
Part 1 Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

The Great English Pub

Whenever you find yourself in England, there will be a pub nearby. Some will be old-style, with cheaper prices and indoor games of darts and dark wooden beams. You can play these (1)..... while drinking beer Other pubs are more modern and offer great British food at reasonable (2)..... .

(3)..... are usually open every day from 11.00 a.m. Most pubs serve coffee or tea, but they also (4)..... alcoholic or soft drinks. To enter a pub, you must be over fourteen, but if you want to buy an (5)..... beverage, you must be eighteen or older. Pubs are good places for socializing with your (6)..... . Some people can spend hours over their ginger ale or beer, talking to friends or strangers.

Part 2

Read the texts and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A) You would like to go to a show on the 22nd July.
- B) You would like to see the water gardens.
- C) You decide to take your friend to this show - they will be given a present.
- D) You want to visit an Air Show.
- E) A concert in a park.
- F) You would like to see the display of royal clothing.
- G) You decide to book a romantic opera.
- H) You would like to see a famous comedy.
- I) The main stars are foreign children.
- J) You book to see the play featuring a flying car.

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Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading or each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A) New products, new leaders
- B) Good enough for the royal family
- C) From childhood and on
- D) Changes in cinematography, changes in make-up
- E) From women to the military
- F) New place, new make-up
- G) The company moves overseas
- H) From movie stars to every woman

15. Paragraph I

16. Paragraph II

17. Paragraph III

18. Paragraph IV

19. Paragraph V

20. Paragraph VI

- I. Max Factor is often called the father of modern make-up. The success story started in Max's early years. He was born Max Faktorowicz in Lodz, Poland, near the Russian border, around 1877. With 10 children, his parents could not afford formal education for their children, so at the age of eight Max was placed in an apprenticeship to a pharmacist. Years of mixing potions for the pharmacy developed his fascination with cosmetics.
- II. Eventually, Max opened his own shop in a suburb of Moscow, selling hand-made cosmetics. "Health and beauty products" became an important business for him. A traveling theatrical troupe bought and wore Max's make-up and wigs while performing for Russian nobility. Soon Max became the official cosmetic expert for members of the Russian court, the Imperial Grand Opera and the Ballet.
- III. In 1904, Max and his family moved to the United States. Max Faktorowicz was now Max Factor, the name given to him at Ellis Island by immigration officials. Now Max Factor was dreaming of movie actors and actresses using his products. He moved his family to Los Angeles. In 1914, Max Factor created a make-up specifically for movie actors that, unlike thick theatrical make-up, would not crack.

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- IV. The development of color film production required the Max Factor company to develop a new line of products. The existing make-up reflected surrounding colors. As a result of how bad they looked, many actors and actresses refused to appear in color films. At this time Frank Factor, Max's son, took the lead and developed a suitable product. It had a solid cake form and was applied with a damp sponge, which concealed skin imperfections.
- V. Soon actresses and other women working on movies sets were stealing new makeup to use in their personal lives. Its only disadvantage for everyday use was that it made the skin too dark under regular lights, having been designed for the powerful lights used in film studios. Frank Factor began developing lighter shades. In 1937, new "Pan-Cake" make-up was released to the public and it became one of the fastest selling cosmetic items.
- VI. After Max Factor's death, Frank Factor took the name Max Factor, Jr., and expanded the still private cosmetics firm. The company began development of a smear-proof lipstick which would not fade. A special machine was constructed to test the formula's resistance. The result was "Tru-Color" lip- stick in six shades of red. During World War II, Max Factor developed make- up shades for use by the US Marine Corps in camouflaging faces.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

USA: Still looking for Gold

There are still prospectors searching for gold in the American Far West

GOLD has always attracted people. At the start of the twentieth century, and during the nineteenth century, thousands of men went to the West of the United States, looking for gold. The "Gold Rush" lasted, on and off, for, sixty or seventy years, then it finished.

But today, there are still men and women out in the West, looking for gold, as Andrew Rossiter found out.

It was a blistering hot day in summer. The track leading to "Atlantic City" (Wyoming) was dry and bumpy, and great clouds of dust blew up behind the car. In 1870, Atlantic City was a prosperous town, with several thousand inhabitants, mostly men. It was a strange place to find a town, mind you, hidden in little gulch in the middle of a wide scrub desert.

Atlantic City began life as a staging post on one of the transcontinental trails, taken by emigrants en route for California. Soon however it became a roaring gold town, where people could make (or lose) their fortunes in a day. Few did make a fortune, many found enough gold to keep them happy, but a lot found nothing, or nothing much.

Then, about seven years after the gold rush began, it finished. Suddenly, it seemed that there was no gold left in the ground. The miners packed their tools, their pans, and their bags, and went off somewhere else, to try their luck again. There were no more emigrants either; as soon as the first transcontinental railroad had opened in 1869, the old emigrant trails had been completely abandoned. The hotels closed, the shops closed, the bars closed, the jail closed; and before long, Atlantic City was a ghost town, uninhabited except by the occasional rancher or hunter, and the wandering coyotes. I didn't expect to find much in Atlantic City. I knew that a few people lived there again now, some of the old houses had been restored, and others had been built. But I didn't expect much.

We drove round a dusty bend, and there in front of us lay the town, a couple of dozen wooden buildings, some old, some new, and mostly pretty plain. Surprisingly there was a fire-station; then, in the middle of the town, a wooden "saloon". A drink, I thought, something to drink at last. I stopped the car in a cloud of dust, and we walked up the steps and into the saloon. I saw an old man called Brad. Brad hadn't spent all his life digging in tunnels and panning in streams, to find a few ounces of gold. In fact, he was a retired businessman, looking for gold as a hobby, and a nice way to pass the time in a wild, lonely and beautiful part of North America.

More than gold, no doubt, Brad was looking for a way of life, a dream of the past. If he had found no gold, he would not have been too worried. Few of today's amateur gold prospectors are there for the money; they're there for the fun, the isolation, and the nostalgia!. The legend of the west will go on inspiring people for many many years.

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

21. 'Gold Rush'...

- A) happened only in the twentieth century.
- B) existed with some pauses.
- C) is continuing till now.
- D) lasted at least 70 years.

22. In the first paragraph, Andrew Rossiter was mentioned in order to

- A) show how gold is necessary for both men and women
- B) tell that gold searching is alive even today.
- C) give example of a gold searcher
- D) to mean he was rich by finding gold

23. In 1870 in Atlantic City

- A) more men than women used to live.
- B) the weather was the driest in the country.
- C) seven thousand people lived.
- D) poverty was common.

24. Emigrants used to....

- A) prefer Atlantic City to California.
 - B) build a railway system in Atlantic City which led to California.
 - C) go through Atlantic City to reach California.
 - D) avoid visiting Atlantic City while traveling.
- if the following statements agree with the

For questions 25-29, decide information given in the text.

25. By the time transcontinental rail came to Wyoming, the city had been a crowded city.

- A) True B) False C) No information

26. None of the houses built during 'Gold Rush' period exists today.

- A) True B) False C) No information

27. The author did not expect a fire station to exist in Atlantic City.

- A) True B) False C) No information

28. Brad had a business that sold gold.

- A) True B) False C) No information

29. Majority of gold searchers in Atlantic city today are hoping to make a fortune.

- A) True B) False C) No information

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Paul Zak

Paul Zak is renowned among his colleagues for two things he does disconcertingly soon after meeting people. The first is hugging seeing me approach, he springs to his feet, and enfolds me in his arms. The second is talking them into having needles stuck into their arms to draw blood. I escape our encounter unpunctured, but plenty don't, willingly, of course. Zak's work has involved extracting blood from, amongst others, a couple on their wedding day, people who have been dancing, and a group in Papua New Guinea preparing to perform traditional rituals.

Having dipped into his book, *The Moral Molecule*, I know that what drives Zak's hunger for blood is his interest in oxytocin. Long known as a female reproductive hormone, oxytocin emerges from Zak's research as something much more. Being treated decently, he says, causes people's oxytocin levels to rise, prompting them to behave more decently, while experimental subjects given an artificial oxytocin boost behave more generously and trustingly. Describing the chemical as the 'moral molecule that keeps society together', Zak offers nothing less than a vast explanation of whole swathes of philosophical questions. The subtitle of the book, *the new science of what makes us good or evil*, gives a sense of this.

The aforementioned wedding took place at a house in England, where Zak set up the equipment needed to collect blood. He took samples, before and after the ceremony, from the bride and groom, and various guests, then transferred his spoils to his laboratory. There, he discovered the results he'd been expecting: the ceremony caused oxytocin to spike. And it did so 'in direct proportion to the likely intensity of emotional engagement in the event'.

The bride recorded the highest increase, followed by close family members, then less closely involved friends. Mapping the wedding's oxytocin levels gave rise, in Zak's words, to an amazing human 'solar system' with the bride as the sun, the hormone finely calibrated to the emotional warmth each guest felt.

Zak's Interest in oxytocin was fuelled by experiments involving the Trust Game. Participant A is invited to lend some money to a stranger, Participant B. They're told that any money A sends will triple in value, whereupon B can return some as a thank-you. According to traditional models, the game should break down before it begins. B, acting selfishly, has no reason to give any money back-and, knowing this, A shouldn't send any in the first place. However, as in previous research with this tried and tested set up, the vast majority of A-people send money, while an even larger percentage of B-people return some. Zak's analysis of the oxytocin in participants' bloodstreams reveals that by sending money to B, person A is giving a sign of trust and for person B, being on the

receiving end causes oxytocin levels to increase, motivating more generous behaviour in return.

The possible implications are intriguing. Evolution has given us oxytocin, a biological mechanism that lets us be instinctively trusting and kind-or 'moral'. Mixing science and morality prompts suspicion, however. Just because something is 'natural' doesn't mean it's 'right', and efforts to derive moral codes from science rarely end well. Moreover, it's unclear what Zak means when he says oxytocin, or the lack of it, 'makes' us good or evil. Still, none of this undermines the pragmatic aspect of Zak's work. If oxytocin is the mechanism through which moral action takes place, then by manipulating oxytocin, we might boost levels of trust, generosity, and ultimately happiness.

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and/or A NUMBER for each question.

The main purpose of Zak is to get the samples of (30)..... from any people who visit the wedding in order to conduct his research analysis.

The research indicates that oxytocin which is actually (31)..... given to participants makes them become more generous and trustworthy.

Zak applied a special (32)..... which was necessary for getting the samples of blood from the bride and groom as well as guests.

It isn't proven exactly whether oxytocin leads people to become better or to make them (33).....

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

34. What is the writer referring to with the word "spoils" in the third paragraph?

- A) Equipment.
- B) Samples.
- C) Guests.
- D) Results.

35. What does the writer say about Zak's Trust Game experiments?

- A) They demonstrate the importance of money in human relations.
- B) Their artificiality means that what they tell us is of limited value.
- C) The results challenge conventional notions of human behavior.
- D) They were constructed in a way that was clever and innovative.