



EXAM 7

(Listening, Reading & Writing)

Name: Class: TIME: 50 minutes
SCORE: / 35 points

I. Read the definitions and match them to the words. (5 points)

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| 1. to exist for a short time | a) deal with |
| 2. not costing any money | b) free |
| 3. to recall something from the past | c) temporary |
| 4. a good feeling when you're doing something you like | d) remember |
| 5. to give information about a subject | e) pleasure |

1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 -

II. Put the words in brackets into the correct tense using either the past simple or the present perfect. (5 points)

6. She (work) at the gallery since 2014.
7. Last night I (watch) an old documentary about animal art. I (not see) it before.
8. Ronnie (organise) the display before he (receive) the money.
9. In 2016, I (travel) to Brazil because I (hear) about an unusual museum in Minas Gerais.
10. They (accept) my paper because they (not deal with) the topic before.

III. Read and complete the questions. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage. (3 points)

The life of the European bee-eater

A brilliant movement of colour as it catches its food in the air, the European bee-eater moves between three continents.

True to their name, bee-eaters eat bees (though their diet includes just about any flying insect). When the bird catches a bee, it returns to its tree to get rid of the bee's poison, which it does very efficiently. It hits the insect's head on one side of the branch, then rubs its body on the other. The rubbing makes its prey harmless.

European bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) form families that breed in the spring and summer across an area that extends from Spain to Kazakhstan. Farmland and river valleys provide huge numbers of insects. Flocks of bee-eaters follow tractors as they work fields. When the birds come upon a beehive, they eat well - a researcher once found a hundred bees in the stomach of a bee-eater near a hive.

European bees pass the winter by sleeping in their hives, which cuts off the bee-eater's main source of food. So, in late summer, bee-eaters begin a long, dangerous journey. Massive flocks from Spain, France and northern Italy cross the Sahara desert to their wintering grounds in West Africa. Bee-eaters from Hungary and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe cross the Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Desert to winter in southern Africa. 'It's an extremely risky stratagem, this migration,' says C. Hilary Fry, a British ornithologist who has studied European bee-eaters

for more than 45 years. 'At least 30 percent of the birds will be killed by predators before they make it back to Europe the following spring.

In April, they return to Europe. Birds build nests by digging tunnels in riverbanks. They work for up to 20 days.

By the end of the job, they've moved 15 to 26 pounds of soil - more than 80 times their weight. The nesting season is a time when families help each other, and sons or uncles help feed their father's or brother's chicks as soon as they come out of their eggs. The helpers benefit, too: parents with helpers can provide more food for chicks to continue the family line.

It's a short, spectacular life. European bee-eaters live for five to six years. The difficulties of migration and avoiding predators along the way affect every bird. Bee-eaters today also find it harder to find food, as there are fewer insects around as a result of pesticides. Breeding sites are also disappearing, as rivers are turned into concrete-walled canals.

by Bruce Barcott, National Geographic magazine, 2008

VII. Read the article. Then tick the correct answers below. (4 points)

Extraordinary art

The Inhotim Museum is not like any other. Set in several thousand acres of land in the Brazilian countryside, the museum is home to extraordinary works of art. Many of the pieces are set against the stunning backdrop of the landscape. Indeed, artists have incorporated the physical environment into their installations. If you get the chance to visit Inhotim, be prepared for an experience unlike any other museum. At the top of one hill, you can look through a 'Viewing Machine' – an enormous kaleidoscope that smashes the view into a thousand pieces when you look through it. Much of the art is outside, complementing the natural beauty of the area. However, there are also galleries for pieces that need protection from the weather. A visit to Inhotim really has something for everyone – and it might just change the way you think about art forever.

29. The Inhotim Museum is different to other museums because _____

- A. it is completely outdoors.
- B. it covers such a huge area.

30. The 'physical environment' refers to _____

- A. the land and the surroundings.
- B. the amount of work the artists put into their pieces.

31. A 'kaleidoscope' is something _____

- A. you look through that changes the way you see something.
- B. that can damage the thing it's pointed at.

32. The writer believes that a visit to the museum at Inhotim _____

- A. could change your opinion of art.
- B. should be made when the weather is good.

VIII. Look at the advice on how to find a good artist. Put the sentences into the correct order. (3 points)

- Try to find out if they have a portfolio, or if you can view their work anywhere.
- 1 Before you even consider finding a good artist, you should make sure you have a clear picture in your mind of exactly what you want.

- For example, do you want a sculpture, a painting, or a mural? Think about the space and positioning of the final piece of art.
- Finally, wait for the artist to deliver your work of art!
- After that, you should talk through all the requirements including timings and budget.
- Once you are sure of your requirements, then you can start to research artists.
- Once you have decided who you would like to use, contact them to discuss the work.