COMPLEX TEST 3

READING

TASK 1

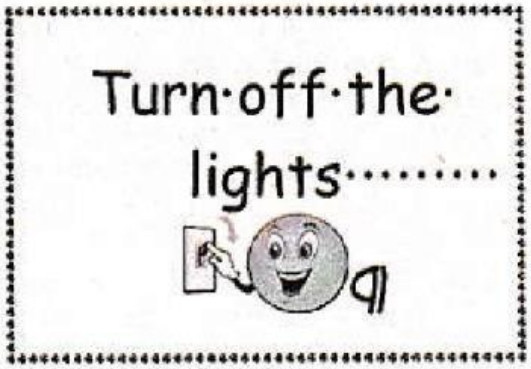
Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CLASSROOM SIGNS
Which notice says this?

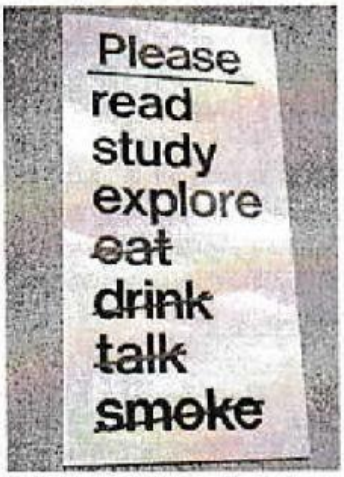
- ☐ A Only laptops are allowed in this room.
- ☐ B You are not allowed to use any devices here.
- ☐ C You must save electricity.
- ☐ D This encourages you to make attempts in studies.
- ☐ E No chatting here.
- ☐ F You cannot bring any seeds of fruits into the classroom.
- ☐ G You should learn to make mistakes.
- ☐ H Remember that err is human.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

1	2	3	4	5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE GROWTH OF TEENAGERS AS A MARKET FORCE IN 1950'S SOCIETY

Until 1950 the term teenagers had never before been coined. Children were known as girls and boys were known as youths once they displayed signs of puberty. Then young people were grown up at 18 and fully adult legally at 21 when they often married and set up a home of their own, even if it was a rented room. Getting married was a way of showing the adult world that you belonged to their world and was a way of escape from puberty.

During the 1950s a range of influences including films, television, magazines and the rock music scene created a new market grouping called teenagers. Teens made themselves known. A sudden flurry of consumer goods denied to war torn Europe were available and a consumer boom was actively encouraged.

These single young people with cash from paid work soon had their own fashions, own music, own cafés, own milk bars and by the end of the decade even their own transport in the form of fuelled scooters. Teenagers suddenly dominated style in clothes, haircuts and even travel abroad. A generation gap began to emerge between parents and teen offsprings. It seemed almost unholy at the time and was viewed as rebellious, but compared to later anti-fashion and anarchic movements it was all rather innocent.

American influence on European teenagers was huge. Rock and Roll idols including Elvis Presley, Bill Hayley, Jerry Lee Lewis and film stars James Dean and Marlon Brando set fashions almost unwittingly. The main looks for teenagers were greasers and preppies.

Greasers followed the standard black leather and denim jeans look set by Marlon Brando in "The Wild One" (1953) and later emulated in the 1978 film called "Grease". They raced about town on motorbikes and were consider outrageous.

Preppie qualities were neatness, tidiness and grooming. Teen girls wore full dirndl or circular skirts with large appliqués on their clothing. Neat pleated skirts were also popular. The pleated skirts were made from a then new fabric called TERYLENE (polyester) which helped maintain razor sharp sunray pleating.

The skirts were supported by bouffant paper nylon or net petticoats. On top, teens wore scoop neck blouses, back to front cardigans, tight polo necks or three quarter sleeve white fitting shirts often with a scarf knotted cowboy fashion at the side neck. These teen clothing fashions that originated in America, filtered to Britain in watered down fashion.

6. What influenced the formation of a new teenage grouping?

- ☐ **A** Films, television, magazines and the rock music
- ☐ **B** Films, radio, magazines and the rock music
- ☐ **C** Travels, radio, magazines and the rock music
- ☐ **D** Travels, radio, newspapers and the rock music

7. The teens made themselves known ... .

- ☐ **A** at the end of the twentieth century
- ☐ **B** in the middle of the twentieth century
- ☐ **C** at the beginning of the twenty-first century
- ☐ **D** at the beginning of the twentieth century

8. During the after war years the teens ... .

- ☐ **A** had no cash to buy goods
- ☐ **B** sewed fewer clothes
- ☐ **C** bought as many clothes as they could afford
- ☐ **D** didn't have money to buy new outfits

9. Misunderstanding between teens and their parents ... .

- ☐ **A** was not easily controlled or kept in place
- ☐ **B** no longer existed
- ☐ **C** didn't occur
- ☐ **D** wasn't a problem

10. European teenagers ... .

- ☐ **A** influenced American teenagers
- ☐ **B** were known to set fashion trends
- ☐ **C** were new teen clothing fashion idols
- ☐ **D** were influenced by American idols

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 3

Read the passages below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

MOST UNUSUAL BUILDINGS

11. _____

Here's a building that should really get your attention when walking past it. The Dancing House is considered as one of the most real controversial buildings in Prague. The DH was actually designed by a great architect from California, which only proves that he had done some type of hallucinogen while designing it.

12. _____

The Bank of Asia is a very famous building in Bangkok. It was made way back in 1985, and its robotic appearance is just a symbol of the modernization of banking. It also has the ability to transform into a mega-robot. So, if Godzilla ever decided to show his green face in the land of Bangkok, they would have to fight!

13. _____

If you saw this picture for the first time, you'd probably thought that it was hit by a massive earthquake. But it wasn't. In true fashion of the Ripley Legacy, it was built to reflect the odd 1812 earthquake that measured 8.0 on the rick. The building has now become one of the most photographed in the world because of it.

14. _____

This somewhat modernized building was actually built between 1971 and 1974. Its unique design gives the Wilson Hall a great sense of structure, and a prominent landmark for the skyline. The building provides big laboratories, offices, and supports space for over 1500 scientists. And it houses all kinds of strange experiments.

15. _____

This bizarre house really doesn't have an official name, but it does have a 135 degree angle. So that's what we're going to call it. Unfortunately, the only info we have about this house is that it was built in China or Japan. And that it has a silly pink roof. And if you look real close, you'll notice that its on a 135 degree angle.

16. _____

This is a residential building in Conwy Quay, North Wales. With a red-painted façade, the house measures 3.05 m (10 ft) high and 1.8 m (5.9 ft) wide. Despite its cramped size, the house was inhabited from the 16th century until 1900, when the last occupant — an ironically tall fisherman — moved out. It remains as the tourist attraction today.

Which building:

- ☐ **A** is recognised as the smallest house in the UK by the Guinness Book of Records
- ☐ **B** is used by the scholars for the research work
- ☐ **C** can be changed into a machine able to replicate certain human movements and functions automatically
- ☐ **D** has a strange position from which it is viewed
- ☐ **E** was designed in Europe by an architect from another continent
- ☐ **F** was found in an unknown place
- ☐ **G** was designed as if it survived the natural disaster
- ☐ **H** doesn't have an official name but is famous all over the world

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

POACHING

Humans and their ancestors **(17)** _____. The agricultural revolution reduced the need for survival hunting in most parts of the world. Hunting has continued, however, for several reasons, and poaching remains a possibility wherever hunting is an important part of the economy or culture.

Animal products, such **(18)** _____, are sold to dealers who make clothes, jewelry and other materials from them. In some African and Latin American societies, animals are poached for game meat. In Congo, for example, wild monkey meat is sold in the open market, and in many parts of North America, white-tailed deer is hunted for food.

Some animals have religious value **(19)** _____. For example, among the Banyoro, Baganda and Batooro of West and Central Uganda, the king traditionally sits on a leopard skin. Many tribes in Congo consider leopard skin a symbol of magic, and many witch doctors in the region use these skins to show their powers. Many animals are killed for ceremonial purposes, **(20)**_____.

Animals are also believed to be a source of local herbs and have medicinal value. For example, it is believed by some Lendu in Eastern Congo that the lion's liver cures skin diseases, and it is also used as a poison. Mbuti pygmies of Western Uganda and Eastern Congo **(21)** _____. Animals in the developing world are also hunted as vermin by communities that leave near forests and game parks. The aim is to kill the animals and stop them from encroaching on farms.

Hunting for sport is also practised in various nations. Though most of it is controlled, **(22)** _____ _____. Many sport hunters keep the animals as trophies.

No matter the reason why an animal is killed, all types of hunting or poaching have led to extinction of species, and if uncontrolled many more animals will become extinct.

- ☐ **A** are said to use snake poison on their fighting arrows
- ☐ **B** such as cleansing a bad omen, asking gods for rain, etc.
- ☐ **C** have hunted for over 400,000 years
- ☐ **D** resulting in the illegal taking of wildlife
- ☐ **E** illegal sport hunting is common in developing countries
- ☐ **F** enforce various sanctions on the hunting of wild animals
- ☐ **G** as hide, ivory, horn, teeth and bone
- ☐ **H** and are used as totems and in witchcraft

LIVEWORKSHEETS

USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 5

Read the texts below. For questions (23–27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

International Thank-You Day is an annual celebration **(23)** _____ on January 11th of every year. Often we forget **(24)** _____ a thank you as is taken for granted. It is essential to show the **(25)** _____ from the bottom of the heart to those who made your life better and happier. The good manners of a person will be shown in the sense of words he/she **(26)** _____. Of course, some say a thank you out of duty and not from the heart. Never **(27)** _____ to utter these simple words which give more of sense.

	A	B	C	D
23	admitted	issued	adopted	observed
24	to show	to tell	to bring	to have
25	gratify	gracious	gratitude	grateful
26	has	joins	presents	uses
27	hesitate	pick	hang	weigh

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For questions (28–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The International Music Council **(28)** _____ UNESCO in 1949, since 1975 it annually **(29)** _____ International Music Day, that is a greatest music festival, **(30)** _____ in various cities across the world. Roughly 150 countries worldwide organize free concerts, where people can enjoy music and appreciate its importance in everyday life.

International Music Day events also include talent shows **(31)** _____ new emerging musicians. People attend free exhibitions, dedicated to music. Local authorities may order a few minutes of silence, stopping traffic and other activities that pollute sound environment of the city, to enjoy **(32)** _____ to music in silence.

	A	B	C	D
28	were founded	was founded	is founded	has been founded
29	hosting	to host	hosted	hosts
30	hold	holding	held	to hold
31	seeking	to seek	seeks	is seeking
32	listening	listen	listened	listens

LIVEWORKSHEETS