

Listening & Reading

### *Time: 1 hour 45 minutes*

**Task 1**

**Listening**

For items **1-10** listen to part of a lecture about archeology. To do items **1, 3, 5, 7,** and **9** complete the sentences using no more than 2 words (a number is considered as one word). To do items **2, 4, 6, 8,** and **10** decide whether the statement is **True (A)** or **False (B).**

According to the text,

1. archeology is a part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. archeologists and historians always work together.
3. archeologists say that the first humans began to move from Africa almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
4. the 1984 discovery was made by a man from Manchester.
5. the man found in the bog had died almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years before.
6. the conditions in the bog helped to keep the body undamaged.
7. the “Lindow man” was killed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways.
8. the archeologists think that the “Lindow man” was thought to be a Celtic god.
9. archeologist Anne Ross thinks that the man’s death is related to the event of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. one can see the “Lindow man” in a London museum.

**Task 2**

**Integrated listening and reading**

Listen to part of a lecture on the ability of animals to anticipate earthquakes, then read the text on the same issue. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in these texts. Answer questions **11-24** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in both materials, **B** if it can be found only in the audio-recording, **C** if it can be found only in the reading text, and **D** if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

**Mark A, B, C or D on your answer sheet:**

**A** if the idea is expressed in both materials,

**B** if it can be found only in the audio-recording,

**C** if it can be found only in the reading text, and

**D** if neither of the materials expresses the idea

**Can animals predict earthquakes?**

The belief that animals can sense an earthquake before it occurs has been held since at least the ancient Greeks. Countries such as China and Japan, which suffer frequently from the devastation brought about by seismic disturbances, have a long history of attempting to use animals to predict earthquakes.

Apparently animals of all kinds act in peculiar ways just prior to an earthquake. Many animals have more sensitive auditory capacities than humans, and perhaps because of this, react to ultrasound originating from fracturing rock. Some researchers have also pointed out that some animals can pick up variations in the earth's magnetic field occurring near the epicenters of seismic events. Examples of unusual animal behavior include dogs barking for hours and wild animals appearing confused or losing their natural fear of people. Some people claim that even fish, reptiles, and insects engage in abnormal behavior at this time. Catfish, for example, are reputed to jump out of the water onto the land, and snakes have been seen leaving the nests where they were hibernating. Such strange behavior occurs from just moments before to a couple of weeks in advance of the quake.

A famous example of the successful use of animal behavior to predict a quake occurred in China in 1975 when the authorities ordered the evacuation of the city of Haicheng, just a few days before a *7.3* magnitude quake, thus saving the lives of thousands of people.

1. **11** People tend to forget about the odd behavior of animals if it is not followed by anything extraordinary.
2. **12** There is a belief that animals can be used for predicting earthquakes.
3. **13** One of the reasons why some animals feel an approaching earthquake may be their ultrasonic sensitivity.
4. **14** Some animals have organs of senses superior to humans’.
5. **15** Successful evacuation in China was possible because of the foreshocks that occurred prior to the major earthquake.
6. **16** Successful evacuation mainly depends on how authorities organize it.
7. **17** Devastation brought about by seismic disturbances has been most severe in Japan.
8. **18** Many animals behave in a strange way in advance of an earthquake.
9. **19** People are often mistaken when they claim that their pets have anticipated a catastrophic event.
10. **20** Fish, reptiles and insects are said to behave abnormally before seismic events.
11. **21** Rats usually leave the city several days before a quake strikes.
12. **22** Some of the impressive animal stories are imagined by people.
13. **23** Animals helped to save the lives of thousands of people in 1975.
14. **24** Research in California has shown that animals feel variation in the Earth magnetic field.

**Task 3**

**Reading**

Read the text and fill in the numbered gaps (**25 – 30)**. For each gap, choose which of the paragraphs **A-G** below the text best fits into it. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

**How an ancient custom became big business**

Chewing gum contains fewer than ten calories per stick, but it is classified as a food and must therefore conform to the standards of the American Food and Drug Administration.

Today's gum is largely synthetic, with added pine resins and softeners which help to hold the flavor and improve the texture.

**25**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

American colonists followed the example of the American Indians of New England and chewed the resin that formed on spruce trees when the bark[[1]](#footnote-2) was cut. Lumps of spruce for chewing were sold in the eastern United States in the early 1800s making it the first commercial chewing gum in the country.

Modern chewing gum has its origins in the late 1860s with the discovery of *chicle,* a milky substance obtained from the sapodilla tree of the Central American rainforest.

**26**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yet, repeated attempts to cultivate sapodilla commercially have failed. As the chewing gum market has grown, synthetic alternatives have had to be developed.

**27**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Most alarming is the unpleasant little *chicle* fly that likes to lodge its eggs in the tapper’s ears and nose.

Braving these hazards[[2]](#footnote-3), barefooted and with only a rope and an axe, an experienced *chiclero* will shin[[3]](#footnote-4) a mature tree in minutes to cut a path in the bark for the white sap to flow down to a bag below

**28**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yet, punishing though this working environment is, the remaining *chicleros* fear for their livelihood.

Not so long ago, the United States alone imported 7,000 tons of *chicle* a year from Central America. Last year just 200 tons were tapped in the whole of Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. As chewing gum sales have soared, so the manufacturers have turned to synthetics to reduce costs and meet demands.

**29**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Plaque acid, which forms when we eat, causes this. Our saliva[[4]](#footnote-5), which neutralizes the acid and supplies minerals such as calcium, phosphate and fluoride, is the body's natural defense. Gum manufacturers say 20 minutes of chewing can increase your salivary flow.

**30** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In addition, one hundred and thirty-seven square kilometers of America is devoted entirely to producing the mint that is used in the two most popular chewing gums in the world.

**A** Gum made from this resulted in a smoother, more satisfying and more elastic chew, and soon a whole industry was born based on this product.

**B** Meanwhile, the world's gum producers are finding ingenious[[5]](#footnote-6) ways of marketing their products. In addition to all the claims made for gum – it helps you relax, peps you up and eases tension (soldiers during both world wars were regularly supplied with gum) – gum’s greatest claim is that it reduces tooth decay.

**C** Research continues on new textures and flavors. Glycerin and other vegetable oil products are now used to blend the gum base. Most new flavors are artificial – but some flavors still need natural assistance.

**D** This was not always the case, though. The ancient Greeks chewed a gum-like resin obtained from the bark of the mastic tree, a shrub found mainly in Greece and Turkey. Grecian women, especially, favored mastic gum to clean their teeth and sweeten their breath.

**E** Each *chiclero* must carry the liquid on his back to a forest camp, where it is boiled until sticky and made into bricks. Life at the camp is no picnic either, with a monotonous and often deficient maize-based diet washed down by a local alcohol distilled from sugar cane.

**F** The *chicleros* grease their hands and arms to prevent the sticky gum sticking to them. The gum is then packed into a wooden mould, pressed down firmly, initialed and dated ready for collection and export.

**G** Today the few remaining *chicle* gatherers, *chicleros,* eke out a meager[[6]](#footnote-7) and dangerous living, trekking for miles to tap scattered sapodilla in near-100% humidity. Conditions are appalling: highly poisonous snakes lurk ready to pounce and insects abound.

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

1. bark = external covering of woody plants [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. hazard = risk [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. to shin = to climb [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. saliva = fluid secreted in the mouth [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. ingenious = inventive [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. meager - poor [↑](#footnote-ref-7)