# LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes. 50:2=25 points)

***Part 1*** *(14 points, 2 points per item). You will hear an interview with style celebrities about how they dress their children. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer A, B or C and circle it. You will hear the text twice. An example (0) is given.*

0.  According to the TV presenter, buying designer clothes for children is

    **A**  selfish.
    **B**  practical.
    **Ⓒ**  fair.

1.  The TV presenter's mother used to dress her in

    **A**  boyish clothes.
    **B**  plain clothes.
    **C**  girlie clothes.

2.  The fashion model's sons are fans of

    **A**  Chelsea football team.
    **B**  Liverpool football team.
    **C**  Manchester United football team.

3.  The interior designer's clothes in her childhood were

    **A**  smart.
    **B**  expensive.
    **C**  ordinary.

4.  In New York the stylist bought her daughter

    **A**  moccasins.
    **B**  wonderful tops.
    **C**  vintage shoes.

5.  The stylist's son is often dressed in old clothes since his father

    **A**  never buys him new clothes.
    **B**  thinks old clothes are special.
    **C**  thinks old clothes are simple.

6.  The designer's daughter Tara spends money on

    **A**  casual clothes.
    **B**  eccentric clothes.
    **C**  expensive clothes.

7.  At the age of 16 the interior designer's daughters

    **A**  wear lots of make-up.
    **B**  are rather independent.
    **C**  expect their mother's control.

*For markers' use*

I   II   III

***Points***

2

***Part 2*** *(26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about one of the Intercultural Dialogue Year projects for young people. For questions 1–13, complete the sentences. You may use more than one word. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.*

For markers' use

| | I | II | III |
|---|---|---|---|

Young people aged 17 to **(0)** _19_ worked together.

Folk tales were a vehicle for understanding the **(1)** _____ of European diversity.

Each European nation should not forget its cultural values and **(2)** _____.

The survival of folk tales shows their importance, **(3)** _____ and relevance.

Typical values of folk tales were discussed in multi-**(4)** _____ groups.

Each group presented their **(5)** _____ to all participants.

The national traditions were introduced by the group from the **(6)** _____ country.

Trips, games and other forms of **(7)** _____ closed the programme.

Everybody worked in mixed groups at all **(8)** _____ of the project.

Digitalised folk tales were published on the project **(9)** _____.

Discussions on national folk tales were held in schools and **(10)** _____ clubs.

The project helped the young people to exchange **(11)** _____ and experience.

Every year the project adds new **(12)** _____ nations.

Links to networks give more opportunities for **(13)** _____ exchange.

**Points** ☐☐☐

***Part 3*** *(10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a description of the five most distinquished Europeans in 2007. For questions 1–5, choose which person is being described. Use the letters A–F only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.*

For markers' use

| | I | II | III |
|---|---|---|---|

**A** The business person who is concerned with green issues. ☐ **1**

**B** The politician who brought Europe together. ☐ **2**

**C** The person who dealt with airport regulation matters. ☐ **3**

**D** The person who managed international phone charges. ☐ **4**

**E** The person who owns a national telephone company. ☐ **5**

**F** The politician who reached a compromise on energy issues.

**Points** ☐☐☐

**LISTENING PAPER:** *Total* ▨▨▨

***Part 3*** *(6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about traffic jams. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–H the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra phrase you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

### THE END OF TRAFFIC JAMS?

An innovative study suggests scientific solutions to global transport problems within the next 50 years. A remarkable study into the way millions of people will travel in the future reveals a world where cars drive themselves, people could be tagged so they are constantly monitored, *(0)* __*H*__ rather than people.

*Transport Communications*, a new book on the future of transport by two New Zealand professors, brings hope that nanotechnology, satellite communications and computer chips could put an end to problems **(1)** _____ and increasing fuel prices. The study also reveals new concerns, ranging from heavily controlled society to whether there will be an increasing 'obesity time bomb' because homes, vehicles and even clothes will do everything for us.

Some of the ideas are already starting to emerge in reality, **(2)** _____. Professor Chris Kissling, one of the authors, said congestion for every type of transport and the threat of climate change from burning fossil fuels mean **(3)** _____. Nanotechnology coatings could enable vehicles to change colour depending on the weather, or to show that they were an emergency vehicle on a call, absorb solar power, clean themselves, and repair scratches.

The future, as envisioned by Kissling and co-author John Tiffin, **(4)** _____, global positioning system satellites and nanotechnology. Tiny computer chips and sensors could be used to track crowds through public transport hubs or to check the car in for a service if a fault is detected.

Satellites could help the computers guide cars on roads and fly planes or pilot ships remotely, the book says. Nanotechnology could also be used to develop 'clever clothes' for humans, enhancing their abilities to walk or run, carry heavy loads **(5)** _____.

Like any futurologists, Kissling and Tiffin risk being accused of both repackaging old ideas and wild imaginings. But **(6)** _____: autopilots are common on planes and ships, and cars already tell drivers to buckle up, slow down or change the oil.

*Adapted from The Guardian*

| For markers' use | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | II | III |

| A | that it is no longer possible to rely on traditional solutions | E | or even 'fly like birds' |
|---|---|---|---|
| B | some of these wild things are starting to happen | F | but others read like Isaac Asimov or Ray Bradbury science fiction |
| C | such as congestion, the threat from terrorism | G | so computers do not get absent-minded or drowsy |
| D | relies heavily on ever smaller computers | H | *and nearly all modes of transport can be run by computers* |

***Points*** ☐ ☐

**READING PAPER:** *Total* ▨▨▨