

Part I – READING COMPREHENSION – Read the following text and answer questions 1 to 10.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BRITISH CINEMA

The United Kingdom has a large impact on modern cinema. It has a very respected film industry with a long history of successful productions. One of the characteristics of British films is the continuous debate about **their** identity.



The British film industry produced some great actors and directors of all time, including Alfred Hitchcock, Laurence Olivier, Audrey Hepburn, Sean Connery, Michael Caine and Anthony Hopkins, and films such as *The Elephant Man* and *Four Weddings and a Funeral*.

Between 1910 and today, film production in the UK had some booms **and** recessions. The industry experienced a **boom** when it first developed in the 1910s, but during the 1920s it experienced a

recession. The cause was mainly the US competition. The Cinematograph Films Act 1927 introduced protective actions. This helped the country to produce 192 films in 1936.

Production then declined for a few years. Film production increased after the war and there was a short '**golden age**' in the 1940s with a long period of stability after that. But another recession hit the industry in the mid-1970s. In 1981, the UK produced only 24 films. Low production continued during the 1980s, but **it** grew again in the 1990s with private and public investment. The production numbers give an **overview**, but the history of British cinema is complex – the country made some successful films during 'recessions', such as *Chariots of Fire* in 1981.

Adapted from:
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_the_United_Kingdom

I – UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1. The main idea of the text above is to:
 - a) describe the booms and recessions in the beginning of the British film industry.
 - b) summarize the history of British film industry with its good and bad moments.
 - c) prove the superiority of American films in relation to British films.
 - d) present the impact of the United Kingdom on modern cinema.
2. The text above says that:
 - a) the problem of the UK productions is the debate about their identity.
 - b) the US film directors have a competition against the UK film directors.
 - c) in the 1920s the UK film production was low because of American films.
 - d) after World War II the British film industry had a long period of instability.
3. Choose the **CORRECT** alternative according to the text.

a) The film industry in the UK started in the 1910s.	c) British films do not have identity.
b) The US introduced the Cinematograph Film Act.	d) <i>Chariots of Fire</i> was a recession disaster.
4. Choose the **INCORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - a) In the 1990s, private and public institutions invested in UK films, but the production of films continued low.
 - b) Alfred Hitchcock and Audrey Hepburn became famous because of the British film industry.
 - c) After the 'golden age', the UK film industry did not have a period of great changes.
 - d) The Cinematograph Films Act 1927 protected the British film industry.

II – REFERENCE

5. The word '**their**' (line 8) refers to:

a) the debate	b) successful productions	c) film industry	d) British films
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6. The pronoun '**it**' (line 29) refers to:

a) the golden age	b) the film production	c) the recession	d) the quality of films
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III – VOCABULARY

7. In the text, the word '**boom**' (line 17) means:

a) a rapid progress	b) an explosion	c) a loud noise	d) economic prosperity
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8. The word '**overview**' (line 31) means:

a) a complete description	b) specific information	c) a general description	d) a study or analysis
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9. The word 'and' (line 16) states in the sentence the idea of:
 a) contrast b) addition c) consequence d) condition
10. The phrase 'golden age' (line 25) means:
 a) a period of crisis b) investment in gold c) some money d) a period of success

PART II – USE OF ENGLISH

For questions **11 to 20**, choose the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the sentences. (**X = no word**)

11. **A:** _____ do you go to the beach? **B:** I go to the beach _____ a month.
 a) Whose / in b) When / X c) How long / once d) How often / twice
12. **A:** Is this signature _____? **B:** No. It is similar to _____, but it's my _____.
 a) yours / my / sister's b) your / my / sister c) yours / mine / sister's d) your / mine / sister
13. _____ a fast car?
 a) Has you b) Do you have got c) He have d) Have you got
14. Susan _____ the guitar. She _____ the bass too, but she _____ the piano.
 a) can play / can play / can't play c) can plays / can't play / can plays
 b) can to play / can to play / can't to play d) can to play / can to play / can't play
15. I _____ Angelica five years _____ when she _____ in college.
 a) met / ago / was b) know / before / was c) meet / before / were d) knew / late / were
16. _____ actions proved he did not listen to _____ advice.
 a) He / my b) He's / my c) His / mine d) His / my
17. Mary and Tom hate _____ TV. She likes _____ and he loves _____ music.
 a) to watch / to read / listen c) watch / to read / listen
 b) watching / reading / listening to d) to watching / reading / listening to
18. **A:** _____ you shut the window, please? **B:** Sorry, I _____. I'm on the phone.
 a) Could / could b) Can / can't to c) Could / can't d) Can / can
19. **A:** He _____ born in Virginia. **B:** _____ his parents from Virginia too? **A:** No, they _____.
 a) were / Was / weren't b) was / Was / wasn't c) were / Were / weren't d) was / Were / weren't
20. Paul plays football _____ a week _____ Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 a) twice / on b) once / in the c) two times / on the d) one time / in

For questions **21 to 25**, choose the **INCORRECT** option.

21. a) invent – inventor / act – actor / sail – sailor c) sail – sailor / lead – leader / write – writer
 b) music – musician / paint – painter / build – builder d) politics – politician / paint – painter / sell – seller
22. a) Susan loves waking up early. c) I like to read in my free time.
 b) Men hate go shopping. d) Children don't like doing homework.
23. a) We were late for class. c) He were not at the beach with us.
 b) I was at the cinema last night. d) She was not our teacher last year.
24. a) Lucas payed the bill yesterday. c) I cut my finger last week.
 b) Alice wore make up for the party. d) Jim bought Mary some flowers.
25. a) I visited all my family at Easter. c) He played the piano on Sundays last year.
 b) I did exercise at 6:00 until 7:00. d) London was very cold in the winter of 1982.

For questions **26 to 30**, choose the option which has the same meaning and idea as the words *in italics*.

26. *I bought a new sound system for my car.*
 a) I got a new car with a sound system. c) My car has a new sound system.
 b) The system of my car has a new sound. d) My new car did not have a sound system.
27. *Andy hates studying Math.*
 a) Andy never studies Math. c) Andy doesn't mind studying Math.
 b) Andy doesn't like studying Math at all. d) Andy studies math, but he doesn't like it.
28. *They went to the UK, but they did not stay there for very long.*
 a) Their stay in the UK was not very short. c) They stayed in the UK for a short period of time.
 b) They did not go to the UK, because the stay was long. d) They wanted to stay in the UK for a long time.
29. He booked two tickets on the Internet *a week ago*.
 a) last week b) ten days ago c) the day before yesterday d) yesterday

30. *Could you do me a favor?*
 a) Would you like me to do you a favor? c) Can I have a favor, please?
 b) I'd like a favor from you, please. d) Do you want a favor?

Answer questions **31 to 40** according to the instructions.

31. Choose the option where the spelling of all the words is **CORRECT**.
 a) stoping / running / giving c) waitting / finding / drawin
 b) listenning / waiting / buying d) swimming / calling / buying
32. Which option completes: "On Saturdays Paul _____ pictures and on Sundays he _____ his horse on his farm?"
 a) draws / rides b) takes / drives c) gets / has d) turns / plays
33. Choose the **INCORRECT** option in relation to the use of the phrases with the verb 'get'.
 a) Jennifer got to the restaurant late. c) I got my dog for a walk in the morning.
 b) Every day Sean got a bus to school. d) Julia got away for the weekend.
34. Choose the option where all the words are in the same vocabulary group.
 a) cappuccino / wine / filter coffee c) autumn / thirteenth / camping
 b) skirt / trainers / shelf d) chips / jacket / pullover
35. Choose the option with the **CORRECT** definition.
 a) Lyrics are beautiful flowers. c) A scarf is a piece of clothing.
 b) An espresso is a fast train. d) A suit is a free time activity.
36. Choose the option where the vowels have the same pronunciation as the vowels in the word 'hear'.
 a) here / wear / year b) really / beer / idea c) their / steak / weird d) hair / bread / care
37. Choose the option where the underlined consonants have the same pronunciation as in 'decision'.
 a) manager/ German/ fridge c) gene/ confusion/ gorgeous
 b) illusion/ vegetables/ revision d) television/ usually/ casual
38. Choose the option where the underlined letters 's'/'es' are pronounced as in 'says / closes' respectively.
 a) buys / breaks b) leaves / finishes c) writes / dances d) costs / washes
39. Choose the option where all the **-ed** endings of the verbs are pronounced as in 'lived'.
 a) used / moved b) washed / studied c) walked / played d) worked / smoked
40. Choose the option with the **INCORRECT** answer according to the underlined **wh-word**.
 a) **A: Why** is she here? **B:** Because she's sick. c) **A: Whose** are these shoes? **B:** Mine.
 b) **A: How often** do you study? **B:** Twice a week. d) **A: How long** is the film? **B:** Right now.

For questions **41 to 50**, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word(s) and mark the **CORRECT** alternative.

Bollywood is the informal term they use for the Indian film industry, _____⁴¹ it is actually the name of a very large film producer in India. Some people do not like the name Bollywood _____⁴² it makes the industry look like a poor cousin to Hollywood. *Raja Harishchandra* was the first Indian silent film. They _____⁴³ it in 1913. The 1930s and 1940s _____⁴⁴ tumultuous times – the Great Depression and World War I _____⁴⁵ India very much, but that was also when their film industry _____⁴⁶ the first colour film in Hindi, *Kisan Kanya*, in 1931. The period between the 1940s and the 1960 _____⁴⁷ their 'golden age'. The great films of this era _____⁴⁸ the urban life of workers in India. Colour films _____⁴⁹ popular until the late 1950s. Indian movies usually have a song-and-dance number. In *Who wants to be a millionaire*, the actors _____⁵⁰ at the end of the movie. Nowadays, Hindi cinema is popular all over the world. In the United Kingdom it frequently enters the UK top 10.

41. a) later b) so c) then d) but
 42. a) because b) why of c) because of d) why
 43. a) did not produced b) produced c) produce d) producing
 44. a) were b) was c) be d) are
 45. a) affected b) did not affected c) affect d) affecting
 46. a) mades b) makes c) make d) made
 47. a) were b) was c) be d) are
 48. a) did not expressed b) expresses c) expressed d) expressing
 49. a) did not becoming b) becoming c) did not became d) did not become
 50. a) singing and dancing b) sang and danced c) singed and danced d) sings and dances