

 ispitni centar
**PRAVA
MJERA
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SREDNJA ŠKOLA

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

Autorka/autor testa

Recenzentkinja/recenzent

Podgorica, 20..... godine

Test iz engleskog jezika sastoji se od četiri dijela.

	Vrijeme rješavanja	Broj bodova
Slušanje	oko 15 minuta	15
Čitanje	25 minuta	25
Leksika /gramatika	30 minuta	30
Pisanje	50 minuta	30

Vrijeme rješavanja testa je **120 minuta**.

Dozvoljeni pribor su grafitna olovka i gumica, plava ili crna hemijska olovka. Priznaju se samo odgovori pisani **hemijskom olovkom**. Ukoliko pogriješite, prekržite i odgovorite ponovo. Za vrijeme rada na testu **nije dozvoljeno korišćenje rječnika**.

Ako neko pitanje/zadatak ne možete odmah da riješite, pređite na sljedeće. Ukoliko vam bude preostalo vremena, možete se kasnije vratiti na takva pitanja.

Želimo vam puno uspjeha!

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

15 /

You'll hear Jonah Lehrer talking about "the wondrous world of three pounds of meat" to a journalist of *the Economist*. **For sentences 1-10, decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.**

Jonah Lehrer is the author of "Imagine", a new book about the roots of creativity. We met for lunch at the restaurant at RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) in London to discuss his book, the brain and sea slugs.

Question	TRUE	FALSE
1. Jonah Lehrer has been drawn to write about brain because of the mystery of three pounds of meat and 12 watts of electricity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Jonah Lehrer didn't want to pursue the career of a neuroscientist.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. It was obvious that Jonah Lehrer was an excellent scientist from the very beginning of his scientific work career.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Jonah Lehrer believes that it is wise to always keep your attention focused.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Jonah Lehrer suggests that children who can't pay attention well enough should be given some mild amphetamines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. According to Jonah Lehrer, it is a normal thing to be at a complete loss at some point in any creative process.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Daydreaming is quite desirable when it comes to solving a creative problem.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Creativity means finding not encountering.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Ancient Athens and Renaissance Florence had geniuses with weird talents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. What Jonah Lehrer likes reading for pleasure are Virginia Wolf's letters and songs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II READING COMPREHENSION

25 /

Part One

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

- 1 Chimpanzees, gorillas and bonobos possess self-awareness, feelings and high-level cognitive powers. According to a steadily gathering body of research, so do whales and dolphins. "If an alien had come down anytime prior to about 1.5 million years ago to communicate with the 'brainiest' animals on Earth, they would have headed straight for the oceans to converse with the dolphins," said neurobiologist from York National Research Center.

- 2 The idea of whale personhood makes all the more haunting the prospect that Earth's cetaceans, many of whom were hunted to the brink of extinction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, are still threatened.

At the annual International Whaling Commission being held in Portugal, officials failed to curb the continuing killing of some 1,000 whales every year, mostly by hunters from Japan, Norway and Iceland. Many scientists say populations are still too fragile to support commercial hunting or, in the case of Japan, "scientific research" that appears to kill an especially high number of pregnant females.

- 3 Mortality from hunting, however, may be the least of the whale's worries. Industrial pollution has suffused their bodies with heavy metals and toxins. Noise pollution drowns out the vocalizations on which whales rely to find food and navigate. Overfishing punches holes in oceanic webs of life. Whales and dolphins are also accidentally caught in nets and struck by ships.

- 4 Such collisions appear to be pushing the North Atlantic right whale to oblivion, and the IWC says that ship strikes "should be reduced to zero as soon as possible." But though the U.S. has set speed limits off its northeast coast, the World Shipping Council has fought such measures internationally. It's also possible that Navy sonar tests, which may have caused mass beachings in the Bahamas, are to blame. The U.S. Supreme Court has struck down restrictions on the tests. And though the Government has noble intentions on ocean policy, pollution and

overfishing is a global problem.

In the midst of this, research has continued on whales and dolphins, which have long been difficult to study. Whales can't be kept in captivity. Scientists require expensive ships and tools that, despite their sophistication, produce relatively low-resolution readings of whale life.

5 Most findings come from bottlenose dolphins, killer whales, humpback whales — the species that scientists have painstakingly studied for a few decades, and now continue their work with improved gene sequencing and song analysis tools. In these three species, scientists see considerable social complexity and individual distinction. They talk of whales and dolphins in terms of cultures and societies, and say cetaceans possess qualities of personhood. They say the same is likely true of other species, who simply haven't been studied yet.

6 Culture is an especially important measure of personhood in whales, since it's difficult to administer the sorts of tests that have found chimpanzees to be capable of basic math, altruism, laughter and complex communication.

But if cetaceans can't take these tests, they have met one critical laboratory benchmark of higher cognition: self-recognition. With Wildlife Conservation Society cognitive scientist Diana Reiss, Lori Marino showed that bottlenose dolphins can use mirrors to investigate marks hidden on their bodies. "When they look in the mirror, they're saying, 'That's me,'" said Marino. "They have a sense of self through time."

And in a much-celebrated first documented example of tool use in marine mammals, a family of dolphins in Australia uses sponges to hunt.

"We've known for some time now that the communication systems of these animals is more complex than we can imagine," said Marino. "People are starting to use some interesting statistical methods to look at their vocal repertoires, and they're finding structural complexity that suggests there may be something like grammar, syntax, even language."

7 "One of the ways in which dolphins are unusual among mammals is their ability to imitate sounds. Most apes are barely able to modify the sounds that they make vocally, based on what they hear," said Peter Tyack, a biologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. "To be able to learn sounds and incorporate them is really important for human communication."

According to Tyack, the individually distinctive calls of dolphins may even be equivalent to names. "That's an open research question," he said.

In addition to cultural evidence, researchers who've studied cetacean

brains — many of which are among the largest in the animal kingdom — have found highly developed analogues to human structures.

“The parts of the brain that are involved with processing emotion and social relationships are enormously complex, and in many cetaceans even more highly elaborated than in the human brain,” said Marino. “If we assume that the limbic system is doing what it’s doing in all mammals, then something very high-level is going on.”

8 As for the nature of a whale’s inner life, it’s difficult to say but possible to speculate.

“My strong suspicion is that a lot of whale life revolves around social issues,” said Whitehead. “They’re nomadic, live in permanent groups, and are dependent on each other for everything. Social structure is vital to them. The only constant thing in their world is their social group. I’d guess that a lot of their life is paying attention to social relationships.”

These relationships would be “interestingly different from ours, for a variety of reasons,” continued Whitehead. “There’s nowhere to hide, they can use sound to form an image of each other’s insides — whether you’re pregnant, hungry, sick. In a three-dimensional habitat, it’s probably much harder to say something is mine, or yours, whether it’s a piece of food or a potential mate.”

Adapted from **Wired**

1. International Whaling Commission officials
 - A. agreed to allow hunters from Japan to kill only 1000 whales a year.
 - B. condemned the killing of whales.
 - C. didn't discuss the killing of whales.
 - D. didn't restrict the killing of whales.

2. Which of the following is true about Japan?
 - 1) People support commercial whale hunting.
 - 2) People support scientific research on whales.
 - A. Only 1) is true.
 - B. Only 2) is true.
 - C. Both 1) and 2) are true.
 - D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true.

3. Which three of the following are the sources of the whale's worries?
 - A. industrial pollution
 - B. noise pollution
 - C. vocalization
 - D. navigation
 - E. hunting

4. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 4?

The World Shipping Council

 - A. pledges setting ship speed limits internationally.
 - B. opposes to setting ship speed limits internationally.
 - C. is against setting ship speed limits anywhere except in the USA.
 - D. agrees with setting ship speed limits off the northeast coast of the USA.

5. Word 'benchmark' in "they have met one critical laboratory benchmark of higher cognition" (paragraph 6) is similar in meaning to:
- A. method
 - B. criterion
 - C. exception
 - D. experiment
6. Word 'they' in "they're finding structural complexity" (paragraph 6) refers to:
- A. people
 - B. methods
 - C. dolphins
 - D. vocal repertoars
7. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 7?
- A. Both dolphins and apes can immitate sounds.
 - B. Only apes can immitate sounds.
 - C. Only dolphins can immitate sounds.
 - D. Neither apes nor dolphins can immitate sounds.
8. What is implied about cataceans in paragraph 7?
- A. They are cleverer than chimpanzees.
 - B. They are not as clever as chimpanzees.
 - C. They are not as communicative as chimpanzees.
 - D. They can recognize each other.

Part Two

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Manchester's expansion is not entirely due to a yuppified city centre. Moss Side, a run-down district once famous for gun crime, is also growing exceptionally quickly. On a street near the former Maine Road football stadium, a little girl clings to her *hijab*-wearing mother as they enter a once-abandoned Victorian terraced house. The authorities estimate that Moss Side's population grew by 30% between 2001 and 2011, driven in large part by an increase in the number of young families, mainly immigrants. Somali is a close second to English as the most-spoken first language in Moss Side schools.

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London too has been growing faster than number-crunchers thought, says Baljit Bains, head of the Greater London Authority's demography unit. With over 8.1m inhabitants now, the capital is set to surpass its 1939 peak of 8.6m by 2016 - especially, she believes, if euro-zone woes lead to an influx of people looking for work.

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Ethnically diverse Tower Hamlets in the East End has the highest population growth of any local authority, at over 26% in the past decade. Its neighbour Newham is hard on its heels. By contrast, population fell slightly in banker-heavy Kensington and Chelsea—thanks partly to the sale of glitzy properties to absentee Russian oligarchs and the like. There are signs that sky-high property prices are pushing poverty from the centre to the periphery.

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Are urban populations growing because people want to live in cities again or because they have to? It is a mixture of the two, says Tony Travers of the London School of Economics. Moving to London generally enhances a career because so many companies are based there and people change jobs a lot—the so-called “elevator effect”. This may just about be true of Manchester. Lately sticky jobs and housing markets have glued urbanites in place. But supply makes a difference, too. As big cities have welcomed growth in their centres, many small towns have resisted it.

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The return to city living is not unique to Britain. Berlin and—at least until recently—some southern European cities have also been growing strongly. In America, the foreclosure crisis has pushed people back into cities and inner suburbs, says William Frey of the Brookings Institution, though it is not clear whether that trend will last.

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40 The question is whether England's big provincial cities will keep growing. So far, new arrivals have squeezed into redeveloped flats and dilapidated Victorian terraces. But as Sir Howard Bernstein, Manchester's long-serving chief executive, points out, to thrive a city needs to attract "aspirational" families. Decent family homes are still in short supply—as are decent schools.

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Britain's cities flourished during its long economic boom. But many were boosted by public-sector job growth, now over, and may be losing steam. Though some—Bristol, Leeds and Manchester especially—have kept their heads
50 above water, job-creating dynamism seems once again to be mainly in southern and eastern England, and especially the capital. The census is merely a once-a-decade snapshot. It may have captured an urban resurgence that is already waning.

Adapted from **The Economist**

1. Which of the following is true according to *paragraph 1*?
 - A. Manchester is a declining city.
 - B. Manchester is a growing city.
 - C. Manchester is about to become an affluent city.
 - D. Manchester is a city where gun crime is growing.

2. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 - A. Somali is the most-spoken first language in Moss Side's schools.
 - B. Somali is the second most-spoken first language in Moss Side's schools.
 - C. English is the second most-spoken first language in Moss Side's schools.

3. The phrase '*hard on its heels*' in *line 18* is similar in meaning to:
 - A. well ahead of it
 - B. close to it
 - C. far away from it
 - D. in the same position as it

4. The phrase '*the like*' in *line 20* refers to:
 - A. the russian oligarchs
 - B. glitzy properties
 - C. the sale
 - D. the bankers in kensington and chelsea

5. *Foreclosure crisis* is the reason why people
 - A. leave cities.
 - B. go to cities.
 - C. leave periphery.
 - D. go to periphery.

6. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

That the majority of Britain's cities

 - A. were once full of flowers.
 - B. have experienced economic crisis.
 - C. are facing economic decline.
 - D. keep on with job-creating dynamism.

7. According to the last paragraph, the census reflects:

1) The current state of things in Britain's cities.

2) The developmental trends of Britain's cities.

- A. Only 1) is true.
- B. Only 2) is true.
- C. Both 1) and 2) are true.
- D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true.

III USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1

Read the text and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Out of darkness

London has been the centre of politics, administration, business and fun in Britain since the 11th century, but it (1)(be) the Victorian age that made it great. The industrial revolution combined with the empire to supercharge London's economy.

As London produced goods, so it sucked in people. Its population grew from 1m in 1800, when it was already by far the biggest city in Europe, to 6.5m in 1900. That huge expansion spawned a massive construction boom. Most of the city's housing is Victorian, as (2) (be) its great buildings. Confident in the greatness of their age, the Victorians had little time for the past. Between 1830 and 1901, 23 churches, 18 of them (3) (build) by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St Paul's Cathedral in the City, were demolished. Suburbs ate up the countryside: William Morris, a 19th-century artist, designer and thinker, called the place a "spreading sore".

In 1939 its population hit 8.6m. By then the belief that London was at once too rich and too poor, as well as too powerful, (4) (take hold). So whole neighbourhoods (5)(bulldoze) to clear slums; a Green Belt was established to stop it spreading; the construction of offices in central London was, in effect, banned. Meanwhile war battered the city, (6)(drive out) people and industry. Manufacturing started to decline. The docks, London's core industry, were destroyed by container ships too deep for the river and by militant unions. The city went into a vicious cycle of decline. Schools emptied, crime rose and aspiring people left. By the late 1980s it (7)(lose) a quarter of its inhabitants.

The city has got better in duller ways, too. Devolution has improved its infrastructure. London's mayoralty, established in 2000, (8)(have) far less power than those in, for instance, France or America. Yet the mayor can make a great deal of difference to transport, and has done so. Getting around the city is not quite as painful an experience as it was ten years ago.

Part 2

Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gap.

Male Humpback Whales Sing Duets

Studying humpbacks with methods adapted from bird research has uncovered the first known instances of what look like whales responding musically to each other's songs, says Danielle Cholewiak, a researcher for the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary based in Scituate, Massachusetts. Cholewiak and colleagues detected melodic **(1)**..... when a solo singer encountered another singer **(2)**..... and when researchers played their song remixes for whales.

Male whales may be using music to tell **(3)**..... male, "Hey, I'm talking to you," Cholewiak reported at the Society of Marine Mammology's biennial conference.

Among humpback whales, only males boom out long **(4)**..... of repeating phrases of hums and whups and chirps. The sounds can make a boat vibrate, said Salvatore Cerchio of the Wildlife Conservation Society in New York City, who worked with Cholewiak on the new study. Scientists use the word song to describe this **(5)**..... male vocalization, just as they do for elaborate bird serenades.

Male songbirds sing at each other to **(6)**..... their territory or seduce females. Typically three to eight males **(7)**..... a female and battle for the position closest to her.

But observations so far haven't helped scientists understand whether humpbacks use songs the way birds do. Tests haven't shown male or female humpbacks consistently swimming toward or away from recorders playing songs.

Wired (adapted)

	A	B	C	D
1.	admittance	adjustments	adoptions	abstinence
2.	nearly	nearby	nearer	nearsome
3.	other	the second	another	the next
4.	strings	choirs	vocals	duets
5.	plain	patterned	tumbled	rumbled
6.	collect	claim	insist	assert
7.	enclose	surround	envelope	ring

Part 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets, positive or negative.

Londoners are **(1)**.....**(good)** paid than their compatriots. Although the **(2)**.....**(economy)** crisis has hit financial services **(3)**.....**(hard)**, the city as a whole has got off relatively lightly. London **(4)**.....**(subsidization)** the rest of the country by around £15 billion a year; only the south-east and east of the country, whose **(5)**.....**(prosperous)** is largely derived from their proximity to London, are also in surplus. Altogether, the greater south-east contributes around £40 billion a year to the rest of the country's finances.

Part 4

Transform the following sentences by using the given word(s) so that they have a similar meaning. You can use no more than four words including the given word.

1. "Don't forget to lock the door before you leave!", said Rubin.

REMIND

Rubin _____ the door before I leave.

2. George is in his room. I think he is listening to some music.

MIGHT

George _____ to some music.

3. "I'll tell your parents you've hurt Jim unless you apologize to him!", said the teacher.

THREATEN

The teacher _____ parents I'd hurt Jim unless I apologized to him.

4. "We must tell Jane what has happened!"

INSIST

He _____ what had happened.

5. We rarely go to the movies as a family.

HIGH TIME

"It's _____ to the movies as a family!"

Part 5

For questions 1-5 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Read the text through to check that it makes sense with the gaps filled.

Albatrosses often have to fly hundreds of miles in just a few days in order to find their prey, and scientists have long (1) **W** how the birds navigate over a largely featureless ocean. Previous studies suggested the birds might use a combination of scent and vision to (2) **g** them, but until now, no one had been able to directly record the behavior of the foraging seabirds.

To track the birds, scientists (3) **a** lipstick-sized digital cameras, (4) **e** with depth and temperature sensors, to the backs of four albatrosses from Bird Island off the coast of South Georgia in the Antarctic Ocean. After three foraging trips, the bird-borne cameras had (5) **C** more than 28,725 images. Although many photos were too dark to be useful — and 6,600 were obscured by feathers fluttering in front of the camera lens — the remaining images yielded a startling result.

Write a short article (150-200 words) on the topic. Include the following:

- General statement about the issue
- Illustration
- Your opinion as a conclusion

Urban life in Montenegro

TAPESCRIPT

You'll hear Jonah Lehrer talking about "the wondrous world of three pounds of meat" to a journalist of *the Economist*. **For sentences 1-10, decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.**

Jonah Lehrer is the author of "Imagine", a new book about the roots of creativity. We met for lunch at the restaurant at RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) in London to discuss his book, the brain and sea slugs.

What is it that drew you to write about the brain?

I've always been drawn to the mystery of it. The brain is just three pounds of meat and 12 watts of electricity, yet everything we think and feel can be traced back to some quirk of its matter.

It's also a locus for so many topics. If I have an asset it's that I'm curious—naively curious—about everything, and I think the brain is very interesting to people who can't figure out what it is that interests them the most. If you want to discuss philosophy, or God or art, you can talk about it in terms of the brain.

But you didn't want to pursue a career as a neuroscientist?

I did for a while. I worked in a great neuroscience laboratory at Columbia University. But to be really good at science you can't just love the ideas, you have to love the act of executing data—of taking these big metaphysical constructs, like memory, and reducing them to things you can test on a sea slug. After four years of poking sea slugs I realised I was a terrible scientist. I mean, I had a blast. But I didn't realise how bad I was at experimental work until the senior researcher took me aside and told me, "You really shouldn't be doing this".

So I stumbled around for a while, working out what to specialise in. I studied 20th-century literature and theology at Oxford. Then I realised I missed science. I craved empiricism, facts. I missed the optimism of scientists. Even when they're discussing the darkest recesses of human nature there's a sense that "We can fix this, because we know more today than we did yesterday, and tomorrow we'll know even more."

You've been repeatedly drawn to the intersection of neuroscience and creativity—why is that?

Creativity is a defining feature of our species. We live in worlds of our own invention—just look around. No other species does that. That's deeply mysterious to me, and I'm drawn to mystery.

Is neuroscience explaining away the mystery of creativity?

No. Right now we're just scraping the surface. Neuroscience is mostly reverse-engineering the habits of artists and innovators. For instance, we live in a day and age where we assume the way to be productive is to always keep your attention focused. But creative people have known for a long time that when you're stuck, it's a good idea to take a break. Archimedes took a bath, Newton sat under the apple

tree, Dylan went to Woodstock. Neuroscience can help us understand the mechanics of that wisdom.

Do you think that we often mismanage creativity, at work and in our education system?

Yes. We assume the best way to be productive is to always be paying attention—to be juiced on caffeine, sitting at your desk, looking at your computer screen—or, if you're a kid, facing forward looking at the blackboard. We tell children not to daydream, even though the evidence is that people with a higher propensity to daydream are more creative. In America we diagnose 20% of kids with Attention Deficit Disorder. We say that these kids can't pay attention well enough, so we give them mild amphetamines to make them pay attention better. And it works! They can pay more attention to very tedious lessons. So we assume we've fixed them. But the best insights often come when you're not paying attention.

When should people who are working on a creative problem stop paying attention to it?

The best way is to ask yourself, "Do I have a 'feeling of knowing'?" The classic example of a 'feeling of knowing' is when a word is on the tip of your tongue. Even though we don't know it, we know that we can know it, and that if we keep on searching for it we'll find it. If I gave you a calculus problem you might look at it and say, "I couldn't solve that." But if I gave you a simple algebra problem you could quickly say, "I can do that". That's a pretty amazing capacity, when you think about it, and it turns out that feelings of knowing are remarkably accurate guides to whether or not we can solve a problem in a given time frame.

When it comes to creative problems, if you've got a feeling of knowing then you should keep on paying attention. You should drink that triple espresso, you should chain yourself to the desk. But in any creative process, at some point you hit a wall—you get stuck. At that point, you should go and take a long walk, let yourself daydream. Then a fresh insight is more likely to occur to you. You might even want to have a beer. A study came out showing that undergraduates who were too drunk to drive solved 30% more creative puzzles than those who were sober.

It's a terrible paradox—the more you try to make creativity happen, the less it happens.

Exactly. It's very humbling. It suggests we don't know very much about how to foster the creative process. It also reminds us of the importance of serendipity. Creativity is not about finding the information you were looking for, it's about encountering the information you never knew you were looking for.

The book makes clear how much a person's creative output depends on what's around them. Even the greatest of geniuses benefit from being in the right place the right time.

Yes. Historians have long pondered why you get these really weird flourishing of talent in certain places, in certain eras—ancient Athens, Renaissance Florence. Are they just flukes? Maybe. But I think T.S. Eliot put his finger on it, writing about

Elizabethan London. Eliot said it wasn't that they had more geniuses born during those decades, but that less genius was wasted. There are typically educational reforms during these eras. Shakespeare's father was a glover who signed his name with a mark, but by the time he was eight, Shakespeare was being taught Latin by an Oxford-educated teacher. Christopher Marlowe got a full scholarship to Cambridge. It was the first generation of playwrights who came from all parts of society and were able to make a name for themselves. In these ages, there are usually new ways of encountering information too. In the 16th century the publishing industry was being born. Shakespeare was getting access to stories and plays that had been written centuries before his time. That's where he stole all his plots. He took a mediocre melodrama and turned it into Hamlet.

Which writers do you read for pleasure?

I probably read Virginia Woolf more than anyone else. When I'm hating every word I write, I can pick up "To The Lighthouse" and be enchanted. Woolf was intensely interested in capturing the mind on the page. But also she's just an extraordinary writer. You read the most ordinary and banal of her letters, and they just have a song to them.

In terms of poetry I'm a huge Auden fan. I love his late poetry the most, when his poems become more personal, more intimate. "In Praise of Limestone" is probably my single favourite poem. It's this old man talking about how the body is like limestone—it seems so solid, yet mere water can wear it away. It's looser than his earlier poems. There are lines in there that don't quite fit the scheme, that are a little too long, the metaphor's a little cluttered. But the poem's messiness is part of its beauty.

Adapted from *the Economist*

KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION		
	TRUE	FALSE
1.	√	
2.		√
3.		√
4.		√
5.		√
6.	√	
7.	√	
8.		√
9.		√
10.		√

II READING COMPREHENSION Part One (care centres)	
Question	Answer
1.	D
2.	D
3.	A, B, E,
4.	B
5.	B
6.	A
7.	C
8.	A

II READING COMPREHENSION Part Two (cycling)	
Question	Answer
1.	B
2.	B
3.	B
4.	A
5.	B
6.	C
7.	D

III USE OF LANGUAGE	
Part 1	
Question	answer
1.	was
2.	are
3.	built
4.	had taken hold
5.	were bulldozed
6.	driving out
7.	had lost
8.	has

III USE OF LANGUAGE		
Part 2		
Question	Answer	
1.	B	adjustments
2.	B	nearby
3.	C	another
4.	A	strings
5.	B	patterned
6.	B	claim
7.	B	surround

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 3	
Question	Answer
1.	better
2.	economic
3.	hard
4.	subsidises/ subsidizes
5.	prosperity

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 4	
Question	Answer
1.	Rubin reminded me to lock the door before I leave.
2.	George might be listening to some music.
3.	The teacher threatened to tell my parents I'd hurt Jim unless I apologized to him.
4.	He insisted on telling Jane what had happened.
5.	"It's high time we went to the movies as a family!"

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 5	
Question	Answer
1.	wondered
2.	guide
3.	attached
4.	equipped
5.	captured