

funny mine

# Final Exam 2010/11

Name:

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the best answer.

- Look (A) out ! There's a car coming.
  - B) through
  - C) after
  - D) for
- I have no idea (B) bag this is.
  - A) who the
  - C) who's
  - D) who
- The test was more difficult than I (B) expected.
  - A) would
  - C) have
  - D) might
- If I were you, I (B) try harder.
  - A) will
  - C) would have
  - D) was
- Please remember (B) the letter.
  - A) post
  - C) posting
  - D) to posting
- "I don't like Chemistry!" - " (A) "
  - B) I don't too.
  - C) So do I.
  - D) I neither.
- The magazine comes out four times (B) year.
  - A) in
  - C) on
  - D) the
- Let the boy (D) it himself before you offer help.
  - A) to try
  - B) trying
  - C) will try
- The fire was so intense that it took the firemen three hours to (C).
  - A) put it away
  - B) put it down
  - D) put it off
- They didn't give me (B).
  - A) any informations
  - C) no information
  - D) some information
- They are used (A) lies.
  - B) to tell
  - C) to say
  - D) to speak
- I really enjoyed it. It was (B) beautiful weather.
  - A) such a
  - C) so
  - D) so a
- She started to learn German (C) the age of 16 and then she stopped.
  - A) until
  - B) by
  - D) since
- Eventually, there turned up (D) people than the poor organisers had expected.
  - A) many
  - B) rather most
  - C) much more
- Who (B) the newspapers all about the affair?
  - A) did tell
  - C) tell
  - D) have told
- If the Russian winter had not been so severe, Napoleon (B) more success.
  - A) had
  - C) had had
  - D) would had had
- Read the contract carefully before you sign it, (C) ?
  - A) do you
  - B) don't you
  - D) read you
- It's twelve o'clock already - about time you children (C) to bed.
  - A) go
  - B) are going
  - D) has gone
- When Luke came to get his clothes, he found out his wife (D) them away already.
  - A) was throwing
  - B) has thrown
  - C) has been throwing
- Yesterday he visited (B) Tower of London.
  - A) a
  - C) -
  - D) some
- This is the first time I (D) the car.
  - A) drive
  - B) am driving
  - C) had been driving
- This old couple still love (B) very much.
  - A) another
  - C) themselves
  - D) each other's
- The explosion could (A) miles away.
  - B) have heard
  - C) heard
  - D) have being heard
- We had arranged to meet for lunch but he didn't turn (A).
  - B) on
  - C) in
  - D) over
- The solution (C) the problem wasn't easy.
  - A) of
  - B) in
  - D) for
- When did he arrive (A) home?
  - B) in
  - C) to
  - D) -

1a  
2b  
3b  
4b  
5b  
6a  
7b  
8d  
9c  
10b  
11a  
12b  
13c  
14 ~~cd~~  
15b  
16b  
17c  
18c  
19d  
20b  
21d  
22b  
23a  
24a  
25c  
26a  
27c  
28b  
29d  
30d  
31d  
32b  
33b  
34b  
35b

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34. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ you again.  
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35. The students are looking \_\_\_\_\_ the maturita exam.  
 A) for B) forward to C) after D) in

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II. CLOZE TEST. Circle the answer which best fits the space.

LIFE ON THE FARM

I was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by my uncle and aunt and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on a small farm in the West of England. I think it was better (3) \_\_\_\_\_ living in a city, because (4) \_\_\_\_\_ day I ran about in the open air. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ I went to school, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I did was play on the farm all day. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt and uncle worked with the animals, and although they worked very (8) \_\_\_\_\_, they always explained (9) \_\_\_\_\_ things to me. They didn't have (10) \_\_\_\_\_ money, but they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ well with everyone, and we didn't have (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of the problems of living in the city. I always felt (13) \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm. There was (14) \_\_\_\_\_ noise or pollution, and it was (15) \_\_\_\_\_ peaceful. That's probably why I became a farmer when I was older.

- |                   |                |              |               |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
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| 3) a) as          | b) more        | c) than      | d) the        |
| 4) a) every       | b) in          | c) for       | d) both       |
| 5) a) by          | b) nowadays    | c) in time   | d) until      |
| 6) a) every       | b) each        | c) none      | d) all        |
| 7) a) either      | b) both        | c) neither   | d) all        |
| 8) a) hardly      | b) harder      | c) hard      | d) hardest    |
| 9) a) interests   | b) interesting | c) interest  | d) interested |
| 10) a) much       | b) lots        | c) many      | d) too        |
| 11) a) dropped in | b) got along   | c) kept up   | d) dealt with |
| 12) a) much       | b) none        | c) no        | d) any        |
| 13) a) happily    | b) a happy     | c) happy     | d) the happy  |
| 14) a) any        | b) no          | c) none of   | d) not        |
| 15) a) too        | b) much        | c) really    | d) as         |

1d  
 2a  
 3c  
 4a  
 5d  
 6d  
 7b  
 8c  
 9b  
 10a  
 11b  
 12a  
 13c  
 14b  
 15c

15

**III. TRANSFORMATIONS.** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the form of the given word.** You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. Contractions (*don't*) count as two words.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. It's the most interesting book I have ever read.<br>I've <u>never read such an interesting</u> ..... book.                  | <b>NEVER</b>   |
| 2. We don't have to do it today.<br>We can <u>put it off</u> ..... until tomorrow.   | <b>PUT</b>     |
| 3. Take my advice : Don't believe a word he says.<br>If I <u>were you I would not</u> ..... believe a word he says.            | <b>WERE</b>    |
| 4. Could you look after the children this afternoon?<br>Would <u>you mind looking after</u> ..... the children this afternoon? | <b>MIND</b>    |
| 5. What a pity they didn't win the match!<br>I <u>wish they had won</u> ..... the match.                                       | <b>WISH</b>    |
| 6. Someone is watching us secretly.<br>We <u>are being watched</u> ..... secretly.   | <b>WATCHED</b> |
| 7. I'm sure Peter has met her before.<br>I'm sure Peter <u>must have met her</u> ..... before.                                 | <b>MUST</b>    |
| 8. 'Do you know his name?' I asked her.<br>I asked <u>if she knew</u> ..... his name.  | <b>IF</b>      |
| 9. It's better for them not to speak so much.<br>The <u>less they speak the better</u> ..... for them.                         | <b>LESS</b>    |
| 10. I last smoked five years ago.<br>I <u>have not smoked / not been smoking for</u> ..... five years.                         | <b>FOR</b>     |

20

**IV. WORD FORMATION.** Use the word in bold in a correct form.

**THOMAS ALVA EDISON**

Americans have always been proud of their (1) ability to find practical (2) solution to practical problems. During the nineteenth century they developed thousands of products to make life easier, safer or more (3) enjoyable for people, for example the (4) sewing machine. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century the (5) inventors of such products often had little (6) scientific education. Their inventions were based on practical "know-how". So long as the inventions worked, everyone was (7) satisfied. Many later (8) developments, however, called for understanding of (9) basic principles in electricity and chemistry, among others. One man above all others showed the (10) capability to use such (11) knowledge to solve everyday problems. His name was Thomas Alva Edison. He was most (12) successful in making practical use of electricity. In 1878 he formed the Edison Electric Light Company with a clear (13) commercial aim - to capture from gas the huge market for lighting homes, streets and places of work. To do this, he had to develop a long-lasting, glowing electric light bulb. The problem was to find a (14) suitable material for the filament of the bulb. After a long search he found the answer - bamboo! When he gave a public (15) demonstration of his light bulb, the value of shares in the Edison Electric Light Company rose from 100 to 3,000 dollars each.

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- 2 SOLVE
- 3 ENJOY
- 4 SEW
- 5 INVENT
- 6 SCIENCE
- 7 SATISFY
- 8 DEVELOP
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We can put it off ..... until tomorrow.
3. Take my advice : Don't believe a word he says. **WERE**  
If I were you ..... believe a word he says.
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## V. Reading

I. Read the text quickly. Decide which two of the pictures (1-4) are by Banksy, and which two are by Pavement Picasso.

- 1 Banksy  
 2 Banksy  
 3 Pavement P.  
 4 Picasso

(4)

III. Decide if the sentences are true or false for each artist.

	Banksy	Pavement Picasso
1 He's British.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T
2 He works outside.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T
3 People know his real name.	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> T
4 Some of his work is illegal.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F
5 He does advertisements.	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> T
6 He sells his work.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> T
7 His work is political.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F
8 His work disappears if it rains.	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> T
9 He has done work based on famous works of art.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> T

(18)

II. Match the sentences with gaps 1-4 in the text. There is one sentence that you do not need.

- a He sells them in a small gallery in London, but you'll never see him there.  
 b He earns money by charging people to see his pictures.  
 c He usually puts himself in the painting when he takes a photo of his work.  
 d The Museum has since allowed it to stay there.  
 e He also painted Bill Clinton on a New York sidewalk when he became President of the United States.

(4) 1 d 2 a 3 e 4 c

IV. Find words in the text that mean:

**Banksy:**

1. against the law illegal  
 2. very interesting and unusual striking  
 3. belonging to a very simple society primitive  
 4. rejects refuses  
 5. waste rubbish

**Pavement Picasso**

6. incredible amazing  
 7. very big gigantic  
 8. very detailed and complicated elaborate

V. Choose ONE text and write a summary of it in about 50 words:

G:

R:

L:

(40p)

# BANKSY

'Banksy' is the name of a graffiti artist from Britain. Nobody knows his real name and few people have seen him. He has become famous for his street art, which has appeared in London and in other cities around the world. He has to stay unknown because graffiti is illegal. Nobody has caught him yet.

His images are very striking and often funny, and their message is usually anti-war, anti-capitalism and pro-freedom. He has claimed responsibility for a number of famous stunts over the past few years. For example, in 2001 he climbed into the penguin area at London Zoo and wrote 'We're bored of fish' in two-metre high letters on the wall. In May 2005, he made a primitive cave painting, showing a human hunting animals with a shopping trolley. He hung it secretly on the wall at the British Museum. <sup>1</sup> In August of the same year, he painted nine images on the Palestinian side of the Israeli West Bank wall, including a picture of children digging a hole through the wall.

Nowadays, Banksy does some paid work for charities such as Greenpeace. He refuses to work for big businesses or do advertising. He has also started painting pictures. He has done a series of paintings based on famous works of art, such as Monet's *Water-Lily Pond*, except with rubbish floating in the water and a shopping trolley sticking out. <sup>2</sup>

# Pavement Picasso

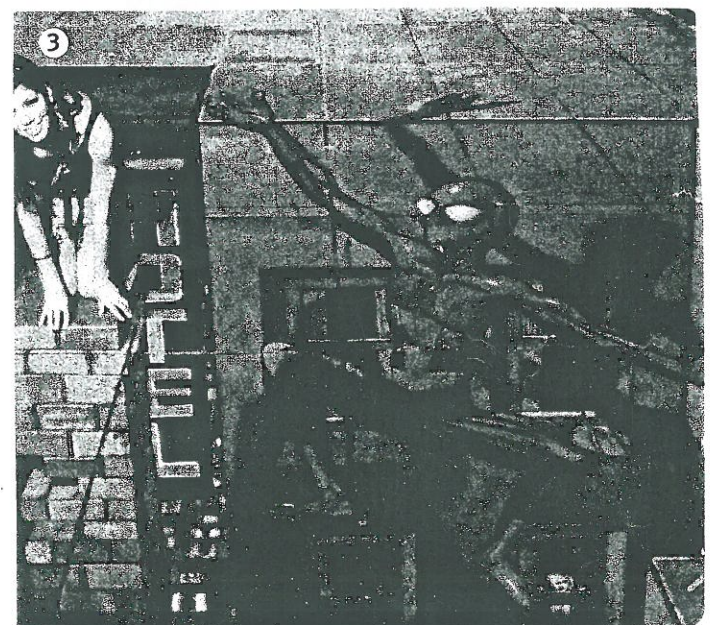
'Pavement Picasso' is another name for Julian Beever, a chalk artist from Britain. He has been creating chalk drawings on the pavement for over ten years now. He has worked in cities all over the world, from Brussels to New York.

He works in chalk, so his art, which takes about three days to complete, can easily be destroyed by a shower of rain. The most important thing for him is to get a photo at the end before that happens.

He first started pavement drawing with copies of famous paintings like the *Mona Lisa* in the streets of Europe. Then he painted portraits of famous people; for example, when Princess Diana died, he did a portrait of her on a London pavement. <sup>3</sup>

But he is most famous for his amazing 3D images, which he started doing a few years ago. He can do a painting on the pavement which looks like a gigantic bottle of Coke standing in the road when you look at it from a certain angle. <sup>4</sup> Some of his most elaborate 3D images show someone diving into a swimming pool, or being rescued from a building by Spiderman!

Nowadays, Beever is often paid by companies to advertise their products, but he still works on the pavement. He says, 'My art is for anybody, it's for people who wouldn't go into an art gallery. It's art for the people.'



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