

Please note: You can use a monolingual students' dictionary during the whole of the examination, except for the listening comprehension part. **You can make notes in your booklet, but please, write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

Part 1 – Writing: You have 90 minutes for the two tasks

Task 1

Recommended time: 60 minutes

Write an essay of 200-250 words on the topic given below. First, make brief notes on your ideas, and then write your essay on your Answer Sheet. Remember to give your essay a title.

You can get a total of 20 points for this task.

According to a recently published newspaper article, the Hungarian Educational Authority is planning to ban the use of mobile phones and smart phones in schools and universities. At present the authority is collecting ideas and opinions on the topic. You are a university student and you use your smart phone a lot. As you work for a university magazine, you decide to write a short essay about the topic in that magazine. You want to mention about two arguments for and two against the idea. You want to tell whether you are in favour or against the idea, because you think your personal experience and examples will support your opinion and will meet others' expectations in the matter.

Task 2**Recommended time: 30 minutes**

Read the **two** tasks below. Choose one of them and write a suitable text in response. You have to write **one text only** (150-200 words). Supply a suitable introduction, conclusion, or title if necessary. Write your text on the Answer Sheet.

You can get a total of 10 points for this task.

Task 2a:

On the internet, you find a blog about online games. The blog deals with the dangers of becoming addicted to this kind of leisure activity. You decide to write a contribution to the blog, describing your ideas concerning online computer games and championships.

Write about your personal attitude and previous experiences by giving examples.

or

Task 2b:

In a technical magazine, you see a report about the future of driverless cars and automated driving. According to some car manufacturers and researchers, the next generation of cars may well be capable of operating without active participation of the drivers. This kind of cars will be fully computer-controlled.

You are a bit sceptic and not so much enthusiastic about the idea. Write a letter to the editor of the magazine referring to the article. Express your personal reactions to this report, and say whether you think the general public will be reluctant or willing to travel under such circumstances.

Part 2 – Reading Comprehension. You have 90 minutes for the three tasks.

Task 1: Questions 1 – 10

Recommended time: 30 minutes

Read the following text and choose from the list A-O below the best word for each gap in the text. You can use only one word in each gap, and each word can be used only once. **There are five words you will not need.** You will receive 1 point for each correct answer.

Child prodigies in Music

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

The short-lived young man was born in Salzburg, Austria as a wunderkind. First he took up the harpsichord when he was just 3 years old. At the age of 5, he _____ (1) his first piece of published music, and by his teen years, he had already written several concertos, sonatas, operas and _____.(2) Mozart and his sister Maria Anna—herself a musical prodigy—travelled widely through Europe _____ (3) their talents in royal courts and public concerts. From Bavaria to Paris, audiences marvelled at the boy wonder’s ability to improvise and play the piano _____ (4) or with one hand crossed over the other. During a 1764 stopover in London, he was even tested and examined by a British lawyer and naturalist named Daines Barrington, who was awestruck by the 8-year-old’s ability to sight-read and _____ (5) pieces of music he had not seen before “in a most masterly manner.” Mozart would eventually grow into one of Europe’s most celebrated and prolific composers. Before his untimely death at age 35, he wrote more than 600 pieces of music.

Clara Schumann

Clara Josephine Wieck Schumann (Leipzig, 1819 – Frankfurt am Main, 1896), German pianist and composer, wife of Robert Schumann.

German-born musician Clara Schumann didn’t speak until age 4, but by the time she was 7 she was already spending up to three hours a day _____ (6) the piano. She began composing her own pieces at 10, and made her concert _____ (7) in 1830 at the age of 11. In 1831, Schumann embarked on the first of several tours of Europe, where she won acclaim from the likes of Chopin and Liszt and astonished _____ (8) with her ability to play from memory. The young virtuoso later married _____ (9) composer Robert Schumann in 1840, but _____(10) convention by continuing to write and perform even while raising her children. By the time she died in 1896, Schumann had spent six decades as a professional musician and played more than 1,300 public concerts.

A audiences	B automatically	C blindfolded	D composed	E debut
F defied	G exhibiting	H faced	I fellow	J mastering
K peer	L perform	M practise	N showed	O symphonies

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Task 2: Questions 11 – 15**Recommended time: 30 minutes**

Five paragraphs are missing from the following magazine article. Read the article and choose from the list A-G the missing paragraphs to fit the gaps. **There are two extra paragraphs you will not need.** Write the correct letter A–G after each number.

You will receive 2 points for each correct answer.

Tell me about yourself

Unfortunately, we have less and less time to listen to each other, so we need to find ways we could share information in a really effective way. One possible way is to create an 'elevator pitch' or an 'elevator speech', which is a short description of an idea, product or a service, virtually anything.

11....

Originally, an elevator pitch was used to describe who the product/company is for, what it does, why it is needed, and how it will get done. It would normally last an average of one minute. The information is condensed in order to express the most important ideas or concepts within the allotted time.

12...

An elevator pitch can be used to persuade or entice an investor, executive in a company, or explain an idea to a supporter. The goal is simply to convey the overall concept or topic in a brief and exciting way. The first two sentences are told to be the most important and should catch the listener's attention.

13...

Here is some sound advice on how to introduce yourself. It can be summarised in three basic steps. First, you simply give your name and company.

14....

In the second part of your introduction you want to talk about what value you can provide to people/ to your listener, what your specialty is that can help somebody.

15...

Finally, here is an example of an elevator pitch which starts a presentation.

'Hi my name is Carl Kwan I'm from PresentationExpressions.com and I help people give English presentations in a very effective and easy manner especially for people who don't speak English very well or English is their second language. Now I can help people even if they have never given a presentation before or scared to death of giving a presentation and especially hate giving English presentations.'

Advantages of using an elevator pitch are as follows: simplicity and convenience, it can be given on short notice. It needs very little preparation, the content can be flexible simplified or extended to meet the actual needs.

A)

Obviously, you do not want to start a long-winded story about who you are and what you do because you do not want your listener to get really bored or to tune you out. So, the next step is actually the most critical.

B)

The description itself explains the concept whatever it might be in such a way that it is easy to follow for any listener without much effort. It uses simple and direct language and contains pictures, metaphors and similes. It avoids statistics or anything that could distract the attention of the listener.

C)

The description should be very positive, demonstrative, persuasive, and convincing.

D)

However, it can be used for explaining an individual, the description generally explains one's skills and goals, and why they would be a productive and beneficial person to have on a team or within a company/project. An elevator pitch does not have to include all of these components, but it usually does at least explain what the idea, product, company, or person is and why it/they are valuable. A good pitch should be adjusted to the listener.

E)

Equally important is to say who you can actually help because people want to know if they are the ones that you can help. How do you do that? You would describe the worst scenario and your key expression is "even if". This means that you can help anybody.

F)

When using for individuals, you need to alter the structure a bit because of the subjective elements of the description.

G)

The emphasis is on the focus and not the details. The names – elevator pitch and elevator speech – reflect the idea that the short summary can be delivered between thirty seconds to two minutes, which is about the length of an elevator ride.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Task 3: Questions 16-20**Recommended time: 30 minutes**

Read the following newspaper article about Graffiti. For Questions 16 – 20, find the correct options (A, B, C or D) that correspond best to the meaning of the text.

You will receive 2 points for each correct answer.

Graffiti: Art or vandalism?

And though present in ancient times - early graffiti can be seen on ancient walls in Pompeii and Rome - it is often seen as having burst onto the underground scene in the late 60s, coming out of American ghettos and being associated with political subversion and disenchanted youths. Unsurprisingly, having its roots in an often violent and disadvantaged environment has forever tarnished graffiti with the stigma of vandalism and criminality.

However, with the announcement on 10 February that a graffiti wall mural was being sold by a Devon art gallery, it is hoped that the art world, and society, are beginning to embrace graffiti. The 25ft by 6ft piece by Bristolian graffiti artist Banksy is situated on the side of a house in Mivart Street near Easton. The owners of the house were unaware of the piece being created back in 2004, having let the house out to students who did not report it when it appeared. The owners now wish to sell the house but were horrified to find that most prospective buyers would paint over the mural. So they have taken the unusual step of selling the mural, with house attached, through an art gallery. Red Propeller Gallery in Devon is hoping the piece will sell for excess of £200,000, the reported sum Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt paid for a Banksy canvas last year. This unconventional method of selling a house with the condition of preserving the graffiti marks a growing acceptance and popularity of an art medium often referred to as vandalism. But while celebrities may be forking out for Banksy pieces and galleries are selling houses which would have previously been considered defaced, other aspiring graffiti artists still face the prospect of criminal charges and prison time for destruction of property.

We spoke to a University of Bristol student and graffiti artist, who wished to remain anonymous, about his art, including a work in progress in his rented room in Bristol. The student said the motivation for creating the pieces in his room was that, "the police can't bother me in my room. You can spend more time in your room, doing things that you can plan and draw first. It has taken me about 3 months because I am a slower worker, yeah there is a certain aspect of 'yeah I do graffiti I would like my room saying that as well'. And there is part of it that is me trying to keep out of the way of the police, doing it somewhere safe where I can see what I am doing rather than doing it in the dark. I got heavily busted when I was about fourteen - I got told if I ever wrote in the town again I would be sent straight to court. So that put me off doing illegal pieces - now I stick to doing legal pieces which I enjoy more because I can take my time over them."

There are obvious problems with doing graffiti in your student let, mainly the landlord's reaction, something our student is fully aware of: "He doesn't know, and hopefully he will never find out. It is probably cheaper to buy a massive bucket of paint and paint over it then get into a massive argument with the landlord about it being art."

Recently, there have been further calls from the graffiti community for more designated spaces for graffiti: "I personally think the government should sanction more walls, and give people the opportunity to do good graffiti art," said our anonymous student. The acceptance of graffiti by authorities and societies is a growing feature of other European countries. Countries such as Spain and Italy that have strong artistic traditions - being the homelands of some of the greatest artistic movements - have embraced graffiti, providing commissions and allowing graffiti artists space in which to perfect their art. "As long as people aren't going around spraying paint on museums you can get away with doing it in broad daylight and I think that is a beautiful thing, they [Spain] are accepting it," said the anonymous student, who has studied the graffiti in Spain. It is thought by many in the graffiti community that if English authorities and communities embraced

graffiti as our Spanish and Italian counterparts have then the standards of English graffiti would noticeably improve, giving cities beautiful murals like the ones displayed here. "I love walking around the city and seeing bits of graff, it gives so much beauty, it really brightens places up," the student noted. The acceptance of graffiti by these countries has created a huge portfolio of amazing art - you only have to perform a quick Google search to see the prevalence of European graffiti, with Italy and Spain providing 9,420 and 4,530 images respectively, while an English graffiti image search gives only 867 returns.

As our student explains, "it is about how society deal with it - if you ostracise people doing graff then they won't get good; if people would appreciate that some graffiti art is good then it is quite easy to see what is good and what is bad, but it is too ingrained in public minds that all graffiti is bad. I have been told that graffiti is what is bringing society down."

But the tides indeed seem to be changing, and in part this can be seen to be down to the work of artists like Banksy, who have been accepted into the mainstream having exhibits in London and LA and selling pieces through well respected institutions like Sotheby - this month the auction house sold a piece by Banksy entitled 'Bombing of Middle England' for £102,000. Graffiti is becoming slowly incorporated into English conventional culture.

16) Graffiti

- A) were first performed in Ancient Rome.
- B) had direct links with political movements in the 60s.
- C) have always been linked with lawbreaking in public thinking.
- D) were thought to be the culture of Afro-American young people.

17) A Devon art gallery

- A) sold a piece of graffiti to Brad Pitt last year.
- B) is trying to promote graffiti.
- C) expects to sell a piece of graffiti for more than £200 000.
- D) hopes to sell more works of Banksy.

18) The anonymous graffiti artist who is studying at the University of Bristol says that

- A) his landlord is happy about graffiti in his room.
- B) painting graffiti at home has certain advantages.
- C) the police have always cracked down on graffiti artists.
- D) graffiti is certainly art.

19) In Spain and in Italy

- A) this kind of art is widely accepted.
- B) artists can paint their works everywhere they wish.
- C) museums support graffiti artists.
- D) the standards of graffiti were improved by local authorities and communities.

20) Public opinion concerning graffiti

- A) cannot be changed easily.
- B) does not influence its quality.
- C) should not be influenced by prejudice.
- D) tends to be rather objective.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

Part 3 – Grammar**20 minutes****Task: Questions 1 – 10**

*Rewrite the sentences below. In each case, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. For each sentence, you can write **up to six words** on each dotted line on the Answer Sheet. An example has been done for you.*

You will receive 2 points for each correct sentence.

0. Example: They cleaned the room yesterday.
The room*was cleaned*..... yesterday.
1. It is believed that the Chinese invented gunpowder.
The Chinese invented gunpowder.
2. If someone had called the fire-brigade, the tragedy might have been avoided.
If the fire-brigade, the tragedy might have been avoided.
3. You should stay in bed today.
Youin bed today.
4. “You should rest,” they said.
They said that
5. “Go on Jack, apply for the job,” said Sue.
Sue encouraged
6. This is my second visit to London.
This is the second time Ito London.
7. It’s a pity you were driving so fast.
I wish youso fast.
8. This photo is very similar to my Mum’s photo.
This photo reminds my Mum’s photo.
9. The dog that chases my cat belongs to those people.
Those are the people whose
10. There is a smell of onions in the room.
The room