

SUB-TEST: LISTENING

PART 1

Questions 1-10.

You will hear ten utterances. Match the utterances of each speaker (1-10) with the statements below (A-L). Use each letter once only.

Note: There are TWO statements which you do not need to use.

#	SPEAKERS	STATEMENTS
Q1.	Speaker 1	A) Many people understand the importance of healthy eating. B) Good food is very expensive nowadays. C) You can improve your eating habits by growing food yourself. D) Local food is tastier and better for your health. E) People have lost the tradition of family meals. F) For many people the quality of food is less important than other things.
Q2.	Speaker 2	
Q3.	Speaker 3	
Q4.	Speaker 4	
Q5.	Speaker 5	
Q6.	Speaker 6	
Q7.	Speaker 7	
Q8.	Speaker 8	
Q9.	Speaker 9	
Q10.	Speaker 10	G) I eat little and rather irregularly. H) I am trying to get used to everyday healthy activities. I) I am afraid of having the same health problems as my relatives do. J) I am willing to return to a healthy lifestyle despite being tired. K) I am sure that I exercise enough while carrying out my everyday duties. L) I feel now like starting a healthy life again.

PART 2

For questions Q11 - Q16, decide if the following statements agree with the information from the conversation. If the statement is True, mark A but if the statement is False mark B.

Q11.	John grew up in the same town as his parents.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q12.	Angela says John's family is a happy one.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q13.	Angela is looking forward to a big family party next month.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q14.	John hopes to work in his uncle's business in the future.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q15.	Angela's older sister has given her useful advice.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q16.	John's brother recently left university.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE

PART 3

You will hear an interview.

For questions Q17 - Q22, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q17. Why did Greg travel without any money?

- A) It seemed original.
- B) He had tried lots of other kinds of travel.
- C) He is quite poor.

Q18. What does Greg say about the Internet?

- A) It helped him plan his journey.
- B) It is always unreliable.
- C) The advice it offers is too simple.

Q19. What does Greg's Laos experience show?

- A) Laos is more developed than people think.
- B) Poor people can be very generous.
- C) Travelling can be dangerous.

Q20. Which of these jobs did Greg NOT do on the boat?

- A) carrying loads of cargo
- B) massaging passengers' backs
- C) looking after kids

Q21. How did Greg get free medical care?

- A) He had insurance.
- B) He made a deal with the doctor.
- C) He didn't pay the bill.

Q22. What does the presenter's last question suggest?

- A) The future is quite uncertain for Greg.
- B) It would be better for Greg to take it easy for a while.
- C) This was the greatest experience of Greg's life.

PART 4

You will hear an interview.

For questions Q23-Q30, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q23. Why is Elvis telling his story?

- A) He wants people to know the truth.
- B) He needs to tell it before he forgets it.
- C) He has good memories of those times.

Q24. What would happen when Elvis tried to buy something?

- A) The seller wouldn't accept his money.
- B) Elvis had to sign his autograph.
- C) The seller would overcharge Elvis.

Q25. Why was it easy for Elvis to trick people?

- A) No one knew his secret.
- B) Everyone knew about his poor health.
- C) People would believe anything they heard about Elvis.

Q26. What emotion did Elvis experience the next day?

- A) shame
- B) happiness
- C) nostalgia

Q27. What has Elvis been doing for some of these years?

- A) hiding in his old home
- B) travelling around the world
- C) making movies

Q28. What does Elvis say about his old house?

- A) It was where he hid.
- B) It has improved.
- C) It looks strange.

Q29. Why did Elvis visit that house only once?

- A) There were lots of people.
- B) He had strange feeling there.
- C) He was afraid of being recognized there.

Q30. Why has Elvis returned?

- A) For personal reasons
- B) He misses performing.
- C) He wants to thank his loyal fans.

SUB-TEST: READING

PART 1

You are going to read different short texts.

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B or C) according to the text.

Q1. There is an extraordinary type of sport in the world which is Chess Boxing. Read its rules and answer the question.

THE RULES OF CHESS BOXING

If you already know all the rules of chess and boxing, then the rules of Chess boxing are simple:

- Both opponents are required to box and play chess over eleven rounds. All contests start with a round of chess which is followed by a round of boxing.
- Every round of chess is four minutes long and every round of boxing lasts three. There is a one-minute pause between each of the rounds to put the gloves on or take them off.
- Each contestant can win either by checkmate or by a knockout. If neither wins, the referee makes the final decision based on the number of punches in the ring and pieces left on the board.

According to its rules, ...

- A) one who wants to do this sport must know both chess and boxing rules well.
- B) the total amount of rounds in chess boxing is more than eleven.
- C) there are two ways to identify the winner of chess boxing.

Q2. Read an advertisement at Edu centre.

Bring a friend of yours to the course, you will be given 50% discount for the first month study.

According to it...

- A) if you bring as many friends as you can, you will pay only half of the payment each month.
- B) one has a chance to reduce the payment for the first month of the course by 50%, provided one brings a partner with him.
- C) bringing a friend will give 50% discount on a monthly basis.

Q3. Read this instruction for a piece of equipment. What is the equipment?

This is a bowl ,which has constant normally both hot and cold water supply, that is fixed to the wall in a kitchen or bathroom in which you wash dishes or your hands.

- A) Sink.
- B) Bathroom.
- C) Shower.

Q4. Read this extract from a letter and answer the question.

Dear Patrick!

**How are you today? Hope you are doing great!
Sorry for yesterday's thing. It was actually me who
accidentally put your notebook into my bag
yesterday. As I can't go to school tomorrow, Ashley
will bring it. Really sorry for that ...**

**Your friend,
Michel.**

From the letter one can understand that ...

- A) Michel regrets not going to school tomorrow.
- B) Ashley is a sister of Michel's.
- C) Patrick lost his notebook at school yesterday.

Q5. Read a piece from a narrative story.

When I go into our local library, I often watch children looking at the shelves filled with a variety of brightly. coloured books. They pick a book, glance through a few of the pages and then almost immediately reject it before beginning to look at another book. I smile to myself for when I was a child in the 1910s, we were never allowed anywhere near the books. They were kept in some remote corner of the building to which only the librarian had access. How, you may ask, did we manage to choose the book which we wanted to borrow? Well, immediately to the right of the entrance was a room which served two purposes: it was a reading room for the older members of the community and it contained catalogues in alphabetical order of the titles and authors of the books kept in the library. Using these, all one had to do was to write out a list of the books required. However, since most of us knew very few authors by name, and even fewer book titles, the whole process of borrowing a book was based upon guesses. There was no possibility of looking through the first few pages to help us form an opinion, no looking at illustrations to

What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Modern Libraries of the country.
- B) Going to the library in the past.
- C) Why today's children aren't reading books?

PART 2

Read the article and answer the questions from 6 to 12.

I grew up in the south of Spain in a little community called Estepona. I was 16 when one morning, my father told me I could drive him into a remote village called Mijas, about 18 miles away, on the condition that I take the car in to be serviced at a nearby garage. Having just learned to drive and hardly ever having the opportunity to use the car, I readily accepted. I drove Dad into Mijas and promised to pick him up at 4 p.m., then drove to a nearby garage and dropped off the car. Because I had a few hours to spare, I decided to catch a couple of movies at a theater near the garage. However, I became so immersed in the films that I completely lost track of time. When the last movie had finished, I looked down at my watch. It was six o'clock. I was two hours late! I knew Dad would be angry if he found out I'd been watching movies. He'd never let me drive again. I decided to tell him that the car needed some repairs and that they had taken longer than had been expected. I drove up to the place where we had planned to meet and saw Dad waiting patiently on the corner. I apologized for being late and told him that I'd come as quickly as I could, but the car had needed some major repairs. I'll never forget the look he gave me. "I'm disappointed that you feel you have to lie to me, Jason." "What do you mean? I'm telling the truth." Dad looked at me again. "When you did not show up, I called the garage to ask if there were any problems, and they told me that you had not yet picked up the car. So you see, I know there were no problems with the car." A rush of guilt ran through me as I feebly confessed to my trip to the movie theater and the real reason for my tardiness. Dad listened intently as a sadness passed through him. "I'm angry, not with you but with myself. You see, I realize that I have failed as a father if after all these years you feel that you have to lie to me. I have failed because I have brought up a son who cannot even tell the truth to his own father. I'm going to walk home now and contemplate where I have gone wrong all these years." "But Dad, it's 18 miles to home. It's dark. You can't walk home." My protests, fry apologies and the rest of my utterances were useless. I had let my father down and I was about to learn one of the most painful lessons of my life. Dad began walking along the dusty roads. I quickly jumped in the car and followed behind, hoping he would relent. I pleaded all the way, telling him how sorry I was, but he simply ignored me, continuing on silently, thoughtfully and painfully. For 18 miles I drove behind him, averaging about five miles per hour. Seeing my father in so much physical and emotional pain was the most distressing and painful experience that I have ever faced. However, it was also the most successful lesson. I have never lied to him since.

*For questions 6-12, decide if the statement is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**.*

*If the statement is True, **mark A**,*

*If the statement is False, **mark B**,*

*If the statement is Not Given in the text, **mark C** on your answer sheet.*

Q6.	The narrator was ordered to go to one of the nearby the garages to service the car.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q7.	The narrator had four hours to get the car back from the garage.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q8.	The narrator made up a lie to tell his father.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q9.	When the narrator did not come, his father made a call to the garage worrying about his son and car.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q10.	The narrator's father looked at him in frenzy of rage only once.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q11.	The narrator left the car and followed his father the whole 18 miles.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given
Q12.	That lesson was enough for the narrator for his entire life.	A) True	B) False	C) Not Given

PART 3

Questions 13-20 are based on the following text.

Mason realised something was wrong as soon as he came into the house. Call it instinct, a hunch, whatever you like, but he had been around long enough to sense that element of the unknown and danger which added up to trouble. He didn't expect to come across this in his own place - his home had always seemed a refuge from work - but here it was and he had to be on his guard. Shaking off the tiredness that came at the end of a long day, he forced himself to be extra alert and face whatever was coming.

The living room seemed normal, exactly as he left it - a mess - and he was just crossing to the bedroom when he saw it in the corner of his eagle eye. A letter, white and neatly folded. The letter was lying on the table in the corner. It was a wonder he saw it amongst all the other stuff there. Mason knew better than to touch the letter and destroy what fingerprints might be on it so he gingerly prised it open with a pencil. The message was stark and simple: 'Don't bother looking for her'.

Quickly but thoroughly Mason searched the rest of the house. Of course, she wouldn't be there but his trained mind knew that the first hours after a crime were absolutely vital and couldn't be wasted. There were no tell-tale signs of a struggle, nothing to suggest anything unusual and in fact the house seemed chillingly normal, as if his wife had just stepped out for another pint of milk. Her things were untouched, nothing had been taken, not even the rather valuable pearls in the jewellery box right on top of the dressing table.

Mason sat down for a moment, his mind a whirl. His wife had gone and all he had was a five-word message to **go on**. It wasn't much. The first question was who could have done it and then what the motive could be. In his line of work there was a long line of rogues who might be interested in hurting him. He remembered Neil Hunter, who he had put in prison for five years for stealing artwork from a gallery; Janet Kersey, who had just come out of an asylum after poisoning her neighbour with a cupcake; Trevor Timms, who he had imprisoned for setting on fire a bakery. There were others too, all with a personal grudge against him and equally likely to want to settle scores.

His mind went back to the letter. The handwriting was very careful and deliberate, as if someone was trying to disguise it. The paper itself was taken, not torn, from a proper notepad, the kind you can buy at any stationer's. Clearly, the note had not been written in a hurry and whoever had done it had had plenty of time. It could have been done on the spot, it could have been done elsewhere. The strange thing was why they had left the note in the first place, why not just let him find out his wife was missing himself? Possibly it was to taunt him, turn the screw as it were, which increased the likelihood that this was a crime with a very personal motivation.

It was time to get some help and Mason was reaching for the mobile in his back pocket when it rang of its own accord. 'Number unknown' read the display so the hair on the back of his neck bristled as he accepted the call. They knew he had found the note. Mason kept silent, heart pounding, waiting for the caller to speak first and reveal as much as possible. The silence was agony but then the voice came. It was his wife. Tony, it's me. I'm not hurt. They say that if you do everything they want, I can come back.' She spoke clearly and calmly, as if reading from a prepared script. Again, Mason kept silent but this time it was much more of a struggle. A pause and then another, rougher, voice came on the line. 'We'll be in touch.' The phone went dead.

Q13. Which adjective best describes how Mason felt when he opened the door?

- A) shocked.
- B) exhausted.
- C) cautious.
- D) annoyed.

Q14. What is the connection between the three criminals mentioned?

- A) They all might like to take revenge on Mason.
- B) They have all been sent to prison by Mason.
- C) They are the only people capable of taking revenge on Mason.
- D) They have all committed terrible acts of violence.

Q15. The message in the letter means

- A) don't worry about where she could be hiding.
- B) she could be hiding anywhere.
- C) it will be difficult to find her.
- D) you will never find her.

Q16. Mason could tell from the letter that the writer

- A) was in a hurry when he wrote it.
- B) had written it at the house.
- C) had forgotten to hide it.
- D) didn't want his writing to be recognized.

Q17. Why did Mason search the house?

- A) to try and find his wife.
- B) to look for evidence.
- C) to see what had been stolen.
- D) to check if his intuition was right.

Q18. In the fourth paragraph 'to go on' means:

- A) to read several times.
- B) to explain everything.
- C) to have as a clue.
- D) to remind him of his wife.

Q19. Why didn't Mason speak immediately when he answered the phone?

- A) It was a tactic to get more evidence.
- B) He knew it was going to be his wife.
- C) The number of the incoming call was unknown.
- D) He felt very nervous and worried.

Q20. According to the last paragraph, what is NOT TRUE about Mason?

- A) The number of the caller wasn't shown on the screen.
- B) He said something to the caller immediately as soon as he received a call.
- C) The caller was his wife who called to inform that she was safe and sound.
- D) That moment there was another man too on the phone.

PART 4

Questions 21-30. Match the following headings (A-L) to the texts (Q21-Q30).

Note: There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:

A) Several unpleasant problems at home.

B) Scene from the beginning of a journey.

C) About a piece of writing which I like reading a lot.

D) A health problem affecting to find work.

E) Today's worldwide problems.

F) Great helpers at home.

G) A solution for financial problems.

H) About national geographic programme.

I) Before it wasn't so complicated compared with today.

J) The other side of a coin.

K) Most popular books and their authors.

L) The explanation of how they live as a team.

Q21.

Once, it was easy to know what to wear to the office. For male managers, it was always a dark suit and white shirt with a tie. With the arrival of Dress-Down Friday, all the old rules went away. Some companies introduced the system in which once a week (on Friday) the employees were allowed to wear casual clothes of their choice. In recent years, casual dress days at the office have become widespread in the USA, and employees are starting to push the policy to extreme limits. Casual Fridays have become so casual that some people are coming to work in outfits that resemble pyjamas.

Q22.

The survey made by the Equal Opportunities Commission shows a modern type of father: the New Dad. He takes part in day-to-day childcare and does not mind helping with the vacuuming and washing-up - if only when his partner asks him to. The EOC interviewed sixty-four fathers and their partners about their home and work life. Most fathers agreed that it was important to 'be there' for their children for key events such as school sports day, their first appearance in the school play and for at least one meal a day. Many agreed that parenting classes would be a good way to give them more confidence around the home.

Q23.

Lauren Benz and her four room-mates live in Studio Apartments, in the mostly commercial downtown area. Their loft-style apartment, which has been a graphic design studio and a recording studio, has a few problems other apartments don't. There is no heating system, no central cooling system, no residential garbage service, no mail service and no parking. But the benefits of living in their apartment are numerous. The open architecture has allowed the room-mates to host parties with up to 600 guests, with space left over to allow bands to perform. Henry Electric Apartments is another converted space.

Q24.

These mammals are absolutely beautiful. They have a very distinctive black-and-white colouration. Over 600 killer whales live along British Columbia's coastline. They make up some of the most complex communities we have seen in mammals. They always travel in groups called pods. There are between five and thirty animals in each pod. The whales live and travel with their mothers even after they are fully-grown, forming strongly matriarchal whale societies. Over its lifetime, the group will never separate and a female will always act as the leader of the group. Killer whales are very successful hunters due to their cooperative hunting, where all animals within the pod participate.

Q25.

Sonya is heavily overweight and used to what she describes as 'fatism' from the general public. But she hadn't expected her obesity to affect her career prospects. 'I knew the moment I turned up to my last job interview that my chances were low,' she says. 'When I met my two interviewers. I knew I'd lost immediately because of the way they looked at me. The thing that was most upsetting was that the telephone conversation I'd had with one of them beforehand suggested I had all the skills and experience necessary and the interview was just a formality.'

Q26.

Back in the 1980s and early 1990s, when Africans first realised that tourism might be a way out of poverty, they built big concrete hotels on the beaches of Kenya, South Africa and other countries. For some time numerous charter flights came from Germany and Italy. Tourists hoping to see lions in nature reserves - but also expecting to enjoy the comforts of home - packed into overcrowded resorts that were trying to look like the Mediterranean.

Q27.

When I stood on a deserted beach at the southern tip of Italy on 1 May, I didn't know quite what to expect. Perhaps that was just as well. If I had known, I might never have left that pleasant Mediterranean beach. As I walked north into the foothills of the Apennines, it seemed impossible that I would ever reach my final destination, North Cape at the top of Norway. I was both excited and nervous. My 35-kilo rucksack contained food for up to seven days. It also held my home - a small lightweight tent - and everything else I needed for wilderness travel.

Q28.

Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares. But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves.

Q29.

One of my favourite books of all time is Ender's Game by the American author Orson Scott Card. It is the first novel in a series of books which all take place in the same imaginary universe. Ender's Game is a science fiction story about a talented boy, Ender, who is taken to a military training school at a very early age. Ender spends his days training and practising, but he is never told about the purpose of his preparation. After a difficult start, he starts enjoying his training, and soon becomes the best among his fellow trainees. What he does not realise is that he is being prepared for war against an alien race.

Q30.

I'm interested in many aspects of political life, especially international relations and the way human rights are violated in many countries in Africa and Asia. I believe it's unfair the way people in the third world have to face so many problems they just cannot cope with and, at the same time, all the economically developed countries become richer and richer. There's so much food wasted in one place and in another people are dying. I don't pay any attention to our local problems, all those conflicts between various parties. I don't vote because there is no political party worth voting for.

SUB-TEST: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

PART 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-10.

'Greasy spoons' very rarely appear **Q1** guidebooks, but they are an essential part of life in the UK, especially for people living in the bigger cities. These small restaurants are so common that they often go unnoticed, **Q2** if they were removed, the country would be on its knees. In London, the capital city of the greasy spoon, there are hundreds of them, fuelling the population with bacon, egg and sausage.

Greasy spoon cafes are so called because any cutlery that comes into contact with the food they offer **Q3** immediately coated with a sticky, greasy layer of lard. More calories can be found in a cup of tea in a good greasy spoon than in a **Q4** meal at a normal restaurant.

Greasy spoons are generally found slightly away from the main streets of most towns, they usually have large glass windows, a plastic sign with the name of the cafe - usually containing the name of the owner, e.g. Mario's, Bob's Place, Rita's Cafe - and a huge menu offering a **Q5** variety of delights. Inside they are generally clean and functional. You'll see old **Q6** seats, tables covered with cracked linoleum and plain walls. Each table has on it a bottle of brown sauce, tomato ketchup and vinegar, and pots of salt and pepper.

In a typical greasy spoon, you will find people from all **Q7** of life. Poets, builders, hurrying businessmen, students lazing around with huge mugs of tea. Some read novels, some stare into space, and **Q8** catch up on the day's news. At weekends there will always be large groups of friends, recovering from a night on the town.

The meals here are dangerously unhealthy, and absolutely delicious. All kinds of fried food can be bought **Q9** incredibly low prices. The centerpiece is usually the traditional English breakfast. Although **Q10** called a breakfast, you have to be really brave to eat it first thing in the morning, because it is huge.

Q1.	A)	upon	B)	in	C)	along	D)	through
Q2.	A)	whether	B)	only	C)	but	D)	or
Q3.	A)	is	B)	have been	C)	are to	D)	will
Q4.	A)	all	B)	whole	C)	every	D)	each
Q5.	A)	number	B)	amount	C)	quantities	D)	wide
Q6.	A)	wood	B)	wooden	C)	woodening	D)	woods
Q7.	A)	strolls	B)	strays	C)	wanders	D)	walks
Q8.	A)	others	B)	the other	C)	another	D)	one
Q9.	A)	for	B)	on	C)	from	D)	towards
Q10.	A)	they	B)	it	C)	it's	D)	its

PART 2

In the following text, each line (Q11-Q20) has three underlined words or phrases marked **A**, **B**, or **C**. Find the word or the phrase which has a mistake and must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If there is no mistake in the line, choose **D** (no mistake).

E.g: A	According to <u>me</u> (A), she <u>mustn't</u> (B) leave <u>the</u> (C) company	D – no mistake
Q11.	Research <u>has shown</u> (A) that college students can learn <u>as many</u> (B), or more, from peers as they do <u>from</u> (C) instructors and textbooks.	D – no mistake
Q12.	<u>When</u> (A) students work effectively in a supportive group, the experience can be a very powerful way <u>to improve</u> (B) academic achievement and satisfaction <u>with</u> (C) the learning experience.	D – no mistake
Q13.	<u>Recently</u> (A) interviews with college students at Harvard University revealed that <u>nearly</u> (B) every senior who had been part of a study group considered this experience crucial to his <u>or</u> (C) her academic progress and success.	D – no mistake
Q14.	Team up <u>with</u> (A) other students immediately after class to share and <u>compare</u> (B) notes. One of your <u>teammate</u> (C) may have picked up a something you missed or vice versa.	D – no mistake
Q15.	After completing each <u>week's</u> (A) readings, team up with other students to compare your highlighting and margin notes. See if you all <u>are agree</u> (B) on what the author's major points were and what information in the chapter you <u>should</u> (C) study for exams.	D – no mistake
Q16.	Studies show that many students are unfamiliar <u>with</u> (A) library research and sometimes experience "library anxiety." <u>Forming</u> (B) library research teams is an effective way to develop a social support group for reducing this fear and for locating <u>and</u> (C) sharing information.	D – no mistake
Q17.	Having your team <u>to visit</u> (A) the instructor during office hours to seek <u>additional</u> (B) assistance in preparing for exams is an effective team learning strategy for <u>several</u> (C) reasons.	D – no mistake
Q18.	<u>If</u> (A) you are shy or unassertive, it may be easier <u>to see</u> (B) an instructor in the company <u>of</u> (C) other students.	D – no mistake
Q19.	After receiving test results, the members of a learning team <u>can</u> (A) review their individual tests together to help one <u>others</u> (B) identify the sources of their mistakes and to identify any "model" answers <u>that</u> (C) received maximum credit.	D – no mistake
Q20.	Not <u>each</u> (A) learning teams, however, are equally effective. <u>Sometimes</u> (B) group work is unsuccessful or fails to reach its full potential because insufficient thought was given to <u>how</u> (C) teams should be formed or how they should function.	D – no mistake

PART 3

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** on your answer sheet.

Questions 21-30.

Science is not new to the idea of controversy and fraud such as in the case of the Piltdown Man. The history of the exploration **Q21** the North Pole is another case of this nature. The two main players in this story are Robert Peary, a famous explorer in the early 20th century, and Dr. Frederick Cook, another explorer who frequently accompanied Peary on his **Q22**. Both men began their own quests to reach the North Pole in the early 1900s. However, the question of who reached the North Pole **Q23**, if either, remains hotly debated. **Q24** to Dr. Cook, he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. His claim is recorded in his **Q25**, in which he wrote, "With a step, it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side ... north, east, and west had vanished. It was south in every direction." Cook then became lost in the Arctic for almost a year. In the meantime, Robert Peary was also trying to reach the North Pole. He claimed to have arrived there on April 6, 1909, **Q26** a year after Cook. However, Peary believed Cook to be dead, making him the first man to reach the Pole. In September 1909, both men managed to make it back to civilization and, within days of each other, telegraphed their rival claims to the newspapers. Controversy ensued when Peary **Q27** Cook of fraud, claiming that he had no compelling evidence to support his claim as the first man to reach the North Pole. In fact, the controversy still lingers to this day. Who was the first man **Q28** the North Pole? For many years, Peary's supporters, backed by National Geographic magazine, had the upper hand. **Q29**, new scholarship suggests that both explorers faked their claims. In other words, neither of them reached the Pole. The definitive answer to this question has **Q30** to be found.

Q21.	A) in	B) too	C) of	D) up
Q22.	A) investigations	B) expeditions	C) rescues	D) job
Q23.	A) first	B) at first	C) firstly	D) first of all
Q24.	A) Owing	B) Due	C) According	D) Close
Q25.	A) daily	B) dairy	C) day	D) diary
Q26.	A) almost	B) since	C) until	D) during
Q27.	A) accustomed	B) accompanied	C) acknowledged	D) accused
Q28.	A) reach	B) to reach	C) reaching	D) reached
Q29.	A) However	B) While	C) Whereas	D) Within
Q30.	A) since	B) already	C) yet	D) never

SUB-TEST: WRITING

TASK 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Dan who writes:

... I have worked on my summer holiday and earned good amount of money but the problem is I have no idea how to spend it. Can you suggest me something? How do you usually earn money and how do you spend them? Write back soon! Bye.

Write a letter to Dan. In your letter answer her questions.

Write your letter in about **60-80** words.

You can use this page for any rough work.

TASK 2

Write about the day you were offended by your best friend.

- **When it was;**
- **What happened;**
- **How it happened;**
- **What happened at the end.**

Write your narrative essay in about **120-140** words.

You can use this page for any rough work.