

РІВНЕСЬКА МАЛА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК УЧНІВСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ
СЕКЦІЯ АНГЛІЙСКА МОВА



**ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
(ЗБІРНИК)
Частина II**

2014

PART I

USE OF ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS

UNIT 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

Task: Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Test 1.

WHAT IS GENEALOGY

Genealogy is a (0).....C..... of history. It concerns family history, (1)..... than the national or world history studied at school. It doesn't merely involve drawing a family tree, however – tracing your family history can also (2)..... in learning about your roots and identity. The Internet enables millions of people worldwide to (3)..... information about their family history, without great (4)..... .

People who research their family history often (5)..... that it's a fascinating hobby which (6)..... a lot about where they come from and whether they have famous ancestors. According to a survey involving 900 people who had researched their family history, the chances of discovering a celebrity in your past are one in ten. The survey also concluded that the (7)..... back you follow your family line; the more likely you are to find a relation who was much wealthier than you are. However, the vast majority of people who (8)..... in the survey discovered they were better off than their ancestors.

	A	B	C	D
0	band	set	branch	series
1	instead	rather	except	sooner
2	cause	mean	result	lead
3	accomplish	access	approach	admit
4	fee	price	charge	expense
5	describe	define	remark	regard
6	reveals	opens	begins	arises
7	older	greater	higher	further

8 attended participated included associated

Test 2.

STUDING ABROAD

Student exchange programmes are a fantastic way to give students the opportunity to live somewhere (1)..... for a school year, which helps them learn (2)..... the customs and the way of life of other people. For this reason increasingly large numbers of young people are (3)..... the advantage of living in (4)..... country and are deciding to study abroad. They will eat new food, experience new traditions and learn the way people (5)..... own age live from day to day. (6)..... they live abroad, they stay with carefully chosen host families, attend a (7)..... school, and (8)..... student on the exchange programme has (9)..... who directly supports them the whole time they are abroad. Students (10)..... be aged between 15 and 18 years and be good at a foreign language to qualify as an exchange student.

	A	B	C	D
1	else	well	too	also
2	for	about	of	by
3	recommending	recognising	regarding	reviewing
4	separate	another	different	new
5	its	her	their	our
6	Whether	Although	However	While
7	home	local	near	close
8	many	every	all	both
9	anybody	everyone	anyone	somebody
10	must	ought	have	need

Test 3.

ACTION SCENES IN FILMS

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (1)..... as stunts, are usually (2)..... by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (3)..... can crash a car, but if you're shooting a film, you have to be extremely (4)....., sometimes stopping (5)..... in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (6)..... in the production, an expert stuntman is (7)..... in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He

is the only person who can go (8)..... the wishes of the director, (9)..... he will usually only do this in the (10)..... of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (11)..... in for the actors. Actors like to become (12)..... in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never (13)..... them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (14)..... . If they were to be hurt, the film would (15)..... to a sudden halt.

	A	B	C	D
1	remarked	known	referred	named
2	performed	given	fulfilled	displayed
3	Everyone	Someone	Anyone	No-one
4	detailed	plain	straight	precise
5	right	exact	direct	strict
6	period	minute	part	stage
7	led	taken	drawn	called
8	over	against	through	across
9	despite	so	although	otherwise
10	interests	needs	purposes	regard
11	work	get	put	stand
12	connected	arranged	involved	affected
13	allow	let	permit	admit
14	limits	ends	frontiers	borders
15	come	fall	pull	go

Test 4.

NOKIA: COMPANY PROFILE

Finland has the highest ownership of mobile phones in the world, at 63% of the population. Finland (1)..... all sorts of experimental uses of mobile phones, from buying Pepsi-Cola to controlling household equipment. It (2)..... the home of Nokia, the world's most successful mobile phone manufacturer.

Last year, Nokia (3)..... past Motorola to become the world's biggest manufacturer of mobile phones, making 41m of the 163m phones (4)..... around the world. For the first 120 years of its history, the company (5)..... as a manufacturer of paper products and rubber boots. In the late 1970's the conglomerate

(6)..... a couple of telephone companies as part of a diversification strategy. In 1982 it (7)..... its first “portable” phone, the Nokia Senator, which (8)..... 10 kilos.

Nokia’s performance (9)..... as startling as its transformation. Nokia’s workforce (10)..... by almost 30%, its sales (11)..... by 51% and its operating profits by 71%. If it continues (12)..... at this pace, the company’s revenues will (13)..... the budget for the whole of Finland in a few years.

	A	B	C	D
1	has pioneered	has been pioneered	has been instrumental	has proceeded
2	has been	exists	has	is
3	thrust	ran	roared	mushroomed
4	selling	sold	ordered	purchasing
5	was best known	was best famous	has been best known	was most known
6	got	bought	acquired	had
7	made	manufactured	created	gave
8	had	owed	weighed	seemed
9	was	had been	is being	been
10	mushroomed	has risen	has increased	grew
11	have risen	rose	have risen	have been rising
12	to grow	grow	grew	to have grown
13	over	pass	exceed	be exceeded

Test 5.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW

What is the right to know?

The right to know is the right of access (1)..... information held by public sector (2)..... known (3)..... “public authorities”. This right is stated in the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) and the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR). You (4)..... ask for information by letter, email or, in the case of environmental information, by phone or in person.

The Information Commissioner’s Office is an independent regulator set (5)..... to deal with complaints under both FOI and the EIR. He also deals with complaints under the Data Protection Act. See (6)..... for more details.

What can I complain about?

You can complain that you have been (7)..... access to information. You can also complain about how the public authority has (8)..... your request, for instance:

- failure to respond to your (9)..... within 20 working days (or failure to explain why an extension to the 20 days is (10).....)
- failure to give you proper (11)..... and help
- failure to give the information in the form in which you asked for it
- failure to properly explain any reasons for refusing your request, for instance if the public authority believes that (12)..... your information would harm a criminal investigation.

Who should I complain to?

First, you should complain directly to the public authority itself. Public authorities should (13)..... their own complaints procedure.

If the authority has no complaints procedure or if you do not believe it has dealt with your complaint (14)....., you (15)..... contact the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO). You (16)..... do this as soon as possible or, in any case, within two months of (17)..... refused access to information or (18)..... of the other failures listed above.

	A	B	C	D
1	as	for	of	to
2	bodies	corps	institutions	office
3	as	for	to	with
4	have to	must	may	should
5	for	to	up	out
6	back	overleaf	further	about
7	refuse	refused	negate	negated
8	dealt	realized	handled	organized
9	petition	request	complain	demand
10	needing	over	obligatory	needed
11	tips	advice	advices	tip
12	to give	give	giving	gives
13	avoid	provide	reveal	proportion
14	well	right	properly	adequately
15	have to	must	may	should
16	have to	must	may	should
17	are	be	being	to be
18	some	any	much	many

UNIT 2. OPEN CLOZE

Task: Read the text below and think of the word that best fits its gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Test 1.

MOTORBIKE STUNT RIDER

I work (0).....AS..... a motorbike stunt rider – that is, I do tricks on my motorbike at shows. The Le Mans racetracks in France was (1)..... I first saw some guys doing motorbike stunts. I'd never seen anyone riding a motorbike using just the back wheel before and I was (2)..... impressed I went straight home and taught (3)..... to do the same. It wasn't very long before I began to earn my living at shows performing my own motorbike stunts.

I have a degree (4)..... mechanical engineering; this helps me to look at the physics (5)..... lies behind each stunt. In addition to being responsible for design changes to the motorbike, I have to work (6)..... every stunt I do. People often think that my work is very dangerous, but, apart (7)..... some minor mechanical problem happening occasionally during a stunt, nothing ever goes wrong. I never feel in (8)..... kind of danger because I'm very experienced.

Test 2.

HOLLYWOOD

How was it that Hollywood came to be the place everyone associates with the American film industry?

In 1887, Harvey Wilcox, a property developer, bought a house and all the surrounding land on a hillside in southern California. His wife overheard a woman talking on a train about her summer house, (1)..... she called 'Hollywood'. Mrs Wilcox liked the name (2)..... much that she decided to give her new home (3)..... same name. Mr Wilcox then built other houses on his land and used the name for the whole community.

In normal circumstances most people (4)..... never have heard of Hollywood. But between 1908 and 1913 (5)..... else happened. Many small independent film companies began moving to southern California (6)..... two main reasons. Firstly, they were having problems (7)..... the larger, more powerful studios in New York.

Secondly, they were attracted by the sunny climate, which let them film throughout the year (8)..... the need for expensive lighting.

Only one studio actually set (9)..... in Hollywood itself, because the local people took legal measures (10)..... prevent any more from arriving. The other studios that came to the area were all built outside Hollywood. Nevertheless, by 1915 'Hollywood' (11)..... become familiar as a term for the movie business (12)..... a whole..

Test 3.

DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries are (1)..... the most important tools of self-education. (2)..... Samuel Johnson wrote his influential English dictionary in the eighteenth century, the work kept him busy for seven years. At the end of that period he (3)..... written the meanings of over forty thousand words. Most modern dictionaries require a (4)..... deal less time and effort to write because writers often use earlier dictionaries (5)..... a source of reference.

Nowadays, most dictionaries are put together by teams of writers, or lexicographers. Sometimes they need to work together in meetings; at other times they work independently of (6)..... other, on different parts of the dictionary.

(7)..... one time, the starting point for deciding on which words to include used to be the lexicographer's own knowledge. These days, teams (8)..... use of a large collections of examples of (9)..... only writing but also everyday speech, which is known as a corpus. Teams also refer (10)..... books and articles about language as (11)..... as asking experts in particular subjects about the more specialised words. Finally, ordinary people are asked to say what they think about the (12)..... the words are defined and (13)..... they find the examples provided helpful or not.

Test 4.

THE PLEASURE OF LEARNING TO PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

As an activity, learning to play an instrument is something that can give a lot of pleasure. It's also an achievement and a skill (1)..... stays with you for life. Music

has a part to play in everyone's life, and has been described (2)..... a 'primary language'.

Learning to play an instrument isn't easy at the beginning (3)..... takes effort and determination. And while there's nothing wrong with aiming (4)..... the top, music is definitely (5)..... something to take up because you think you ought (6)..... do it.

A lot of adults regret not (7)..... learnt to play an instrument when they were younger. But it is never (8)..... late to learn! And the advantages of learning an instrument are far greater than just the pleasure of producing a marvellous sound. When you've progressed far (9)....., there are lots of amateur groups which you can join (10)..... you want to be part of a larger group. Once you've reached a good enough standard to join a band or orchestra, you add the team skills like (11)..... you get from playing sport. There's also a great social side to playing with others, as (12)..... as the chance to travel through touring.

Test 5.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

In England, the education system is separated (1)..... four different types. 'Early years' education is for children aged 3-4. From 4-11 years, children (2)..... in 'primary' education and from 11-18 they are in 'secondary education'. 'Tertiary' education is (3)..... anyone over the age of eighteen. This is also sometimes called 'higher' education. Full time education is compulsory (4)..... the ages of 5-17, and the school leaving age (5)..... increase to 18 years in the year 2015.

The state pays for children's education during the compulsory period, but fees need to be (6)..... for early years schooling and higher education. The education system is organised by the Department for Education. In each city or town, local education authorities (LEAs) are responsible (7)..... implementing the government's policy (8)..... education, curriculum and education spending.

In England, most undergraduate degree courses (9)..... for three years, (although when the subject is a language, the course often includes (10)..... extra year spent abroad). Tuition fees for English universities are around £9000 (11)..... academic year for students from the EU. Non-EU students can expect to pay considerably more.

There (12)..... a lot of debate and criticism in the UK at the moment regarding the education system. Many people think that education standards

(13)..... fallen for many years, and that the government makes (14)..... many changes to the system. Schools are required to show that their students' results improve every year, (15)..... is unrealistic. (16)..... order to achieve this, exams have become easier each year, so that the results appear to have improved where actually they have not. In a recent survey, it (17)..... found that around 50% of universities (18)..... not believe that the A grades that are now awarded (19)..... secondary schools prove that the students are of a high (20)..... standard to begin a degree course. Several universities now ask applicants to (21)..... an entrance exam in addition to their school exams.

UNIT 3. WORD FORMATION

Task: Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning.

Test 1.

AN INCREDIBLE VEGETABLE

Garlic, a member of the Liliaceae family, which also includes onions, is (0)...*commonly*... (COMMON) used in cooking all around the world. China is currently the largest (1)..... (PRODUCT) of garlic, which is particularly associated with the dishes of northern Africa and southern Europe. It is native to central Asia and has long had a history as a health-giving food, used both to prevent and cure (2)..... (ILL). In ancient Egypt, workers building the pyramids were given garlic to keep them strong, while Olympic athletes in Greece ate it to increase their resistance to infection.

The forefather of antibiotic medicine, Louis Pasteur, claimed garlic was as (3)..... (EFFECT) as penicillin in treating infections. Modern-day (4)..... (SCIENCE) have proved that garlic can indeed kill bacteria and even some viruses, so it can be very useful for people who have coughs and colds. In (5)..... (ADD), some doctors believe that garlic can reduce blood (6)..... (PRESS).

The only (7)..... (ADVANTAGE) to this truly amazing food is that the strong and rather (8)..... (SPICE) smell of garlic is not the most pleasant!

Test 2.

CAMERON PARK

At first sight, there is nothing (1)..... (USUAL) about the town of Cameron Park in California but, as the day begins and the town comes to (2)..... (LIVE), you can't help (3)..... (NOTICE) that, among the cars, there are light aeroplanes moving along the roads towards the airport.

When the town was (4)..... (ORIGIN) built, a small airport was included for the (5)..... (CONVENIENT) of people flying in to look at the properties which were for (6)..... (SELL), but it soon became clear to the developers that this was an attraction in itself. The streets were (7)..... (WIDE) so that planes could use them, the mailboxes near the road were made (8)..... (SHORT) to avoid passing wings, and all the electricity cables were buried (9)..... (GROUND).

Now, there is every (10)..... (LIKELY) that the residents will have a private plane in their garage and use it with the same (11)..... (FREE) other people enjoy with their cars.

Test 3.

ISLAND IN THE SUN

With its (1)..... (TROPIC) sunshine, clear, blue water and the warm welcome you will receive, this island is hard to beat as a holiday destination. The island has something for everyone, but the (2)..... (DELIGHT) west coast is the perfect (3)..... (CHOOSE) for people who love water sports, such as water-skiing and windsurfing. For those who prefer a more relaxing holiday, there are beaches of fine, white sand, facing the calm Caribbean Sea and also an (4)..... (IMPRESS) selection of restaurants, where the local seafood is (5)..... (HIGH) recommended.

Among the many other (6)..... (ATTRACT) on the island are trips in a submarine – which allow you to explore the island's fascinating coral reefs – Caribbean dancing and a jazz festival held (7)..... (ANNUAL), early in January. It is also worth travelling along the wild east coast, where, because it faces the Atlantic Ocean, the weather is often (8)..... (STORM). Sadly, this makes the coast rather (9)..... (SUITABLE) for swimming, in contrast to the calmer beaches on the west coast. Getting round the island is not difficult, as car and bicycle hire is (10)..... (EASY) arranged, and there is an excellent road system, with a very (11)..... (RELY) bus service.

Test 4.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING

There are few experiences as unpleasant as being (1)..... (BITTER) cold and dripping wet on board a boat. The (2)..... (KNOW) that you may be several hours away from warm, dry clothing is enough to slow down even the (3)..... (TOUGH) sailor.

However, recent (4)..... (SCIENCE) developments in the types of material used to make waterproof clothes have, hopefully, put an end to the (5)..... (SUFFER) of the sailor. New suits, trousers and jackets have been designed which allow people to stay warm and dry at sea and can be worn (6)..... (COMFORT) for days on end.

The new clothing is by no means cheap, but that will not stop it from selling well, and not just in the sailing market. (7)..... (LIKE) previous types of waterproof clothing, which tended to leave the wearer hot, sweaty and sticky even after a (8)..... (RELATIVE) short burst of (9)..... (ENERGY) activity, these new clothes are manufactured with an (10)..... (ADDITION) inner layer. This is made of a special material which allows the clothes to 'breathe' – in other words, body heat can escape so that the body stays dry, but still maintains its (11)..... (WARM) in all weathers.

Test 5.

NATURAL REMEDIES THAT REALLY WORK

Just a few years ago, most of us wouldn't consider taking Echinacea or another herb to cure a cold or an (1)..... (INFECT). Today many of us swear by the (2)..... (HEAL) properties of these herbs.

(3)..... (SCIENCE) studies prove that such natural remedies are entering the mainstream of medicine. A (4)..... (GROW) number of (5)..... (PHYSICS) are now recommending alternative treatments along with (6)..... (TRADITION) therapies. Of course, for your own good health, never begin any (7)..... (HERB) or vitamin therapy without the (8)..... (DIRECT) of a medical professional. To help you choose (9)..... (WISE), we have selected some remedies that are backed up by a (10)..... (STAGGER) amount of anecdotal evidence. So stock your shelves with these simple cures and have a (11)..... (HEALTH) lifestyle.

UNIT 4. ERROR CORRECTION

Task: Read the text bellow and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word, which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick there. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Test 1.

WHY I DISLIKE COMPUTERS

- 0.....√..... Almost everyone says that computers are wonderful and that they are
00...own... changing our own lives for the better by making everything faster and
1..... more reliable, but I'm not so much sure that this is the case.
2..... The other day I was standing in a large department store until
3..... waiting to pay for a couple of films for my camera when the assistant
4..... announced that the computer which controlled the till it had stopped
5..... working. I didn't think this was a big problem and I set myself off to
6..... find another counter, but of course, all the machines are one part of
7..... the same system. So there we were: a shop full of customers, money
8..... at the ready, waiting to make our purchases, but it was quite clear that
9..... none out of the assistants knew what to do. They weren't allowed to
10..... take our money and give to customers a written receipt, because the
11..... sales wouldn't then have been recorded on the computer system.
12..... In the end, like with many other people, I left my shopping on the
13..... counter and walked out. Don't you think so that's ridiculous? It would
14..... never have happened before computers, and that, for me, is all the
15..... problem: we are beginning to depend on these machines for so
16..... completely that we simply can't manage without them any more.

Test 2.

STUDYING ABROAD

- 1..... There are two reasons why I had wanted to study in Paris. I wanted
2..... to be in a place which it was at the centre of Europe, close to it
3..... other countries such as England and Germany. The other reason
4..... was that I had been found it very difficult to find a place to
5..... study of medicine in my own country, where there were only
6..... three medical schools. I had spent my last two school years at a
7..... boarding school, where I was made a lot of friends and learned
8..... to look after myself. I was nineteen when I just left and I knew

- 9..... that I could deal with a student life. First of all, I had to learn
10..... the language of the country I would be living in there for quite
11..... a while. I learnt with the language quickly because I stayed
12..... with a family, which was a great deal help. I was expected to
13..... speak only their language and not mine. After that, I looked around
14..... for an apartment to rent. I found one very close to the university
15..... so I went on the foot every day. I was able to exercise a lot and
16..... therefore be fit all year round. My studies went very much well
17..... and I graduated at the top of the class with full honours.

Test 3.

A DREAM

- 1..... As I am a university student I study hard and each night when
2..... I will finish my studies I put away my books and put on
3..... my training shoes. My sister, who lives in another town, she
4..... brought them back my training shoes from Europe as a birthday
5..... present. They are just right for jogging around the track.
6..... After jogging for the first lap I push myself so harder
7..... and harder for the second lap. My running style soon becomes
8..... comfortable and effective for the rest of the whole way. I
9..... hope that to improve my style so that I do not feel any
10..... tightness in the leg muscles. I am really looking forward much
11..... to taking part in my first University Games where I will be
12..... representing my year. If all goes well then I can expect to
13..... achieve at a good time which will help me to be chosen for the
14..... Olympic Games. It will be a moment full of excitement feelings
15..... for me. I plan on to continue my studies as well as my training
16..... until my dream is being achieved. My free time will be limited
17..... but it will be worth it in the end.

Test 4.

E-TICKET

- 1..... The idea of ticket less travel has been around us for a long time. *us*
2..... Frequent flyers, especially those clever enough to be able to travel ,OK
3..... with the hand-luggage only, have been looking forward to the era
4..... of the E for Electronic ticket that it replaces messy pieces
5..... bits of paper with a swipe of a credit card and a touch of a

6..... screen. Now the time has come. Aberdeen airport was the only
7..... first British Airways base to use of the new electronic ticketing
8..... system, closely be followed by other UK airports. BA has
9..... now been installed IBM developed electronic ticketing kiosks
10..... across its entire domestic network. Already one traveler in ten
11..... is using E-tickets to travel on BA domestic flights. Customers
12..... with hand baggage who can book over the phone and check
13..... in at a kiosk, using a BA Executive Club card for identification.
14..... The traveler may only needs to touch the screen to confirm or change
15..... their seat before being issued a boarding card. On same-day
16..... travelers can also check in for the return flight. It's not
17..... as totally hassle free yet, but it's pretty close.

Test 5.

FLOOD AND DROUGHT

1..... If the experts could not agree on it the reason for the worst
2..... floods of the century in northern Europe, they are no wiser
3..... about the drought which it is taking place in the south. The
4..... people are looking forward at the sky for the rain clouds which
5..... never come. A lot of people think it might be such a good idea if
6..... the planes do not fly over their areas so they do not frighten of
7..... the clouds away. In some areas the drought that has been going
8..... on for five long years. Swimming pools in resort areas lie empty
9..... because of residents have to put up with daily water cuts of up
10..... to 16 hours. On the other hand, in the northern part of Europe,
11..... thousands of residents have been left without some homes and
12..... have had to stay in other people's homes. Many farmers have lost a
13..... lot of money because their crops which were destroyed and could
14..... not be sold. Although some farmers tried to get back to their
15..... farms they were not allowed to by the police. Besides from the
16..... beautiful flowers, fruit and vegetables were also so badly hit that
17..... nothing could have be saved. Everyone in both the northern and
18..... southern part of the continent will be relieved when it is all over.

PART II

READING COMPREHENSION

UNIT 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Task: You are going to read an extract. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Test 1.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REMOTE CONTROL

Oh sure, it's easy being a couch potato now. Wondrous advances in technology, particularly during the 1990s, have made it easy and fun to 'surf' the television channels from the comfort of your armchair. Remote controls offer everything from picture-within-a-picture technology, to on-screen programming that doesn't even require you to look at the remote control.

As we rush towards ever greater technological advances, let us not forget the difficulties experienced by the millions who have come before us. For years they struggled with remote controls that changed channels or muted the volume unpredictably. Though proclaimed as technological marvels in their day, today those devices look extremely funny.

So come with us as we flash back to the 1950s. The decade may have been the Golden Age of television, but in the evolution of the remote control, it was the Stone Age.

The most primitive of the remotes was developed in 1950 by Zenith Electronics which decades later would win an Emmy for its pioneering work in remotecontrol technology. Zenith's first creative idea was the clever 'Lazy Bones', a control with a cable that connected the television to the device. Just by pushing buttons on the remote, viewers could turn the television on and off and change channels.

'Prest-o! Change-o!' cried a magazine ad introducing the product. 'Just press a button ... to change a station!' The problem? 'Trip-o! Fall-o!' Customers complained

that the cable, besides being unsightly as it snaked across the living room floor, tripped many an unsuspecting passerby.

In 1955 Zenith came up with a wireless remote. Zenith engineers invented the Flashmatic, which worked by firing a beam of light. First-generation couch potatoes accepted the new technology eagerly, but there was a glaring problem. It reacted to any kind of light, channels changed unpredictably and the sound mysteriously came and went. “So if the sun set glaringly and came through the living room window, *it* would hit the set and cause problems,” says Zenith engineer Robert Adler. Also, viewers who weren’t as technologically aware as they are today, had trouble remembering which button controlled which function.

It was Adler, an Austrian born immigrant, who fathered the remote-control that would dominate the industry for the next quarter of a century. Ironic when you consider that Adler, by his own admission, to this day watches no more than an hour of television a week.

In 1955 Adler came up with the concept of a remote based on ultrasonics – that is, high-frequency sound beyond the range of human hearing. Adler’s invention which Zenith introduced in 1956 and named the Space Commander 400, would react to any number of metallic noises similar to those produced by the transmitter. For example, the family dog could change channels just by furiously scratching its back legs, thereby causing its dog tags to jingle. A ringing telephone or jingling keys would have the same effect.

Today, in the Golden Age of the remote control, some 99 percent of TV sets and all video cassette recorders sold in the United States come with remote controls. So do many other electronic components, such as compact disc players, and satellite dishes. ‘Universal’ remotes, which have been around since the mid-’80s, allow you to operate several products – say, for example, the TV, the VCR and CD player – with just one transmitter rather than three separate units. Even common household functions – switching on a light or turning off a ceiling fan – can be performed today by remote control. In an industry that is continuously introducing amazing new gadgetry, who knows where couch-potato technology will go from here?

1. Why is it easy to be a ‘couch potato’ nowadays?

A potato chips have been invented

B advances in technology have made it possible

C armchairs nowadays are very comfortable

D the climate is perfect for growing vegetables

2. What is the second paragraph about?

- A the technological developments in remote controls
- B the money spent on technology
- C the problems of early remote controls
- D the marvels of early remote control technology

3.What was the main problem with 'Lazy Bones'?

- A The cable tripped many people.
- B The cable was too long.
- C The control was difficult to use.
- D The control was too slow.

4.What was the main problem of the 'Flashmatic'?

- A The channels changed even with other kinds of light.
- B It had a mysterious use.
- C Some sets did not react to its beams.
- D It broke loose easily.

5.What was another problem with it?

- A It was bad for someone's memory.
- B It wasn't technologically advanced.
- C It was technically complex for the time.
- D It didn't have enough functions.

6.What does '*it*' in line 33 refer to?

- A the living room window
- B the sun
- C the remote control
- D the beam fired by the Flashmatic

7.What was the problem with the remote based on ultrasonics?

- A It reacted to other noises, too.
- B Even the family dog could use it.
- C You could not hear other sounds like the phone ringing.
- D It made too much noise.

8.What does the writer call 'universal' remotes?

- A The kind used all over the world.
- B The kind used for common household functions.
- C The kind which are very expensive.
- D The kind used to operate several appliances.

Test 2.

A GRAVE MISTAKE?

On 12 February 1924, Howard Carter, amateur archaeologist, watched a pulley winch open a sarcophagus. He was about to witness a sight unseen for thousands of years: the face of a Pharaoh of Egypt.

The story of how the tomb with its riches and the mummified body of Tutankhamen was discovered is well known and there is no doubt that without Carter's enthusiasm and determination the most exclusive cemetery in the world would not have been discovered. What is more debatable, however, is the truth surrounding the supposed Curse of Tutankhamen.

After discovering the tomb, Carter refused to enter it until his patron Lord Carnarvon was by his side. It was, after all, Carnarvon's generosity which had allowed Carter to carry out his ambition of finding an unlooted tomb. They were awestruck at the contents of the chamber and in the dead of night, returned to the tomb to observe the wonders that the chamber held. It was this secret entry that supposedly caused the anger of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen.

A few days after the official opening of the burial chamber, Lord Carnarvon accidentally cut a mosquito bite on his cheek while shaving. It became septic, and Lord Carnarvon came down with a fever. A couple of weeks later he died of pneumonia. As he breathed his last breath, it is said that all the lights across Cairo flickered and went out. Bizarrely, at the same moment back in England, his beloved dog howled, then dropped dead. It was immediately claimed by the newspapers that Lord Carnarvon had been the victim of a curse. Rumours of even more mysterious circumstances began to circulate. It was said that on the day of the discovery, Carter's pet canary had been eaten by a cobra, the same serpent which is portrayed on the brow of a Pharaoh spitting poison.

It was also claimed that a mysterious inscription had been found near the tomb, warning that *'Death will come on swift wings to whosoever touches the tomb of the Pharaoh'*, although it was acknowledged that these words had strangely vanished. The death of anyone associated with the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb was used as proof of the Curse.

To a public raised on the exotic novels of Rider Haggard and Wilkie Collins this was very exciting. But, in reality, if the Pharaoh was seeking revenge on those who had desecrated his tomb, then he was very selective. Above all, he seems to have spared

the life of the most obvious candidate for his revenge – Howard Carter himself. Even scientific attempts to argue that the Curse was true – for instance, theories that there were deadly microbes in the tomb, or poisonous fungi – must founder on that one conclusive fact. It is no wonder that Carter himself was so contemptuous when asked about the Curse – “The answer”, he would reply, “is spherical and in the plural”. Instead of dying in premature and mysterious circumstances, Carter in fact lived for 17 years after his incredible discovery. Yet one great mystery, which Carter himself was powerless to solve, continues to exist. There was barely any evidence found which could shed light on Tutankhamen himself. His reign remains a mystery; his character even more so. Although there have been numerous autopsies on his mummy, we cannot even be certain what caused his death – it has been suggested that he was murdered or killed in battle. As Carter was forced to confess, *“the mystery of his life eludes us – the shadows move, but the dark is never quite dispersed”* .

All we can be certain of is that Tutankhamen, like any Egyptian, would have craved the remembrance which it was believed gave a spirit true life after death. Forgotten for over three thousand years, the boy king’s name is now famous all over the world. Thanks to the efforts of Howard Carter, Tutankhamen has true immortality at last.

1.Why did Carter refuse to enter the tomb after discovering it?

- A He was afraid of dying.
- B He didn’t want to do it alone.
- C He wanted to go in with Lord Carnarvon.
- D He wanted to wait for the daylight.

2.How did Lord Carnarvon die?

- A of a mosquito bite
- B shaving himself
- C of pneumonia
- D of high fever

3.It was claimed by the newspapers that Lord Carnarvon

- A had been the victim of a murder.
- B had died because of a curse.
- C had been eaten by a cobra.
- D had been poisoned.

4.What was the Curse associated with?

- A spitting poison
- B giant cobras

C strange deaths

D swift wings

5. What does 'this' in line 30 refer to?

A the Curse

B the exotic novel

C the Pharaoh

D death

6. What does the writer imply about the Curse?

A If it were true, Carter was the one who should have died.

B It was all invented by R. Haggard & W. Collins to sell their novels.

C It was true since a lot of people who opened the tomb died.

D The Pharaoh chose who would die.

7. What did Carter believe?

A He believed in the Curse.

B He believed the true mystery was Tutankhamen himself.

C He believed he was lucky not to have died of the Curse.

D He believed that there was some scientific truth in the Curse.

8. What did the ancient Egyptians believe?

A Remembering a dead person made him/her immortal.

B A spirit should be left in peace after death.

C True immortality comes after thousands of years.

D A dead person should be buried and forgotten.

Test 3.

DRIVING AMBITION

Formula 1. The roaring engines. Speeds of up to 200 miles an hour. Millions of dollars at stake. And it all takes place in front of millions of viewers, across five continents. Amidst this crazy motoring circus, world champion Michael Schumacher remains a stable, mysterious figure; keeping as low a profile as possible. He feels this is the only way to survive in a world where nerves must be made of steel and seconds count.

Formula 1 racing originated in 1950, but was a very different sport then to what we see nowadays. Talent and guts guaranteed a place at the top; the driver made all the difference. These days, Formula 1 is a million-dollar industry. The role of the driver

has diminished substantially with the last decade's rapid developments in technology. What you drive has become more important than how you drive.

Taking that into account, Benetton, the company for which Schumacher formerly raced, was perfect for him. At the time, they had the fastest cars, challenged only by the Williams on the very fast circuits with long straights and fast bends. But, despite the technical perfection that Benetton offered, Schumacher signed a contract with Ferrari last year, saying that it was 'a dream contract'. So far it has been unproductive, but despite losing his world title this season to the UK driver Damon Hill, Schumacher's legendary self-confidence has not been damaged.

What is remarkable about the 27-year-old German is that, even for a racing driver, he seems really dispassionate. He shows no signs of emotion and no signs of weakness. From the beginning of his career he has been called a variety of names: boring, arrogant, and even a robot. Yet Schumacher has never worried about this and has never made any attempt to change his image. He has simply gone on with the task of winning races, and has become the youngest ever world champion.

Born in 1969, Schumacher dreamed of becoming a policeman as a child. He fell in love with racing at a very early age when his father put him in a car at the age of four. By 1987 he had won the German and European championships. Mercedes trained him in their sportscar team, and he made his debut in the World Championships in 1991 when he put Bertrand Cahot's Jordan Ford in the seventh position on the starting grid. Unfortunately, his debut performance was shortlived. After one lap he had to withdraw, but he had made his mark. Twelve months later he achieved his first victory. Within two years, he was world champion. His achievements began to attract attention from talent hunters for the big teams. Benetton's Flavio Briatore was particularly interested. A notorious name in Formula 1 racing, Briatore was the prototype of the modern team manager and has been quoted as saying: "To me Formula 1 is purely a marketing instrument. The sporting side is of minor importance." Sports fans do not like this viewpoint, but, in some ways, he does have a point. The impact of the sport and the money it generates, grows by the day.

Many experts have tried to analyse Schumacher's career success, but he has his own ideas about what has helped him achieve so much at a young age: "Working more and harder than the rest, always looking for something that can win you a hundredth-of-a-second, and if you cannot find anything, trying again. There are a lot of racers in the same league and level. The technical aspect is essential. ' Being an ex-mechanic, makes me good at that. I instinctively feel what the car needs. I can translate what I have felt through to my mechanics perfectly so they can adjust the car just right. You can always find me to be the first in and the last remaining in the garage."

- 1.**What kind of person is Michael Schumacher according to the text?
A a person who likes money a lot
B a person who likes fame
C a person who does anything to survive
D a person who doesn't like to show off
- 2.**In what way has Formula 1 changed nowadays?
A Drivers nowadays don't have the talent they used to have.
B Drivers nowadays are paid millions of dollars.
C The car has become more important than the driver.
D The rules of the sport have changed.
- 3.**What information do we get about Benetton?
A It is the company Schumacher always dreamed of working for.
B Its cars are technically very good.
C It gave Schumacher to Williams.
D Its cars are especially good at fast bends.
- 4.**What has happened since Schumacher signed a contract with Ferrari?
A He has had great success.
B He has lost his self confidence.
C He has lost the world title.
D He has been challenged by Williams.
- 5.**What is remarkable about Schumacher?
A He has no passion for racing.
B He has all the typical characteristics of a racing driver.
C He is not influenced by his emotions.
D He is a cruel person.
- 6.**What happened in the World Championships in 1991?
A He stopped early but he was noticed.
B He became the World Champion.
C He managed to finish the race in 7th position.
D He achieved his first victory.
- 7.**What do we learn about Flavia Briatore?
A He is Benetton's racing driver.
B He strongly believes in the commercial side of Formula 1.
C He is very popular with Formula 1 fans.
D He believes that Formula 1 has become too commercial.
- 8.**Schumacher's career has been so successful because
A he believes himself to be a better racer than the rest.

- B he never interferes with the technical aspect.
- C he understands what is needed to fix the car.
- D he is always looking for more money.

UNIT 2. GAPPED TEXT

Task: Read the text. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence, which you do not need to use.

Test 1.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT

(The Life of Vincent Van Gogh)

The Provençal sun was blinding on the warm winter day when I drove into Saint-Remy. I reached the Monastery of St Paul-de-Mausole, where the garden looked just as I thought it would its flowers and trees much as Vincent Van Gogh had painted them more than a century ago.

[1]_____

Van Gogh had arrived in Provence the previous year, finally finding himself as a painter after a decade of artistic wandering. When the voices drove him to Saint Remy, Van Gogh was in one of the most productive periods any artist has ever had, creating in the last 21 1/2 years of his life the work that most people know him by. But there were times in Saint-Remy, after he ate paint, when his doctors wouldn't let him near the artist's palette. [2]_____

Van Gogh was the most autobiographical artist, and his works reveal much about the last years of his passionate life. Born in Holland in 1853 Vincent Van Gogh was the eldest son of a priest; his formal education was patchy, but he was a great reader who loved literature and biography.

[3]_____ At 23, Vincent was fired. He then wandered through odd jobs before he decided to become an artist. "I want to paint drawings that will touch people," he wrote to Theo in 1882.[4]_____

Van Gogh started writing regularly to Theo in 1872 and continued to express his feelings and his artistic adventures until just before his death in 1890. Half of Van Gogh's painting life was spent in the dark; working in sad tones where sunlight was

rare. In early 1886 he travelled to Paris to live with Theo, years in which Theo financially supported his brother. A series of self-portraits shows how he felt during that period. The pictures show him with fierce, suspicious and tired eyes.[5]_____

He would find rebirth in the south of France. That winter he moved to Arles, where he was fascinated by the flowers and the sun. "I am in a constant fever of work," he told Theo. [6]_____

But poverty and the pain of having sold only a few of his paintings pressed in on Van Gogh as his health failed. "I cannot help that my pictures do not sell," Van Gogh wrote.[7]_____

Some years later Van Gogh shot himself. Theo died six months later but his widow, Johanna devoted the rest of her life to establish Vincent Van Gogh as a great painter.

A "What I want to express, in both figure and landscape, isn't anything sentimental or melancholy, but deep anguish. In short, I want to get to the point where people see my work and say: that man feels deeply, that man feels keenly."

B It's quite remarkable, then, that during his year in the asylum he managed to create a series of beloved masterpieces such as the *Starry Night*, found today at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

C "I already feel," he wrote that year, "old and broken."

D "I didn't have to put myself out very much in order to try and express sadness and extreme loneliness," Van Gogh wrote.

E In April 1899, Van Gogh had checked himself into the asylum in this monastery, looking for relief from the epilepsy that had tormented him in Arles, where he had threatened his friend Paul Gauguin with a razor and had cut off his own left ear lobe during a fit.

F Now light and wonderful pure colours were everywhere in his work: yellow, red, green and blue, all glowing under the sun.

G At 16, he went to work for an art dealer, a job that his younger brother, Theo, followed him into.

H "The day will come, however, when people will see that they are worth more than the price of the paint and my living expenses."

Test 2.

GETTING OFF THE FAST TRACK

You have a very pressurized, fast moving and high-flying job.

[1]_____

Okay, so you're often exhausted and you talk to friends, when you see them, about how little time you have to yourself and how you don't even have a moment to sort out the dry-cleaning. [2]_____. By Friday night you're failing asleep on the sofa at 8.30 even though you promised yourself you'd go and do a work-out. Okay, some days and evenings are pretty damned good but mostly life is something that nibbles around the edges of work. Sooner or later, and often after a holiday, you're thinking: There's got to be something better than this.

Nowhere is it written that you have to stay on the fast track for ever. Getting off it for a while or for good is often the best thing you'll ever do. [3]_____. And I've got friends who've done or were forced to do the same.

Listen – sometimes it's easier if someone else makes the decision for you. And in these days of downsizing, it's not personal. [4]_____

Yes, I know if there are bills there's an intake of breath, and maybe you will find yourself staring at the bedroom walls at five in the morning feeling like the figure in Munch's The Scream as you wonder how you're going to cope. In my case, the awful doubts come much later – after the exhilaration and the thrill of freedom.

In my 20s I sold advertising space. Harry, my boss, was full of encouragement and the kind of enthusiasm that made me want to jump through hoops for him. In the early days, while he was still training me 'to be the best', I'd say, 'Harry, I can't do that. I just can't do it'. [5]_____. By the time he got leukaemia and left the office and me running it, I was very good at selling. But without him, the office that had sparkled was – just an office. I spoke to his wife one wretched Wednesday morning. Harry was dying. The sky turned black. A copy of The Times lay folded on the office table and I picked it up and tried to read through tears. I remember the ad in the personal column: secretary for Cote d'Azur. French speaker. Car driver.

Two weeks later I was living in Eze, a few kilometres from Nice. [6]_____. And I surrendered to the beauty of spring in the South of France, the smell of mimosa, winding roads, tall pine trees and a social job in a chateau. The job lasted three months. But I couldn't face London. Not just then. [7]_____. I fell in love with France and a man, learned to speak fluent French and didn't read an English newspaper for six months.

A I've leapt off what felt like an out-of-control express train three times in my life.

B It's obvious that you have been made redundant.

C One of those jobs that elicits the comment, 'She's so successful'.

D So I moved to Nice to the smallest, cheapest hotel I could find in the Avenue Gambetta.

E It was far away from memories of Harry and racing around London achieving things that suddenly didn't seem important.

F Some of the brightest and best people have been fired or made redundant.

G You say, 'One day I'm going to .. .' but you can't envisage that day.

H But because he insisted I could do anything and he was always there to catch me if I fell, I did it.

Test 3.

You are going to read a newspaper article about jeans. Choose from the list A-I the heading which best summarises each part (1-8) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

A The changes are many

B Jeans make money

C A film star start

D A reflection of character

E Teenagers love them

F Three brands lead

G Two things required

H Styles come and go

I Owned by many

HOW THE WEST HAS WON

[1]_____

One in two men and four in 10 women under 45 buy at least one pair of jeans each year.

[2]_____

That's a whole lot of denim, with Levi's flattening all in its wake with 22 per cent of the entire market, followed by Pepe and Wrangler with an annual battle for second place and the serried ranks of countless lesser-known brands bringing up the rear. We have become so used to the presence of this western uniform that we have forgotten what an amazing achievement it is for any single piece of clothing to be so popular for so many years.

[3]_____

Few people know or care about the social origins of neck-ties or short skirts, but the purely functional roots of jeans as good old boy American workwear remain vital to their popularity over a century later. Ever since Brando and Dean wore jeans (Levi's and Lee) in their cinematic refusal to accept society's rules of behaviour, they have been the most popular informal dress ever.

[4]_____

Designer jeans greatly increased in popularity after they were first introduced by Gloria Vanderbilt, and it has developed into an important branch of designer fashion. Paul Smith, whose own jeans check out at nearly 60 pounds, explains, 'Jeans have never really been out. They have more important periods than others but they are always around. Designers do their own because it's a good way of profiting from their brand name.' In other words, there's money in it and though it would take a colossal amount of the stuff to get rid of Levi's, the public is always ready to buy up new styles or change a particular brand's cool rating.

[5]_____

So effectively do jeans satisfy those two great and differing human needs, to be like everybody else and to be different from everybody else, that they will always find a way of reinventing themselves to fit every social and economic group.

[6]_____

I remember going to the first showing of black Levi's in the early eighties, before black had established itself as the colour of the '80s. They actually seemed far too strange at the time. Since then, jean styling has gone through several changes, from snow-washed through marbled, stretch, striped, torn, ankle-Zipped, baggy and back to flared out at the ankle.

[7]_____

As Ashley Heath, associate editor of The Face, says, 'If anything is going to make masses of people look really stupid, it's jeans.' He calculates that it takes two months for these different designs to go from an idea in the designer's head to the shops; then they slowly fade out of the shops.

[8]_____

The single most important item of clothing to emerge in the last 50 years, the most widely-worn uniform ever to be adopted by successive generations, jeans still appear to say less about fashion than they do about you. No one wants to wear their heart on their sleeve but few people can resist wearing a little piece of their soul on their rear end.

UNIT 3. MULTIPLE MATCHING

Test 1.

You are going to read some information about Star Signs. For questions 22 – 35, choose from the list of Star Signs A – G. Some of the Star Signs may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

People of which sign(s):

- will win a competition? [1]_____
- will receive an invitation? [2]_____
- will meet new people? [3]_____
- may travel? [4]_____ [5]_____
- are making plans for college? [6]_____ [7]_____ [8]_____
- may change house? [9]_____
- are advised to be sincere? [10]_____
- will have to look after younger brothers or sisters? [11]_____
- may run short of money? [12]_____ [13]_____
- will reorganise their place? [14]_____
- are advised not to hurry in love matters? [15]_____

STAR SIGNS

A ARIES

Expect more than one heart-to-heart with dad or a teacher about school plans. New neighbours arrive and you think that it's cool that they have the same interests as you do. If you are involved in sports, make room on the trophy shelf; victory is yours for the asking. You'll have many late-night phone conversations with a friend about straightening out the world.

B TAURUS

Letters of loan approvals, scholarships and grants for college are in the mail. Don't panic if you overhear your folks talk about moving. They won't get the house on the market till spring. Towards the end of the month that gorgeous guy you met last summer will touch base with you. By the 25th, a friend will confide in you about a relationship that's on the rocks.

C GEMINI

If you are in your last year of high school, you will spend all your free time hunting for a college. Check with your local libraries for available scholarships. If you are not ready for college yet, focus on college-prep classes. With Saturn in Aries, you and your friends will be accepted into the same programmes. Mum may be busy this month, so you'll have to help take care of the siblings.

D CAPRICORN

Romance is on the upswing, but don't microwave the affair; let love simmer. With Neptune in Capricorn, your ideals will be very important when Romeo comes along. Unexpected expenses leave your wallet light, and you may have to borrow from a friend. Communication is very important to you, so waiting for news may be frustrating.

E LEO

Check your wardrobe for a great outfit. You'll probably be invited to a concert or a play by someone special. Money may be a little tight after the holidays. Your wallet may seem like a revolving door. Saturn in Aries will inspire you to volunteer for a trip connected to school or work. You will finally hear from the college of your choice this month: hooray! A last minute maths quiz will take you by surprise. Offer to tutor someone struggling with the subject.

F VIRGO

You will have time to spare at work, so take your homework along. Review your paycheque; there could be an error in your favour. Someone a bit younger than you will express his affection. Let him down gently. Love is in the air, but honesty is the best policy. Tell him that you are interested but want a monogamous relationship. The sun in Capricorn has you rearranging your bedroom furniture. While you're at it, why not paint something artistic on the walls?

G LIBRA

Friends will want to hang out at your house and study with you. There will be a flurry of last-minute get-togethers this month. Is one a surprise party for your mum? The changes you make at the beginning of the month will bring results by the 23rd. Look under the bed for that lost treasure. With Jupiter and Mars in Aquarius, plan on an unexpected trip with friends. You'll have a blast!

Test 2.

You are going to read some information about some cultural events happening in different European cities. For questions 1-6, choose from the cities (A-I). Some of the

cities may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. For questions 7-15, indicate the answer to each question by choosing from the list of events A-D. Some of the events will be required more than once. Note: Where a city offers more than one event, you may give the answers in any order.

Which city or cities would you recommend for someone who:

likes photography? [1]_____

enjoys folk music? [2]_____

is interested in stone carving? [3]_____

is interested in musical instruments? [4]_____

is interested in South America? [5]_____ [6]_____

What are the events offered in the following cities?

Aachen [7]_____ [8]_____ [9]_____

Amsterdam [10]_____

Antwerp [11]_____

Barcelona [12]_____

Basel [13]_____

Copenhagen [14]_____ [15]_____

A music

B dance

C art

D theatre

CULTURAL EVENTS IN EUROPE

AACHEN-A

LUDWIG FORUM FUR INTERNATIONALE KUNST Julicher Str 97-109. **Die 5. Biennale von Havanna.** This is the first time that this event has been held in Europe. Visitors can see street theatre and dance from Colombia, music from Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba and Trinidad, and enjoy literature and film from Brazil. There will also be a two-day Latin-American market.

Until 11 December. Tel +49 241-18070

AMSTERDAM –B

HET MUZIEKTHEATER Waterlooplein 22. Performances of Mozart's **Le nozze di Figaro** on 9, 11, 14 October. Conducted by Graeme Jenkins and directed by Jurgen Flimm. It features Dean Peterson as Figaro, Roberto Scaltriti as the Count of Almaviva and Joan Rodgers as the Countess of Almaviva. The music is provided by the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra.

Tel +31 20-5518922

ANTWERP-C

HESSENHUIS FALCONRUI 53. **Music and Painting in the Golden Age: Music and Graphics.** An outstanding collection of works from Flemish and Dutch artists of the 17th century. In addition to 55 paintings there are musical instruments and pieces of music on display. There are still-lives of instruments, portraits in which the subjects play music and pastoral settings. There are 120 prints, mostly from the 16th century, which portray the social and symbolic importance of music, song and dance at this time.

Until 30 October.

Tel +32 2-2269300

BARCELONA – D

CENTRE CULTURAL DE LA FUNDACIO LA CAIXA Passeig de Sant Joan. **Kandinsky/Mondrian – Two roads towards abstraction.** This exhibition celebrates the anniversary of the deaths of two great pioneers of modern art. One of its aims is to highlight the parallels as well as the differences which mark the stylistic development of the two artists. Among the works on display are 35 canvases by the Russian-born Kandinsky and 56 oils, drawings, watercolours and gouaches by the Dutch-born Mondrian. Until 13 November.

Tel +34 3-4046073

BASEL - E

KUNSTMUSEUM BASEL St Alban-Graben 16. **Fernand Leger 1911-1924 – le rythme de la vie moderne.** A collection which concentrates on major works and work groups dating back to the critical early years of Leger's career when he developed his style. He is considered a painter of the modern world, seeing the basis of modern art in the principle of opposites.

Until 27 November.

Tel +41 61-2710828

BUDAPEST- F

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL GALLERY, Buda Castle. Several museums in the Hungarian capital have permanent exhibitions and this gallery has an important collection of Hungarian art from all periods, medieval stone carvings as well as Renaissance and Baroque art.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM, Muzeum Krt. 14 which has Hungarian coronation regalia on display is also worth a visit.

Tel. +361-1179800

COPENHAGEN – G

THE ROYAL THEATRE Kongens Nytorv. An adaptation of Bournonville's **La Sylphide** ballet by Peter Schaufuss can be seen on 5 and 13 October. Musical adaptation is by Ole Norlyng and Graham Bond is the conductor. Tchaikovsky's **Onegin**, based on Pushkin's famous novel about the cynical antihero in the Russia of the 1820s, can be seen on 8 and 17 October.

Conducted by Graham Bond and choreographed by John Cranko. Tel. +45-33141002

EDINBURGH – H

THE FRUITMARKET GALLERY 29 Market Street. **BT new contemporaries**. This is an exhibition designed to showcase student and new graduate art in the UK. There is a variety of work on show from 36 artists including the six prizewinners. A strong feature of the exhibition is photography, with a wide variety of examples of how this medium can be employed. The artists have used materials as diverse as wood and soap.

8 October-12 November.

Tel. +44 31-2252383

FRANKFURT – I

DEUTSCHES ARCHITEKTUR-MUSEUM Schaumainkai 43.

Zeitgenössische Architektur in Brasilien (Contemporary architecture in Brazil). The exhibition is devoted to architecture of the past ten years and the aim is to show how dynamically contemporary architecture has developed. The climate alone in Brazil – tropical temperature as well as frost and snow – means that architects must be very creative with their methods.

8 October-6 November.

Tel +49 69-2121847

Test 3.

You are going to read six extracts from a brochure describing London's well-known museums. For questions 1 – 13, choose from the list of museums A-F. Some of the museums may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

Which museum(s) would you recommend for someone who:

would like to see a criminal? [1]_____

is interested in the cinema? [2]_____ [3]_____ [4]_____

would like to admire objects from ancient times? [5]_____

wants to see what the first man looked like? [6]_____

is interested in an old edition of the Bible? [7]_____

is interested in sports? [8]_____

is interested in the exploration of space? [9]_____ [10]_____

loves animals and wants to know all about them? [11]_____ [12]_____

is researching building bridges? [13]_____

would like to become an actor? [14]_____

would like to see what the Royal Family of England looks like? [15]_____

A GUIDE TO LONDON'S MOST WELL_KNOWN MUSEUMS

A The British Museum

Founded in 1753, it is one of the greatest museums in the world, showing the works of man from prehistoric times to the present day. There are permanent displays of antiquities from Egypt, Western Asia, Greece and Rome, as well as Roman British and Oriental Collections. Prints and drawings, coins and medals are displayed in a series of temporary exhibitions. The British Library exhibition galleries are housed within the British Museum.

B The Natural History Museum

One of the finest museums in the world and, probably the best of its kind.

Enter our extraordinary buildings in South Kensington and experience first-class exhibitions on the Natural World based on our vast collections and authoritative research. In short, the home of the Wonders of the Natural World. This unique combination of education and fun is the hallmark of the museum's award-winning exhibitions. An unforgettable experience for visitors of all ages. Come and see what a dinosaur looked like or follow the stages of evolution of the human species. Our

programme of special exhibitions and events offers a new insight into the Natural World – past and present – whenever you visit.

C Madame Tussaud’s Museum and The London Planetarium

Home of kings, queens, heroes and villains. Where else can you experience an audience with royalty, meet the great and powerful, mingle with the stars and come face to face with the infamous?

The London Planetarium. The distinct copper dome of the London Planetarium plays host to more stars than Madam Tussaud’s! Seated inside, you can enjoy a star show which will take you far beyond our own fragile world. With a perfect sky as a backdrop, many worlds and puzzles of the Universe will be revealed.

D The National Museum of Science and Technology

Come and explore the exciting World of Science. The five story premises can help you explore Space; learn all about Transport and Telecommunications; discover sciences such as Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Computing; climb up the escalators to the field of Optics, Photography and Cinematography, and finally to the section devoted to Medicine. The Science Museum will never cease to amaze you!

E Guinness World of Records Exhibition

Experience the Guinness World of Records, Europe’s greatest three dimensional display of all that is superlative around the globe. Through the use of life size models, videos and the latest audio technology, thousands of records come alive at the touch of a button. Do not miss any of the six sections: The Human World, The Animal World. Our Planet Earth, Structures and Machines, Sports World, World of Entertainment.

F Museum of the Moving Image

Who ever heard of a museum where you could ... read the news on TV? ... animate your own cartoon? ... tryout for a Hollywood movie? With its treasure of cameras and costumes, with hundreds of favourite film clips, with a cast of actor guides to tell you more, award-winning MOMI is the most exciting cinema and TV museum in the world.