

**EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

**EPS B1 FINAL TEST SPECIMEN**

**Time allowed: 150 minutes**

**Student No:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name & Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Group:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Exam room number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**BOOKLET A**

**PLEASE COUNT  
THE PAGES  
IN YOUR  
TEST BOOKLET**

**READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING ELSE.**

1. Leave your ID card on the desk at all times.
2. Turn off and hand-in your mobile phone(s) to the invigilator(s).
3. Write your student number, your name, your group number and the exam room number on the optic answer sheet.
4. Blacken the booklet type (A / B) and your student number in pencil.
5. Blacken your answers on the optic answer sheet in pencil. **ANY ANSWERS ON THE TEST BOOKLET WILL NOT BE SCORED.**
6. **For the listening section Part 1, write your answers on the question booklet.**
7. Use an eraser (rubber) to change your answers on the optic answer sheet.
8. Do not tear or separate the pages of the Test Booklet.
9. Do not use a dictionary or any other material.
10. Do not ask the invigilator(s) any questions about the content of the test.
11. You are not allowed to leave the examination room during the first 30 minutes.
12. On your way out, give all the test materials back to the invigilator(s).
13. Do not talk in the corridors while leaving the building.

## SECTION I – LISTENING ABOUT 30 MINUTES

- Three parts; (16 questions)
- Part 1: Gap-fill, (5 questions; 0.7 point each)
- Part 2: multiple choice (5 questions; 0.7 point each)
- Part 3: multiple choice (6 questions; 0.5 point each)

### Part 1 (5 questions; 0.7 point each)

- You will hear a tourist guide talking to a group of people about a trip to the countryside.
- Listen and complete questions 1-5 with one or two words or a number only.
- You will hear the information twice.
- Now, you have one minute to look at Part 1

## A DAY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

### Morning programme:

- E.g., Breakfast at 8:30
- Meet in (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- Bus leaves at: (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- Picnic lunch in the (3) \_\_\_\_\_

### Afternoon programme:

#### Choice of activities:

- Hill walk
- Visit to a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_
- Swim or take a trip by (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2 (5 questions; 0.7 point each)**

- You will hear a conversation between Peter and Liz about holidays.
- You will hear the recording twice.
- For questions 1 – 5, listen and choose the correct answers; a, b, or c.
- Now, you have one minute to look at Part II.

**E.g., When Peter and Liz met, where had Liz been?**

- a) At a library.
- b) At a travel agent.
- c) At a book shop.
- d) At a newsagent.

1. It's difficult for Liz to choose a holiday because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) there is such a big choice  
b) she's never been with her friends before  
c) her friends all like different activities  
d) she's worried her friends might get bored
2. Where does Liz like going on holiday?  
a) The mountains  
b) Cities  
c) The seaside  
d) The lakes
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

**Part 3 (6 questions; 0.5 point each)**

- **You will hear people talking in four different situations.**
- **For questions 6 – 11, choose the best option A, B, or C.**
- **You will hear each recording twice.**
- **Now, you have one minute to look at Part 3.**

6. Where is the conversation taking place?

- a) In a station café.
- b) On a train.
- c) At a ticket information kiosk.

7. The speakers have been \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) at a fashion show
- b) at an art exhibition
- c) in a local café

8. What are the speakers discussing?

- a) Transport.
- b) Suitable clothes.
- c) Uncomfortable shoes.

9. ...

10. ...

11. ...

**SECTION 2 – LANGUAGE IN USE (ABOUT 25 MINUTES)**

**(2 texts; 20 questions; 0.25 point each)**

**Instructions: Read the following text and fill in each blank with the correct alternative.**

**Text 1**

Joss Stone is an English singer from the south-west of England. Her voice is so beautiful that it is hard to believe she is only a teenager. A few months ago she \_\_\_\_\_**12**\_\_\_\_\_ just a schoolgirl. Now, she \_\_\_\_\_**13**\_\_\_\_\_ more and more famous in Britain and in the USA as well as all over the world. When she was a child, she \_\_\_\_\_**14**\_\_\_\_\_ listen to modern pop and rock music. She preferred listening to her mum and dad’s old records. One day when she \_\_\_\_\_**15**\_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper, she saw an ad for a singing competition and entered the competition. She was \_\_\_\_\_**16**\_\_\_\_\_ to win because she was only fourteen and the other singers were much older than her.

12.    a) is                                    b) was                                    c) had been                            d) has been
13.    a) is becoming                            b) was becoming                            c) had become                            d) becomes
14.    a) had to                                    b) used to                                    c) didn’t use to                            d) didn’t have to
15.    ...
16.    ...
17.    ...
18.    ...
19.    ...
20.    ...
21.    ...

## Text 2

What exactly is sand? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. In fact, according to the most generally accepted measure, grains qualify if their diameter is greater than 0.06 of a millimetre and less than 0.6 of a millimetre. Sand can be made of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grains may \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They come from the \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ of rocks, from the skeletons of marine organisms, or even from volcanic eruptions.

Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is dazzling white, its grains may come from nearby coral. On Pacific islands, jet black sand \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ of volcanic minerals. Red iron oxide sand is often found on beaches along the coast of North Africa. Yellow sand in Germany and Poland are remains from the Ice Age. The most precious sand is in Namibia, Angola, and Zaire, \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ diamond deposits on some beaches make it worth collecting and selling. Most of the world's sand, though, is mainly largely transparent quartz.

22.    a) have                      b) had                      c) been                      d) has
23.    a) becoming                b) erosion                c) eruption                d) falling
24.    a) was made                b) has been made        c) are made                d) is made
25.    ...
26.    ...
27.    ...
28.    ...
29.    ...
30.    ...
31.    ...

**SECTION 3 – READING**

**3 Texts; (16 questions) (ABOUT 45 MINUTES)**

**Text 1 (5 questions; 0.7 point each)**

**Instructions: Read Text 1 and do the task on the next page.**

  32  

**I** In 1905, Hollywood was just another sleepy town in Southern California. A few houses and businesses lined Hollywood Boulevard, but the landscape and atmosphere were not very different from what could be found in any country town in the Midwest.

**II** Hollywood's founding father, real estate developer Harvey Wilcox, wanted to establish neighbourhoods where middle-class buyers could settle down in a peaceful environment. An avid **prohibitionist**, Wilcox tried to create a community free of alcohol and other undesirable elements.

**III** Wilcox might have succeeded but for the interest of Eastern movie companies in the area's natural lighting and brush covered hills, which were ideal as backdrops for the emerging genre of westerns. Centaur Film Company of New Jersey, the first to establish itself in Hollywood, set up Nesters Studio at the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street in 1911. Soon to follow were Lanky, Universal, and Eclair, all of which started studios on Sunset as well.

**IV** Other Los Angeles locations attracted motion pictures Hotel Hollywood where movie people enjoyed staying. Local residents were often appalled at the loose manners and unorthodox lifestyles of "the movies" as picture people were called, and they did not appreciate the changes being wrought in their community. However, by 1912, movie companies were moving to Hollywood in droves, and there was no turning the tide.

**Instructions: Choose the best alternative according to the information in Text 1.**

32. Which of the following is the **best title** for the text?
- a) Studios of Hollywood
  - b) The Midwest comes to Hollywood
  - c) The transformation of Hollywood
  - d) Hollywood's founding father
33. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Wilcox?
- a) He succeeded in creating a middle-class environment in Hollywood.
  - b) He chose not to live in Hollywood
  - c) He wanted to make western movies.
  - d) He never intended to see his town overrun by studios.
34. Southern California attracted Eastern studios by its\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) peaceful atmosphere
  - b) lighting and landscape
  - c) alcohol-free environment
  - d) cheap property value
35. **'Prohibitionist'** in **Paragraph II** means:
- a) a person who is against leading a luxurious life
  - b) a person who is against alcoholic drinks
  - c) a person who is in favour of alcoholic drinks
  - d) a person who is favour of leading a luxurious life

36...



**Text 2 (5 questions; 0.7 point each)**

**Instructions: Read Text 2 and do the task on the next page.**

**Europe's Trees in Danger**

**I.** Forestry experts have called on the European Union to use its powers in order to protect the continent's forests. This follows the publication of a recent report showing that one quarter of Europe's trees showed signs of severe damage. The experts are asking for wide-ranging action as it now seems clear that Europe's forests are reaching crisis point.

**II.** The study examined trees across the whole Europe and found that they were being damaged throughout the continent. Twenty-six per cent of Europe's trees had lost significant numbers of leaves, while more than ten per cent showed signs of discoloration.

**III.** The report also put forward factors such as air pollution and climate change as causes of this environmental problem. Responding to the report, however, a European spokesman said it was too early to be certain about what was causing the widespread damage. The European Commission has now begun a more detailed 20-year study which will hopefully produce clearer answers.

**IV.** Francis O'Sullivan, senior forestry officer at the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), pointed out: "While Europe is quick to condemn tropical countries over their forestry policies, it has been ignoring the crisis in its own backyard. Europe now has fewer forests than any other continent except Antarctica, and has less protected forest than any other region in the world."

**V.** "Less than one per cent of our ancient forests remain," he added. "If this is allowed to continue, the damage to our forest system will result in a reduction in water quality and will cause a crisis in the fishing, tourist and timber industries, as well as threatening the ecological balance in Europe."

**VI.** Nigel Dudley, a specialist forestry adviser, says that the forestry industry has made substantial progress in organising a programme of forest management, but in his opinion, European governments have not been acting quickly enough. Dudley believes that there is a need for further European action on commitments made at the Rio Earth Summit.

**Instructions: Read Text 2 and choose from the list (a-g) the sentence which gives the main idea of each paragraph (I-VI) the best. There is one extra sentence. The first one has been done for you.**

- e.g.* Paragraph I \_\_\_\_\_ *e* \_\_\_\_\_  
37. Paragraph II \_\_\_\_\_  
38. Paragraph III \_\_\_\_\_  
39. Paragraph IV \_\_\_\_\_  
40. Paragraph V \_\_\_\_\_  
41. Paragraph VI \_\_\_\_\_

- a) More research is needed to find out the reasons for tree damage.
- b) Environmental damage is threatening certain European industries.
- c) Europe's trees have been harmed in a variety of ways.
- d) Planting more trees is only part of the solution.
- e) Threatened trees need European protection.**
- f) The forestry industry has acted more quickly than European governments.
- g) Europe should pay more attention to its own environmental problems.

**Text 3 (6 questions; 0.5 point each)**

**Instructions: Read Text 3 and do the task on the next page.**

**If You Are Happy, The Robot Knows It**

Robots are gaining the ability to engage us emotionally, giving them a much broader range of uses.

RoCo, the world’s first expressive computer, has a monitor for a head and a simple LCD screen for a face. Inhabiting a back room in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s media lab, RoCo has a double-jointed neck which allows it to shift the monitor up and down, tilt it forward and back, and move it from side to side.

\_\_\_\_ **42** \_\_\_\_ When you hang your head and sink into your chair, RoCo tilts forward and drops low to almost touch the desk, mimicking your gloomy posture. When you perk up and straighten your back, it spots the change and cheerfully swings forward and upward.

RoCo was unveiled at a human-robot interaction conference in Washington DC in March 2007. Because it responds to a user’s changes in posture, its creators hope people might be more likely to build up a relationship with the computer that will make sitting at a desk all day a little more enjoyable. \_\_\_\_ **43** \_\_\_\_

The team is among a growing number of researchers who are investigating how far a robot’s physical presence can influence people. \_\_\_\_ **44** \_\_\_\_ Researchers at Stanford University in California have already proved that an in-car assistance system, for example, can make us drive more carefully if the voice matches our mood. But robots can have a greater impact. “If it can actually touch you, it’s a lot more meaningful,” says Cynthia Breazeal of the Media Lab, who created RoCo with her colleague Rosalind Picard.

Breazeal suggests that RoCo could be programmed to adopt the right posture to foster greater attention and persistence in children. \_\_\_\_ **45** \_\_\_\_ To find out, Aaron Powers at iRobot in Burlington, Massachusetts, and colleagues at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, invited volunteers to chat about health and happiness with a 1.3-metre-tall, talking humanoid robot called Pearl. They then compared their impressions with those of people who had only heard the robot and seen its projected image...

.....  
.....

**Instructions: Read Text 3 and complete spaces with the correct statement (a-g).**

**There is one extra statement.**

42. _____	a) But does a physical robot really provoke a greater response in people than a much cheaper animated agent on a computer screen could?
43. _____	b) An attached camera can detect when the user changes position, allowing RoCo to adjust its posture accordingly.
44. _____	c) This does not mean that the robots of the future may be able to see things from our point of view.
45. _____	d) Using technology to manipulate someone or shape their mood is nothing new.
46. _____	e) They also believe that by turning into users' mood, the robot might help them to get their work done more effectively.
47.....	f) Because robots have no drive to protect themselves, they cannot protect the group.
	g) .....

**SECTION 4 – WRITING (10 points) (ABOUT 50 MINUTES)**

**Instructions: Choose ONE of the topics below and write a composition of about 230-250 words. Your composition will be graded according to content, communication, use of vocabulary and grammar. Use linkers when necessary.**

**TOPICS**

- 1. Teachers always say that participating in class discussions is essential in order to learn better. However, some students prefer to keep silent. What do you think? Discuss.**

**OR**

- 2. Researchers are saying that keeping a blog improves your mood and helps you relax. However, some people think that it may not always have therapeutic value and it even can be risky. What do you think? Discuss.**