PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

I. You will hear an interview with a historian. For sentences 1-10 decide if they are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (10 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>T/F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jonathan Muse is not keen on motorization.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Everybody who sends an answer to the question may win a ticket to the cinema.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. More than 15 people can use the tickets that are offered as a prize in the quiz.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The cost of the text message is 59 pence.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oliver Evans’s vehicle was also used as a boat.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A working model of an electric-powered vehicle was developed in the 1830s</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Henry Ford was the first to produce a car with an internal-combustion engine.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Model T was introduced to the market in 1893.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The use of an assembly-line helped Ford to produce cars in great numbers.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The majority of early models of Ford cars are displayed at the Edison Institute.</td>
<td>T/F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II You will hear a piece of news. For sentences 1-10 choose the correct answer. Circle a, b or c.

1 Kweku Adoboli works for
   a) Swiss bank UBS
   b) Swedish bank UPS
   c) Swiss bank UBC

2 Adoboli was arrested
   a) in his office
   b) in his flat
   c) when he was on holiday in London

3 Adoboli is reported to be
   a) a smuggler
   b) a fraudster
   c) an arsonist

4 Adoboli’s father
   a) used to work for the United Nations
   b) was educated in Britain
   c) was accused of stealing 1.3 billion pounds

5 Detectives entered the company headquarters
   a) late in the afternoon
   b) at night
   c) after John Hughes met Ian Dyson

6 It is said Adoboli’s yearly bonuses were about
   a) 200,000 pounds
   b) 600,000 pounds
   c) 400,000 pounds

7 After Adoboli was arrested the value of the company shares
   a) rose 10%
   b) decreased 10%
   c) will slide 10%

8 Adoboli’s father
   a) spoke to Adoboli last night
   b) talked to the Daily Mail journalist from his office in Ghana
   c) said his son is an honest person

9 Oswald Grubel, the chief executive
   a) does not care about what happened
   b) will work hard to find out how it happened
   c) went to Germany to investigate the matter

10 The loss of the trades is currently estimated to be
    a) 2 billion dollars
    b) 2 million dollars
    c) 2 billion pounds
PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

I You are going to read an article written by a Technology reporter, Iain Mackenzie, BBC News.
For questions 1-10, choose from the paragraphs A-G. They may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

Tributes for Apple ‘visionary’ Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs was a uniquely recognisable, charismatic and idiosyncratic leader. Here are some of the traits that made him the world's most talked about chief executive.

A Steve Jobs was not a fan of market research. He famously said "You can't just ask customers what they want then try to give that to them. By the time you get it built, they'll want something new." Instead, he relied on his own instinct for refining existing technologies, developing new products and packaging them in a way that people would want to use. Before the iPod appeared in 2001, there was relatively little interest in MP3 music players. Those products that did exist were chunky, often fiddly to use, and were largely bought by early adopter tech enthusiasts. So appealing were gadgets such as the iPod, iPhone and iPad that the public quickly engaged with them. That was due, in no small part, to Steve Jobs' ability as a salesman - explaining his products simply in a way that everyone could understand.

B Steve Jobs knew how to work a crowd. He could build excitement around technologies which, sometimes, were neither new nor world changing. When the iPad 2 launched, a large part of his presentation was dedicated to the device's "smart cover" - a square of vinyl with magnetic hinges. Yet it garnered significant media coverage. Even seasoned journalists were not immune, with many finding that it took them several hours recovery time to fully make sense of the announcements.

The phenomenon was named the "reality distortion field". No other Apple executive has, as yet, demonstrated Steve Jobs' ability to generate it.

C For the past decade, Steve Jobs almost always wore the same outfit. From top to bottom, it was a black St. Croix mock turtleneck sweater, blue Levi 501 jeans, and New Balance 991 trainers. The items may reflect his minimalist tastes, or perhaps his flair for personal as well as corporate branding.

Mr Jobs does not appear to have spoken publicly about his choice of clothing, although he is said to have told friends that he did not care about his appearance.

This was not always the case. During the 1980s he would regularly make public appearances in flashy Italian suits, and was even known to wear a colourful bow tie. His distinctive appearance was often parodied by comedians.

D Apple is so secretive that little is known about its internal design processes, however stories do leak out, and most of those tell of Steve Jobs' fanatical attention to detail. Google executive Vic Gundotra tells of the time that his company was partnering with Apple to put Google Maps on the iPhone. Mr Gundotra received a personal call from Steve Jobs on a weekend, expressing displeasure that the second letter "o" was the wrong shade of yellow. While British designer Jonathan Ive is responsible for the overall look and feel of products such as the iMac, iPod and iPhone, many of the company's patents bear both his and Steve Jobs' names.

E Steve Jobs was undoubtedly a product of 1960s and 1970s counter-culture California. As a young man, he travelled to India to stay in an ashram. Eastern philosophy would continue to be a part of his life, and he remained a Buddhist for the rest of his life. Mr Jobs also admitted taking LSD around the same time. He called the experience "one of the two or three most important things I have done in my life," according to John Markoff's book "What the dormouse said: How the sixties counterculture shaped the personal computer industry". Money appeared to matter little to Steve Jobs. He told the Wall Street Journal: "Being the richest man in the cemetery doesn't matter to me… Going to bed at night saying we've done something wonderful… that's what matters to me."
Steve Jobs’ music tastes were well known from his product launches. Singles and albums would regularly flash across the screen of new Macs or iPhones. The Beatles and Bob Dylan were two of his favourite artists. Getting the rights to sell the fab four's music through iTunes became a long running saga which was eventually resolved in November 2010.

Mr Jobs’ top 10 albums, listed on the Apple social music service Ping, also included Kind of Blue by Miles Davis, American Beauty by The Grateful Dead and Who's Next by The Who.

He had a more personal connection to one particular musical icon, having briefly dated Dylan's ex-girlfriend, singer Joan Baez.

Sometimes you have to save the best for last. Steve Jobs regularly did that when launching products. Having unveiled a raft of new gadgets, just as guests were getting ready to leave, he would utter the now famous words "One more thing..."When he did so, there was always a mischievous smile. It was part of his genius as a showman. One more things have included the Powerbook G4, iPod touch and Facetime video calling. Steve Jobs’ successor, Tim Cook opted not to do a one more thing at the launch of the iPhone 4S in October 2011. It is unclear if the tradition will continue after Steve Jobs, meaning we may have seen the last ever one more thing.

Which paragraph contains the information about

the care Steve Jobs used to take of every single element?

the projects he was involved in? 1 ......

what a brilliant presenter Steve Jobs was? 2 ...... 3 ...... 4 ......

a woman Steve Jobs used to go out with for a short period of time? 5 ......

the change in Steve’s taste? 6 ......

the policy that should be applied while considering buyers’ needs? 7 ......

an important guiding principle in Steve’s life? 8 ......

the facts that influenced Steve Jobs in his early years? 9 ......

the habit Steve Jobs used to have in the 2000s? 10 ......
Katrina’s storm surges revealed just how inadequate New Orleans’ flood defences were. The water simply bulldozed levees, whose designers had taken no account of extreme storms – they were built to withstand Category 2 hurricanes at the worst – and had often used poor materials.

New Orleans has two types of levee. Its earliest earthen levees were built in the 18th century, while more recent concrete and steel floodwalls form part of a scheme authorized by Congress after hurricane Betsy swamped parts of the city in 1965. The system was expected to take 13 years to complete at a cost of $85 million. But when Katrina hit, the project was still not finished and had cost $738 million. To make matters worse, the foundations of many of the levees were far too weak; the soil under the embankments was unstable, and the steel sheets reinforcing them were driven in too shallowly. Some levees did hold up, especially along the Mississippi, but these are giants – 90 m wide at the base, 30 m wide at the top and rising 7.6 m above sea level.

Another problem was shipping canals, including the Mississippi River–Gulf Outlet (MR-GO). Built to provide an express route for ships between New Orleans and the Gulf, this also acts as an express route for storm surges. ‘The federal powers had designed an excellent storm-surge delivery system, to bring a mass of water with tremendous load right into the middle of New Orleans,’ commented Ivor van Heerden of Louisiana State University. This is what happened on August 29, 2005 when a 5 m surge tore up the MR-GO and was funnelled into levees. At 6.30 am, it pushed over the funnel’s levees, feeding into other canals. At 7.45 am, a stretch of levee along one canal collapsed and water exploded into the city.

The devastation caused by Katrina alerted other places vulnerable to storm surges to the potential dangers they were in. Residents of northern California, for example, looked at deteriorating levees along the Sacramento River, where a collapse would flood the Central Valley and foul the state’s water supplies. Cities facing similar dangers include Miami, Rotterdam, London and Shanghai.

An effective strategy against surges include systems of dams, improved pumps for removing water and even raising parts of cities above flood level – as it was done in Galvestone, Texas, after a hurricane smashed through in 1900. Another defence, increasingly favoured by experts, is the restoration of coastal wetlands. These are a highly effective protection against storm surges, acting like sponges to soak up the incoming water. However, it is an expensive and long-term option. To keep out rising seas, engineers are prepared to sacrifice dry land to the sea – a measure that would once have been unthinkable.

1. The water defence system in New Orleans was not able to hold up a Category 2 storm.  
2. Concrete and steel floodwalls were damaged by Hurricane Betsy in 1965.  
3. The expected cost of concrete and steel levees authorized by Congress was $738mln.  
4. The steel reinforcement was not placed deep enough to stop extreme storms.  
5. The foundations of all levees along the Mississippi were far too weak.  
6. Due to the Mississippi River–Gulf Outlet the surge was held up quickly.  
7. Ivor van Heerden blamed the authorities for the design of the MR–GO.  
8. The levee along the Sacramento river collapsed and water flooded the Central Valley.  
9. Some areas of Galvestone were restored at the higher level after the disaster in 1900.  
10. Engineers have always favoured the idea of wetlands.
PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 points).

VOCABULARY

I Complete sentences 1-10 with the words given in the box. The words are given in the correct form. Each sentence should be completed with a different word. You do not need to use all the words given in the box. (10 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>debris</th>
<th>combat</th>
<th>boundaries</th>
<th>stern</th>
<th>probes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resist</td>
<td>hilt</td>
<td>mast</td>
<td>wheel</td>
<td>resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defend</td>
<td>laser</td>
<td>outboard</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>oars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A lightsaber consists of a polished metal ............... which projects a blade of light about 1.33 metres long.
2. The lightsaber is the signature weapon of the Jedi order and their Sith counterparts, both of whom can use them for close ............... .
3. The lightsaber's blade cuts through most substances without ............... .
4. Passive communicators do not defend their own personal ............... .
5. Passive communicators are also typically not likely to risk trying to ............... anyone else.
6. Assertive people are willing to ............... themselves against aggressive people.
7. The skiff is a typically small flat-bottomed open boat with a pointed bow and a flat ............... .
8. The skiff could be powered by sails as well as ............... .
9. The skiff can be also efficiently powered by ............... motors.
10. Thousands of unused satellites and satellite fragments orbit the Earth as space ............... .

II Choose the correct option to replace the word or phrase in italics with a phrasal. (5 points)

1. Hanna started to like Paul as soon as she met him.
   a) took up
   b) took to
   c) took off
2. I can't stand the way she pretends to be intelligent and skilful in front of the other students .
   a) shows off
   b) shows up
   c) shows out
3. The manager was ill so they had to cancel the meeting.
   a) call off
   b) put off
   c) get off
4. A lot of women decide not to accept promotion in order to give more time to their children.
   a) turn up
   b) turn down
   c) turn away
5. We have always respected Mr Pattison. He has been a great teacher.
   a) looked up to
   b) looked down on
   c) looked up on
Choose the best option to complete each gap in sentences 1-15. Circle a, b or c. (15 points)

1. When he came to school nobody was there. They………………… home.
   a) had gone
   b) went
   c) were going

2. Look at the street! It …………………… repaired. They are putting a new asphalt surface.
   a) is
   b) has been
   c) is being

3. If he ……………………. so much yesterday he wouldn’t have had stomachache.
   a) didn’t eat
   b) ate
   c) hadn’t eaten

4. You ……………………… your keys in the office yesterday. I saw you had them there.
   a) must have left
   b) have to leave
   c) mustn’t leave

5. We ……………………… the lock repaired and now we can enter the room.
   a) have just had
   b) are able to have
   c) haven’t got

6. He is thought ……………………… a lot last year. He could afford to buy a new car.
   a) to earn
   b) to have earned
   c) that he earned

7. It is a pity I can’t speak Spanish. I wish I………………
   a) can speak Spanish
   b) could speak Spanish
   c) couldn’t speak Spanish

8. “Yes, it was me. I took your pen,” said Tom. Tom admitted………………….. the pen.
   a) to take
   b) to have taken
   c) to taking

9. I remember………………….. she was older, but she was only 23 then.
   a) to think
   b) thinking
   c) have thought
10  I tried ………………… an aspirin for my headache but it didn’t help.
   a) to take
   b) taking
   c) being taken

11  This is my neighbour……………. sister left for Australia last winter.
   a) which
   b) who
   c) whose

12  Despite ……………………… he went on climbing the mountain.
   a) being tired
   b) of being tired
   c) to be tired

13  Please, take warm clothes in case……………… .
   a) it got cold
   b) it gets cold
   c) it doesn’t get cold

14  I wish you …………….. because I have had enough of it.
   a) don’t sing
   b) would stop singing
   c) must stop to sing

15  When I was a child I ………………. football with my friends. Now, I don’t have time for it.
   a) used to playing
   b) was used to play
   c) used to play
**Listening 1 Script**

**Interviewer:** Hello, here is Bill Taylor, Radio Invention. Today in our *Through History* programme you are going to listen to Mr Jonathan Muse, a historian, particularly fond of motorization. Good morning, Mr Taylor, what have you prepared for us today? Anything about flying machines or rockets?

**Taylor:** Good morning everybody. It’s nice to be with you again. No, today there will be nothing about flying or flying objects or even UFOs. Let’s keep down to earth and talk about cars.

**I:** CARS! - fantastic! Please, listen to Mr Taylor carefully as, at the end of the programme, we are going to ask you a question – if you know the answer, text it to us on 605 44 69 38 and you are likely to win a wonderful prize – a free family ticket to our latest car exhibition in Green Road. The cost of the text message is only 59 cents. Don’t hesitate! Text us! We have 15 tickets to give out.

**T:** Thank you Bill. The first motor vehicle in the United States was Oliver Evans’s steam-powered Orukter Amphibolos, or amphibious digger, that operated on both land and water in Philadelphia in 1805. In 1836 Thomas Davenport developed a working model of an electric-powered vehicle in Brandon, Vermont. There are many early steam and electric cars on display in our museums, but in most instances their practicality was not adequately proved. The concepts, however, are still intriguing, and inventors have not given up hope of an alternative to the internal-combustion engine.

**I:** What about petrol-engine cars?

**T:** The first gasoline-powered American car was made in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1893 by Charles E and J. Frank Duryea. Henry Ford came along with his ‘gas-buggy’ in 1896. Ford was neither the first to manufacture an automobile powered by an internal-combustion engine nor the first to mass-produce one. However, he did develop a durable, practical and inexpensive vehicle. That was his famous Model T, introduced in 1908. It was a forerunner of the modern mass-produced car.

**I:** How did he manage to achieve it?

**T:** He did more than anyone else to promote the spread of assembly-line production. The mass production of automobiles in this country has probably had a greater impact on the face of the land and ways of the people than any other single development.

**I:** Are there any museums that exhibit Ford cars?

**T:** Most of the early–day models of Ford cars can be seen at the Henry Ford Museum at the Edison Institute.

**I:** Thank you Bill.

Now, time for the question: How many years ago was Ford T introduced into the market? We’ve been waiting for your text messages on 605 44 69 38. Listen to some music…. 
A suspected trader accused of a staggering 1.3 billion pound fraud told friends he needed ‘a miracle’ days before he was arrested.

Kweku Adoboli, 31, posted a desperate last message on Facebook as he tried to recover enormous losses he had run up through illegal trading. Detectives detained Adoboli, who works for Swiss banking giant UBS, during a 3.30 am raid yesterday at his luxury London flat.

The Ghanaian, who was privately educated in Britain and is the son of a retired United Nations worker, is accused of being responsible for the biggest loss ever made by a single trader based in London.

The 1.3 billion figure equates to about the same amount UBS is seeking to save by cutting 3,500 jobs worldwide.

Speculation was mounting that he may have been caught out after the Swiss Central Bank unexpectedly devalued the franc last week, producing huge losses on one of his currency trades. Adoboli’s boss John Hughes is reported to have quit his job in the aftermath of the scandal. Sources said he would have faced serious questions about supervision of staff. He could not be reached for comment last night.

UBS is understood to have discovered the loss late on Wednesday afternoon. City of London Police commander Ian Dyson said the force was tipped off by UBS at 1 am yesterday. Within three hours, detectives had entered the UBS headquarters and had also arrested Adoboli. Sources said Adoboli earned around 200,000 pounds a year, plus up to 400,000 pounds more in bonuses.

Adoboli was formally arrested on suspicion of fraud by abuse of position, and was still in custody last night.

As police questioned Adoboli, it was unclear how he was allegedly able to lose such sums without being detected by UBS’s risk management team.

In a brief statement UBS said that no client positions had been affected. But the company, which has 6,000 staff in the UK, saw its shares slide 10 per cent.

Adoboli joined UBS in 2006 as a trainee investment adviser. He took on a more senior role as a trade support analyst in 2007 before assuming his present role in trading areas.

Last night, speaking at his home in Ghana, Adoboli’s father John told the Daily Mail: ‘It’s an unfortunate situation and we’re worried because we’re a decent and hardworking family, and so is my son Kweku. My desire at this time is to get an opportunity to speak with him. I’d like to find out from him what happened and how he found himself in this situation.’

Oswald Grubel, the UBS chief executive, said that he ‘would spare no effort to establish how it happened’.

In a memo to staff, the German-born banking boss said: ‘The matter is still being investigated, but we currently estimate the loss on the trades to be around 2billion US dollars. It is possible that this could lead UBS to report a loss for the third quarter of 2011.’

By Stephen Wright and Rebecca Camber

*Adapted from Daily Mail*
# B2 Standard Exam key

## LISTENING 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LISTENING 11

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## READING I

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## READING II

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

### VOCABULARY I

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>combat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>defend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>oars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>outboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>debris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VOCABULARY II

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GRAMMAR

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>