

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). Read the texts about unusual hobbies. Decide which text (items 26–29) would be most suitable for the hobbies (statements A–F). There is **one** statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

- A This hobby may encourage you to eat and travel a lot.
- B This hobby can help you be strong and enjoy yourself.
- C This hobby can help your personal and professional life.
- D This hobby can help you set up a career goal and have fun.
- E This hobby can help you practise an unusual craft and make money.
- F This hobby can help you make a discovery and enjoy nature.

0. A

Banana Sticker Collection. Becky Marts, an American citizen, is collecting insignificant things – labels that are being stuck to bananas. Becky's collection includes more than 7,000 pieces. By the way, the banana label collectors even organise their own conferences and symposia all over the world.

26. _____

Coastal Finds. A resident of Norway, Kari Hanson, is known for her unusual hobby: for more than 20 years, she has been collecting everything that was dumped on the shore by the waves. The most valuable of her finds was a bronze necklace which, according to the scientists, is about 2500 years old.

27. _____

Ironing. Extreme ironing was invented by Phil Show in 1997. It began as a joke, but now it is an extreme sport: many people find unusual places to set up their ironing board and iron their clothes. Extreme ironers are not entirely serious about their hobby: ironing in strange places is quite fun. For example, there are records for the most extreme ironing under water, while skydiving, etc.

28. _____

Crowd Watching. Crowd watching is the act of observing people and their interactions, usually without them knowing about it. While crowd watching is often 'a must' for book authors, actors, or photographers to create their characters; for others, crowd watching is fun: they tend to live other people's lives guessing the story of each person and their relationships, which may help them solve their own problems.

29. _____

Drawing. Boe Chiming, a Malaysian professional illustrator, draws pictures on regular coffee cups. Boe's passion started one day while sitting in a café; he invented a new drawing for comics, and due to the lack of paper, he drew a picture on a disposable coffee cup. Since then, Boe has been selling his very nice painted cups as gifts.

Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about usies. For questions 30–35, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

far	looks	near	number	people	share
	term	trend	value		

WHAT DO YOU CALL A GROUP SELFIE? AN USIE, OF COURSE!

Selfie was named ‘Word of the Year 2013’ by ‘Oxford Dictionaries’ but now there’s a new (0) term on the block: the usie.

It is pronounced ‘uss-ee’ as in ‘us’, and rhyming with ‘fussy’ – the word marks the growing (30) _____ for people squeezing their friends into their camera frame, as well as themselves.

According to Ben Zimmer, executive producer of *Vocabulary.com*, “there are countless variations on the theme, including ‘twofie’, ‘threefie’, etc., if you want to specify the (31) _____ of people photographed”.

“Usies are becoming popular and I think they have far more social (32) _____ than selfies. It’s magical capturing moments we (33) _____ with other people. In contrast to one-person selfies, usies are more about the relationship, and less about you and your (34) _____”, said Michal Ann Strahilevitz, a professor at Golden Gate University in San Francisco.

A Business Insider story noted that the outstretched arm of the photo-taker in usies is a ‘signature’ of the image, because the shooter has to get the camera (35) _____ enough away to get the group in the frame. Pope Francis’ group selfie with visitors at the Vatican could possibly be the first chronicled celebrity usie. And a *PopStopTV.com* report was headlined: “Selfies Are Dead, Usie is the Latest Trend!”

Part 3 (7 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about future packaging. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–42, choose from sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

PACKAGING INNOVATIONS

Food packaging is an understandably contentious issue – not only does it end up in our oceans and landfills, it can also be harbouring unwanted toxins in the case of canned food. In attempts to lessen the impact of packaging, we’ve seen initiatives in supermarkets to completely eliminate food packaging. (0) A

Some companies have come up with brilliant solutions to the excessive packaging waste in the food industry. But the problem is whether customers are ready to make the mental shift to eating their

food wrappers. It doesn't make sense that a single food item that gets consumed within minutes or even seconds should leave behind a piece of packaging that will linger on Earth for years. (36) ____ These items offer such fleeting satisfaction at a long-term cost, whether the destination is a landfill site or the unreliable processes of a recycling facility.

Fortunately, there is a growing number of conscientious shoppers who care about the amount of waste they generate, and who would choose not to buy the above-mentioned items precisely for the fact that packaging would go to waste following consumption. (37) ____

That is where the packaging industry could step in and reinvent food packaging to be far more sustainable, perhaps even non-existent. There are some really fascinating advances in the world of "waste-free packaging." (38) ____ Buying apples and bagels directly from a bin at the supermarket is one thing, but sifting through a display of yogurt balls in edible skins is a different kind of experience.

Or is it? Shoppers are simply unaccustomed to seeing certain foods being sold without packaging, although they're perfectly comfortable with other items, such as fruit, vegetables and baked goods, being sold loose. (39) ____

A company called *WikiFoods* wraps a vast range of foods and beverages in plastic-free and edible packages made of natural ingredients, like the protective skins on fruits. The first commercial *WikiPearls* (little balls of ice cream and frozen yogurt with edible skins) launched in the U.S. and France in 2013. (40) ____ *WikiPearl* skins are inspired by the way nature packages fruits and vegetables. These skins are delicious protective coatings against water loss and contaminant entry. The *WikiFood* technology protects the wrapped food or beverage without exposing it to unnatural materials or chemicals.

A Swedish company called *Tomorrow Machine* has come up with a series of food packages "where the packaging has the same life span as the foods they contain." (41) ____ Another package made of beeswax is peeled to open and can hold dry ingredients such as rice or flour.

While these innovations are fascinating and sensible, it is likely to be a while before they hit the mainstream food market or become available anywhere. (42) ____ For now, you should buy in bulk whenever possible, and always take your own reusable containers and bags to the store.

- A Some kind of packaging that's edible is also devised.
- B One is an "oil package" made of caramelized sugar coated with wax; you crack it like an egg to open it.
- C Think of a granola bar and its plastic wrapper, a mini yogurt container, a bag of chips, or a bottle of juice.
- D In the meantime, the best thing consumers can do is avoid wasteful, unnecessary packaging like the plague.
- E It's time to get over that mental barrier.
- F While these "Zero Wasters" make a big difference in their own lives, their influence on the rest of society is limited.
- G But the big question is whether consumers are psychologically ready for it.
- H Imagine, for a second, the skin of a grape or a coconut.
- I Fortunately, none of the series is available yet commercially.

Part 4 (8 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about the Olympics in Tokyo 2020. For questions 43–50, complete the answers by inserting **no more than one word** from the text. There is an example (0).

TOKYO OLYMPICS 2020: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The 2020 Olympic Games will take place in Tokyo (Japan). This choice is the total approval of Asia's dynamic economies and its place in the future of the sporting world.

The 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics will boost the Japanese economy as much as 30 trillion yen (\$249 billion) by 2020, according to a report by the Bank of Japan. However, "there are big uncertainties about the quantitative boost and it's possible that this may be smaller than other host nations have felt in the past," the bank said, as Japan already has much of the needed infrastructure.

Preparations are already starting. Surfing – alongside skateboarding, karate, sports climbing, and baseball – has been proposed by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to become an Olympic sport. The International Olympic Committee should confirm the new sports at the 129th IOC Session, in Rio, in August 2016. It's been a long discussion – should surfing be included in the Olympic movement? The so-called purists of the sport have often showed antipathy towards the idea; the progressivists supported it.

Tokyo 2020 Sports Director Koji Murofushi said, "We have decided to create a new 2020 Young Athletes project. Our aim is to encourage young athletes to set the Games as their goal. One of the recommendations adopted in the Olympic Agenda 2020 process supports increased social engagement among athletes; and this project aims to encourage athletes to contribute to society and become actively involved in a wide range of activities, such as recovery efforts in disaster-affected areas. We hope it will demonstrate the power of sport to act as force for positive change."

The 2020 Tokyo Olympics will be incredible. A Japanese astronomy startup called ALE, the Japan Times reports, wants to create streams of manmade meteors across the sky, which could make for the most exciting opening ceremony ever. The team is working with Japanese universities to design a cube-shaped microsatellite that'll be launched into space and tiny, inch-wide spheres made out of a secret material will cause them to glow while racing at five miles per second. Sounds like the show would be worth the estimated \$4 million price tag. It's also a valuable research tool: since real asteroid showers are unpredictable, this system could allow scientists to study projectile movement and temperature while they are in Earth's atmosphere.

Japan is planning to develop Robot taxis to drive passengers attending the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. Japan is the ideal place to introduce driverless cars, with one of the fastest-ageing populations in the world, and a surge in the number of accidents involving older drivers. But Tokyo is the biggest, densest city on planet Earth: 13 million humans living there. Plus, it's estimated a whopping 920,000 foreigners can roam the megalopolis on any given day. If Japan gets driverless taxis in Tokyo streets in time for the Olympics, it's going to be a crazy test run.

Japanese state television broadcaster NHK plans to air the Olympic Games in tantalizingly detailed 8K high definition, just like the colour TV boom of the 1960s. Japanese electronics company Sharp starts selling 8K TVs – at \$125,000. Clearly, those 85-inch 8K displays aren't meant for average consumers – for now. But NHK wants those TVs in consumer homes. Maybe demand will go up once viewers get HD viewing of their favourite sports.

It was written before about the benefits of using algae¹ as a fuel source for jets and buses, and Japan in particular is eyeing it as an attractive energy alternate for the nuclear-nervous Fukushima region. Global businesses', for example, *Boeing's*, support can lead to greater exploitation worldwide.

Boeing wants to help Japan fly Olympic tourists to the island nation on jets fueled by algae, which is good, since algae can cut carbon dioxide emissions by up to 70 percent, compared to petroleum fuels.

Emerging tech in Japan is going to change how we experience the Olympics in 2020, and it could even change the world.

0. What does the decision to award Tokyo the 2020 Olympic Games mean?

It shows the full approval of the role Asia plays in the world economy and sport.

43. Why might Japan get less benefit than the previous host countries did?

Those countries took advantage of the new Olympic facilities, while Japan will use the existing _____.

44. Has surfing been included in the 2020 Games in Tokyo?

No, it is still under _____.

45. What is the main reason for launching the new 2020 Young Athletes project?

The project organisers want to inspire sportsmen to _____ actively to civic life.

46. What could make the Opening of the Games 2020 special?

There will be a show of meteors which will _____ like asteroid showers that are rare in nature.

47. Why is the artificial asteroid show worth creating?

Scientists consider it to be a _____ experiment to research real asteroids.

48. Why might driverless cars be dangerous during the 2020 Olympic Games?

Huge numbers of people will _____ the streets of the city.

49. Is it expected that an average consumer will buy the brand new 8K TV?

Not now, but the Olympics 2020 might create greater _____ for the new product.

50. What may boost the use of algae as a common type of fuel?

Algae can become widely-used thanks to the _____ of famous international companies.