## TASK 3

**Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).**
**There are three choices you do not need to use.**
**Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

# HISTORY OF MOBILE PHONES

Mobile phones have become ubiquitous in our society. In fact, they have been around for several decades in some form or another. The technology began shaping in the late 1940s, when the idea of a mobile phone was introduced. Let us see how the mobile phone developed in its current form.

**12**. .....

Mobile phones are looked upon as a modern invention. However, their origin can be traced back to the invention of telephone way back by Graham Bell in 1870s and success in the capture of radio message. Since those events, these basis technologies have merged and shaped themselves together as mobile phone.

Summing up the history of mobiles phones we can say that the Telephones were the beginning of the whole system. Radio charted the progress of radio communications. Both technologies came together to bring Radio Telephones. Then came Cellular which marked the development of the popular cellular mobile phone systems. Another step was Digital which led to the emergence of a digital standard, GSM. Satellites helped mobile phones emerge as the preferred medium of communication at the global level.

**13**. .....

Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876. The device was initially developed using the technology designed for the telegraph and started 64it as a manually-switched network. Calls were connected by operators. Another pillar of mobile telephony came into being when Charles Stevenson developed radio communication in the early 1890s to keep in contact with off-shore lighthouses. Marconi transmitted a signal over a distance of 2 km in 1894, Fessenden was able to broadcast music by radio in 1906.

**14.** .....

Next development was merger of telephone and radio technologies. Units worked by connecting to one or more base stations. However, one could only talk or listen, for the transmit and receive frequencies were different.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In early 1920s in the United States, mobile radios began operating at 2 MHz. These mobile radios were used only by the police on experimental basis. By the 1920s, police forces in the United States were experimenting with two-way radios in patrol cars. Practical systems were not implemented until the 1940s. Development of the system was done keeping the police and emergency services requirements in mind. Public use of mobile technology was not yet thought.

**15**. .....

Commercial Mobile Telephony goes back to the 1940s, when digital wireless and cellular roots came into being. The transistor, invented in 1948, made it possible to build smaller, cheaper and lighter devices. While early telephone network worked on .the vacuum tube and the transistor, the wireless revolution began only after low cost microprocessors and digital switching became available.

**16**. .....

New mobile phone system called Total Access Control System (TACS) made possible efficient use of frequencies. The system had the mobile phones connected to smaller, lower-powered base stations arranged in a cellular pattern. Hence the name cellular phone.

However, limitation of Analogue technology led to the development of GSM or Global System for Mobile Communications technology. GSM enabled efficient use of radio spectrum, provided international roaming, gave satisfactory voice quality and was compatible with other systems such as ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

**A** Basic Mobile Telephony
**B** Basic Telephony
**C** Start of Commercial Mobile Telephony
**D** Origin of Mobile Phones
**E** Satellite Phones
**F** Introducing the Idea of the Mobile Phone
**G** Wireless Revolution
**H** Communication Technologies

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## 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.**

Ferran Adria, the world renowned chef of El Bulli, has been criticised for inadvertently poisoning customers (17) ..... known as haute cuisine. El Bulli, near Barcelona, Spain, has been chosen as the best restaurant in the world by Britain's Restaurant Magazine five times.

El Bulli is open only six months out of each year, (18) ..... . This, despite the price of $ 500 per head. Most in Spain regard Ferran Adria as a national treasure.

However, a year ago another highly regarded chef in Spain, Santi Santamaria, publicly denounced Ferra Adria's approach of 'molecular gastronomy' asking, 'Can we be proud of a cuisine which fills plates with gelling agents and laboratory emulsifiers?' Most 26 regarded Santamaria's publicized query (19) ..... . Some even called Santamaria a traitor.

A German food critic and author of The Unappetizing Underside of Molecular Cooking, Jorg Zipprick, recently weighed in with an attack on Ferran Adria's creations. Zipprick calculated that one sitting in El Bulli would give a person 16 percent of his or her annual additive intake! 'It would not occur to any fast-food chain to stuff us with 20 or 30 dishes (20) ..... ', he asserted.

Ferran Adria argues that he is not doing anything unusual with his molecular gastronomy. He argues that the chemicals he uses (21) ..... for years. Adria believes his chemical concoctions cause no harm.

It's easy to assume that the six months El Bulli are closed gives Adria time to devote to his 'chemical laboratory'. The additives criticised are not off-the-shelf ingredients. A chef has to experiment with different chemical mixes (22) ..... .

Eating in cheap fast food restaurants or the best haute cuisine restaurant both have one thing in common: toxic food additives.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

**There are two choices you do not need to use.**

**A** full of chemical additives

**B** and has been booked in advance by international diners for years

**C** have been a tradition of haute cuisine

**D** with his version of the sophisticated culinary art

**E** was quoted as saying

**F** as professional jealousy

**G** was an experience and art

**H** to achieve textures and tastes that would be uniquely appealing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## TASK 5

**Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**
**Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

# GREATEST TREASURE

Long ago lived a young man in Istanbul, Turkey. Because he was poor, he had only a single room, (23) ..... furnished with a few books and a small cot for a bed. One night the young man had a dream — a vision, really.

In it, he saw himself walking on a street in what he came to (24) ..... was in the city of Cairo in Egypt, a place he had never been. He could clearly see the name of the street and the houses that lined the (25) ..... .

In the vision, he walked up to one particular house, (26) ..... the address.

He entered into a tiled courtyard and then into the main house. An open door drew him to a particular room within the house. In this room sat an old man surrounded by treasures beyond anything the young man had ever imagined.

Diamonds, emeralds, and rubies were (27) ..... high in pyramid shapes.

Gold and silver bars lined the walls. Exquisite carpets and artefacts from around the world lay at his feet. The young man (28) ..... at the treasures and then at the old man in amazement, for in that moment he somehow knew that these treasures belonged to himself. He didn't know how he knew it was a vision, after all, but he was certain that all of it was rightfully his.

The young man bolted awake from the dream. So confident was he in its veracity that he set off that very day on the long journey from Istanbul to Cairo in order to claim his treasure. In those days, travel was slow and the young man, being poor, had to work along the way to pay for food and (29) ..... . After several months, he eventually arrived in Cairo. Upon making the (30) ..... he found the very street he had seen in his dream.

As he set foot upon it, everything seemed (31) ..... familiar. The houses were exactly as he had seen them in his vision. And sure enough, the house that in the dream had contained the old man and his treasure was precisely where the young man expected it to be. Knowing his way, he entered into the tiled courtyard and then into the room of treasures where he planned to make his claim.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

There sat the old man, but there were no jewels, no gold or silver, no carpets or artefacts. The young man, undeterred by the absence of the treasures recounted his vision to the old man and (32) ..... by saying, 'Since everything else in my vision has been accurate, I assume that the riches are hidden here somewhere. Please hand them over to me.'

The old man was silent for some time, looking intently at the young man, his eyes glistening. After a while, he spoke. 'It's strange,' he said. 'I, too, had a dream. I dreamed of a young man in Istanbul who looked exactly like you.'

'Yes, go on,' (33) ..... the young man, certain that this information would lead to his treasure.

The old man (34) ..... to describe the street on which the young man lived in Istanbul. He described the young man's mother and father, his siblings, his friends at work, and the books on the wall of his simple room.

'In my vision,' said the old man, 'the greatest treasure, more precious than all the shiny rocks and metals of the world, was there on a small cot in that room.' The young man suddenly realized what the old man meant. He bowed to the wise man, and taking his leave, returned home to Istanbul where he lived out his quiet days.

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **23** | A barrenly | B scarcely | C rarely | D richly |
| **24** | A accept | B realize | C implement | D obtain |
| **25** | A path | B lane | C highway | D road |
| **26** | A noticing | B making | C noting | D notching |
| **27** | A piled | B compiled | C comprised | D consisted |
| **28** | A stared | B saw | C watched | D glanced |
| **29** | A entering | B lodging | C filing | D putting up |
| **30** | A interference | B information | C inquisition | D inquiries |
| **31** | A fully | B particularly | C completely | D almost |
| **32** | A concluded | B was over | C stopped | D came to an end |
| **33** | A informed | B implored | C wondered | D inquired |
| **34** | A used | B was | C asked | D proceeded |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## TASK 6

**Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**
**Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

# ON THE OTHER SIDE

A sick man turned to his doctor. As he (35) ..... the room after (36) ..... a visit, and said, 'Doctor, I am afraid (37) ..... . Tell me what (38) ..... on the other side.' Very quietly the doctor said, 'I don't know.' 'You don't know?' the man said.

'You, a Christian man, do not know what is on (39) ..... side?'

The doctor (40) ..... the handle of the door, on the other side of which came a sound of (41) ..... and whining. As he opened the door, a dog (42) ..... into the room and leaped on him with an eager show of gladness.

(43) ..... to the patient, the doctor said, 'Did you notice my dog? He (44) ..... in this room before. He didn't know what was inside. He knew (45) ..... except that his master was here, and when the door opened, he sprang in without fear.'

'I know little of what is on the other side of death,' the doctor continued, 'but I do know one thing: I know my Master is there, and that is enough. And when the door (46) ..... , I will pass through with no fear, but with gladness.'

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **35** | A left | B was leaving | C had left | D were leaving |
| **36** | A pay | B to pay | C paying | D payment |
| **37** | A dying | B to be dying | C to die | D death |
| **38** | A lay | B was lying | C lie | D lies |
| **39** | A the other | B other | C another | D the others |
| **40** | A was holding | B held | C holds | D holding |
| **41** | A was scratching | B scratching | C scratch | D scratchings |
| **42** | A was springing | B had sprung | C springs | D sprang |
| **43** | A Turning | B Having turned | C To turn | D Having been turned |
| **44** | A never was | B has never been | C never been | D will never be |
| **45** | A anything | B something | C nothing | D everything |
| **46** | A will open | B will be opened | C opened | D opens |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

# WRITING

## TASK 1

**Read the text below.**

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

### THE BLIND BOY

A blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a sign which said: 'I am blind, please help.'

There were only a (47) ……..……..... coins in the hat.

A man was walking by. He took a few coins from his pocket and dropped them into the hat. He then took the sign, turned it around and wrote some words. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by would see the new words.

Soon the hat began to fill (48) ……..... . A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy.

That afternoon the man who had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy recognized his footsteps and asked, 'Were you the one who changed my sign this morning? What did you write?'

The man said, 'I only wrote the truth. I said what you said but in a (49) ..... way.'

What he had written was:

'Today is a beautiful day and I cannot (50) ……..... it.'

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing? Of course both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply said the boy was blind. The second sign told people they were so lucky that they were not blind.

Should we be surprised that the second sign was more effective?

## TASK 2

**51.** On a separate sheet of paper write **a letter** of 100-120 words to your friend giving news about yourself and your health.

Mention:
- the problem you had;
- the symptoms;
- the doctor's advice;
- how you feel now.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## TEST 4

## READING

### TASK 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).**
**There are three choices you do not need to use.**
**Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

HOW TO LIVE HAPPY TODAY

**1** ..... Many people worry excessively about the future. But the future is uncertain. Often, what we worry about never materializes. But we stew and fret about what essentially amounts to nothing. We waste today for a future that never comes. To find peace you need to realize that there's little use in wasting away today to try to live for tomorrow.

**2** ..... How much do you really appreciate what you already have? Do you appreciate the home you live in, your family, your job and the investments you have? Unfortunately, most people concentrate only on what they lack. They struggle to get more, never thinking that they already possess the things that can make them happy.

**3** ..... Activity prevents worry. It alleviates frustration. To live happy means to enjoy what you are doing right now. People find joy in gardening, others enjoy social activities. Others love to take walks with their spouse and children. Activity gets your mind away from your worries and on something that occupies your time.

**4** ..... The world today is in a miserable state. While you can't change the world for the better all by yourself, there are things you can do today, no matter how small, to alleviate the pain and suffering of someone. Rather than stew in your own problems, focus your attention outward. Doing something for someone without expecting a reward brings happiness.

**5** ..... Living today means enjoying the company of your circle of friends. Go bowling or play bridge. Good company and laughter help elevate the soul and dispels worry, fear and anxiety. Take every opportunity to find new friends.

---

**A** Get involved.
**B** Get active.
**C** Show thankfulness.
**D** Seek for companionship.
**E** Stop worrying.
**F** Have a positive attitude.
**G** Concentrating on what you need.
**H** Be appreciative.

LIVEWORKSHEETS