

Read the text below.

For the empty spaces (41-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

KING TUT ON THE MOVE

Artefacts from the tomb of King Tut — the 'Boy King' of ancient Egypt — are travelling this fall and winter to four U.S. cities.

King Tut (41) Egypt from about 1361 to 1352 B.C. He was one of the youngest pharaohs, a type of ancient Egyptian king, to rule Egypt. King Tut became ruler of Egypt when he was 10. He died at about age 19.

King Tut's tomb is one of only a few (42) tombs that remained almost untouched for thousands of years. When King Tut died, he (43) and buried in a tomb with many objects his followers thought he would need in the next life. His tomb was discovered in 1922.

The travelling exhibit (44) 130 objects. About 60 of the objects came from King Tut's tomb. Others came from the tombs of other Egyptian pharaohs. The exhibit also includes high-tech scans of King Tut's mummy. The scans helped scientists (45) about the how the young king looked and how he might have died.

After reviewing the scans, most scientists think that King Tut died of an infected broken leg. For a long time, scientists thought he (46) from being hit on the head.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41 A rule | B rules | C has ruled | D ruled |
| 42 A pharaoh's | B pharaoh' | C pharaohs's | D pharaohs' |
| 43 A mummify | B is mummified | C was mummified | D will be mummified |
| 44 A includes | B included | C include | D is included |
| 45 A learn | B learns | C to learn | D learning |
| 46 A died | B had died | C die | D would die |

WRITING**TASK 1**

Read the text below.

Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Forest industries are the (47) of industry which manufactures goods from the timber grown in the forests. Forest industries are divided (48) the pulp and paper industries and the wood products industry. The pulp and paper industries are (49) called chemical forest industry, and the wood products industry is called mechanical forest industry. In some central European (50) forest industries also include publishing activities.

TASK 2

51. On a separate sheet of paper write a **short profile** about your friend or family member.

Write about:

- his/her age;
- appearance;
- style of clothes;
- profession;
- hobbies;
- attitude to life.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

IMPROVING COMMUNICATION IN MARRIAGE

By Lily J. Tythan

Good communication habits are a cornerstone of a successful marriage. When couples can effectively communicate, overcoming the inevitable marital arguments can be much easier. However, many couples are unsure of what can be done to improve communication within a marriage. Luckily, the process is straightforward and simple, and can be done with just a few steps.

1.

In order to effectively communicate your needs to your partner, you need to do some self-reflection and examine exactly what it is that you want. Your partner is not a mind reader, so the more specific and detailed you can be, the better.

2.

Although expressing your true feelings to your partner is a good thing, you need to be careful not to let your emotions interfere with your ability to communicate, recommends [HelpGuide.org](https://www.helpguide.org). If you find yourself getting overwhelmed with anger or negativity, it is better to walk away from the discussion to collect yourself than to say something that you may later regret.

3.

Many people worry more about getting their point across than they do of trying to understand where their spouse is coming from. Taking the time to really listen to your spouse will not only improve communication, but will provide insight into how your partner thinks and feels, which may improve your overall relationship as well. Restating what you heard your spouse say and summarizing it in your own words are ways to show your spouse that you are actively listening.

4.

Making statements about the past can make people defensive and tends to make the conversation get off track, according to the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Office of Human Resource Development and Office of Quality Improvement. Instead, stay focused on the topic at hand and how you are feeling right now.

5.

Marriage is a give and take. You may need to concede on certain things that are important to your spouse in order for him/her to concede on things that are important to you, according to HelpGuide.org. Although it doesn't sound romantic, bargaining can be an effective way to satisfy both of you.

- A Be very beneficial and rewarding.
- B Keep conversations in the present.
- C Learn the art of negotiation.
- D Be clear about what you want.
- E Seek help.
- F Listen and try to see things from your partner's perspective.
- G Consider marriage counselling.
- H Control your emotions.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Over the years, more than 10 million tons of persistent organic pollutants, or POPs have probably floated through the skies to the Arctic. If those chemicals were piled on an area the size of a football field, the pile would rise 700 metres in the air — higher than the tallest building on Earth.

Since the chemicals are spread over the entire Arctic instead of a football field, there's actually only a small amount in any one place. A swimming pool filled with Arctic Ocean water might contain only a single tiny raindrop of POPs. But these chemicals have a nasty habit of collecting inside animals and people, so even a little bit in the environment can end up causing problems.

POPs tend to stick to the oils and fats in living things, so tiny ocean animals like plankton soak them up, just like a shirt soaks up a drop of spaghetti sauce. Those plankton are eaten by larger animals, which in turn are eaten by even larger animals.

Every time one animal eats another, more POPs enter the larger animal's body. Animals can't digest POPs. They take them in the front, but never poop or pee them out the back end. So the POPs collect and collect. The biggest animals, like sea birds, seals, and whales, have the most POPs in their bodies. And these animals are eaten by native Inuit people, who have lived and hunted in Nunavik and other parts of the Arctic for thousands of years.

By the time a boy growing up in Kuujuaq turns five years old, he may have collected one or two little rain drops' worth of POP chemicals in his body. That doesn't sound like much — but it's thousands of times more concentrated than these chemicals are in sea water. In fact, that little boy has as much of these chemicals in his 20-kilogram body as there would be in two and a half million kilograms of sea water — in other words, enough sea water to fill an Olympic swimming pool! Scientists are trying to understand how the chemicals affect kids.

Dewailly's team has made many trips back to Nunavik to study the problem of POPs. In 1992 and 2004, they sailed in a ship to all 14 villages along the coast of Nunavik, including Kuujuaq. The ship stopped at each village, and doctors took blood samples and examined people. They measured POPs in hundreds of newborn babies. Blood samples were taken again when

the babies turned one year old. And these babies were studied for years as they grew, to find out how the POPs in their bodies affected them over time.

These studies have shown that POP chemicals affect the health of children in small but worrying ways. For one thing, these chemicals can weaken children's immune systems, says Pierre Ayotte, a toxicologist who works with Dewailly at Laval University. 'Then you're less able to fight disease,' he says. Babies with the most POPs in their bodies had more ear infections and more infections in their lungs — not minor infections like colds or flu, but serious ones that affect breathing and can sometimes send you to the hospital.

6. A great number of POPs was transferred to the Arctic

- A by water B by land
- C by air D by wind

7. POPs attract scientists' attention because they are constantly

- A accumulating B dissolving
- C soaking D floating

8. POPs get into the human body because

- A people in the Arctic gather plankton
- B people eat fish
- C people kill sea birds
- D people spread them over the entire Arctic

9. The amount of POPs in the organism grows as

- A more and more chemicals concentrate in the water
- B a child grows up
- C a child's body gains more weight
- D a child collects rain drops

10. Scientists visited Inuit villages

- A only once B many times
- C in 1989 D in 1992

11. It has already been proved that the POPs do great harm to

- A the system in the body that works to ward off infection and disease
- B the system of cells, tissues, and organs that regulates the body's responses to internal and external stimuli
- C the system by which ingested food is acted upon by physical and chemical means
- D the system by which oxygen is taken into the body

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE BEST CHEAP DIGITAL CAMERAS

12. Canon SD1200 IS, \$ 159-\$ 199

Not only does the Canon PowerShot 1200SD IS offer an easy-to-use interface and a sub-\$ 200 price, but it also offers a stylish camera body with several colours available. For my 2009 holiday gift guide, the SD1200 was named the best 'colourful' camera available, thanks to its six body colours (blue, green, orange, pink, dark gray, and light gray/silver). It would be nice if the SD1200 had a zoom lens larger than 3X or a larger LCD than 2.5 inches, but, overall, the PowerShot SD1200 is a good, stylish camera.

13. Casio Exilim EX-FS10, \$ 179-\$ 199

Those seeking a high speed option will greatly appreciate the Exilim EX-FS10 from Casio. The EX-FS10 can shoot up to 30 images per second, and it can shoot high-speed video, too, up to 1,000 frames per second. However, the EX-FS10's LCD could be a little larger than its 2.5-inch measurement.

14. Kodak EasyShare M381, \$ 159-\$ 189

EasyShare cameras from Kodak need to be very easy to use to live up to their names. With the Kodak EasyShare M381, the company has achieved this goal. The M381 is very easy to use, its menu structure makes sense, and it's easy to share photos with others. On the down side, the M381's response times are a little below average, which is a common problem among beginner-level cameras.

15. Nikon Coolpix S550, \$ 159-\$ 199

Nikon offers 10 megapixels (10 million pixels) in the Coolpix S550, along with several shooting resolutions, which should help with a variety of photography needs. For a point and shoot model in this price range, the Coolpix S550's continuous-shooting modes compare favourably. The 3.5-inch LCD included with the S550 is a little smaller than we'd like to see, but it's bright and sharp.

16. Sony Cyber-shot DSC-W230, \$ 159-\$ 184

The 4X optical zoom lens on the DSC-W230 from Sony is a great feature for an inexpensive digital camera, and, with a 35 mm equivalent of 30-120 mm, the DSC-W230 offers limited wide-angle capabilities, too. With 12.0 megapixels of resolution and a 3.0-inch LCD, this Sony Cyber-shot point-and-shoot model will provide enough power for most beginning photographers. The W230 is available in red, blue, silver, and black.

What camera to choose if ?

- A** you can spend more than 200 dollars
- B** you are interested in easy-to-use type
- C** you are going to take part in 'The fastest photographer' competition
- D** you like purple colour
- E** you have just decided to take up photography
- F** you have to choose a camera with 5 megapixels resolution
- G** you aren't sure about the colour of your camera body
- H** you want to observe the photos you've made on a big LCD