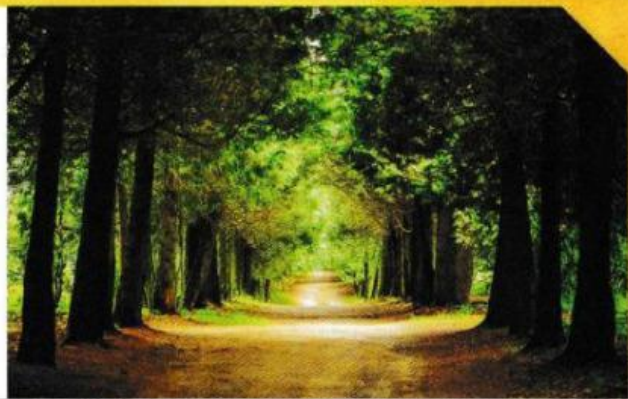
5

Each boat holds eight people. Eight get in at the beginning and eight get out at the end... but that doesn't mean that there will always be eight people in the boat! You might fall out and find yourself in the water. Don't worry; the guides will pull you out, and you'll be wearing a life jacket at all times.



6

There is no better way to get to know a country's culture and landscape than by bike. There are different kinds of cycling holidays and we offer different programmes for both the occasional and the experienced cyclist. All you have to do is choose a trip that suits your level of ability and pedal away.



On which holiday _____?

- A. do you have to wear special equipment
- B. do you have to be strong and in good health
- C. can you take an animal with you
- D. might you see the hidden remains of past civilisations
- E. do you travel on a luxurious ship
- F. do you travel on two wheels
- G. do you stay in a first-class hotel
- H. do animals carry your equipment

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Use of English – Culture and Mass Media

Mass media plays a very important role in our everyday life. People want to know what is happening in the world, and newspapers, TV and the Internet help them. A newspaper usually has many parts: there is often a (1) ... with the most important stories, and also sections with politics, sports, or international topics.

Magazines are a bit different. They often have bright pictures and sometimes a famous (2) ... on the cover. There are also serious magazines where you can read an (3) ... or even a long article about culture, politics, or history.

Television is still one of the most popular ways to get information. Every evening, millions of people watch the (4) ..., waiting for the (5) ... about important events. Others like lighter programmes, for example a (6) ..., where a famous person speaks about his or her life.

The Internet today gives us quick and easy access to everything. You can read the news online, watch programmes or listen to the radio. Still, traditional media like the press and television remain popular, because they offer professional information and carefully checked facts.

Options

- A) essay written by an expert
- B) chat show with a celebrity guest
- C) cover page with a photo of a celebrity
- D) headline at the top of the front page
- E) interview with a politician
- F) news presenter telling the daily stories
- G) breaking news that surprises everyone
- H) game show with exciting prizes

Text: Cinema & Music in Today's World

These days, cinema and music are more connected than ever before. Many modern films include soundtracks that feature popular songs or original compositions. Some directors believe that music can make scenes more emotional, while others think it distracts. For example, imagine a movie with no background music: many viewers say it feels empty or less exciting.

Streaming services have changed how we listen to music and watch films. Instead of going to the cinema or buying CDs, people often use apps to stream favourite songs and watch new releases at home. This change means artists and filmmakers must compete for attention online. The quality of music in a film is now as important as the visual effects. If the music is poor, the film may lose its impact.

Festivals are still very popular. Many film festivals now include concerts or live performances. Sometimes, singers perform the soundtrack live while the movie plays on a large screen. This combination of cinema and music gives the audience a special experience. It feels like they are part of something big.

Also, cinemas are experimenting with immersive sound systems. These systems use many speakers placed around the theatre. The goal is that you feel sound all around you—not just from in front. This innovation makes action scenes or musical scenes stronger. If the sound is really good, you forget you are in a theatre and enter the world of the film.

Despite all digital changes, many people believe that watching a film in a cinema, with great sound and music, is **much better** than watching it at home on a small screen. The shared audience reactions, the big screen, and surround sound make cinema special. Music in films can move us to tears or make us smile; it connects us with the characters' feelings. That is something you rarely get with headphones or a laptop.

Questions

1. What is said about soundtracks in modern films?
 - A) They distract viewers from the visuals.
 - B) They always include popular songs.
 - B) They can make film scenes more emotional.
 - Γ) They are less important nowadays than before.
2. According to the text, streaming services...
 - A) force museums to include live shows.
 - B) make people want to buy physical CDs.
 - B) change how artists and filmmakers compete online.
 - Γ) are less popular than going to the cinema.
3. What is one special feature of some films shown at festivals?
 - A) They are always silent films.
 - B) Scenes have no music.
 - B) Music is performed live at the same time.
 - Γ) The audience does not hear the soundtrack.
4. How do immersive sound systems affect cinema experience?
 - A) They use just two speakers.
 - B) They place speakers around the theatre.
 - B) They reduce the importance of visuals.
 - Γ) They are only used for musical films.
5. The author believes that watching a film in a cinema is...
 - A) less enjoyable than streaming at home.
 - B) made special by shared experience and good sound.
 - B) pointless if you have good headphones.
 - Γ) the same as watching on a laptop.

