



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXAM
LEVEL B2**

(Name and surname)

(Faculty/field of study)



Reading

I. Read the article and circle A, B, or C.

Until recently evidence that the world's weather is becoming more extreme and harder to predict was largely anecdotal, without the support of any factual proof, and often angrily argued over. The majority of scientists pointed out that drawing conclusions based on a couple of scorching hot summers or a particularly damp spring was misleading. There have always been occasional weather extremes, and, although it's tempting to believe the contrary, single events do not indicate a general change to the climate.

However, a study by the World Weather Organization suggests that there may well be factual evidence to support the idea that the world's weather patterns are changing. By recording weather events over the past two decades, the organization has been able to ascertain that the number, although not necessarily the strength of, such extreme weather events as floods, droughts, and tornadoes has risen. Moreover, it predicts that weather events we now consider unusual will have become the norm by the end of the next decade.

The world's climate has been setting new records over the last year. Just over 500 tornadoes hit the United States in May, causing untold damage, and breaking the previous monthly record by more than 100. A heatwave in India killed hundreds, with temperatures rising to an astonishing 49 degrees Celsius, and also breaking all sorts of records. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka resulted in terrible floods and many casualties. And parts of Europe recorded average summer temperatures five degrees above what would normally be expected. Looked at separately, none of these events is particularly remarkable, but when put together they represent a clear and worrying change to the world's climate.

As a general rule, the World Weather Organization only compiles and reports its statistics. However, the figures for the last year were so alarming that the organization felt compelled to issue a warning of sorts. It pointed out that the increase in the world's temperature was greater between 1900 and 2000 than it had been for any other 100-year period during the past 1,000 years. Not only that, but temperatures from 1976 to 2000 rose at a faster rate than the previous 75 years when the surface temperatures warmed up in an uneven way.

So, what or who is to blame? The World Weather Organization avoids this question, defining its own role as a gatherer rather than an interpreter of information. The study recognizes that global warming is taking place, and points out that the figures are irrefutable in this respect, but it has no opinion about whether global warming is a natural phenomenon or one that humans are directly responsible for.



Example: Until recently, there was no proof that the world's weather was getting more unpredictable.

A. True

B. False

C. Doesn't say

- Before the World Weather Organization's study, many scientists disagreed that the world's weather was, in general terms, becoming wilder.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- Scientists argue that one or two periods of unusual weather may mean the climate is changing.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- The World Weather Organization carried out a study of weather events all over the world.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- The World Weather Organization's study proved that tornadoes are much more powerful than they were in the past.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- According to the study, in the future, we should expect more flooding.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- Before last year, the previous record for tornadoes in May was probably about 400.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- Looking only at the heatwave in India it is possible to prove the climate is changing.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- Unusually for the World Weather Organization, it used this study to warn the world about global warming.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- The World Weather Organization warned that the figures showed that global temperatures were rising at an ever-increasing speed.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say
- According to the study, global warming is natural.
A. True B. False C. Doesn't say



Use of English

II. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable form. There is an example for you 0.

A man lived outside London, and every day he travelled (0. travel) into the city to work in an office. Every morning he left home at eight o'clock, and every afternoon he came home at six o'clock. When he _____ (1. arrive) home, he had a cup of coffee and told his wife what he _____ (2. do) at work, and how tired he was. Then he would say to her: 'What did you do? I suppose you stayed at home as usual?' And every day she _____ (3. just/smile). One day the man came home from work and _____ (4. can) not believe his eyes: the children _____ (5. still/wear) their pyjamas. They _____ (6. sit) on the step, and they were really dirty. 'What _____ (7. happen) to you?' he asked. They smiled happily and said: 'We _____ (8. have) so much fun today, we played in the garden, and we both _____ (9. fall) in the pond!' He noticed that their pyjamas _____ (10. cover) with mud. He _____ (11. not reply) but went into the house. He looked round and saw empty food boxes everywhere, the fridge door _____ (12. leave) open, and the dishes _____ (13. not/ do). He then went into the living room. The TV _____ (14. be) on but nobody _____ (15. watch) it, and there were still marks on the carpet where he _____ (16. spill) his coffee the night before. Strangest of all, there was no sign of his wife. He wondered where on earth she had got to. He went upstairs into the bedroom and was astonished to see his wife in bed. She was still in her pyjamas and _____ (17. read) a magazine. 'Are you all right?' he asked. 'Yes, dear,' she replied. 'The house looks a mess! What on earth happened here today?' 'She looked at him calmly and smiled. 'You know how every day when you _____ (18. come) home from work you ask me what I did today?' 'Yes, what of it?' he replied. 'What are you getting at?' 'Well, today, I _____ (19. not/ do) it!'

III. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. There is an example for you.

Example: I have known (know) Nathan since I was a child.

1. The thief admitted _____ (steal) the bracelet.
2. I wish I _____ (not tell) the truth when my friend asked me if I liked her boyfriend.
3. The woman that the police are looking for _____ (say) to be in her 30s.
4. I'll phone you as soon as I _____ (speak) to Alex.
5. This time tomorrow I _____ (sit) on the plane to New York.
6. By the end of the year we _____ (save) enough to buy a house.
7. When it started raining, we _____ (play) for about an hour.
8. I arrived at the cinema half an hour late and the film _____ (start).



9. Where have you been? I _____ (wait) for you for ages!
10. You shouldn't _____ (say) that to her yesterday. She'll never forgive you.
11. It's very noisy here at the moment because the house next door _____ (redecorate).
12. Take a map with you in case you _____ (get lost).
13. He would have been happier if he _____ (not get married) so young.

IV. Complete the gaps with one word made from the word in brackets. There is an example for you.

Example: She is the most *powerful* person in the company. (power)

1. Chicago is a large _____ city in the USA. (industry)
2. I felt very _____ when I couldn't remember his name. (embarrass)
3. Microsoft has its subsidiaries in many different countries and that's why it is called a _____ company. (nation)
4. He behaves like a child. He is very _____. (mature)
5. There is still too much _____ in the third world. (poor)
6. Be careful you don't fall. The pavement is very _____. (slip)
7. She is a very _____ person- she finds it difficult to take decisions. (decide)
8. His first novel was very _____. I'm sure it'll be a success. (impress)
9. He loved his birthday presents, _____ the new laptop. (special)
10. I need some _____ of your identity. (prove)

V. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

HAPPINESS

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in (0) A into happiness. The researchers have (1) _____ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy: in other words, happiness (2) _____ in families. It seems to correlate quite (3) _____ with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often (4) _____ good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (5) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (6) _____, such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (7) _____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.



Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (8) _____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa-perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (9) _____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of work, but (10) _____ by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the (11) _____ can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (12) _____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (13) _____ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (14) _____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members- it is strong (15) _____ the case of religious groups.

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|-----|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 0. | A. <u>research</u> | B. inquiry | C. examination | D. study |
| 1. | A. fallen back on | B. gone in for | C. got down to | D. come up with |
| 2. | A. arrives | B. runs | C. goes | D. descends |
| 3. | A. strongly | B. nearly | C. firmly | D. hardly |
| 4. | A. explain | B. prefer | C. talk | D. report |
| 5. | A. meaning | B. origin | C. base | D. source |
| 6. | A. movements | B. motions | C. slogans | D. signals |
| 7. | A. near | B. close | C. tight | D. heavy |
| 8. | A. consists of | B. applies to | C. contributes to | D. counts on |
| 9. | A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 10. | A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus |
| 11. | A. common | B. contrast | C. comparison | D. contrary |
| 12. | A. check | B. power | C. control | D. choice |
| 13. | A. like | B. such | C. so | D. thus |
| 14. | A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |
| 15. | A. by | B. for | C. in | D. with |



VI. Phrasal verbs - complete the following sentences with the right verb (in correct tense forms) and add the proper preposition/-s. The example is given below.

Example: Watch out! There is a car coming.

cut , watch, burst, come, take, chat, tell, set, pick, dress, go

1. I can't stop now. I am on my way to school to _____ the children.
2. Why don't you _____ yoga? It would help you to relax.
3. I'm sorry I won't be able to see you tomorrow. Something urgent has _____.
4. I was having a quiet coffee when a man came over and tried to _____ me _____.
5. We _____ very early in the morning since we had a long trip to go.
6. I mustn't smoke in this room-otherwise my boss will _____ me _____.
7. My friend _____ sweets because she wants to lose some weight.
8. When I was watching this film, which was a real tear-jerker, I _____ crying.
9. The party is going to be formal, so I suppose we'd better _____.
10. If you were offered a job abroad, would you _____ it?

VII. Paraphrase the sentences using the words in bold. There is an example for you.

Example: I haven't played tennis for weeks. **SINCE**

It's weeks since I played tennis.

1. It isn't compulsory to wear a helmet on a bike. **HAVE**

2. I don't think she will come. **UNLIKELY**

3. She very seldom travels alone. **USED**

4. If we finish the work sooner, it will be better for all of us. **THE**

5. I don't really want you to set fire to the Town Hall. **RATHER**

6. Do you want to go to the concert? **FEEL**

7. I think that German is a very difficult language. **FIND**

8. They continued to play despite the heavy rain. **THOUGH**

9. The pop star avoided the press by leaving by a side door. **ORDER**

10. Stop doing this! I'm getting nervous. **WISH**

11. Mozart was thirty-five when he died. **AGE**

VIII. Choose and circle the correct answer A, B or C. You are given an example.

Example: It's quite _____ today and I've heard it's going to get even colder.

A. warm

B. chilly

C. damp

1. You need to learn the new vocabulary by _____

A. heart

B. memory

C. mind

2. That jumper really _____ you. It makes you look ten years younger.

A. fits

B. matches

C. suits

3. The criminal was _____ guilty by the court.

A. charged

B. found

C. sentenced

4. Don't _____ your voice! I can't bear it when people shout.

A. rise

B. raise

C. put up

5. What's the matter? You look a bit _____ in the dumps today.

A. sad

B. low

C. down

6. You can't believe anything you read in that newspaper. It's very _____.

A. objective

B. accurate

C. biased

7. I was really relieved when I passed my driving test, because I had been _____ to fail.

A. expecting

B. hoping

C. waiting

8. That's a very deep cut. I think you'll need to have _____.

A. stitches

B. crutches

C. needles

