

Task 1

- In the following text about job interviews, the questions have been removed.
- Your task is to match the questions to the answers.
- Write the letters of the questions (A-H) next to the appropriate numbers (1-5).
- There are two extra questions that you do not need.

0) C

This question seems simple, but it's crucial. Make a little speech – one that's concise and convincing and that shows exactly why you're the right fit for the job. Start off with the 2-3 specific accomplishments or experiences of yours that you most want the interviewer to know about.

1)

Another seemingly harmless interview question, this is actually a perfect opportunity to stand out and show your passion for and connection to the company. If it was through a professional contact, drop that person's name, then share why you were so excited about it.

2)

You must definitely go beyond the firm's "About" page. Start with one line that shows you understand its goals, but then go on to make it personal. Say, "I'm personally drawn to this mission because..." or "I really believe in this approach because..." and share a personal example or two.

3)

You must have a great answer to this one – and if you don't, you probably should apply elsewhere. First, identify a couple of key factors that make the role a great fit for you and then say what about this specific field motivates you the most.

4)

This is a tough one, but one you can be sure you'll be asked. Definitely keep things positive, frame things in a way that shows that you're eager to move on and take on new opportunities and that the role you're interviewing for is a better fit for you.

5)

Seemingly random questions like this come up in interviews generally because hiring managers want to see how you can think on your feet. There's no wrong answer here, but you'll immediately gain bonus points if your answer helps you share your strengths or personality – even if in a metaphorical way.

(www.themuse.com/)

- A) Why are you leaving your current job?
- B) Why do you want this job?
- ~~C) Can you tell me a little about yourself?~~
- D) Where do you see yourself in five years?
- E) How did you hear about the position?
- F) What do you think we could do better?
- G) What do you know about the company?
- H) If you were an animal, which one would you want to be?

Task 2

- Read this article about Sweden and then read the half sentences following it.
- Your task is to match the half sentences based on what the article says.
- Write the letters (A-L) in the white boxes next to the numbers (6-12) as in the example.
- There are three extra letters you will not need.

THE OWL THIEVES OF SWEDEN

Here is a dead-end job: Swedish bank robber. Two years ago there were only two bank robberies in all of Sweden, compared with 110 eight years earlier. Why the steep plunge? It is because the country is going cashless.

In 1661 Sweden became the first European country to print banknotes; several centuries later, it might become the first country to get rid of them. Card readers and mobile-payment apps are now used even in situations that were once reserved for dog-eared paper money and pocket change, like donating in church. Buses in Sweden don't accept cash. Neither do street traders.

Though the government is still printing Sweden's national currency, the kroner, two-thirds of Swedes say they feel that they could live without banknotes and coins. The kroner accounted for barely 2 percent of the value of all payments made last year and fewer than half of Swedish banks keep any cash on hand.

Which might be why Swedish thieves are undertaking more and more bizarre crimes, including a recent series of breaking into moving delivery trucks from a car travelling 50 miles an hour, its lights off to avoid detection. After several such attacks, the Swedish postal service, PostNord, managed to catch the highway robbers by wiring a truck with cameras, filling it with Apple products and waiting. On a road somewhere in southwest Sweden the robbers took the bait and cops moved in. "Thieves are more interested in high-value items now than cash," says PostNord's head of security.

Criminals have also shown new enthusiasm for the trade in endangered species. Crimes involving protected species recently reached their highest level in a decade. A single great gray owl—known as the "phantom of the North"—now goes for 1 million kroner (about \$120,000) on the dark web.

Though it is no small irony that going cashless might inspire more crime rather than less, it is, from one perspective, predictable. Research indicates that as we gain "psychological distance" from money, our willingness to steal increases. Which helps explain why so many people cheat on taxes, inflate insurance claims and steal Post-it Notes from the office. Or steal electronic goods from moving delivery trucks.

(The Atlantic)

0) Sweden has seen a sharp decrease in

C

A) buses.

6) Fewer and fewer people in Sweden pay in

B) crimes.

7) These days you need a card also on

C) bank robberies.

8) Two out of three people in Sweden say they do not feel sentimental about

D) burglaries.

9) There may not be any banknotes to be found even in

E) shops.

10) According to PostNord's head of security, a recent trend is for thieves to steal

F) the high street.

11) The second increasingly popular target for criminals that the article mentions is

G) cash.

12) People in general seem less prepared to steal money than to get involved in other

H) rare animals.

I) the kroner.

K) goods for the black market.

L) banks.

Task 3

- In this article about the British Museum some sentences have been left out.
- Your task is to reconstruct the text by filling in the gaps from the list.
- Write the letters (A-M) in the white boxes next to the numbers (13-20) as in the example (0).
- There are three extra sentences you will not need.

MY DATE WITH MICHELANGELO

On the fourth floor of the British Museum, in a quiet corner far from the mummies and the Rosetta Stone, is an unremarkable door. (0) I first opened the door a few years ago, holding a piece of paper with some scribbled directions. (13) Instead, after a brief ID check, I was shown into a room with a glass ceiling, elegantly carved gallery and cabinets stocked with cardboard boxes. (14) Two million prints and 50,000 drawings are stored here, from a Virgin and Child by Rembrandt to a drawing of a philosopher by Michelangelo. (15) But unlike most others of its kind, this one is not locked away. The British Museum's Study Room happens to be London's most democratic and accessible collection of masterpieces. (16) Visitors don't need a membership card, a reader's pass or a letter supporting their research project. They don't have to keep a safe distance from the art to prevent the alarm going off.

Yet no one I mentioned it to has heard of it. (17) According to the museum's website, visitors may ask to see any print or drawing. But relatively few people seem to find their way here. Conservators are probably grateful for that. (18) But there is no substitute for looking at an original. No screen image can quite replace the time-travel feel of being in the presence of the work itself.

(19) The sketch shows a bearded, cloaked man holding a roundish object: perhaps a rock, a crystal or a skull.

(20) I looked at it until the archivist told me they were about to close for the day.

(www.bbc.com)

- A) Any member of the public can walk in and ask to see the works.
- B) That the drawing was unfinished made it more interesting.
- C) ~~Most visitors simply walk past it.~~
- D) Of London's many secrets its hidden reading rooms are the most magical.
- E) In fact, people tend to express surprise that a place like that even exists.
- F) At the time of my first visit I was working on a novel.
- G) The archivist returned with a set of white gloves and the prints.
- H) Those boxes hold Britain's national collection of prints and drawings.
- I) I was certain the guards would rush over to explain that this area was closed to the public.
- K) On this first visit I asked to see Michelangelo's ink drawing of the philosopher.
- L) The museum describes it as one of the world's top three collections of its kind.
- M) Every time the prints are taken from their protective folders and exposed to light, they fade a little.

Task 4

- Read this article about climate change and then read the statements (21-29) following it.
- Your task is to decide whether the statements are true or not.
- Mark a statement A if it is true according to the article.
- Mark it B if it is false according to the article.
- Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.
- An example has been given for you.
- A = TRUE B = FALSE C = THE TEXT DOES NOT SAY

CLIMATE REPORT: SCIENTISTS URGE DEEP RAPID CHANGE TO LIMIT WARMING

It's the final call, say scientists, the most extensive warning yet on the risks of rising global temperatures. Their dramatic report on keeping that rise under 1.5°C states that the world is now completely off track, heading instead towards 3°C. Staying below 1.5°C will require "rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society". It will be hugely expensive, the report says, but the window of opportunity is not yet closed.

After three years of research and a week of discussions with government officials from across the globe at a meeting in South Korea, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has issued a special report on the impact of global warming of 1.5°C. The critical 33-page Summary for Policymakers is the result of difficult negotiations between climate researchers determined to stick to what their studies have shown and political representatives more concerned with economies and living standards. Despite the inevitable compromises, there are some key messages that come through loud and clear. The first is that limiting warming to 1.5°C brings a lot of benefits compared with limiting it to 2°C. It really reduces the impacts of climate change in very important ways.

The second is the unprecedented nature of the changes that are required if we are to limit warming to 1.5°C – changes to energy systems, changes to the way we manage land, changes to transportation.

"Scientists might want to write in capital letter, 'ACT NOW IDIOTS', but they need to say that with facts and numbers," said an observer at the negotiations. "And they have."

The researchers have used these facts and numbers to paint a picture of the world with a dangerous fever, caused by humans. We used to think if we could keep warming below 2°C this century, then the changes we would experience would be manageable. Not any more. This study says that going past 1.5°C is risking the planet's liveability. And the 1.5°C temperature limit could be passed in little more than a decade.

We can stay below it but it will require urgent, large-scale changes from governments and individuals, plus we will have to invest a massive pile of cash every year, around 2.5% of global GDP, for two decades. Even then, we will still need machines, trees and plants to capture carbon from the air that we can then store deep underground. Forever!

(<https://bbc.com>)

- 0) *The new climate report is more dramatic than anything before it.* ☒ C
- 21) *The report warns that global warming might reach 3°C.* ☐
- 22) *It is still just possible to limit global warming to 1.5°C.* ☐
- 23) *Politicians believe that a more realistic 2°C target should be set.* ☐
- 24) *Minor changes in energy use, transport and agriculture will not solve the problem.* ☐
- 25) *The report was published after three years of negotiations between scientists and politicians.* ☐
- 26) *Scientists use very strong language in the report, calling politicians idiots.* ☐
- 27) *If the 1.5°C limit is exceeded, the earth could become uninhabitable.* ☐
- 28) *The scale of the problem is such that individuals can do nothing about it.* ☐
- 29) *Unless immediate steps are taken, it will cost about 2.5% of the world's GDP to stay within the 1.5°C limit.* ☐

This is the end of this part of the exam.