LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1 It can be very frustrating for young people to secure a job for the first time.
A True
B False
C No information in the text

2 Getting practical work experience is no trouble.
A True
B False
C No information in the text

3 Career counsellors must specialise in a particular field.
A True
B False
C No information in the text

4 Part-time jobs are not very valuable when you are looking for a permanent job.
A True
B False
C No information in the text

5 Businesses only employ people who do volunteer work.
A True
B False
C No information in the text

6 In the UK, more injuries occur inside the home than outside.
A True
B False
C No information in the text.

7 Most injuries in the home could be avoided.
A True
B False
C No information in the text.

8 Keeping your home tidy and organised will help prevent injuries.
A True
B False
C No information in the text.

9 Non-slip carpets are available for all areas of your home.
A True
B False
C No information in the text.

10 Telephone wires should be kept visible.
A True
B False
C No information in the text.

11 Nowadays, many children attending school are ...
A disturbed.
B causing problems.
C overweight.
D not eating enough.

12 Various schools are considering ...
A selling more unhealthy food to students.
B forbidding junk food completely.
C allowing junk food during break times.
D including unhealthy food in lunches.

13 Eating too much junk food can ...
A stop your brain from functioning.
B prevent you from getting rest.
C give you a mean personality.
D cause various health problems.

14 What are schools NOT able to control?
A The foods children eat at home.
B The amount of education provided at home.
C The issues parents have at home.
D The bigger serving sizes people eat at home.

15 According to the text, what is the best way to tackle the problem?
A Eliminate all school lunches.
B Teach parents healthy eating habits.
C Make it easier for children to get healthier food.
D Make a big issue out of healthy eating.

The Romantic Poets

One of the most evocative eras in the history of poetry must surely be that of the Romantic Movement. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a group of poets created a new mood in literary objectives, casting off their predecessors' styles in favour of a gripping and forceful art which endures with us to this day.

Five poets emerged as the main constituents of this movement – William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, George Gordon Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats. The strength of their works lies undoubtedly in the power of their imagination. Indeed, imagination was the most critical attribute of the Romantic poets. Each poet had the ability to portray remarkable images and visions, although differing to a certain degree in their intensity and presentation. Nature, mythology and emotion were of great importance and were used to explore the feelings of the poet himself.

The lives of the poets often overlapped and tragedy was typical in most of them. Byron was born in London in 1788. The family moved to Aberdeen soon after, where Byron was brought up until he inherited the family seat of Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire from his great uncle. He graduated from Cambridge University in 1808 and left England the following year to embark on a tour of the Mediterranean. During this tour, he developed a passion for Greece which would later lead to his death in 1824. He left for Switzerland in 1816 where he was introduced to Shelley.

Shelley was born to a wealthy family in 1792. He was educated at Eton and then went on to Oxford. Shelley was not happy in England, where his colourful lifestyle and unorthodox beliefs made him unpopular with the establishment. In 1818 he left for Italy, where he was reunited with Byron. However, the friendship was tragically brought to an end in July 1822, when Shelley was drowned in a boating accident off the Italian coast. In somewhat dramatic form, Shelley's body was cremated on the beach, witnessed by a small group of friends, including Byron.

Historically, Shelley and Byron are considered to have been the most outspoken and radical of the Romantic poets. By contrast, Wordsworth appears to have been of a pleasant and acceptable personality, even receiving the status of Poet Laureate in 1843. He was born in 1770 in Cockermouth, Cumbria. By the time he entered his early teens, both his parents had died. As he grew older, Wordsworth developed a passion for writing.

In 1798 Wordsworth published a collection of poems with Coleridge, whom he had met, a few years earlier, when he settled in Somerset with his sister Dorothy. He married in 1802 and, as time passed, he deserted his former political views and became increasingly acceptable to popular society. Indeed, at the time of his death in the spring of 1850, he had become one of the most sought-after poets of his time.

Wordsworth shared some of the years at Dove Cottage in Somerset with his friend and poetical contemporary, Coleridge. Coleridge was born in Devon in 1772. He was a bright young scholar but never achieved the same prolific output of his fellow Romantic poets. In

1804 he left for a position in Malta for three years. On his return he separated from his wife and went to live with the Wordsworths, where he produced a regular periodical.

With failing health, he later moved to London. In 1816 he went to stay with a doctor and his family. He remained with them until his death in 1834. During these latter years, his poetry was abandoned for other forms of writing equally outstanding in their own right.

Perhaps the most tragic of the Romantic poets was Keats. Keats was born in London in 1795. Similar to Wordsworth, both his parents had died by his early teens. He studied as a surgeon, qualifying in 1816. However, poetry was his great passion and he decided to devote himself to writing. For much of his adult life Keats was in poor health and fell gravely ill in early 1820. He knew he was dying and in the September of that year he left for Rome hoping that the more agreeable climate might ease his suffering. Keats died of consumption in February 1821 at the age of twenty-five.

It is sad that such tragedy often accompanies those of outstanding artistic genius. We can only wonder at the possible outcome had they all lived to an old age. Perhaps even Byron and Shelley would have mellowed with the years, like Wordsworth. However, the contribution to poetry by all five writers is immeasurable. They introduced the concepts of individualism and imagination, allowing us to explore our own visions of beauty without retribution. We are not now required to restrain our thoughts and poetry to that of the socially acceptable.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the above text?

Type T, F or NG

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this

The Romantic Movement lasted for more than a century. _____

The Romantic poets adopted a style dissimilar to that of poets who had come before them. _____

Unfortunately, the works of the Romantics had no lasting impression on art. _____

The Romantics had no respect for any style of poetry apart from their own. _____

The Romantics were gifted with a strong sense of imagination. _____

Much of the Romantics' poetry was inspired by the natural world. _____