

English Entrance Test - 2021

Duration - 90 minutes

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You can use each number only **once**. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. A brief history of chocolate | 5. Wrapping chocolate bars |
| 2. Add some heat | 6. World Chocolate Day |
| 3. From cocoa nibs to chocolate liquor | 7. From liquid to solid |
| 4. Cocoa beans | 8. Preparing the beans |

- A. Did you know that there's a World Chocolate Day? It takes place each year on 7 July. To celebrate it, read about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa beans to a chocolate bar.
- B. Chocolate was first used as a drink over 3,500 years ago in Central America. It was very popular with the Mayans and the Aztecs, who mixed cocoa beans with vanilla or chilli peppers. In fact, cocoa beans were so important to them that they were used as money. Cocoa was first grown in Ecuador, which was, for a long time, the world's number-one producer of cocoa beans. It is still one of the top ten producers of the beans, but nowadays more than 70 per cent of cocoa beans come from West Africa.
- C. Cocoa beans come from cocoa trees. These trees grow in tropical forests around the world, from South America to Indonesia. The beans grow in colourful pods of red, yellow and purple. Inside the pods are the beans. Each tree grows around 50 pods a year, and each pod can contain between 20 and 60 beans. It takes around 100 beans to make 100 grams of chocolate. The pods are picked by hand to protect the trees.
- D. Once the pods are picked from the tree, they are opened and the beans are taken out. The beans need to go through a number of different processes before they are ready to be turned into chocolate. First, the beans and the pulp are placed in special boxes, where they slowly ferment for up to five days. Here the beans turn brown and start to develop their special flavour.
- E. They are then put out in the sun to dry for approximately 14 days. After this, they are roasted for about 15 minutes in preparation for the final stage, when the beans are taken out of their shells. At the end of this process, we are left with the cocoa 'nibs' – chocolate in its purest form and the basic ingredient for all chocolate products.
- F. The first step is to grind the nibs by machine or between two large stones. This produces cocoa liquor, a semi-solid paste. This is then cooked and mixed continuously for hours or even days until it is just right. This is also the stage at which other ingredients are added: sugar, milk, various flavours. Interestingly, chocolate melts at 34°C. This is just below body temperature, which explains why it can be so sticky and messy, but also why it melts as soon as you put it in your mouth.
- G. At this point the cocoa nibs are ready for the last stage in the journey. For the cocoa liquor to turn into solid chocolate, it needs to be heated and cooled and heated again until it forms a solid mass. And so, at last, the journey from bean to bar is complete.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

Becoming a celebrity

Some people work for years to become a celebrity, only to find that fame wasn't as great as they expected. It's not that they dislike it exactly, they just realise that there is more to life than being famous.

Formed in 2005, The Jonas Brothers quickly became world-famous. Their albums sold in millions and **A** _____, but Kevin, one of three brothers in the band, suddenly decided he'd had enough. But why? Had he fought with his brothers? Or found something better? Actually, **B** _____, so he left. He created a restaurant-searching app called Yood shortly after quitting, and he's a dad too these days. He'll certainly have more time for his children now he's not touring and recording!

Freddie Prinze Junior became famous after appearing in well-known Hollywood films such as I Know What You Did Last Summer. Recently, however, **C** _____. He grew up seeing his mum creating amazing dishes for the family – she's worked in restaurants all her life – and has been trying to cook as well as her ever since. He hasn't launched a career as a celebrity television chef yet, but he's written a book containing seventy-five of his favourite recipes.

When rapper Vanilla Ice released Ice Ice Baby in 1990, it became a huge hit. Although he still makes music, **D** _____, at least musically. Ice bought his first house long before recording Ice Ice Baby. He was only seventeen, but even back then realised he could make money by buying and selling property, so **E** _____. He also started racing jet-skis (a small vehicle you sit on that travels fast across water), and became one of the best jet-skiers in the world.

Research suggests that wanting to be famous comes from a basic human need to be part of a group and **F** _____. As these celebrities perhaps demonstrate, achieving fame doesn't always meet this need and looking for other things in life is actually more likely to give us what we want.

- 1) he felt the group were no longer making music he wanted to listen to
- 2) this makes us want other people to like us
- 3) he decided to stop acting to follow another of his passions: cooking
- 4) he didn't think it would be possible
- 5) they played to thousands of fans
- 6) that's what he did after his musical success disappeared
- 7) he's never been able to repeat this success

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

An alternative music festival

The Slimden Music Festival is one of the longest-running musical festivals in the UK, but it's likely that you won't have heard of it. The festival is only open to classical musicians and it takes place in a holiday camp; the festival-goers all sleep in relative luxury in caravans and cabins.

Founded in 1978, Slimden is a week-long festival for young musicians under the age of sixteen and they can play every instrument you can imagine. It really is something to see them arriving at the festival. There's a sense of excitement in the air as they head for the main concert hall where John Steele, the festival organiser and world-famous pianist, will welcome them. Everyone knows this is going to be a special week which could help them launch a professional career.

All of these kids are promising musicians. Every year, more than ten thousand people apply, but only five hundred are chosen. With that level of competition, *standards* are obviously high. No one is likely to get a place without making a serious effort. All of them are still at school and they are expected to spend seven or eight hours a day on their academic studies. However, to get this good at their instruments, they must also dedicate several hours a day to practice. This means that they have little time for socialising. Fortunately, the organisers realise this and they make sure that there are plenty of chances to have some fun. There are daily trips to places of interest and there's a disco every night.

Fourteen-year-old Blanca picked up the flute when she was six and has been a member of her school orchestra for a couple of years. Her teacher thought she had something special and suggested that she apply for a place. Blanca couldn't decide whether to go or not, but now she's here, you can't help noticing her enthusiasm. 'I can't believe I'm here with all these other amazing musicians,' says Blanca.

It's well known that some of the most famous classical musicians and directors will be searching for talent among the young players. 'This is my second festival and I want to be spotted by one of the musical directors,' says Luigi. 'I learnt a lot the last time I came and I've spent the last year developing those skills. I really hope someone notices me and that I get offered a place in the national orchestra. That would be my dream come true!'

Over the week, the children take part in various workshops and work on learning new pieces of music. They've also benefitted from personal feedback from the professionals and had a laugh with their new friends. Everyone's had an incredible time and, on the last night, the only way to celebrate is with a huge concert. Everyone takes part and they put everything they've got into it. This has to be the most emotional concert I've been to in my life.

3. According to the author, The Slimden Music Festival

- A) is the most popular event in the world
- B) is one of several British musical festivals
- C) will become more important than it is now
- D) takes place in luxurious hotels

4. What is said in the second paragraph about the people arriving at the festival?

- A) They are people of all ages

- B) They seem to be enthusiastic.
 C) They don't know where they're going.
 D) They are welcomed by John Steele in the car park.
5. What does the word '*standards*' in the third paragraph mean?
 A) the level of work
 B) the level of difficulty
 C) the level of quality
 D) the level of enjoyment
6. The festival organisers understand that the children
 A) won't make much effort during the festival.
 B) need to have some time to relax during the festival.
 C) don't spend enough time practising their instruments.
 D) won't be interested in socialising with each other.
7. Before the festival, Blanca
 A) didn't know if she should attend.
 B) had only just started playing the flute.
 C) was unenthusiastic about going.
 D) hadn't hung around with other musicians.
8. What does Luigi hope to achieve by attending the festival?
 A) to learn some new skills
 B) to play with famous musicians
 C) to meet other children with talent
 D) to make a good impression
9. What does the writer say in the final paragraph?
 A) There wasn't enough advice from professional musicians.
 B) People were mostly interested in having a good time.
 C) It's been a fantastic experience for all the participants.
 D) The players didn't make much effort for the final concert.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

*Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

The future of music

- 10** Changing technology gives us new ways to record and play music. Twenty years ago music _____ in recording studios and people listened to it on CDs. A few years later, more musicians used their laptops and we used MP3 players to listen. **MAKE**
- 11** Now everyone can use smartphones. They store music, play it and record it. I am sure, technology ____ the music industry again in the future. **CHANGE**
- 12** There is a new technology, known as a ‘block chain’, which will allow musicians to share new songs directly with fans. This means musicians will no longer lose money through file sharing. Some artists are _____ out this technology soon. **TRY**
- 13** Finally, we won’t only listen to music made by humans. It’ll be possible for a machine to learn how to write songs too. It won’t be able to do it alone though. It’ll need _____ to help it so it’ll be a team activity **WE**
- 14** Humans and machines will work together to produce, hopefully, great music. Of course, the great thing about the future is that none of us really _____ what will happen. **KNOW**
- 15** In the past, people _____ no more guitar bands, no more rock music and no more radio. **PREDICT**
- 16** What we do know about the future is that, with all these incredible developments in technology, music’s _____ exciting! **BE**

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

*Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Unbelievable – or not?

- 17** Urban myths’ are one thing but there are also many stories about creatures that live in water. No doubt you’ve all heard of the Loch Ness monster, or the giant man-eating shark in Jaws and of many other _____monsters. **MYSTERY**
- 18** One that is based on _____, however, is that of the Kraken, a huge sea monster. Supposedly, this vast creature has giant tentacles that can pluck you from your boat and drag you to the depths of the ocean. **REAL**

- 19** People in the past said that it could _____ eat up a whole ship and its crew! The Kraken has held a grip on people's imaginations for hundreds of years. **EASY**
- 20** Hopefully, none of us will ever get to meet such a _____ and frightening creature. However, sea monsters really do exist, in the form of giant squid that lives at the bottom of our oceans and frequently battle with other deep-sea creatures. **MASS**
- 21** The giant squid is a _____ swimmer with eyes as big as frisbees! It remains largely a mystery to scientists despite being the biggest invertebrate on Earth. The largest of these elusive giants ever found measured 59 feet in length and weighed nearly a ton. **POWER**
- 22** It attacks whales but the squid doesn't have enough muscle _____ to win, so it eventually has to swim away in a cloud of ink. **STRONG**

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

*For questions 23-29 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Graphic novels

You probably know that 'graphic novels' are books which are **23**_____ to comics, but there's a very clear difference between the two. Graphic novels are much longer and tend to be much more complex. While a comic book will tell a story over many issues, graphic novels more often have their storylines wrapped up in only one or two books. **24**_____ to librarians and booksellers, graphic novels are now the most popular books on their shelves. At a **25**_____, one of the main reasons for their popularity could be that they are quick and easy to read. Tolstoy's War and Peace, for instance, only has sixty-four pages as a graphic novel, but 1,440 pages as a normal novel. If you are **26**_____ of the age group 16–25, you probably have a few graphic novels on your bookshelf or in your e-reader. And if you don't have your own graphic novels, for sure you have borrowed them sometimes from the library or from friends. Perhaps some of you prefer conventional books and are **27**_____ by the popularity of this type of literature. And perhaps you feel **28**_____ of friends who have never read a 'real' book. Relax! In **29**_____, readers of graphic novels usually start reading real books too as they get older.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 23 | A) like | B) similar | C) same | D) as |
| 24 | A) According | B) Being | C) Listening | D) Writing |
| 25 | A) thought | B) theory | C) guess | D) suspicion |
| 26 | A) normal | B) usual | C) typical | D) likely |
| 27 | A) unhappy | B) sad | C) anxious | D) horrified |
| 28 | A) ashamed | B) concerned | C) surprised | D) unenthusiastic |
| 29 | A) progress | B) general | C) times | D) length |

23	24	25	26	27	28	29