



Part 1

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

Enchanted forest

Once upon a time, in a magical land far away, there was an Enchanted Forest. The (1) _____ was filled with tall trees, colorful flowers, and sparkling streams. It was a place where fairies, unicorns, and talking animals lived together in harmony. In the heart of the Enchanted Forest, there was a wise old owl named Oliver. Oliver had big round eyes and feathers as soft as velvet. He (2) _____ in a cozy tree hollow and was known for his wisdom and knowledge. One sunny day, a curious little girl named Lily ventured into the (3) _____ Forest. Lily had golden hair, rosy cheeks, and a heart full of adventure. She wanted to explore the magical wonders of the forest and meet its extraordinary inhabitants. As Lily (4) _____ deeper into the forest, she came across a mischievous fairy named Sparkle. Sparkle had shimmering wings, a mischievous smile, and a sprinkle of magic dust. She loved playing pranks on her friends but had a heart full of kindness. Lily and Sparkle became fast (5) _____ and went on many adventures together. They discovered hidden treasure, helped animals in need, and even had a tea party with the unicorns. The Enchanted Forest was a (6) _____ where dreams came true and friendships were forever.

Part 2

Read the texts 7-14 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 extrastatements which you do not need to use.

- A)** A friend wants to spend a holiday learning to handle a small boat.
- B)** Your friend can cook and is looking for a job in an English pub.
- C)** You are looking for a quiet hotel where you can organize a training seminar.
- D)** You are looking for a hotel for a romantic weekend with your partner.
- E)** You have been asked to find a hotel with facilities for large meetings and dinners.
- F)** You have a lot of experience in the catering business and would like to help an English hotel.
- G)** You want to run a restaurant and expect a high salary.
- H)** You want to spend your holiday in the sea.
- I)** You are a cook and are looking for a job with accommodation in a small hotel
- J)** You and your partner are looking for catering jobs where you can live together in one place.

Q7. Award-winning 30-seater restaurantspecializing in fine seafood requires: RESTAURANT MANAGER Relevant experience and references essential.Excellent salary. Forward electronic CV to Mr Orlando Peracca e-mail: o.peracca@portofino.com

Q8. Wallford Hotel
Well-maintained Victorian hotel centrally situated close to the sea. Pictures que private harbour with sailingschool in walking distance
info@wallfordhotel.com

Q9. SECOND CHEF For a busy country pub and restaurant in South Warwickshire. Minimum three years' experience. Contact Darren on 01295 690270

Q10. The Highland Hotel Outdoor swimmingpool (summer only) and boat hire possibleIdeal for touring in beautiful countryside, whisky tasting. Seminar arrangements for small groups. www.highlandhotel.com

Q11. WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Watford's mostcentral and luxurious hotel, 87 en-suite bedrooms and excellent conference and banquet rooms. For further details and special weekend rates please call: 01923 237316 www.whitehousehotil.co.uk

Q12. Pendower Beach House Hotel
Family- run hotel near Cornwall seeks responsible,self-motivated Chef for restaurant seating 40. Hotel flat available. For more information call Carol on 01872S01241

Q13. QUARLTON MANOR 17th century castlewith spectacular views. Galleried dining hallserving acclaimed candlelight dinners for two with local food. For more information, go to www.quarltonmanorfarm.co.uk

Q14. Assistant Manager Previous experience in the hotel/restaurant sector essential. If you have ambition and self motivation apply now to: Ian Gray, Swans Hotel 84-90 Radcllfc Road, West Brldgeford Nottingham

Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for 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.

List of Headings

- A) One product — many dishes
- B) Simple to prepare
- C) Once local — now global
- D) Good for everyone
- E) More than food
- F) Impossible to grow
- G) Synonymous to food
- H) Different table manners

- 15. Paragraph I
- 16. Paragraph II
- 17. Paragraph III
- 18. Paragraph IV
- 19. Paragraph V
- 20. Paragraph VI

The Cultural Significance and Global Adaptability of Rice

I. Over the centuries, rice has become a part of the traditions of many cultures. In some societies, it is traditional to throw a handful of rice on newlywed couples, symbolizing the wish for a large family and prosperity. In India, rice is traditionally the first food that bride offers her new husband. It is typical for people to leave offerings of rice in Buddhist temples.

II. The basic recipe for cooking rice is easy. First you need to bring 2 cups of water to boil. When the water is boiling, add 1 cup of rice. Cover the pot. As soon as the water boils again, reduce the heat. Let the rice cook for 15 to 20 minutes. The rice is ready when all the water is absorbed. It's now possible to buy rice cooking machines that cook perfect rice every time, especially in large quantities. This is particularly helpful in Asian cultures, where families often eat rice with every meal.

III. Rice is the primary source of nutrition for more than half of the world's population. Countries as different as Japan, India, Nigeria and Mexico use rice in their national cuisine. In Chinese, the word for rice is the same as the word for food. And in Thailand, when you call your family to a meal, you say "eat rice." So, it's easy to understand why the 2008 global rice shortage was a real crisis for billions of people. In some countries the shortage led to big price increases. Some governments had to control the sale of rice.

IV. Many people consider rice to be one of the healthiest of possible food choices. It has no sodium or cholesterol, and almost no fat. One half cup of rice has approximately 100 calories, and those calories are rich in important vitamins and minerals, including folic acid, iron and zinc. Many athletes eat rice because as a carbohydrate it is a great source of energy. Rice even has certain chemicals in it that are supposed to improve your mood. Brown rice is the healthiest of all because it is 100% grain.

V. Archeologists believe that rice has been grown as a source of food for at least 4000 years. It was first grown in China, and then introduced to India. Over the centuries the practice of growing rice has spread literally across the globe. Today rice is grown in Peru, Egypt, and even the United States, but over 90% of the world's rice is still grown in Asian countries. Rice is best grown in wet, subtropical climates, and in many countries it is still cultivated using intensive human and animal labor.

VI. One of the amazing things about rice is how adaptable it is. It is an essential ingredient in cuisines all around the world — cuisines as different as Japanese, Mexican, and West African. The Japanese combine sticky rice with raw fish to create numerous varieties of sushi. Mexican rice, flavored with cumin and tomatoes, is a colorful side dish. Every country in West Africa has its own version of a regional rice dish called jollof, often served with fried plantain, a kind of banana.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 21 - 29.

Eating meat

Do you hate the idea of animal-free meat? Many people do. Unsurprisingly, livestock farmers are often furiously opposed. More surprisingly, so are some vegans: “Why can’t people eat tofu and lentils, like me?” Well, the new products – plant-based, microbial and cell-cultured meat and dairy – are not aimed at vegans, but at the far greater number who like the taste and texture of animals. Many others instinctively refuse the idea of food that seems familiar, but isn’t.

So, here’s a question for all the sceptics. What do you intend to do about the soaring global demand for animal products and its devastating impacts? Already, 60% of the mammals on Earth by weight are livestock. Humans account for 36%, and wild mammals for just 4%. Of birds, poultry makes up 71%, and wild species only 29%. While the human population is growing at 1% a year, the livestock population is growing at 2.4%. Global average meat consumption per person is 43kg a year, but swiftly heading towards the UK level of 82kg. The reason is Bennett’s Law: as people become richer, they eat more protein and fat, especially the flesh and secretions of animals.

So, if you don’t like the new technologies, what solution do you propose? I keep asking, and the response is either furious or evasive. “It’s the wrong question!” “Who’s paying you?” “Do you want us to eat slime?” So far, only one of the people I’ve asked has answered it directly: the food campaigner Vandana Shiva. “You blindly echo the myth that as people get richer they eat more meat. Indians continue to be vegetarians even when they become rich. Food cultures are shaped by cultural and ecological values.” But meat-eating in India is increasing rapidly, though many people do it secretly. In other words, despite religious proscriptions, enforced with vigilantism and, in some cases, murder, Bennett’s Law still applies. It’s as if we were urging people to burn less fossil fuel without offering a replacement: no solar, wind, geothermal or nuclear power. This issue is just as urgent, arguably even more so, as livestock farming attacks every Earth system. It’s the primary agent of habitat destruction and wildlife loss. It’s causing riverside and dead zones at sea. It generates more greenhouse gas emissions than all the world’s transport. It sprawls across vast tracts of the planet, inflicting massive carbon and ecological opportunity costs. Both historically and currently, livestock farming is probably the world’s most powerful agent of colonial land grabbing and the displacement of Indigenous people. Meat is consuming the planet.

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

21. New type of meat is

- A) not for vegans
- B) prepared for vegans
- C) only made from plants
- D) for people who don't like meat

22. The biggest part of the mammals on our planet are

- A) people
- B) poultry
- C) livestock
- D) wild mammals

23. In some cultures, consuming meat is

- A) becoming popular
- B) staying still
- C) decreasing
- D) rising

24. By saying 'This issue', the author indicates

- A) consuming meat
- B) livestock farming
- C) burning fossil fuel
- D) habitat destruction

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

25. A lot of people automatically accept the thought of eating anything that doesn't sound familiar.

A) True B) False C) No Information

26. It was explained that people get wealthier and consume more and more, particularly animal meat and liquids.

A) True B) False C) No Information

27. It is estimated that more than a third of Indians ate vegetarian food.

A) True B) False C) No Information

28. Humanity shouldn't consume fewer fossil fuels while providing no other energy sources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, or nuclear.

A) True B) False C) No Information

29. Livestock farming produces more greenhouse gas emissions than all forms of transportation combined.

A) True B) False C) No Information

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

In recent years, the concept of mind reading has captured the imaginations of scientists, researchers, and the general public. The ability to peek into someone's thoughts and unravel the mysteries of the human mind has long been a topic of fascination. While mind reading was once considered a mere illusion of science fiction, advancements in technology and neuroscience have brought us closer to understanding this enigmatic realm.

Since ancient times, humans have been intrigued by the idea of deciphering others' thoughts. From the practices of ancient seers to the mesmerizing feats of magicians, mind reading has consistently held a place in our collective consciousness. However, it was not until the advent of modern science that serious investigations into the phenomenon began. Today, mind reading encompasses a broad range of scientific disciplines, including psychology, neurobiology, and computer science.

Understanding how mind reading works necessitates an examination of the human brain. Researchers have discovered that the brain produces electrical signals and patterns when engaged in cognitive activities. By using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), electroencephalography (EEG), and other advanced techniques, scientists can observe and analyze these brain activities to gain insights into a person's thoughts. Machine learning algorithms have also proven valuable in deciphering brain patterns and translating them into meaningful information.

While advancements have been made, mind reading remains a complex and imperfect science. The intricacies of the human mind, with its vast array of thoughts, emotions, and memories, pose significant challenges. Additionally, individual variations in brain activity and the ethical considerations surrounding privacy and consent present additional obstacles. Researchers continue to grapple with these limitations as they strive to unlock the full potential of mind reading technology.

The applications of mind reading extend beyond mere curiosity. In the field of medicine, mind reading techniques offer promising prospects for diagnosing and treating mental illnesses. By deciphering brain patterns associated with conditions such as depression, anxiety, and schizophrenia, clinicians can develop more targeted and effective therapies. Mind reading also holds potential in enhancing communication for individuals with severe speech or motor impairments.

As mind reading technology progresses, ethical questions come to the forefront. The invasion of privacy and the potential misuse of such capabilities raise concerns. It becomes

imperative to establish strict regulations to protect individuals' rights and prevent unauthorized access to their thoughts. Public discourse and the involvement of ethical committees are necessary to strike a balance between scientific advancements and ethical considerations:

The concept of mind reading, once confined to the realms of fantasy, is rapidly becoming a reality. The ongoing research in this field promises to unravel the mysteries of the human mind, revolutionize healthcare, and enhance communication. While the ethical and practical challenges associated with mind reading must be addressed, the potential benefits are undeniable.

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.

(30) _____ utilize advanced techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography to observe and interpret brain activity. Mind reading research intersects (31) _____ scientific disciplines, including psychology and neurobiology. In the realm of medicine, mind reading technologies offer potential for diagnosing and treating (32) _____ conditions by analyzing brainwave patterns. The potential breach of (33) _____ is a critical ethical issue tied to the advancement of mind reading technologies.

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

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

34. What is one of the primary challenges in developing mind reading technology?

- A) The inability of scientists to detect electrical signals in the brain.
- B) The complex and varied nature of human thoughts, emotions, and memories.
- C) The lack of interest from the scientific community in mind reading research.
- D) The difficulty in creating functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) machines.

35. Why is public discourse important in the context of advancing mind reading technology?

- A) To promote widespread adoption of the technology.
- B) To ensure that only certain groups have access to mind reading capabilities.
- C) To address the ethical concerns related to privacy and consent.
- D) To encourage the development of more advanced machine learning algorithms.