Bob Marley was born in 1945 in the remote hills of Jamaica. He loved music, but he never received formal ___(23)___ in music, and in the early sixties, he formed a group called the Wailing Wailers. The Wailers played reggae music, which is a ___(24)___ of lively Caribbean calypso and African drum rhythms. In 1973, after Bob Marley and the Wailers’ music came to the attention of Chris Blackwell, the head of Island Records, they were offered a record contract. With this contract, they ___(25)___ their first record, Catch a Fire. After that, they toured Europe and America, and this tour ___(26)___ their music to all parts of the world. Their records sold well as more and more people were ___(27)___ by their music.

The lyrics, or words, of his songs inspired people to take responsibility for their destiny. Although Marley was a world figure, he never forgot his ___(28)____. He was an intensely political man. During the 1970 Jamaican elections, violence broke out in the country. One evening, he was shot by a gunman. Since he was seriously wounded, he was immediately taken to hospital where three doctors ___(29)___ on him. Two days after this event, Bob Marley played at a concert in Kingston, where he invited the two opposing party leaders on stage. He made them shake hands right there on the stage, and then held their joined hands up to the audience in an attempt to ___(30)___ the chaos in the country.

At the height of his career, Bob Marley found out that he had a brain tumor in its final stage. He visited clinics in the USA and Germany, but unfortunately, there was no ___(31)___ for his illness. He died in 1981 after bringing reggae music to the attention of the western world. His music still has a stimulating ___(32)___ on crowds of people.

23.  a) meeting  b) treatment  c) training  d) license
    24.  a) combination  b) sense  c) depletion  d) symptom
    25.  a) released  b) proved  c) compared  d) imitated
    26.  a) convinced  b) discovered  c) spread  d) lost

27.  a) concerned  b) appreciated  c) threatened  d) influenced
    28.  a) original  b) origins  c) originally  d) originate
    29.  a) removed  b) required  c) operated  d) endangered
    30.  a) emphasize  b) promote  c) contribute  d) end

31.  a) cure  b) supplement  c) distraction  d) expression
    32.  a) opportunity  b) pain  c) effect  d) addiction
A1

LOGICAL SEQUENCE

Circle the best choice.

33. Some superstitions are part of British culture. If a black cat walks in front of you, you will have good luck. On the other hand, you will have seven years of bad luck if you break a mirror. Although they are not based on reason, ________.

a) people think they have worse luck than others
b) thousands of people believe in superstitions
c) people don’t mind getting seat number 13 on airplanes
d) black cat represents bad luck in some cultures

34. Nowadays, you can make voice calls, send text messages, take photos and record video clips with most mobile phones. However, the latest 3G phones can do much more than that. With 3G phones, you can do many things that you normally do on a computer. For example, ________.

a) 3G can be extremely expensive in comparison to 2G
b) 3G stands for ‘third generation’ of mobile phone technology
c) you can take photos of your friends and family members
d) you can access the Internet and send and receive e-mails

35. Shakespeare’s plays were very popular even in his lifetime, and he made a lot of money. In 1597, he bought a big house in Stratford for his family, but ________.

a) he continued to live in London for another thirteen years
b) he continued to write and act, and also bought a theatre
c) he finally retired and moved there to live in the house
d) he wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets to make his fortune

36. In different parts of the world, people build their houses of different materials. In areas where there is a lot of wood, houses are made of wood. In hot, dry areas with little wood, houses are often made of clay bricks. In the far northern areas, people even build their houses of ice. In short, ________.

a) wooden houses are dangerous because they can burn
b) people prefer houses made of stone
c) people build their houses with whatever they can find
d) people in some areas build their houses of leaves
Read the texts below and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT 1

IN DEFENCE OF NOTTINGHAM

1 The newspapers call Nottingham ‘the capital of crime,’ and there are statistics that seem to prove it: 115 crimes per 1,000 residents, 5.2 murders per 100,000 residents, four times as much crime as the worst parts of London. In fact, a recent newspaper report says that Nottingham is the most dangerous city in Britain. However, a local writer, Tom Bates, likes his city.

2 What is Nottingham like? In many parts of the city there is clearly evidence of crime. You can hear police cars and ambulances, and there are teenagers in hooded tops hanging around. However, Tom lives his life without coming into contact with crime. Tom has never seen a gun on the streets – not even the police carry guns – and the last time he noticed a boy in a hoodie, the kid was helping an old lady.

3 In fact, Tom likes his neighborhood a lot. He lives in a small, busy area of red-brick houses. He has access to many shops and cafes, and there’s a large park nearby. The shops and other modern conveniences are within easy walking distance from his house, and Tom often meets friends and neighbours when he is out running errands.

4 Therefore, Tom decided to speak to some of his neighbours to see if their experience of Nottingham reflected the articles in the newspaper. First, he spoke to some teachers and asked them about the latest crime headlines. ‘Well, they don’t reflect my experience of living in Nottingham,’ Alexis Jones told him. ‘It’s an image that’s been created by the media.’ Alexis has never felt that he is in danger in the city. The violence is limited to criminal gangs and it is easy to be safe.

5 Next, Tom spoke to Mr and Mrs Xiao, who work in his community. Mr Xiao was mugged some time ago, and their house was burgled. They want to move to a new town.

6 Isabelle Sanders, a mother with a young baby, is thinking about moving away from the city, too. Her brother was mugged in Nottingham. However, she says, ‘It’s not the crime, but its air pollution, traffic, and things like that make our life difficult.’ She doesn’t think Nottingham is worse than other big cities.

7 Tom started to realize that everyone whom he spoke to had a story about crime. It seemed Nottingham is dangerous, but he is still not swayed by the idea that it is the most dangerous city in Britain. Everyone he spoke to agreed about one thing: all big cities are dangerous.

8 To conclude, there are lots of positive aspects of Nottingham. People know each other, and there is a sense of community. In fact, people want to live in Nottingham. It is a city that is small enough to walk around. It has pleasant parks and green spaces. The city centre is busy and energetic, and there is an active cultural scene with new art, music and writing. Tom thinks the newspapers have been too negative. He feels that Nottingham is a pleasant place, a community that has been unfairly called ‘the capital of crime’.
37. The aim of the text is to ________.
   a) present only the good sides of Nottingham
   b) show how dangerous Nottingham is
   c) react to the newspaper stories about Nottingham
   d) describe life in Nottingham

38. The author of the text is aware of crime in the city because ________.
   a) there are armed police everywhere
   b) he was attacked by a boy in a hooded top
   c) he saw an elderly lady who was robbed on a bus
   d) there are suspicious-looking teenagers

39. The first people Tom spoke to said that ________.
   a) the media gives unnecessary importance to violence in Nottingham
   b) Nottingham is a city with widespread gang culture
   c) the media presented Nottingham fairly about the violence in the city
   d) Nottingham is a city without any violence

40. Isabelle Sanders is going to move away because ________.
   a) of crime and violence
   b) of the inconveniences of a big city
   c) of her newborn baby
   d) her brother was mugged

41. In Par. 7, ‘swayed’ probably means ________.
   a) convinced
   b) committed
   c) responded
   d) exposed

42. The conclusion of the text is that Nottingham ________.
   a) has more armed criminals than other cities
   b) has more advantages than disadvantages
   c) is an unpleasant place to live in for energetic people
   d) is a more artistic city than it used to be
TEEN BIG BROTHER IS HERE!

Imagine living with people you don’t know. It could be fun or it could be a nightmare! Eight British teenagers recently had the chance of a lifetime – to be Big Brother housemates in the most famous house in the UK. With the world watching them, they had just ten days to get to know each other – how would they get on? The final eight contestants were among the thousands of British teenagers of both sexes who applied to take part in Teen Big Brother earlier. They came from different backgrounds and cultures and had just one thing in common – their age.

Over the course of ten days, the group had to know each other, like each other, and sometimes dislike each other. They had to put up with each other's habits, attitudes and personalities which they don’t like. They learned to live as a group and make decisions together. The programme showed how they got on with each other in different situations. The housemates had to do various tasks together. These varied from unblocking the toilet and planning shopping lists to controlling a simulated airplane.

How was the Big Brother house different from home? The main difference was that these housemates were on TV every day. However, Big Brother told them there would be no communication with the outside world except in emergencies. The show’s organizers also told them to leave their mobile phones at home as well as the other personal possessions such as make-up. Ten days without mobiles and make-up is probably difficult for most teenagers. Dr Smith, a psychologist who was watching the show, explained why. He said, ‘Image is everything to a teenager, and personal possessions reflect their personalities to the outside world. Big Brother strips the housemates of their identities, and all of them find that difficult.

The housemates reacted in different ways to these house rules. Dr Smith said, ‘Jade has the strongest reaction to them, and she is usually quite a confident girl, but without her make-up she becomes very insecure.’ Dr Smith said ‘Big Brother is a house of individuals, and whatever Big Brother tries to do, the housemates will always want to remain themselves.’

When the programme was over, the housemates tried again to show their individuality, and some of them even changed their names.
43. How were the contestants in Teen Big Brother similar?
   a) They were all boys.
   b) They had the same culture.
   c) They were all about the same age.
   d) They were from a similar background.

44. Which of the following is WRONG according to the text?
   a) The participants had to overcome everyday difficulties together.
   b) The programme Big Brother was shown on TV everyday.
   c) The participants could call their families only in emergencies.
   d) Each participant did his best to be the leader of the group.

45. What does ‘strips’ probably mean in Par. 3?
   a) approves
   b) removes
   c) persuades
   d) suggests

46. What happened after Big Brother?
   a) They tried to be themselves again.
   b) They tried to remain like they were in the house.
   c) They all gave themselves new names.
   d) They wanted to regain their possessions.