

## REVISION 1 - G11.3

Your name: .....

Class: .....

### PART I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

**Task 1.** Fill in the blank with suitable words.

1. ....: Very expensive (**adj - E**)
2. ....: All the things you can buy (**noun - M**)  
= ..... (**noun - G**) = ..... (**noun - C**)
3. ....: Where you can buy many types of goods. (**noun - S**)
4. ....: The state of being rich (**noun - W**)  
=> ..... (**adj - W**)
5. ....: Famous companies (**nouns - B**)
6. A .....: Society which depends on people buying a lot of goods and services (**noun - C**)
7. ....: the degree to which people live at (**noun - L**)
8. ....: caring more about money and possessions than anything else (**adj - M**)
9. ....: work hard to have money (**verb - E**)  
= ..... (**verb - M**)
10. ....: known to be real (**adj - A**)
11. ....: the state of being poor (**noun - P**)
12. ....: a shop that is one of a series of similar shops owned by the same company and sell the same products. (**noun - C**)
13. ....: job, work you are paid to do (**noun - E**)
14. ....: Money that is earned from doing work (**noun - I**)
15. ....: A new idea or method (**noun - I**)  
= ..... (**noun - C**)  
=> ..... (**adj - C**)    => ..... (**adj - I**)  
=> ..... (**adj - N**)

**Task 2.** Fill in the blanks with suitable **linking words**. Watch out for capital letters!

**moreover      Furthermore      since      however      Consequently      In conclusion**

It is the opinion of some people that without a high salary an individual cannot be considered successful. .... , some may argue that if an individual has a low paying job, he or she may have low self-confidence, ..... many people see a link between salary and self-worth. Many believe this to be true, ..... , I am of the opinion that free time may be more valuable for a large portion of the community than struggling for a high salary that may never be attained. An abundance of free time allows the individual to spend more time pursuing interests or skills he or she is directly interested in. .... , the individual is likely to be much happier and, ..... , is likely to improve skills which he or she believes are important. This would seem to be an indicator of a form of success.

..... , while a high paying job has traditionally been seen as a sign of success, it is clear that there are other ways of measuring success in life, one of which may be to see how much time an individual can spend pursuing interests or skills which he or she places value on.

**Task 3.** Write the correct linking word or phrase from the box to complete the gapped sentences.

**A/ because      on the one hand      therefore      furthermore      indeed      for instance**

**1.** Issues related to animal experimentation are frequently discussed these days, particularly in the media. It is often said that animals should not be used in testing ..... it is cruel and unnecessary. This essay will examine the arguments for and against animal testing.

**2.** .... , the people who support these experiments say that we must do tests on animals. .... , many famous lifesaving drugs were invented in this way, and animal experiments may help us to find more cures in the future.

..... , possibly even a cure for cancer and AIDS. .... , the animals which are used are not usually wild but are bred especially for experiments.

..... , they believe it is not true that animal experiments are responsible for reducing the number of wild animals on the planet.

**B/      since      in conclusion      on the other hand      first and foremost**  
**in addition      as a consequence**

**3.** .... , others feel that there are good arguments against this. .... , animal experiments are unkind and cause animals a lot of pain. .... , they feel that many tests are not really important, and in fact animals are not only used to test new medicines but also new cosmetics, which could be tested on humans instead. Another issue is that sometimes an experiment on animals gives us the wrong result

animals' bodies are not exactly the same as our own. .... , this testing may not be providing the safety that its proponents claim.

4. .... , I am of the opinion, on balance, that the benefits do not outweigh the disadvantages, and testing on animals should not continue. Although it may improve the lives of humans, it is not fair that animals should suffer in order to achieve this.

## PART II. LISTENING

### Task 1. Multiple choice

Questions 9 and 10. Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

9. Type of insurance chosen

- A. Economy                                      B. Standard                                      C. Premium

10. Customer wants goods delivered to

- A. port                                              B. home                                              C. depot

### Task 2. Matching

Questions 21 – 25. What does Jack tell his tutor about each of the following course options?

- A. He'll definitely do it.  
B. He may or may not do it.  
C. He won't do it.

Write the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** next to questions 21- 25.

You may choose any letter more than once.

21. Media Studies .....  
22. Women and Power .....  
23. Culture and Society .....  
24. Identity and Popular Culture .....  
25. Introduction to Cultural Theory .....

### Task 3. Sentence completion

Questions 27 – 30. Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Studying with the Open University demanded a great deal of **27** .....

Studying and working at the same time improved Rachel's **28** ..... skills.

It was helpful that the course was structured in **29** .....

She enjoyed meeting other students at **30** .....

### **PART III. READING**

#### **Task 1. Multiple choice**

The general assumption is that older workers are paid more in spite of, rather than because of, their productivity. That might partly explain why, when employers are under pressure to cut costs, they persuade a 55-year old to take early retirement. Take away seniority-based pay scales, and older workers may become a much more attractive employment proposition. But most employers and many workers are uncomfortable with the idea of reducing someone's pay in later life – although manual workers on piece-rates often earn less as they get older. So retaining the services of older workers may mean employing them in different ways.

One innovation was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs, and having decided to concentrate cuts on 55 to 60-year olds, IBM set up a separate company called Skill Team, which re-employed any of the early retired who wanted to go on working up to the age of 60. An employee who joined Skill Team at the age of 55 on a five-year contract would work for 58% of his time, over the full period, for 88% of his last IBM salary. The company offered services to IBM, thus allowing it to retain access to some of the intellectual capital it would otherwise have lost.

The best way to tempt the old to go on working may be to build on such 'bridge' jobs: parttime or temporary employment that creates a more gradual transition from full-time work to retirement. Studies have found that, in the United States, nearly half of all men and women who had been in full-time jobs in middle age moved into such 'bridge' jobs at the end of their working lives. In general, it is the best-paid and worst-paid who carry on working. There seem to be two very different types of bridge job-holder – those who continue working because they have to and those who continue working because they want to, even though they could afford to retire.

If the job market grows more flexible, the old may find more jobs that suit them. Often, they will be self-employed. Sometimes, they may start their own businesses: a study by David Storey of Warwick University found that in Britain 70% of businesses started by people over 55 survived, compared with an overall national average of only 19%. But whatever pattern of employment they choose, in the coming years the skills of these 'grey workers' will have to be increasingly acknowledged and rewarded.

Questions 1 - 4. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

**1.** In paragraph one, the writer suggests that companies could consider

- A. abolishing pay schemes that are based on age.
- B. avoiding pay that is based on piece-rates.
- C. increasing pay for older workers.
- D. equipping older workers with new skills.

**2.** Skill Team is an example of a company which

- A. offers older workers increases in salary.
- B. allows people to continue working for as long as they want.
- C. allows the expertise of older workers to be put to use.
- D. treats older and younger workers equally.

**3.** According to the writer, 'bridge' jobs

- A. tend to attract people in middle-salary ranges.
- B. are better paid than some full-time jobs.
- C. originated in the United States.
- D. appeal to distinct groups of older workers.

**4.** David Storey's study found that

- A. people demand more from their work as they get older.
- B. older people are good at running their own businesses.
- C. an increasing number of old people are self-employed.
- D. few young people have their own businesses.

**Task 2. Identifying Information (True/False/Not Given)**

Marie Curie is probably the most famous woman scientist who has ever lived. Born Maria Skłodowska in Poland in 1867, she is famous for her work on radioactivity, and was twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education. Because her father lost his savings through bad investment, she then had to take work as a teacher. From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education.

In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris). She often worked far into the night and lived on little more than bread and butter and tea. She came first in the examination in the physical sciences in 1893, and in 1894 was placed second in the examination in mathematical sciences. It was not until the spring of that year that she was introduced to Pierre Curie.

*Questions 1 - 3.* Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet, write:

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes. ....
2. Marie became interested in science when she was a child. ....
3. Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.  
.....

### **Task 3. Summary Completion (selecting from a list of words or phrases)**

Of all mankind's manifold creations, language must take pride of place. Other inventions – the wheel, agriculture, sliced bread – may have transformed our material existence, but the advent of language is what made us human. Compared to language, all other inventions pale in significance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it. Without language, we could never have embarked on our ascent to unparalleled power over all other animals, and even over nature itself.

But language is foremost not just because it came first. In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity: 'this marvellous invention of composing out of twenty-five or thirty sounds that infinite variety of expressions which, whilst having in themselves no likeness to what is in our mind, allow us to disclose to others its whole secret, and to make known to those who cannot penetrate it all that we imagine, and all the various stirrings of our soul'. This was how, in 1660, the renowned French grammarians of the Port-Royal abbey near Versailles distilled the essence of language, and no one since has celebrated more eloquently the magnitude of its achievement. Even so, there is just one flaw in all these hymns of praise, for the homage to language's unique accomplishment conceals a simple yet critical incongruity. Language

is mankind's greatest invention – except, of course, that it was never invented. This apparent paradox is at the core of our fascination with language, and it holds many of its secrets.

Questions 1 - 4. Complete the summary using the list of words A-G, below.

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

The wheel is one invention that has had a major impact on **1** ..... aspects of life, but no impact has been as **2** ..... as that of language. Language is very **3** ..... , yet composed of just a small number of sounds. Language appears to be **4** ..... to use. However, its sophistication is often overlooked.

**A** difficult

**B** complex

**C** original

**D** admired

**E** material

**F** easy

**G** fundamental