

## INTERMEDIATE - FINAL EXAM

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### LISTEN AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. Emma has been ..... a lot of text messages.

A) sending      B) receiving C) deleting

2. Her dad is going to report the messages to .....

A) the police      B) the bully's parents      C) the phone company

3. Emma thinks the bully is .....

A) someone from school      B) an online friend      C) someone she's never met

4. The bully ..... a picture of Emma.

A) took      B) emailed      C) posted

5. Mrs Fry is going to ..... Emma tomorrow morning.

A) phone      B) meet      C) visit

#### LISTEN AGAIN AND CLICK TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Emma's dad thinks the situation must be really embarrassing. T F

2. Emma thinks there's nothing her dad can do about the situation. T F

3. Emma's dad says there is no way to know who has access to her profile. T F

4. Emma's dad says that abuse can be reported through a link. T F

5. Emma wants to meet Mrs Fry on her own. T F

# READING COMPREHENSION

## READ THE TEXT.

**Museums**

Museums are important cultural centres which attract millions of visitors. The British Museum alone has 6.7 million visitors each year, making it the UK's most popular cultural attraction.

These days, all museums are open to the public, but this wasn't always true. Early museums began as private collections of rare or strange objects which rich people kept in their homes. These collections included all kinds of natural and man-made objects from different parts of the world. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the museums opened to the public in European capitals and university towns, such as Berlin, Paris, Oxford and Cambridge.

There are many different kinds of museum, such as natural history, space, architecture, and many more, but one of the oldest types is the ethnography museum. Ethnography is a speciality within anthropology. It is the study of human cultures and their customs. The traditional role of these museums is to collect artefacts of cultural, religious and historical importance, preserve them, and present them to the public for education and enjoyment.

One of Britain's oldest ethnography museums is the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford. It opened in 1884 with the collection that belonged to General Pitt Rivers. There are over half a million exhibits in the museum, with more than 30,000 on display. Most ethnographic museums organize artefacts according to geographical origin or cultural area, but at the Pitt Rivers Museum they are organized according to type: musical instruments, weapons, masks, textiles, jewellery and tools. This type of presentation shows how different people at different times solved the same problems.

Nowadays, there is some criticism of ethnographic museums because many of the objects are things that Europeans found when they travelled to other countries during the colonial period. Some indigenous people want to get their artefacts back. Many museums are trying to change their image by developing contacts with people from other cultures. By improving communications and working together, they hope to make modern museums places of understanding and shared ideas, not just collections of fascinating objects.

## READ AND CLICK TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Museums have always been open to the public. T F
2. The oldest type of museum is the cultural museum. T F
3. The role of a museum is to collect, preserve and present to the public historical artefacts. T F
4. The Pitt Rivers Museum is the UK's most popular cultural attraction. T F
5. The Pitt Rivers Museum exhibits artefacts according to their type. T F
6. Some objects on display in ethnographic museums were found by Europeans but actually belong to indigenous people. T F
7. Many museums are trying to change their image towards modern places of understanding and shared ideas, not just collections of rare objects. T F