

Teacher:

Student's Name:

Tallinn Language Centre / International House Tallinn

..... End-of-Term Test December 2019

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1 – 8

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 – 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 - You hear an art teacher talking about learning to draw cartoons. What does he say about the lessons he gives?

- A They will make it easy to do.
- B They are aimed at beginners.
- C They will give enough practice.

2 - You hear a boy talking to a friend about butterflies. What does he find difficult?

- A locating butterflies in the city
- B identifying certain butterflies
- C pronouncing the names of butterflies

3 - You hear a boy talking about a long walk he did to raise money for charity. What did he dislike about it?

- A being interviewed by the media
- B getting increasingly painful feet
- C having to walk in bad weather

4 - You hear a teacher talking to her class. What is she talking about?

- A ideas for doing research
- B ways of finishing homework
- C preparing for a presentation

5 - You hear two friends talking about a competition. How does the boy feel about entering it?

- A unsure whether he's old enough
- B interested in finding out more
- C confident he could do well

6 - You hear a teacher talking about writing a poem. What does she want her students to do first?

- A read famous poems aloud
- B read poems on the internet
- C read poems by other teenagers

7 - You hear two friends talking about a book about a footballer. What do they agree about it?

A It contains surprising information.

B It shows what a good writer he is.

C It says things that may be untrue.

8 - You hear part of a programme on the subject of animals. What is the presenter doing?

A inviting listeners to suggest names for an animal

B giving information about an unusual species

C describing a problem a zoo has experienced

Part 2

Questions 9 – 18

You will hear a young man called Sam Conti telling a group of students about his job as a specialist chocolate maker. For questions 9 – 18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Chocolate maker

Before becoming a chocolate maker, Sam chose (9).....as his subject of study.

Sam uses the word (10)to describe the process of growing cocoa beans.

Sam learnt that cocoa beans are similar to (11).....in the way the weather affects them.

Sam finds that the most difficult part of chocolate-making is (12).....it perfectly.

Sam can identify the quality of chocolate when he hears a sound he calls the (13).....

Sam uses a (14).....where he keeps a record of all his recipes.

Sam tries to make a chocolate without any (15)in the flavour.

Sam says he gets his most original ideas while he is (16)

Sam gives the example of (17)Sam gives the example of (17)

Sam calls the place where he makes his chocolate his (18)

Use of English

Part 1

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

	A	B	C	D
0	Look	Sight	View	Vision

Example:

Hunting for dinosaurs

Marge Baisch was riding on her parents' farm in Montana in the USA when she noticed what at first (0) .SIGHT..... seemed to be the bone of a cow. In fact, it (1) out to belong to a dinosaur called a triceratops. About 65 million years ago, dinosaurs regularly (2) near huge rivers in this part of Montana. Luckily for modern day dinosaur enthusiasts, the (3) here were perfect for preserving those that died there. However, once prehistoric bones are (4) to the air, they can become fragile, so it is important to find and preserve them before they disappear into the dust.

Since Marge's discovery, her family have found the (5) of hundreds of dinosaurs, some of which they have (6) to museums. Many tourists visit the farm in the hope of coming across something unusual. The tourists may not stand much (7) of discovering an entire skeleton, but they are still very enthusiastic! The Baische family often allow them to keep whatever they find, although some scientists (8) of this policy.

	A	B	C	D
1	Sorted	Worked	Turned	Pointed
2	Combined	Gathered	Concentrated	United
3	Conditions	Situations	Arrangements	Settings
4	Emerged	Displayed	Appeared	Exposed
5	Ruins	Records	Results	Remains
6	Contributed	Donated	Provided	Awarded
7	Possibility	Opportunity	Chance	Potential
8	Disapprove	Accus	Criticise	Prohibit

Part 2

For questions 9 – 16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The history of surfing undoubtedly goes (0) **BACK** a long way. It seems to (9) formed a central part of the culture of the Polynesian people, who were inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean (10) as Samoa, Tonga and Hawaii. These people did not regard surfing (11) a mere recreational activity. For them, it was much (12) of an art.

Although surfing disappeared from many parts of Polynesia in (13) early twentieth century, a small number of people in Hawaii kept the tradition alive. In 1912, it spread to the east coast of the United States, and in particular to Virginia Beach, (14) became an important surfing centre. Surfing developed quite rapidly from then on, and the design of surfboards became more sophisticated. However, (15) was not until the 1960s that surfing came to be a truly global phenomenon, boosted not only by the success of surfing films (16) also by pop songs about surfing culture.

Reading

You are going to read an article about a special kind of skateboard. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – G the one which fits each gap (1 – 6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

An amazing skateboard

The skateboard controlled by brainwaves that moves wherever you think it should.

Thinking of getting somewhere in a hurry? A new gadget from a company called Chaotic Moon Labs proves that the future of travel is only limited by the imagination. A skateboard they have developed, aptly named the Board Of Imagination, takes commands directly from the rider's brainwaves and transfers them to a motor that propels the board forward. You just think of a destination, and how fast you would like to get there, and the Board Of Imagination will set off – hitting a top speed of around 50km per hour. If you think that's too fast, it will slow down.

A film on the internet of the board being put through its paces by the general manager of Chaotic Moon Labs, who refers to himself simply as 'Whurley', shows that he has mastered the art of thinking his way from Point A to Point B. The secret of his success is special software in an onboard computer – and a clever headset that monitors and interprets brainwaves. So far, he's the world's leading pilot of the board. (1).....

On the video, Whurley demonstrates how the board is handled. He gets on, looking relaxed and confident. (2)..... As he puts it through its paces, he manages to hit fairly high speeds. The computer can be seen attached to the front of the board, and the motor is underneath. Whurley compares the process to imagining pulling yourself along with a rope. If you 'see' the destination in your mind, and how fast you want to get there, the Board Of Imagination's gadgetry will do the rest.

The whole concept started with another motorised board, called the Board of Awesomeness. That gadget used a tablet computer and an adapted computer games console to analyse hand movements. (3)..... The new version is more sophisticated and uses a special wireless headset which can detect signals from the brain and process them.

Whurley explains that the headset sends signals from the rider's brain to the computer via a connector built into the headset. Then, software installed on the computer controls the electric motor. Of course, riders who want to use the board need to be able to balance. (4).....

Whurley says this was a simple and painless process. He practised with just the headset and a computer so that a profile of how he 'thinks' could be made. That profile was then loaded onto the computer on the board. (5)..... Thinking about lunch, or boring work could bring the board to an abrupt halt.

Sounding like a man speaking from painful experience, Whurley says: 'We quickly realised that we would have to find a way to handle distraction. We've done the best we can to compensate. (6)..... The only thing they can do is practise. Hopefully over time they can learn to focus.'

A - The only problem is that users really do have to keep their minds focussed.

B - As a result, they became easier to ride.

C - Then, the board seems to take off of its own accord.

D - However, it will always be an issue for most riders.

E - Apart from that basic requirement, they just have to get their brainwaves and the computer software to work together.

F - It's clear, however, that there could be other skaters thinking themselves to various destinations in no time at all.

G - These were then converted into commands for the motor.

Grammar

1

The following sentences are direct speech:



Now choose one of these to complete each of the sentences below. Use reported speech.

- 1 Will was taking a long time to get ready, so I told him to hurry up.
- 2 Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked
- 3 Sue was nervous about the situation. I told
- 4 I couldn't move the piano alone, so I
- 5 The security guard looked at me suspiciously and
- 6 Tom was going to the shop, so I
- 7 The man started asking me personal questions, so I
- 8 John was in love with Marianne, so he
- 9 I didn't want to delay Helen, so I

2

Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and make a relative clause.

invented the telephone	makes furniture
runs away from home	gives you the meaning of words
stole my wallet	can support life
were hanging on the wall	cannot be explained

- 1 Helen works for a company that makes furniture.
- 2 The book is about a girl
- 3 What happened to the pictures ?
- 4 A mystery is something
- 5 The police have arrested the man
- 6 A dictionary is a book
- 7 Alexander Bell was the man
- 8 It seems that Earth is the only planet