

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

**ARCHITECTURAL FILM LOCATIONS**

The correlation between architecture and films has been around for decades. For example, recently in the film *The Da Vinci Code* they used the Louvre in Paris extensively, as the museum was an important part of the storyline. **They** had permission to film inside and outside the building, including the glass pyramid and surrounding Louvre Palace.

The northeast of England was the stage of the 1971 version of *Get Carter* with Michael Caine because of the imposing architecture of the Newcastle city centre and the post-modern concrete structures of Gateshead. When they filmed it, they did not make any changes to the real streets and buildings.



The transformed seafront of Cleveland in *Atonement*

In complete contrast, for the Oscar winning movie *Atonement* they transformed the entire seafront at Redcar in Cleveland. **Although** Redcar is a modern day town, in the film it is a place destroyed by war.

Visiting **former** movie locations around the world is an increasingly popular hobby. There are plenty of online resources and even downloadable location maps that help you to find out exactly where they make your favourite movie scenes. It is interesting to see what the original buildings look like when you compare **them** to the scene and how much they have changed or not.

Movie posters and postcards are **readily available** to **purchase** on a film's release and are a great way of comparing an area before and after shooting. These not only make great collectable items of movie memorabilia, but are also a perfect souvenir that shows you have visited a film location.

Adapted from: [www.blog.reelstreets.com](http://www.blog.reelstreets.com)

**I – UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT**

- The main idea of the text above is the relationship between:
  - film locations and film making.
  - film locations and the Oscar awarding history.
  - architecture and old films.
  - collecting movie poster and postcards.
- The text above says that:
  - The Da Vinci Code* was the first film that used Louvre as a film location.
  - Atonement* needed a radical change in its film location.
  - Get Carter* needed a lot of changes in its film location.
  - They shot *Get Carter* at Redcar in Cleveland.
- Choose the **CORRECT** alternative according to the text.
  - Visiting American film locations is now a hobby.
  - There are not too many resources in film making.
  - It is impossible to see movie locations online.
  - Comparing locations and original buildings is nice.
- Choose the **INCORRECT** alternative according to the text.
  - Movie fans can find out about the location of their favourite films.
  - They usually sell movie collectable items on film's releases.
  - Posters and postcards are not good collectable items.
  - Movie memorabilia make perfect souvenirs.

**II – REFERENCE**

- The pronoun '**They**' (line 10) refers to:
  - the Louvre Palace
  - the storyline
  - the building
  - the film producers
- The pronoun '**them**' (line 29) refers to:
  - your favourite scenes
  - movie postcards
  - the original buildings
  - online resources

**III – VOCABULARY**

- The word '**purchase**' (line 32) means:
  - show
  - persecute
  - buy
  - see
- The word '**former**' (line 23) best defines something that:
  - occurred earlier
  - is modern and stylish
  - occurred recently
  - is unreal
- The word '**Although**' (line 21) states in the sentence the idea of:
  - addition
  - contrast
  - consequence
  - condition

10. The words '**readily available**' (line 31) relate to the idea of being:  
 a) impossible to buy      b) easy to find      c) recent      d) very cheap

## PART II – USE OF ENGLISH

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

11. How much \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) does this postcard cost    b) costs this postcard      c) this postcard costs      d) cost this postcard
12. Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) John lives      b) John live      c) John does live      d) does John live
13. The famous British rock band was photographed \_\_\_\_\_ a luxury hotel room \_\_\_\_\_ Rome \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.  
 a) in – in – in      b) on – in – at      c) at – on – in      d) on – on – on
14. The modern paintings are \_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the main hall, \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance door and the toilets.  
 a) in – in the middle – next to      c) on – in – between  
 b) behind of – opposite – next to      d) in front of – under – on
15. 'Creole' is a \_\_\_\_\_ of dialect, \_\_\_\_\_ French, \_\_\_\_\_ is spoken by French descendents born in Spanish America.  
 a) place – opposite – who    b) kind – similar to – which    c) like – example – X      d) thing – how – that
16. I don't usually argue \_\_\_\_\_ people. I often listen \_\_\_\_\_ them and try not to talk \_\_\_\_\_ politics or religion.  
 a) with – X – in      b) at – X – for      c) about – for – on      d) with – to – about
17. They never dreamed \_\_\_\_\_ winning a lottery prize, but now they're thinking \_\_\_\_\_ buying a yacht.  
 a) of – of      b) about – in      c) of – X      d) in – about
18. 'Impatient' is a person \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like to wait \_\_\_\_\_ another person, a bus or a train.  
 a) where – on      b) who – for      c) that – X      d) which – to
19. I think Davis \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis match on Saturday.  
 a) are winning      b) is going to win      c) is winning      d) win
20. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the children, they \_\_\_\_\_ a game in the garden.  
 a) was seeing – played      b) were seeing – were playing    c) saw – was playing      d) saw – were playing

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

21. a) Who does better work than Mark?  
 b) What happened with you last night?  
 c) Who do love me more than anybody else?  
 d) What did he do to hurt you so deeply?
22. a) How long your last holiday was?  
 b) Which parks did you visit in London?  
 c) How many Beatles were there?  
 d) How did John Lennon die?
23. a) Where did the Beatles write 'Yesterday' ?  
 b) Whose daughter did Michael marry?  
 c) Where they were when Lennon died?  
 d) What made them break up?
24. a) My ex-boyfriend called while I was travelling.  
 b) Mom ran out to greet dad when he arrived home.  
 c) You invited her to dinner, so you have to pay.  
 d) Although I asked him to stop talking, he stopped.
25. a) I had the meal. Then, I complained about the service.  
 b) They were in a hurry, so they were relaxed.  
 c) Although the food is good, it is a bit expensive.  
 d) I visited him after he opened his new bar.

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

26. An accountant is a professional who *looks after* the financial side of things.  
 a) takes care of      b) is anxious about      c) pays attention to      d) likes
27. *My sister looks at work in a different way now.*  
 a) She is unemployed and needs to find a job.  
 b) She has a new and good job now.  
 c) She changed her way of seeing and doing work.  
 d) She does not want to work.
28. *I look forward to visiting London again.*  
 a) I hate London and do not want to go there again.  
 b) I do not know if I will have money for this trip again.  
 c) I am tired of visiting London.  
 d) I am anxious to go on another trip to London.
29. *We aren't having the party here because it'll rain.*  
 a) The party is probably going to be canceled.  
 b) Because of the rain, the party is not going to be here.  
 c) We do not know where the party is going to be.  
 d) The party is going to happen here a little later.

30. 'I'll carry these bags for you, madam.'
- a) I will carry your baggage when I have time.                      c) Maybe I will help you with your luggage later.  
b) I am offering to help you with your bags right now.              d) I promise that I will help you with your bags.

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

31. Choose the option where all words are **CORRECTLY** spelled.
- a) neck / stomach / lips / heir                      c) mouth / nose / eyes / ears  
b) years / lips / hair / haert                      d) brein / teeth / fingers / toes
32. Choose the option with the **CORRECT** definition.
- a) Your sister-in-law is your father's wife's daughter.              c) Your niece is your brother's daughter.  
b) Your nephew is your aunt's son.                      d) Your cousin is your sister's son.
33. Choose the option with the **INCORRECT 'opposite verbs'**.
- a) win – lose                      b) push – pull                      c) pass – fail                      d) get – receive
34. Choose the option where all the words are in **the same** vocabulary group.
- a) funny / sporty / lovely    b) check-in / fly / outgoing    c) front desk / rental / shy    d) camping / sail / chin
35. Choose the option where the letters '**-ed**' at the end of the verbs are pronounced as in '**worked**'.
- a) danced / hoped / kissed                      c) played / needed / killed  
b) ordered / called / danced                      d) listened / stayed / laughed
36. Choose the option where all the stressed **vowels** have the same pronunciation as the vowel in the word '**well**'.
- a) family / aunt / uncle    b) head / leg / neck                      c) salomon / banana / apple    d) direct / band / jazz
37. Choose the option where all the underlined **consonants** have the same pronunciation as in '**then**'.
- a) thin / they / these    b) thousand / brother / there    c) with / tenth / thigh    d) mother / the / other
38. Choose the option where all the letters '**s'/'es**' at the end of the verbs are pronounced as in '**plans**'.
- a) buys / eats / pays    b) calls / stays / books    c) goes / hears / flies    d) dies / trains / writes
39. Choose the option that best completes the sentence "I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ this shirt back to the store tomorrow."
- a) go                      b) take                      c) call                      d) pay
40. Choose the option in which the words underlined are **CORRECTLY** used in the context.
- a) Can I see the bill, please? I'd like to order now.                      c) I'd like my steak rare. I hate that running blood.  
b) I'd like to have an ice cream as starters, please.                      d) Can I have another bottle of wine, please?

For questions **41 to 50**, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word(s) and mark the **CORRECT** alternative. (Note: X= no word)

Quentin Tarantino is an award-winning American film director, screenwriter and actor. He is famous for his stylish and violent movies. He got famous in the early 1990s for his unique directing method, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>41</sup> is basically interesting dialogues and unforgettable scenes. While he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>42</sup> junior high school, he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>43</sup> his first drama classes. Tarantino left high school \_\_\_\_\_<sup>44</sup> he was 15. He got a job in a video rental store and spent all day watching, analyzing and talking \_\_\_\_\_<sup>45</sup> the movies with customers. For him, this was just like a formal education in directing and acting. Tarantino met a movie producer at a Hollywood party \_\_\_\_\_<sup>46</sup> encouraged him to write a screenplay. In January 1992 *Reservoir Dogs* came out and Tarantino instantly became a cult legend. In 1994, Tarantino \_\_\_\_\_<sup>47</sup> his classic *Pulp Fiction*, for \_\_\_\_\_<sup>48</sup> he won the Palme d'Or at Cannes. One day Tarantino said, 'I think \_\_\_\_\_<sup>49</sup> a film in the near future where I can combine different movie styles, Chinese martial arts, Japanese drama, spaghetti westerns and Italian horror.' The result of that was *Kill Bill*. When people ask Tarantino if he is ever going to go to a film school, he says, 'I promise \_\_\_\_\_<sup>50</sup> that when I stop making films.' Movie experts think that he is one of Hollywood's elite directors.

41. a) that / who                      b) which                      c) who                      d) where  
42. a) attends                      b) was attending                      c) attend                      d) attending  
43. a) take                      b) takes                      c) took                      d) taking  
44. a) so                      b) then                      c) who                      d) when  
45. a) about                      b) in                      c) for                      d) to  
46. a) which                      b) which / that                      c) who                      d) where  
47. a) made                      b) was making                      c) is making                      d) makes  
48. a) who                      b) where                      c) that                      d) which  
49. a) I make                      b) I won't make                      c) I'll make                      d) I was making  
50. a) I'm doing                      b) I'll do                      c) I'm going to do                      d) I do