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

#### **EPS B1 FINAL TEST SPECIMEN**

Time allowed: 150 minutes	BOOKLET A
Student No:	PLEASE COUNT
Name & Surname:	THE PAGES
Group:	IN YOUR
Exam room number:	TEST BOOKLET
	(10 pages)

#### 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 <u>pencil</u>.
- 5. Blacken your answers on the <u>optic answer sheet</u> in pencil. <u>ANY ANSWERS ON THE TEST BOOKLET WILL NOT BE SCORED.</u>
- 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 (10 points) 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 the recording twice.

	<ul> <li>For questions 1 – 5, listen and choose the correct answers; a, b, or c.</li> <li>Now, you have one minute to look at Part II.</li> </ul>
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	

• You will hear a conversation between Peter and Liz about holidays.

# Part 3 (6 questions; 0.5 point each)

•	You will hear people talking in <u>four different situations</u> . 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?
	<ul><li>a) In a station café.</li><li>b) On a train.</li><li>c) At a ticket information kiosk.</li></ul>
7.	The speakers have been
	<ul><li>a) at a fashion show</li><li>b) at an art exhibition</li><li>c) in a local café</li></ul>
8.	What are the speakers discussing?
	<ul><li>a) Transport.</li><li>b) Suitable clothes.</li><li>c) Uncomfortable shoes.</li></ul>
9.	
10.	
11.	

## **SECTION 2 – LANGUAGE IN USE (5 points) (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 S	tone is an English sing	ger from the south-wes	st of England. Her voice	ce is so beautiful that it is
hard t	o believe she is only	a teenager. A few me	onths ago she1	2 just a schoolgirl.
Now,	she13 mo	ore and more famous i	n Britain and in the U	SA as well as all over the
world.	When she was a child	d, she14 list	en to modern pop and	rock music. She preferred
listeni	ng to her mum and da	d's old records. One d	lay when she15	the newspaper, she
saw ar	n ad for a singing com	petition and entered the	e competition. She was	s to win
becaus	se she was only fourtee	en and the other singer	s 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

31.

What e	exactly is sand? Well,	it is larger than fine o	lust and smaller than sl	hingle. In fact, according
to the	most generally accept	ted measure, grains qu	ualify if their diameter	is greater than 0.06 of a
millim	etre and less than 0.6	of a millimetre. Sand	can be made of tiny pe	ebbles or porous granules.
Its grain	ins may22 t	the shape of stars or sp	pirals, their edges jagge	ed or smooth. They come
from the	he 23 of	rocks, from the skelet	ons of marine organism	ns, or even from volcanic
eruptio	ons.			
Colou	r is another clue to sar	nd's origins. If it is de	azzling white, its grain	s may come from nearby
coral.	On Pacific islands, jet	t black sand24	of volcanic mine	rals. Red iron oxide sand
is often	n found on beaches al	ong the coast of North	h Africa. Yellow sand	l in Germany and Poland
are re	mains from the Ice	Age. The most prec	cious sand is in Nam	ibia, Angola, and Zaire,
25	diamond depos	its on some beaches m	nake it worth collecting	and selling. Most of the
world'	s sand, though, is main	nly 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.				

SECTION 3 - READING (10 points) 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 Angles locations attracted motion picturesque 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.

6

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

32.	Which of the following is the <b>best title</b> 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 <b>TRUE</b> 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 <u>main idea</u> of each paragraph (I-VI) the best. There is <u>one extra</u> 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.

4.0	
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 <u>content</u>, <u>communication</u>, <u>use of vocabulary and grammar</u>. 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.