EOT 1 REVISION 2

A. LISTENING

1. You will hear five short extracts in which young people who are outstanding at sports are talking about their lives. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H the comment each speaker makes about his or her attitude to sport.

A This sport is a strong family tradition for me. **B** I think of it as part of my social life. **C** I started off wanting to impress my parents. **D** It's an investment for my future. **E** I hope to win a lot of prize money. **F** I like the thrill of knowing I'm the best. **G** I'm grateful for a friend's encouragement. **H** Representing my country is my greatest ambition.	**19** Speaker 1 **20** Speaker 2 **21** Speaker 3 **22** Speaker 4 **23** Speaker 5

2. You will hear a conversation which takes place in a busy restaurant between a couple, Ivan and Hannah Smythe, and a young waiter, Joel. Listen and choose the best answer.

24. Why does Hannah tell her husband not to speak so loud? A. He is disturbing others. B. She can't hear him. C. The waiter is next to him.	**25. How would the manager probably react to an order of two starters?** A. He would not be agreeable B. He would be happy to oblige. C. It wouldn't matter to him.
26. Why does Ivan complain about the numbers? A. They are confusing. B. He doesn't like the idea of using numbers on a menu. C. He can't see them.	**27. What did Joel use to be?** A. a waiter B. a customer C. a vegetarian
28. What does Ivan want with his Banana Split? A. lemon sauce B. additional cream C. nuts	**29. Why can't meals be changed?** A. they are pre-prepared B. the meals are assembled off-site C. the waiter is busy
30. What is Ivan's mood at the end of the conversation? A. angry B. annoyed C. impressed	

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B. READING

1. Read the article by a student called Erin Barker about a competition she took part in that involved picking up rubbish.

The litter-picking competition

Australian student Erin Barker describes her experience of SpoGomi, a sport in which players pick up litter in public spaces

One Sunday morning last month, I spent two hours picking up litter in central Tokyo. I'd never been to Japan before and it was an unusual way of getting to know it. Back home in Australia, my friends Jess, Paul and Caitlin had formed a team to take part in an international litter-picking competition. Competitive litter-picking, known as *SpoGomi*, was established in Japan in 2008 to make people more aware of waste and the damage it causes. It's an issue my friends and I are very concerned about. Unfortunately, Caitlin had to drop out at the last moment, so Jess and Paul were worried they wouldn't be able to go to Japan. They're close friends of mine, and I was keen to help out, so I offered to take Caitlin's place.

Eight teams from different countries entered the competition. Equipped with gloves and large sacks, we had to collect as much rubbish as possible in two hours, with results based on the types of litter and overall weight collected. Officials checked that competition rules were followed. Players couldn't take rubbish from bins and front gardens, which seemed fair enough, but anyone seen jogging lost points, which my friends and I thought was ridiculous. After all, speed was an element of the competition. Another rule was that we couldn't follow other competitors; we had to work out for ourselves where to find the most litter.

Shibuya, the district where the competition was held, is famous for being one of the busiest parts of Tokyo. It has two railway stations, clothes stores, restaurants, night-clubs and millions of people passing through every day. I was amazed when we got there as I'd seen

Question 10

Erin says she decided to take part in the litter-picking competition because she

A saw it as an effective way to protect the environment.
B wanted to do some people she knew a favour.
C liked the idea of visiting another country.

Question 11

Erin was annoyed that her team wasn't allowed to

A study what other competitors were doing.
B collect rubbish from private properties.
C run through the streets during the event.

Question 12

How did Erin feel about the district where the competition was held?

A impressed by the reputation it had
B surprised at how clean it appeared to be
C excited by the amount of activity going on there

Question 13

Erin thinks her team's key strength was

A the way they approached the competition.
B the variety of backgrounds they came from.
C the range of physical qualities they each had.

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photographs of it and had assumed that early on Sundays it would be full of the previous day's rubbish. It didn't look dirty at all, though, and I realised that finding enough litter to fill our bags would be tough.

We thought we were a pretty good team. We're all young and fit. Paul is tall and strong, and can carry large sacks full of rubbish. Jess and I are smaller, but very fast. Although we study different subjects – history, engineering and medicine – we all have lots in common, and we agreed we'd try our best to win while making sure that we also had fun. I'm pretty sure this attitude is what gave us an advantage over some of our opponents.

Soon after the race started, we realised we wouldn't win if we tried to pick up every single item of rubbish we saw. Some smaller things like cigarette ends earned more points than larger, more obvious things, like pieces of paper. But smaller objects usually take longer to lift up off the street or pavement and put in sacks, so we decided to mainly collect bigger things, like drinks cans and plastic bottles. After two hours, we'd gathered a total of 53 kg of litter, and with different points for different kinds of litter, we came third.

Back in Australia, Jess and Paul asked if I'd join them again in another competition. I said yes, but only with much more training – in litter-picking techniques, for example – than was possible for Tokyo. *SpoGomi* is becoming increasingly popular, especially in Japan, but also elsewhere. I didn't have much opportunity to talk to people from the teams we raced against, but when I did, I learned there's plenty of interest internationally. The idea of doing something about the problem of waste is something I fully support, of course.

Question 14

During the race, Erin's team focused on larger items of rubbish because

A they were worth more points.
B they were easier to see on the ground.
C they could be picked up more quickly.

Question 15

If she was to take part in another litter-picking competition, Erin would

A spend more time raising awareness of pollution.
B prepare differently for what was involved.
C try harder to get to know other competitors.

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2. Read the article about Grand Central Terminal, a train station in New York City, and then answer the following questions.

Grand Central Terminal

Grand Central Terminal in New York City is possibly America's most famous railway station. Visitors are likely to see not only commuters, but also tourists taking photos of the world-famous clock or enjoying the shops. It's actually the third station to occupy the site. The first was Grand Central Depot, built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, which opened in 1871. In 1899, this was replaced by a larger building named Grand Central Station. It wasn't until 1903 that construction of the station now known as Grand Central Terminal began. As the station needed to continue operating, only limited work could be done during the day. This meant the project took ten years to complete. Another reason for this was that the construction company didn't hire enough workers.

Before work on Grand Central Terminal began, people had complained for years about pollution from steam trains running through the city. In 1902, there was an accident between two trains near the station entrance. It happened when one of the drivers couldn't see ahead because of the steam. The city council quickly agreed the area needed to be safer, so they decided that steam trains would be stopped from operating in the city. The Vanderbilt family therefore announced that their new station and trains would only use electricity. However, steam trains continued to run until the new station was ready, so work had to be paused regularly to allow the steam trains to pass.

When it was finished, the new station looked impressive. The Vanderbilts wanted to emphasise that it was one of the world's first all-electric buildings, so they installed 4000 light bulbs. These regular light bulbs remained in use until 2008, when they were replaced with energy-efficient bulbs. The station's design also included slopes for passengers. In contrast to other stations, which only had stairs, passengers could now

Questions

1. When was the work on Grand Central Terminal started?

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[1]

2. What caused steam trains to be banned from New York City?

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[1]

3. How did the Vanderbilts demonstrate the station building's use of electricity?

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[1]

4. What new feature made it easier for people to move around the station?

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[1]

5. What change in the station's location had a positive effect on the local area?

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[1]

6. Who was the first person to travel to the hotel above the station in a special elevator?

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[1]

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quickly get to different parts of the station without having to carry suitcases up and down steps.

The new terminal had a huge impact on the area's business district because the majority of the station was moved underground. This allowed more space on the streets above for new shops and businesses. It also improved air quality. However, this move wasn't straightforward. Heavy machinery to break rocks could only be used when passengers weren't present, which meant it couldn't be done quickly. Additionally, once the digging was done, workers had to wait for clear tracks before removing rock.

Perhaps the most famous building constructed above the station is the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Guests arriving by train could access the hotel without going outside the station, thanks to an elevator which linked the two buildings. It was used by important people, including President Roosevelt. However, another man, General John Pershing, had the honour of using it before anyone else. He suffered ill health, so couldn't walk too far.

Buildings show their age over time, and a project to restore the station began in the 1990s, which included cleaning the ceiling. As a record of the past, however, a small area of ceiling was left in its natural state. Also, as the building originally had just one set of stairs, another was added. The new stairs were built higher than the old ones to indicate that they were a later addition.

When it was built, Grand Central Terminal was seen as a cultural centre, with people enjoying its restaurants, or watching movies in its own cinema. Today, there are even tennis courts, although few people realise that these were originally studios where many famous films were made. Nowadays, Grand Central Terminal is a symbol of New York and one of the world's top ten tourist attractions.

7. What was done in the 1990s to provide information about the building's history? Give **two** details.

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[2]

8. Which part of the station was later converted into sports facilities?

..... **[1]**

9. What aspects of the construction process meant that it took a long time to build Grand Central Terminal? Give **four** details.

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[4]

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C. WRITING

You and your friends recently went to a new café in town, and now you have decided to write a review of the café for a tourist website. Here are some comments from your friends:

''The music was so loud, it was hard to talk to each other.''

''The location is really good.''

''It took a long time for someone to take our order.''

''It was easy to find a seat.''

Write a review for the tourist website, giving your views.

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

Your review should be between 100 and 150 words long.

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