The Dead Rabbit

You can imagine how upset Mr Bennett was when his pet Alsatian dog walked through the back door a dead rabbit in its mouth. You can also imagine how anxious he became when he realised the rabbit was, in fact, his next-door neighbours’ pet, Fluffy. “What we going to do?” he said. “They’ll be furious when they find!”

Fortunately, the rabbit had not badly damaged. The dog had just made it very dirty playing with it. Poor Fluffy must died of fright. So Mr Bennett took it upstairs and it a good wash and shampoo. He even blow-dried it. Then he took it outside and put it back its cage in the neighbours’ garden, hoping they would think that it died of natural causes.

The following day, Mr Bennett was sitting in his garden, reading paper, when the woman next door appeared at the garden fence. She began to tell him upset her little girl was. “What happened?” asked Mr Bennett, trying look innocent.

“Poor Fluffy died on Wednesday, and we buried it,” she explained. “But this morning it was back in cage!”
Complete each sentence below by choosing the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Circle your answers.

16 While my car .......... I wandered round the city centre.
   A/ be repaired B/ was repairing C/ was being repaired D/ is repaired

17 My grandfather remembers .......... into this house when he was a very small boy.
   A/ moving B/ move C/ to move D/ be moved

18 I asked Ruth where .......... her coat.
   A/ did she buy B/ had she bought C/ she had bought D/ she bought

19 .......... to take a spare T-shirt as you’ll probably get really hot playing tennis.
   A/ You’d better B/ You should C/ You’d rather D/ You ought

20 We’ll go for a walk .......... it’s foggy.
   A/ unless B/ in case C/ until D/ if

21 I wish I .......... a good memory – it would make learning English much easier.
   A/ had had B/ had C/ would have D/ have

22 I’ll book seats for the concert, if there .......... any good ones available.
   A/ will be B/ were C/ would be D/ are ........../3.5pts

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Your 2nd sentence must use the word in BOLD at the end of the 1st sentence. You can use from two to five words.

Example: I started working here 30 years ago, and I’m still working here. HERE

I have been working here for 30 years.

23 The last time Sally saw her parents was 1994. SEEN

Sally has .................................................................1994.

24 It is possible you gave her the wrong number. MIGHT

You ................................................................. the wrong number.

25 We are very sorry that we missed your wedding. WISH

We ................................................................. your wedding.

26 It is much too cold to go to the beach today. WARM

It ................................................................. to go to the beach today.

........../ 4pts

Total Points ........../15pts
V O C A B U L A R Y

Match each sentence in column A (01-08) with the best response from list B (a-h). Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Can I trust you with all this responsibility?</td>
<td>a  Rubbish! He’s putting it on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Why did the teacher ask him to leave the room?</td>
<td>b  Why don’t you look it up?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 I wish I knew what ‘serendipity’ meant.</td>
<td>c  It looks weird; it’ll never catch on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 The place is surrounded by the police.</td>
<td>d  I promise I won’t let you down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 The centre forward is on the ground in great pain.</td>
<td>e  They’ll never get away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Why are you asking me to do it?</td>
<td>f  He had been behaving very strangely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Look at my new hair style! Isn’t it great?</td>
<td>g  I look on you as a really reliable friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Why did she think he had been taking drugs?</td>
<td>h  He had been misbehaving all morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

01 ……  02 ……  03 ……  04 ……  05 ……  06 ……  07 ……  08 ……

............./4 pts

There is one word in each set of words on the right that cannot be used to describe its noun in BOLD on the left. Circle the one word in each group that doesn’t fit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>09 NOSE</th>
<th>pointed</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>straight</th>
<th>curly</th>
<th>long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 HAIR</td>
<td>frizzy</td>
<td>deep</td>
<td>curly</td>
<td>wavy</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 EARS</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>pointed</td>
<td>sticking out</td>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>turned-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 FACE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>pear-shaped</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 LIPS</td>
<td>fleshy</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>wavy</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 FOREHEAD</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 BODY</td>
<td>well-built</td>
<td>skinny</td>
<td>stocky</td>
<td>slim</td>
<td>bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 EYES</td>
<td>slanting</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

............./4 pts

Complete each sentence below with the ONE word that best fits that sentence.

17 They gave her a big                      of flowers for her birthday.

18/19 My lunch consisted of two                        of bread and a small

                      of grapes.

20 I asked her for a                      of advice.

............./2 pts

Total Points:............./10pts
V O C A B U L A R Y :  P R O G R E S S I V E  T E S T

List as many verbs as you can that could be used instead of ‘said’ in the following sentence:

“I don’t know,” he said.

You will score 1 point for every 2 correctly spelled answers. Tense is not important.

Example: shout

Total Points..........................
Awards
by Chris Rose

The Nobels are the original, of course. Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he had earned, and gave prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and – perhaps most importantly – peace.

Not all awards are as noble as the Nobels. Even though most countries have a system for recognising, honouring and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and awards ceremonies for all kinds of things.

The Oscars are probably the most famous, a time for the (mostly) American film industry to tell itself how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. There are also the Golden Globes, apparently to do the same thing.

But it’s not only films – now there are also the Grammies, the Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards for music. In Britain, a writer who wins the Booker Prize can expect to see their difficult, literary novel hit the bestseller lists and compete with the Da Vinci Code for popularity. The Turner Prize is an award for British contemporary art – each year it causes controversy by apparently giving lots of money to artists who do things like display their beds, put animals in glass cases or – this year – build a garden shed.

Awards don’t only exist for the arts. There are now awards for Sports Personality of the Year, European Footballer of the Year and World Footballer of the Year. This seems very strange. Sometimes awards can be good to give recognition to people who deserve it, or to help people who don’t make a lot of money carry on their work without worrying about finances, but professional soccer players these days certainly aren’t short of cash!

Many small towns and communities all over the world also have their own awards ceremonies for local writers or artists, or just for people who have graduated from high school or got a university degree. Even the British Council has its own awards for “Innovation in English Language Teaching”.

Why have all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never won a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adam Smith or Charles Dickens.

It would be possible to say, however, that in the past, scientists and artists could win “patronage” from rich people – a king or a lord would give the artist or scientist money to have them paint their palaces or help them develop new ways of making money. With the change in social systems across the world, this no longer happens. A lot of scientific research is now either funded by the state or by private companies. Perhaps awards ceremonies are just the most recent face of this process.

However, there is more to it than that. When a film wins an Oscar, many more people will go and see it, or buy the DVD. When a writer wins a Nobel Prize, many more people buy their books. When a group win the MTV awards, the ceremony is seen by hundreds of thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sell lots more records.
Most awards ceremonies are now sponsored by big organisations or companies. This means that it is not only the person winning the award who benefits – but also the sponsors. The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicising not only music, but also MTV itself!

On the surface, it seems to be a “win-win” situation, with everyone being happy, but let me ask you a question – how far do you think that publicity and marketing are winning here, and how much genuine recognition of achievement is taking place?

Complete each sentence (1-12) with the best ending (A-L).

1. The Nobel prize is awarded for
2. The Oscars
3. The Golden Globes
4. There are lots of awards for
5. The Booker prize
6. The Turner Prize
7. World Footballer of the Year
8. “Patronage”
9. Governments and private companies
10. When people win awards
11. The MTV awards
12. The writer asks

A are almost the same as another important prize.
B are given to (usually) American film stars and directors.
C can help a usually unsuccessful author become successful.
D if people are really being given credit for what they have done.
E is a prize given to someone who doesn’t really need a prize.
F music – for example, the Grammies, the Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards.
G now fund most scientific research.
H often confuses the public by giving a prize to someone who does unusual things.
I publicise the people who are giving them more than the people who win them.
J they usually become richer and more famous.
K valuable contributions to human knowledge.
L was perhaps an old-fashioned form of prize-giving.

Underline the best synonym for each of the words in BOLD as they are used in the article.

13 NOBLE  a/ aristocratic  b/ moral  c/ base  d/ dignified
14 CONTROVERSY  a/ struggle  b/ disagreement  c/ concord  d/ conflict
15 PATRONAGE  a/ benefaction  b/ custom  c/ support  d/ protection
16 GENUINE  a/ unique  b/ authentic  c/ sincere  d/ actual

Total Points: ........../10pts
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear a Resident Advisor talking to a group of new students about the housing facilities at a university. Listen carefully and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best completes each statement. Put the letter of your answer in the space provided. You will hear the text one time only.

01) The speaker is........ .  
A. a full-time employee of the university.  C. a former student at the university.  
B. a student at the university.    D. a tour guide.

02) James Blackwell is........ .  
A. a full-time employee of the university.  C. a former student at the university.  
B. a business student at the university.  D. a patron of the university.

03) Laundry services are........ .  
A. free.      C. available every day from 9 to 5.  
B. reasonably priced.     D. only available on weekends.

04) How many bus lines stop at the complex?  
A. None      C. Two  
B. One       D. More than two

05) The garden is maintained........ .  
A. by student fees.     C. by the students themselves.  
B. by city taxes.     D. None of the above

06) To park your bike you must........ .  
A. show your identification.    C. use a bicycle lock.  
B. register with student services.   D. None of the above

Based on what you’ve read, decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle your answers.

T / F 1. Students have to take a bus to get to the main campus of the university.
T / F 2. Laundry services, student services and the study hall are all in McQueen Hall.
T / F 3. The bicycle parking area is unattended.
T / F 4. Unlocked bicycles are taken away by security.

Total Points:................../5pts

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