


LISTENING


Part 1. Listen to a radio show about Frida Kahlo. Look at the events below. Number them in the order that they happened.

'I paint my own reality.'
- Frida Kahlo


A




F



B



G




C




H




D




I



E



J



Part 2. Listen again. Choose the correct answers: A, B or C.

1. Joe learned about Frida Kahlo ...

- A. on TV B. at an art show C. at school

2. Frida couldn't paint until she was ...

- A. a small child B. an old woman C. a teenager

3. When she was young, Frida couldn't ...

- A. go to school B. play any sports C. walk well

4. Frida's bus accident happened when she was ...

- A. 18 years old B. 25 years old C. 28 years old

5. The age difference between Frida and Diego was ...

- A. 20 years B. 29 years C. 30 years

6. In 1930, the couple moved to ...

- A. Mexico B. the USA C. France

7. In her lifetime, Frida created ...

- A. 47 paintings B. 55 paintings C. 143 paintings

READING

1. Read the text carefully. For questions 2-11, choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

There are TWO extra sentences you DO NOT need to use.

Is Banning Single Use Plastic the Right Option?

Around the world, people are realising the significant problems caused by plastic waste. In the last 65 years, we have become increasingly dependent on plastic. It's easy to understand why: it's cheap to produce, light – therefore easy and cheap to transport – and incredibly strong and durable. But it's these advantages which also make it so harmful. ____2. The micro-plastics that result from these processes are harmful to the environment. It is also very difficult to recycle, in fact currently only 9% of all the plastic produced has been recycled.

____3. One popular solution to the problem is to prohibit single use plastics. In the UK, supermarkets are being encouraged to set up plastic-free aisles, in which the food is displayed loose, and shoppers are encouraged to make more environmentally-friendly choices in packing and transporting their food. A tax has already been placed on plastic carrier bags, which has cut their use by 90%. ____4. Schemes for reducing the use of plastic bottles are also being considered, including paying people to return bottles to shops and increasing the number of public drinking

fountains. Some governments, such as Canada and India, have even promised to ban the use of single-use plastic altogether by the not-too-distant future.

_____5. One of the fields where single-use plastic has a vital role is medicine. This is not just because of its low cost. It's also because, by using dishes, vials, syringes and so on just once, infection and cross-contamination are minimised. _____6. Plastic packaging is also crucial in the food industry, as it ensures that food is safe for consumers. Meanwhile, the provision of bottled water in poor regions and in emergency situations has reduced the spread of water-borne diseases and saved many lives.

Another issue is that alternative materials to plastic are often more environmentally harmful than plastic. Take paper bags, for example. Research by the Northern Ireland Assembly shows four times more energy is required to manufacture a paper bag than a plastic bag. _____7. Even more, pollution is created when paper bags degrade, in fact, they generate 70% more air and 50 times more water pollutants than plastic bags. _____8. Other alternatives, like aluminium, glass, card or cotton, similarly have environmental issues of their own.

Clearly there is a need to reduce plastic waste and its impact on the environment. However, simply banning their single use may not be the best option. Industries that rely on single-use plastics for people's health and safety must be accommodated. _____9. Meanwhile, a better solution to banning all plastics might be to invest in redesigning plastics that can be readily broken down and remanufactured, and better recycling technology.

- a) Such plans are well-intentioned, but it may not be beneficial to eliminate the use of single-use plastic altogether.
- b) Some is burnt, but the majority goes to landfill.
- c) Although glass products are a potential alternative, cleaning them would be extremely expensive in terms of time, money and environmental resources, while increasing the risk to health.
- d) Some hospitals and laboratories sort their plastic recycling, but it is more common for them to mix all their waste together and burn it.
- e) Plastic never fully degrades by bacteria, so it must be gradually broken down into tiny pieces by the wind, sun or water.
- f) Bans on single-use plastic items like cotton buds and drinking straws and charges for disposable coffee cups are also coming into place.
- g) They are also very fragile and rarely reusable, unlike plastic.
- h) Reducing single-use plastic is not only necessary and possible, it also has the potential to boost the local economy and save costs on in managing litter and waste.
- i) Moreover, alternative materials must be evaluated strictly regarding their own environmental impact.
- j) The process requires cutting trees, the emission of greenhouse gases and the production of toxic chemical waste.

Read the text carefully. For questions 11-18, choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

Lights, Canadian singer

The tiny but tough - girl behind the bright name of Lights sees herself as a fun-loving female who succeeds against things much larger than her. She sees a challenge where others may see a problem. A short form of her much longer surname, Poxleitner, 'Lights' came about origi-

nally as a stage name she gave herself which quickly became popular among friends and fans. ‘It’s kind of like an alias - superheroes get them!’ she says of her new name, ‘I think you create yourself more the way you want to be over the course of your life, and you shouldn’t let the world do that for you.’

Lights grew up all over the world, living in countries from the Philippines to Jamaica. Because of her family’s constant travels, up until her teenage years she and her younger sister were educated at home by their parents instead of going to school. ‘One day out of every week my dad would take over the teaching, and that was the day we got to do music, she remembers. ‘It gave me a passion for music in my early days. I got a guitar when I was 11, and my dad taught me like three chords, and I immediately wrote the first song. I started writing constantly after that.’ Realising that there was so much more to song writing than a few chords and some lyrics, Lights added music producing to her resume at 13, buying herself recording equipment which allowed her to include the sounds of drums and keyboards in her music.

While still trying to focus on what she loved, Lights suddenly found herself in unfamiliar territory: a public high school. I went to six different high schools when I was younger ... I would always be the one sitting by my locker, doing my homework, Lights recalls, but seemingly without any regret. Apart from academic achievements (she ‘always got good grades’), ‘I never really fitted in; I just made some friends here and there, but focused on what I loved doing.’

Holding on to the solid relationship she had built with her family, Lights was able to handle the not-so-small stuff of not fitting in. Voted ‘most unique’ in her last high school. Lights was surprised to have even been noticed at all. She had spent all her spare time in her attic, which she called ‘Starry Night Studio’, and had set herself on a track that had nothing to do with the influences of the institution.

Her philosophy for life – ‘Get out there and try stuff - seems simple, but that’s the beauty of it: the world can sometimes appear a little scary, and you have to actively seek out a variety of things in your life in order to find your place and role in it. And that place may have nothing to do with your label in high school. ‘I know, every time I thought about something I wanted to do, like rock climbing or snowboarding or be in a band or start playing a certain instrument, I would just up and make myself go do it. Like, I wanted to learn cello once, so I rented a cello for four months and taught myself how to play it... If you do enough things. You are going to eventually narrow it down to the things that really make you happy. Lights has refused to take a back seat in her journey, and you might say that’s what makes her so different from most other people. From auditioning for plays when she hated acting, to trying out for cheerleading (apparently it was ‘awful’). She has pushed her way onto the world stage.

As a result, her unique personality, music and sense of style shines through the masses of other young singers; it speaks to those of us who also aspire to welcome and take advantage of what makes us different, rather than hiding it. ‘You have to be uncomfortable in order to be successful, in some ways’. Because if you stay in your comfort zone, you will never do the things that you need to do. Lights is clearly a girl who doesn’t fit in because she was born to stand out.

11. What do we learn about Lights in the first paragraph?

- She thinks her new name reflects her abilities.
- She wants to be in control of her own development.
- She believes people like her better because of her new name.
- She hopes to improve her imagination in the future.

12. What does the writer tell us about Lights's education at home?

- a) Her parents only had time to teach her once a week.
- b) Her father was not a very good teacher.
- c) Her parents kept her at home so she could work harder.
- d) Her father was responsible for introducing her to music.

13. When Lights went to high school, she was

- a) unable to settle down in any particular school.
- b) lost because she didn't know her way around.
- c) unhappy because she had nowhere to study.
- d) lonely because she didn't get on with anybody.

14. What helped Lights to cope with her problems at high school?

- a) going to school as rarely as possible
- b) ignoring everything that other people told her
- c) the fact that everyone at school knew who she was
- d) the fact that she got on well with her family

15. What does 'it' refer to in line 51?

- a) the variety of things
- b) the world
- c) your place
- d) your life

16. In the fifth paragraph we are told that Lights believes she should

- a) make sure she achieves more than other people.
- b) avoid doing things she dislikes.
- c) follow something up if it catches her interest.
- d) attempt to be different from everyone else.

17. What does 'aspire' mean?

- a) expect other people
- b) feel unwilling
- c) have the ambition
- d) are afraid

18. In the text as a whole, what is the writer's attitude to Lights?

- a) She is impressed by Lights's determination.
- b) She feels sorry about Lights's difficulties with other people.
- c) She knows that Lights will learn to believe in herself.
- d) She wishes Lights was not so unusual.

For questions 19-25 complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the given options.

19. Many people don't pay any attention to warning about climate change.

Many people don't warning about climate change.

- a) notice
- b) take some notice
- c) take any notice of
- d) would notice

20. We discussed the issue but found no solution.

We discussed the issue but a solution.

- a) come to
- b) would not be come
- c) would come up
- d) could not come up with

21. Helen organised the rescue mission and also took part in it.

Helen took part in the rescue mission it.

- a) in addition to organise
- b) to addition
- c) in addition to organizing
- d) was in addition

22. It was very difficult for Roy to change his ticket.

Roy had his ticket.

- a) difficult to change
- b) difficulty in changing
- c) so difficult in change
- d) been difficult in

23. Liam said Brian had copied her report.

Liam her report.

- a) accused Brian of copying
- b) accused to copy
- c) accused to be copied
- d) was accused Brian of copying.

24. I threw away a lot of things when we moved to our new office.

I a lot of things when we moved to our new office.

- a) take a rid of
- b) was given rid of
- c) got rid of
- d) am rid of

25. Anna spent ages looking for her book.

It took her book.

- a) her much time to look for
- b) Amy no time to find
- c) her to find
- d) Amy ages to find

WRITING

Choose one of the three suggested topics and comment on it.

1. The place we live in is a reflection of our personality.
2. What would you do if you became President of Ukraine?
3. The school system of Ukraine needs to be changed.

SPEAKING

1. You are taking a job interview. What would you tell about yourself, your interests, and hobbies?
2. Which of the members of your family do you appreciate most and why?
3. What do you like/ dislike in people? Which of those qualities does your friend have?
4. What day of your life brings you the sweetest memories? Why?
5. If you had a chance to decide where to spend your summer break, where would you go?