

PART 1

4 You are going to listen to two colleagues talking about food. For sentences 1 – 5 choose the correct option a, b, or c. Sentence 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Food and drink

See: *English File third edition* Upper-intermediate Files 5A, 9A

SENTENCE	0	1	2	3	4	5
OPTION	b					

				TOTAL

0 The woman's main reason for wanting to do a course is...

a to become faster in the kitchen.

b to improve her cooking skills.

c to learn some simple dishes.

1 They both agree that they often end up...

a using the recipes they find easy to follow.

b cooking food they've previously made successfully.

c preparing the dishes they themselves actually enjoy eating.

2 The man feels that food's taste is affected by...

a how much it costs.

b how far it has travelled.

c how long it has been frozen for.

3 They both feel that buying locally sourced ingredients...

a means you're more likely to cook seasonal dishes.

b improves relationships with local farmers.

c has a positive effect on the local economy.

4 The man hopes to watch an online cookery demonstration...

a to get some ideas for presenting his food.

b to check if he has prepared the dish correctly.

c to find information on organizing a dinner party.

5 The woman agrees to help the man by...

a giving him an honest evaluation of his food.

b re-arranging the furniture for the dinner party.

c spending some time assisting him with preparation.

2

Listening Exam

ENGLISH FILE

EOI Exam Power Pack (Advanced cycle)

PART 2

5 You are going to listen to some information about the benefits of yoga. Complete sentences 1–6 with one or two words. Sentence 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Health

See: *English File* third edition Upper-intermediate Files 2A, 5A

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
MARK	✓						

TOTAL					

0 The people taking part in the research were all healthy.

1 Levels of a chemical that makes people feel _____ were measured.

2 The volunteers who _____ during the study had higher levels of anxiety.

3 The leader of the study believes that yoga could be beneficial for people with ____.

4 One expert says that all forms of exercise increase the amount of _____ a person has.

5 Some researchers concluded that doing yoga is not the same as doing a _____.

6 The study found that the energy used in a yoga class was only the same as the energy used when taking a ____.

PART 1

Read the article about older people in Britain. For questions 1–6, choose the best option, a, b, c, or d. Question 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Relationships

See: *English File third edition*

Upper-intermediate Files 2B, 5B

QUESTION	θ	1	2	3	4	5	6
OPTION	b						

TOTAL					

0 What is the writer's aim in the first paragraph?

a To express surprise at the popularity of the TV series.

b To explain the intention of the TV series.

c To criticize people who enjoyed the TV series.

d To defend the people taking part in the TV series.

1 The writer says that the programme's message was that...

a older people tend to have a false idea of what the past was really like.

older people do not really dislike the things they complain about.

c the complaints of older people do not need to be taken seriously.

d the attitude of older people is different from what it used to be.

2 The writer gives mobile phone use as an example of something that...

a was constantly mentioned in the programme.

b was not discussed in enough detail in the programme.

c relates to a larger problem.

d many people complain about.

3 Which word from the first three paragraphs best sums up the writer's view of the series?

a trivial

b thought-provoking

c inevitable

d serious

4 The writer says that the new study shows that...

a people suddenly become what is known as ‘grumpy’ at a certain age.

b women are capable of becoming just as 'grumpy' as men.

c the word 'grumpy' is being used more and more to describe older people.

and more people are becoming 'grumpy' at a certain age than in the past.

5 The conclusions of the study were based on...

- a analysis of the reasons why people laugh at certain things.
- b comparisons of what annoys people in different age groups.
- c the connection between frequency of laughing and being 'grumpy'.
- d information people provided about how they felt at different ages.

6 In the final paragraph, the writer suggests that...

- a society's attitude towards older people is a shame.
- b older people intensely dislike being called 'grumpy'.
- c many younger viewers share the opinions of the 'old' people in the series.
- d the complaints of older people annoy many younger people.

PART 1

Just grumpy?

Not so many years ago a series called *Grumpy Old Men* was a TV hit in Britain. It was followed by spin-off books and a series called *Grumpy Old Women*. The formula was simple: a host of celebrities (of varying degrees of fame) were filmed talking about what annoyed them about modern life and society. The definition of 'old' was pretty elastic, and appeared to range from people in their early forties to people in their fifties and beyond. It was not meant to be a serious or thought-provoking programme, and the sources of complaint from the talking heads on it were essentially trivial. The aim was to entertain through recognition – the viewer was assumed to be of a similar age and disposition, and to laugh while sharing the speaker's annoyance with, say, modern gadgetry, terminology, or behaviour.

Grumpy Old Men's message was the unchallenging one that, as you get older, you get irritated by facets of modern life because the world changes and you don't like the way it changes. The sort of things you didn't care about or even notice when you were younger now send you into a frenzy of fury. All of this is both inevitable and amusing. The programme was *played* for laughs, the views regarded as silly and amusing. There was no suggestion that older people may actually have a point: that any facets of modern life may actually be unwelcome, that what older people complain about really is bad. There was no attempt to make a meaningful comparison between the present and the past, no attempt to properly evaluate issues in modern life that really need addressing. The speakers weren't being invited to put a perspective on these issues; they were simply there to portray themselves as amusingly intolerant of things that younger people do and take for granted.

Big issues weren't on the agenda either; the focus was on the minutiae of life that most people would regard as not really mattering anyway. Thus, people talked about how irritating it is to hear people talking loudly into mobile phones, but not about the general lack of good manners in modern society. The former could be delivered to the audience with amusing disapproval; the latter would have required serious analysis and discussion, spoiling the light air of the programme.

As a result of the series, the phrase 'grumpy old man' entered the national language, a means of dismissing with a shrug and a laugh just about any complaint from anyone over the age of about 39. Now a new study has pinpointed the age at which people start to become 'grumpy'. According to scientists it's 52; at this point apparently people start to rapidly lose their sense of humour and become increasingly annoyed about the world around them. Furthermore, this grumpiness affects men more than women, and by the time they are in their sixties, men are four times as grumpy as women.

The study reached these conclusions partly by looking at sense of humour and laughter. It found that people in their teens laugh twice as much as people in their fifties. Tracking the amount of laughing people do through life, it found that small children laugh as often as 300 times a day. By the time they are in their teens this has gone down to just six times a day. In their twenties, people laugh about four times a day, contrary to the widely held belief that this is the most carefree period in people's lives. There's a slight rise to five times a day in their thirties, perhaps because more people have children then, but by the time they reach 50, they are down to three times a day, going down to 2.5 in their sixties. The study also looked at complaining and found that people in their fifties were much more likely to spend time complaining than younger people. They wrote on average 2.5 letters of complaint in a year, and this went up to 3.5 when they reached their sixties. People in their twenties write an average of 1.5 of these. The over-fifties were also the most likely to have disputes with neighbours and they worry more than other people, spending an average of one hour 41 minutes doing that.

It is now regarded as inevitable that older people will find much in modern life that worries and annoys them, but in the youth-obsessed society that we live in, this is regarded as something amusing. There is no concern that the complaints may be valid, that the complainers should be listened to. The views are not respected; the idea that the older members of society are the ones driving what happens in that society long ago vanished. They are, after all, just 'grumpy' old people.

PART 2

Read the article about the relationship between climate and personality. For gaps 1–10, choose a suitable word from the list below. There are three extra words you don't need to use. Gap 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Weather and the environment

See: *English File third edition* Upper-intermediate Files 4A, 5A

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANSWER	<i>n</i>										

TOTAL											

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a) constant | f) expected | k) animated |
| b) single | g) same | l) unchallenged |
| c) representative | h) wrong | m) welcome |
| d) prone | i) normal | <i>n) obvious</i> |
| e) considerable | j) determining | |

PART 2

The effects of climate and weather on personality

How much do the climate and the weather affect people's personalities and moods? Most people would agree that they feel some emotional effect as a result of the weather. For some people, the day's weather plays a huge influence on the way they feel and behave. But what about more general issues of climate and mood? We often make generalizations about them, especially in the media, but is this justified?

The most 0 n generalization that we tend to draw about weather is that people who live in countries where it's warm, and there is a lot of sun, tend to be happier than people who live in cold, wet, and cloudy places. In Europe, it is generally said that people from southern Europe have livelier, happier personalities than people from the cold north and the Scandinavian countries, who are widely believed to be gloomier and more 1 _____ to depression. People from the sunnier countries – it is thought – are more open and extrovert than their inhibited and quiet counterparts in the frozen north.

The tendency to stereotype people from certain countries or parts of the world in any way has only really been frowned upon in recent times. People used to happily assign standard characteristics to various nationalities, and nobody thought there was anything 2 _____ with doing so. Nowadays this is regarded as a lazy and simplistic way of suggesting that everyone in a certain place has the 3 _____ characteristics, and it is seen as a rather patronising view that could be offensive to some people.

However, common beliefs about the relationship between climate and personality have gone 4 _____. Few people would contest that there are differences in temperament between people who live in different climates. It is logical, for example, that people who can go out into warm sunshine a great deal are likely to be more outgoing than people who have to spend most of their time indoors. Thus it is standard to contrast people from such places as Australia with people from Britain, the former being generally seen as being more enthusiastic and energetic than the latter. There are even stereotypes concerning people from different regions of the same country, if there is significant variation between the climates of those regions. Some people in the US regard Californians as being wholly different from people who come from the East Coast of the US. The more or less 5 _____ sunshine in parts of that state is assumed to be a major reason why Californians may differ in general personality from people from other parts of the country.

Another area of contrast between people from different climates is how they speak, in particular the volume of their speech. The stereotypical view is that people from warm climates speak much louder than those from cold ones, their whole manner of conversation being more 6 _____ and dynamic. For people from cold climates, those in warmer countries often sound as if they are angry or arguing when all they are doing is having a perfectly 7 _____ conversation. For people from warm climates, those from cold ones sound miserable or very serious, whatever they are saying.

A further connection that is often made, and backed up by reputable research, concerns people who live in places where there can be 8 _____ variations in climate. In such places, people's moods are said to vary alongside changes in the weather. For example, in Britain, which can have a variety of different types of weather on one 9 _____ day, a syndrome named SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder) has been identified. Sufferers from this become depressed when there is less daylight, as happens when summer moves to autumn and winter.

Nobody would suggest, however, that climate and weather are the sole 10 _____ factors in the different personality types of different parts of the world. There is much more to it than that, including such important factors as culture, history, and economics. But at least for the time being, the notion of weather and climate as important influences on personality and mood remains.

Complete the text below by choosing the correct answer a, b, c, or d for questions 1–12. Question 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Daily life; Language and communication

See: *English File third edition* Upper-intermediate Files 2B, 9B

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OPTION	d												

												TOTAL	

Researching Local History

Are you interested in the history of your **0 part** of the world? Do you want to **1** the past there? Local history research is something that increasing numbers of British people are doing, and it's a fascinating thing to get involved in. If you do it, you can find out such things as who has lived in your house over the **2** and the stories behind local street names and landmarks. In this way, you can **3** up a wonderful picture of past generations, and the changing face of your local community.

So how can you go **4** doing this? Well, there are numerous sources of information. You might be surprised at how much your neighbours can tell you about the neighbourhood if you have a chat with them. If you go for a walk **5** the intention of focusing on the area, you'll be prompted to look at old churches, shops, and schools and **6** about the history of them. If you then **7** in at the local library, you should be able to find out some facts. In fact, libraries hold a **8** great deal of information about local areas and you could also try your local records office which, among other things, may store recordings of oral histories of the area made by local people going **9** back into the past.

When it **10** to the history of your home, there are various local history websites that can be a good starting **11** for research. You could then move on to searching census returns, which go back as far as 1841. Who **12**, you may be able to find out that way the names of the people who were behind your front door over a century ago.

1

Use of English Exam

ENGLISH FILE

EOI Exam Power Pack (Advanced cycle)

0 a section

b piece

c district

d part

1 a release

b uncover

c disclose

d unwrap

2 a ages

b periods

c stages

d days

3 a collect

b add

c raise

d build

4 a for

b through

c about

d to

5 a from

b with

c on

d at

6 a consider

b imagine

c wonder

d question

7 a call

b hop

c stay

d wander

8 a totally

b very

c quite

d hugely

9 a deep

b way

c long

d lots

10 a applies

b falls

c turns

d comes

11 a spot

b point

c step

d line

12 a says

b sees

c knows

d tells

For questions 1–12, complete the text below by forming the correct words from the words given in brackets. Question 0 is the example.

EOI Topics: Science and technology;
Language and communication
See: *English File third edition* Upper-
intermediate Files 5B

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARK	✓												

TOTAL											

Ignoring mobile phone callers

We talk a lot about mobile phones and their impact on modern life, and most of the **0** attention (**attend**) is on how we use them. People talk about how **1** _____ (**wonder**) it is to be able to communicate with anyone they want no matter where they are, and of course a great many people are **2** _____ (**rely**) on their mobile phones in everyday life. But one aspect of mobile phone use that you may not give much **3** _____ (**think**) to is people choosing not to answer calls on their mobile phones.

Of course, it is very frustrating when you **4** _____ (**repeat**) try to get through to someone you need to make contact with, but get no reply. Now, a survey has shown that people are pretty **5** _____ (**select**) when it comes to deciding whether to answer a call or not. The results show that they are much more likely to **6** _____ (**regard**) calls from friends or family than work colleagues or **7** _____ (**strange**).

8 _____ (**Appear**), in Britain, nine out of ten people deliberately ignore calls on their mobiles. If they are subsequently asked about what happened, they lie! Some of the favourite **9** _____ (**excuse**) used are 'I didn't hear it ring' and 'I was driving'. Clearly, some people just can't be **10** _____ (**bother**) to answer their phones, however much they say they value them and however important they think their phones are to them. Perhaps the **11** _____ (**true**) of the matter is that people like the idea of being contactable all the time, but they don't like the **12** _____ (**real**) of that.