

READING AND LISTENING

40 MIN

For questions 1-30, rely on the reading and video materials and what you know on the subject. Spend 10 min working with the text and the questions below. You will then watch the video twice and have time to complete the tasks.

OXFORD

The University of Oxford, English autonomous institution of higher learning at Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, is one of the world's great universities. It lies along the upper course of the River Thames, called by Oxonians the Isis, 50 miles north-northwest of London.

Teaching at Oxford existed in some form as early as 1096. Sketchy evidence indicates that schools existed in the early 12th century. By the end of that century, a university was well established, perhaps resulting from the barring of English students from the University of Paris around 1167. Oxford was modeled on the University of Paris, with initial faculties of theology, law, medicine, and the liberal arts. In the 13th century the university gained added strength, particularly in theology. However, it had no buildings in its early years; lectures were given in hired halls or churches. The various colleges of Oxford were originally endowed boardinghouses for impoverished scholars. They were intended primarily for masters or bachelors of arts who needed financial assistance to enable them to continue study for a higher degree. The earliest of these colleges, University College, was founded in 1249. Balliol College was founded about 1263, and Merton College in 1264.

During the early history of Oxford, its reputation was based on theology and the liberal arts. But it also gave more serious treatment to the physical sciences than did the University of Paris: Roger Bacon, after leaving Paris, conducted his scientific experiments and lectured at Oxford from 1247 to 1257. Among other influential minds were Duns Scotus and William of Ockham. John Wycliffe (c. 1330–84) spent most of his life as a resident Oxford doctor. Beginning in the 13th century, the university gained charters from the crown, but the religious foundations in Oxford town were suppressed during the Protestant Reformation. In 1571 an act of Parliament led to the incorporation of the university. The university's statutes were codified by its chancellor, Archbishop William Laud, in 1636. In the early 16th century, professorships began to be endowed. And in the latter part of the 17th century, interest in scientific studies increased substantially. During the Renaissance, Desiderius Erasmus carried the new learning to Oxford, and such scholars as William Grocyn, John Colet, and Sir Thomas More enhanced the university's reputation. Since that time Oxford has traditionally held the highest reputation for scholarship and instruction in the classics, theology, and political science.

Oxford has been associated with many of the greatest names in British history, from John Wesley and Cardinal Wolsey to Oscar Wilde and Sir Richard Burton and Cecil Rhodes and Sir Walter Raleigh. The astronomer Edmond Halley studied at Oxford, and the physicist Robert Boyle performed his most important research there. Prime ministers who studied at Oxford include William Pitt the Elder, H.H. Asquith, Clement Atlee, Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, Edward Heath, Harold Wilson, and Margaret Thatcher. Among the many notable writers associated with the university are Lewis Carroll, C.S. Lewis, and J.R.R. Tolkien; the latter two were members of the Inklings, an informal Oxford literary group in the mid-20th century.

Today there are 38 Oxford colleges, which are financially independent and self-governing, but relate to the central University in a kind of federal system. There are also six permanent private halls, which are similar to colleges except that they are smaller, and were founded by particular Christian denominations. The colleges and halls are close academic communities, which bring together students

and researchers from different disciplines, cultures, and countries. This helps to foster the outstanding research achievement that has made Oxford a leader in so many fields.

The colleges and the University work together to organise teaching and research, and many staff at Oxford will hold both a college and a University post. The central University is made up of different sections, including academic and administrative departments, libraries, and museums. There are roughly 100 major academic departments, which are overseen by the four academic divisions: Medical Sciences; Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences; Humanities; Social Sciences. Each department organises teaching and research in a different subject area, from Anthropology to Zoology. There are also many smaller, specialist research centres and sub-departments.

Almost every student at Oxford is a member of a college. Most colleges admit both graduate and undergraduate students. The undergraduate admissions process is co-ordinated by the University, but colleges are ultimately responsible for selecting and admitting their undergraduate students. The University admits graduate students, but once they have been offered a place by the University, graduate students are also selected by a college.

Colleges provide accommodation, catering, social spaces, pastoral care, and other facilities for their students. The University provides centralised student services, including careers, and counselling, as well as resources such as libraries, laboratories, and museums. Colleges organise tutorial teaching for undergraduates. Tutorials are central to studying at Oxford, giving students an opportunity to discuss and explore their subject in small groups with an expert in the field. The University supervises graduate students and examines graduate theses. It determines the content of degree courses, and organises lectures, seminars, and lab work for both undergraduate and graduate students. The University sets and marks examinations and awards degrees.

For questions 1-5, name the people associated with Oxford University that are depicted in the pictures. They appear in the text and the video.

Example: *Harry Potter*

1. _____

2. _____



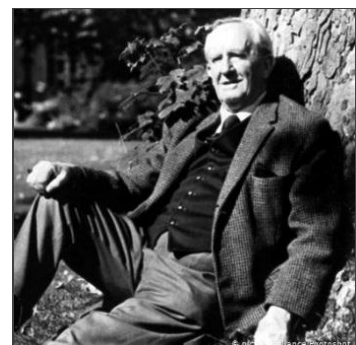
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



For statements 6-15, choose A if the idea is expressed in the text and the video, B if the idea is expressed in the text only, C if the idea is expressed in the video only, D if the idea is not expressed in either source.

6. The history of Oxford University goes back to the Early Middle Ages. _____
7. The River Thames, which curves around Oxford, is called by a different name here.

8. The University of Oxford was founded by a group of professors and students who decided to settle down in the welcoming and thriving town of Oxford. _____
9. Oxford is a collegiate university. _____
10. While the University provides the curriculum, student services, and resources, the colleges are responsible for selecting, accommodating and nurturing their students.

11. The historic heart of Oxford University is the so-called Old Schools Quad with the first purpose-built classrooms for physics, astronomy, philosophy, and so on. _____
12. The Bodleian Library, the main research library of the University of Oxford, is one of the oldest libraries in Europe. _____
13. The University houses some world-famous documents and original works. _____
14. Christ Church, founded in 1546, has the most esteemed list of politicians, scientists, philosophers, and academics. _____
15. Oxford is particularly distinguished in classical studies, political science, and theology. _____

For questions 16-22, choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

16. The noun **alumni** means ...
- A. former students
 - B. outstanding scientists
 - C. best teachers
17. **Curriculum** is ...
- A. purpose-built buildings of a university or college and the land around them
 - B. subjects that are included in a course of study
 - C. testing somebody in order to find out how much they know
18. An **undergraduate** is someone who ...
- A. has finished school and applied for a place at a college
 - B. is studying for their first degree
 - C. holds a first degree and is doing advanced study or research
19. **Theology** is the study of ...
- A. Christianity and other beliefs

- B. the human race, its origins, development, and customs
- C. philosophical theories

20. **Town and gown division** describes ...

- A. a mix of architectural styles in a town
- B. competition between two rival universities
- C. tension between local people and a more privileged academic community

For questions 21-25, decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

21. The city of Oxford is located 80 km north-northwest of London. _____

22. Oxford's earliest college, University College, was founded in the 12th century.

23. The Bodleian Library displays W. Shakespeare's first folio of 19 plays dating back to 1623. _____

24. Oxford's History of Science Museum keeps A. Einstein's chalkboard, which features his hand-scrawled equations from 1931. _____

25. Oxford is proud of its 15 Nobel Prize winners. _____

For questions 26-30, choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Rely on what you know on the subject.

26. In the UK, prestigious schools for young people between the ages of 13 and 18, whose families pay for their education, are called ...

- A. grammar schools
- B. co-educational schools
- C. comprehensive schools
- D. public school

27. Money paid for education is a ...

- A. fee
- B. tip
- C. fare
- D. tax

28. A famous English school for boys near Windsor, where Princes William and Harry were sent, is called ...

- A. Harrow
- B. Rugby
- C. Eton
- D. Westminster

29. Following Oxford and Cambridge, the third-oldest university in the UK and English-speaking world is...

- A. The University of St Andrews
- B. The University of Manchester
- C. Durham University
- D. The University of Edinburgh

30. Oxford and Cambridge Universities are rivals not only in academic achievements, but also in ...

- A. boat racing
- B. boxing
- C. horse racing
- D. football

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH
50 MIN

For questions 31-40, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

- Example:**
- One doesn't need to be an expert to appreciate the beauty of classical music.
 - Houses in this area will appreciate in value in the next few years.
 - I'll always appreciate your help and support.
31. ▪ Zoos make a useful contribution to conservation, but animals are better off in their _____ habitat.
- Nick's got a _____ talent for music, and can play several instruments.
 - I prefer some _____ yoghurt with honey in the evening, something not heavy.
32. ▪ Look at the situation from every _____ before you make a decision.
- The picture was hanging at a peculiar _____, so I straightened it.
 - The photographer took this shot from an unusual _____.
33. ▪ The college offers a wide _____ of courses, from business studies to hair styling.
- We looked out of the plane window as we flew over the _____ of mountains.
 - The bird is out of _____ of my binoculars, so I can't make out what species it is.
34. ▪ There's a _____ chance that she's still in her office.
- Alicia has a small cottage on a _____ island off the coast of Scotland.
 - He was a cold, _____ person, who was difficult to talk to.
35. ▪ Would you _____ the baby for me while I go to the shops?
- I don't _____ doing the washing up, but I object to drying the dishes as well.
 - It's nothing to do with you, so why don't you _____ your own business?
36. ▪ I think you need a different _____ to deal with the problem.
- The _____ to the city from the north affords the best views of the river.
 - They decided that a direct _____ was the best way to achieve results.
37. ▪ You shouldn't drive a car _____ the influence of alcohol.
- She wrote her first three books _____ another name.
 - You'll find his records filed _____ the heading 'Non-resident'.
38. ▪ Children who are _____ to their own devices get up to all sorts of mischief.
- Charles felt _____ out when the other children started playing the board game.
 - After the party, Karen's mum was _____ with all the tidying up to do.
39. ▪ The police _____ the man with attempted burglary.
- The taxi driver _____ me ten euros for taking me to the station.
 - Breaking the door down, the soldiers _____ into the building.
40. ▪ Stand with your knees _____ and then slowly straighten them.
- Sally is angry and seems _____ on quarrelling with everyone again.
 - This key is _____ out of shape and I can't use it.

For questions 41-50, choose the correct word A-O to complete each idiom. There are some extra words which you do not need to use.

41. She went from _____ to riches with pure hard work. Her success story is really inspiring.
42. He gets paid _____ for doing that job. He should either ask for a raise or quit.
43. Writing is her bread and _____. She feeds and sends her kid to school with her earnings from writing online.
44. My friend was born with a _____ spoon in her mouth. By the time she was born, her parents were already self-made millionaires.
45. While my job gives out a salary that is just enough to keep the _____ from the door, I am still thankful I have it.
46. I paid an arm and a _____ to give her a party but it was worth it. She had tons of fun!
47. My parents helped me _____ the bill of my university education.
48. We normally _____ in some money to buy a present for our boss.
49. My uncle started a company last year but it quickly went _____.
50. I feel like I'm pouring money _____ the drain by always repairing my old car.

- | | |
|----|---------|
| A. | down |
| B. | silver |
| C. | hunger |
| D. | hand |
| E. | foot |
| F. | rags |
| G. | wolf |
| H. | honey |
| I. | leg |
| J. | peanuts |
| K. | chip |
| L. | broke |
| M. | butter |
| N. | sticks |
| O. | through |

For questions 51-55, choose the correct form of *do* or *make*.

Example: They made me an interesting offer of a job in Hong Kong.

51. He _____ a course in Russian Language and Literature several years ago.
52. 'Who _____ the cooking in your house?' – 'My grandma. She is so good at it!'
53. I'm preparing _____ a speech at the conference.
54. If you don't know the answer, _____ a guess!
55. The storm hasn't _____ much damage to our house, but several other buildings in the neighbourhood need to be repaired.

For questions 56-65, decide if the sentences are correct or not. If a sentence is correct, put a tick (V) in the space provided. If a sentence is incorrect, write one word which should not be there.

- Example:** ▪ My parents never used to go out late at night because we ~~would~~ lived in quite a rough area.
 ▪ I only go to the cinema once in a blue moon.

<i>would</i>
V

- 56.** I am tend to stay in on Friday nights as I am generally too tired to do anything much.
- 57.** I do not see her as much as how I used to, because we are both so busy.
- 58.** By and large I do not watch TV much because there are too many ads, which annoys me.
- 59.** A few people bothered to vote and the election results are almost meaningless.
- 60.** The better educated people are, the many more money they are likely to earn.
- 61.** I am used to listen to music all the time when I was younger.
- 62.** ‘It is your birthday! You should have said! I would have been bought you a present!’
- 63.** We did not get into town until after ten, by which time all the hotels were already booked for the night.
- 64.** Next stop for us is Ekaterinburg, where is the last tsar was executed.
- 65.** The guidebooks, none of which I actually bothered to read at all, were soon conveniently ‘lost’.

For questions 66-75, read the text and think of one word which best fits each gap.

COMPUTER LITERACY

Illiteracy is the condition **66.** _____ being unable to read and write. Illiteracy is also used **67.** _____ describe the condition of being ignorant in a particular subject or field. Computer illiteracy is **68.** _____ we call the inability to use a computer programming language.

Most of us **69.** _____ use computers can send emails, or know **70.** _____ to create a new folder. But we know almost **71.** _____ about programming languages, the artificial languages used to write instructions that can be executed **72.** _____ a computer. Only a very small percentage of computer users are able to read or write **73.** _____ kind of computer language. Should we make the effort to learn computer languages, especially when **74.** _____ are so complicated?

The answer is yes. Because of computer illiteracy, users are **75.** _____ the mercy of software manufacturers. Our society has become dependent on information technology, and this will no doubt be a problem for us for years to come.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET