


ispitni centar
**PRAVA
MJERA
ZNAJJA**

DRŽAVNO TAKMIČENJE 2014.

SREDNJA ŠKOLA
ENGLLESKI JEZIK

Autorka/autor testa

Recenzentkinja/recenzent

Podgorica, 20..... godine

Test iz engleskog jezika sastoji se od četiri dijela.

	Vrijeme rješavanja	Broj bodova
Slušanje	oko 15 minuta	15
Čitanje	25 minuta	25
Leksika /gramatika	30 minuta	30
Pisanje	50 minuta	30

Vrijeme rješavanja testa je **120 minuta**.

Dozvoljeni pribor su grafitna olovka i gumica, plava ili crna hemijska olovka. Priznaju se samo odgovori pisani **hemijskom olovkom**. Ukoliko pogriješite, prekrižite i odgovorite ponovo. Za vrijeme rada na testu **nije dozvoljeno korišćenje rječnika**.

Ako neko pitanje/zadatak ne možete odmah da riješite, pređite na sljedeće. Ukoliko vam bude preostalo vremena, možete se kasnije vratiti na takva pitanja.

Želimo vam puno uspjeha!

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

15 /

Maria Sharapova is one of the highest-profile athletes in sports today and one of the biggest stars in the world of tennis. She has held the title of World Number One on five separate occasions. And, according to "Forbes", she's also the highest-paid female athlete on the planet.

You'll hear Maria Sharapova talking about her life and career to Alex Zolbert, a CNN Hong Kong senior producer. For sentences 1-10, decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

Question	TRUE	FALSE
1. Maria Sharapova has won all four major tennis championships.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Maria Sharapova racked up her first two victories in Japan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Maria Sharapova was born in Belarus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Maria got her first racquet for Yevgeny Kafelnikov's father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Martina Navratilova saw Maria Sharapova for the first time when the latter was only six years old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. It was Martina Navratilova who advised Maria's father to move to the USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Maria didn't really think she would become successful at the age of seventeen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Self-commitment is the guiding principle in Maria's life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Talking about the key to a success, Maria believes that talent isn't necessary if you are working really hard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. According to Maria, parents should always be rational about their kid's career.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II READING COMPREHENSION

25 /

Part One

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Art in China

- 1 When Uli Sigg, a leading collector of contemporary Chinese art, finally announced on June 12th the donation of more than 1,000 works to a yet-to-be-built museum in Hong Kong, he sent an unmistakable message.
The deal helps Hong Kong in its goal to become a cultural centre as well as a financial power. Beijing and Shanghai, brimming with museums too timid to accommodate the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years, lost out. The paintings and installations in Mr Sigg's collection, many of them by China's hottest artists, would run afoul of the censoring authorities on the mainland.
- 2 Mr Sigg, a Swiss businessman and former Swiss Ambassador to China, *painstakingly* amassed the collection while living in Beijing, buying directly from the artists and often driving a hard bargain. He forged a particular friendship with Ai Weiwei, an artist and human-rights campaigner. Of the nearly 1,500 works Mr Sigg said he was giving to the M+ museum, 26 are by Mr Ai. The collection includes all the big names, such as Fang Lijun, Zhang Xiaogang, Li Shan and Yu Youhan. There are newcomers, too, who would otherwise not have a chance to be shown in a museum. Sotheby's estimated the gift to be worth \$165m. The M+ museum is to be built in West Kowloon by 2017.
There has long been speculation about what Mr Sigg would do with his huge collection. Part of the interest has been curiosity about what is actually in the collection. Some of it hangs in Mr Sigg's home, some of it has toured, but much of it has been in storage in Switzerland.
- 3 As new museums in China multiply and existing museums move to grander quarters, the mainland would be the obvious place to showcase the artists who are fetching big prices and building big reputations in the West. But that turned out to be a step too far for censorious China.

- 4 "I have discussed it with public institutions in China, and I decided the mainland institutions are not ready yet for such a collection," Mr Sigg said. Among the obstacles are prohibitions on showing imagery of living politicians. "We deal with public order everywhere, but in China it's a very particular public order," he said.
- 5 Along with the gift that covers 310 artists, Mr Sigg also sold the M+ museum 47 of his most valuable Chinese works from the 1970s and 1980s for \$177m. He was not parting with everything, he said. Some of his favourites would stay behind in Switzerland for his personal pleasure. Those paintings presumably include the portraits that Mr Sigg commissioned Chinese artists to paint of himself.
- 6 The collection is the envy of followers of contemporary Chinese art. Mr Sigg arrived in China in the late 1970s as the chief executive of the Schindler Group, a Swiss manufacturer of elevators. He forged the first joint venture between a Western company and a Chinese partner, setting the template for many businesses that came to China during the opening under Deng Xiaoping. His early arrival gave him a head start on the art scene, which like the economy, was then being liberalised. At first, Mr. Sigg, who had collected Western art in Switzerland, watched but didn't buy. Then in the early 1990s he began to buy, sweeping up works to shape a collection designed to closely follow the rapidly changing art scene. In announcing his gift to M+, Mr Sigg said he wanted to document the "art production of China from day one to today—along the timeline, across all media, rather than according to my personal taste as a private collector."
- 7 Along the way, Mr Sigg and Ai Weiwei bonded. When Mr Sigg became Switzerland's ambassador to China in 1995, he continued his buying spree, sometimes guided by Mr Ai, who brought the collector directly to many of the artists' studios. By the early 2000s, Mr Sigg was able to return the favour. He introduced Mr Ai to the Swiss architects Herzog and de Meuron, and out of that collaboration came the 2008 Olympic Stadium known as the Bird's Nest.
- 8 In a shot aimed straight at the Chinese government, Mr Sigg said this week it would behove the authorities to understand that contemporary art, though often political and critical, had much to offer.

Adapted from *The Economist*

1. According to paragraph one, Beijing and Shanghai museums
 - A. don't have enough room to accommodate the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.
 - B. are too conservative to put up the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.
 - C. are too modern to allow for accommodating the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.

2. Mr Sigg bought the greatest number of Chinese works of art that are now part of his collection in
 - A. Switzerland.
 - B. Beijing.
 - C. Hong Kong.
 - D. Shanghai.

3. Which of the following is true about Mr Sigg's gift to Hong Kong?
 - 1) It only included the works of prominent Chinese artists.
 - 2) It only included the works of recently acknowledged Chinese artists.
 - A. Only 1) is true.
 - B. Only 2) is true.
 - C. Both 1) and 2) are true.
 - D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true.

4. The word '*painstakingly*' in 'Mr Sigg, a Swiss businessman and former Swiss Ambassador to China, *painstakingly* amassed the collection' (paragraph two) is closest in meaning to:
 - A. meticulously
 - B. casually
 - C. haphazardly
 - D. hastily

5. Which of the following is true about the number of museums in China?
 - A. There is a moderate number of museums in China.
 - B. There is an increase in the number of museums in China.
 - C. There is a significant decrease in the number of museums in China.
 - D. There is a huge threat to the existence of museums in China.

6. Which of the following is true according to paragraph four?
- A. Works of art showing living politicians are prohibited in China.
 - B. It is very difficult to prohibit showing imagery of living politicians in China.
 - C. Prohibition of showing imageries of living politicians is an object of huge debate in China.
 - D. Prohibition of showing imageries of living politicians is a serious offense in China.
7. Which of the following is true according to paragraph six?
- A. Mr Sigg envies contemporary Chinese art followers on their collections.
 - B. Many contemporary Chinese art followers envy Mr Sigg on his collection.
 - C. Both Mr Sigg's and contemporary Chinese artists' collections are the object of envy of many people who belong to the world of art.

Part Two

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Cell discovery clues to body clock and beating jet lag

New discoveries into how the body clock works could provide clues to help combat jet lag, research suggests.

5 A University of Manchester team studied special cells which they say play an important role in regulating a person's body clock. The cells had been thought to be inactive during the day - but their research found the opposite was true. It is hoped the findings may also pave the way to combating sleep disorders *triggered* by body clock malfunctions. Professor Hugh Piggins, an expert in neuroscience at the university, said the research would allow a new approach to being able to tune our
10 daily clock.

Two cells

15 The Manchester research turns on *its* head the idea that the brain keeps the body clock on track by firing more cells during daylight and very few during the night. "The traditional model said the clock and the brain communicated to the rest of the brain via the number of electrical impulses that the brain cells were producing," Prof Piggins told the BBC World Service's Health Check programme.

20 "These impulses would travel around the brain, telling it what time of day it is. "What we've found is in fact that there are at least two types of cells in this part of the brain." These brain cells behave unlike any other cell seen so far, and contain a key gene - *per1* - which allows them to sustain unusually high levels of "excitability". The cells become so "excited" that
25 they seem quiet or even dead - but then they calm down, recover and become normally active again. It is this activity which tells the human body when to be awake.

Sleep dysfunction

30 Prof Piggins added: "There's a lot of interest in the pharmaceutical industry, obviously, to try to develop chemical treatments to reset your daily clock to help counteract things like jetlag. "Or, perhaps more importantly, different kind of sleep disorders for which dysfunctions in this clock are often involved." This study marks the first time these "quiet" cells
35 have been studied. "This may mean that elsewhere in the brain there are cells like this that can also survive these very unusual conditions."

Passengers on long-haul flights are being urged to wear sunglasses in a bid to reduce the effects of jet lag

40 Scientists in Edinburgh have found that people can adjust their body
clocks when travelling to different time zones by altering their light
patterns. Jet lag, which causes feelings of sleepiness and muscle
inefficiency, is affected by the biological clock. The study, conducted by
Edinburgh Sleep Centre for British Airways, monitored more than 1,000
45 passengers.

Dr Chris Idzikowski, director of The Edinburgh Sleep Centre, said that
without using sunglasses it took a day to recover for every hour of time
difference travelled westwards. He said: "The biological clock is 20,000
nerve cells in the brain, it is a physical thing and not made up like many
50 people think. "When passengers are travelling west it's like a long day for
the biological clock but when flying east, the clock tries to go into
reverse which is obviously harder."

Dr Idzikowski has drawn up a jet lag checker for passengers, which tailors
the amount of time and when passengers are to wear sunglasses. He
55 added: "The internal body clock steps up at dawn which is when we can
manipulate exposure to light, it's a way of fooling the biological clock. "I
have used this technique on a flight but you have to be aware of
immigration officials as they can ask you to take them off, which
weakens the outcome."

60

BBC World Service (adapted)

1. Which of the following is true according to *paragraph 1*?

The cells which are important for regulating a person's body clock are

- A. very active during the day.
- B. quite inactive during the day.
- C. malfunctioning during the day.

2. Word 'triggered' in *line 7* is closest in meaning to:

- A. moved
- B. inspired
- C. caused
- D. pulled

3. Word 'its' in *line 13* refers to:

- A. brain
- B. body
- C. research
- D. idea

4. Which of the following is true according to the text?

Brain cells

- A. feed on excitement.
- B. die due to high levels of excitement.
- C. endure high levels of excitement.
- D. are always awake.

5. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- 1) The studies show that jet lag is related to sleep disorders.
- 2) The studies show that jet lag is related to vision disorders.

- A. Only 1) is true.
- A. Only 2) is true.
- B. Both 1) and 2) are true.
- C. Neither 1) nor 2) is true.

6. Which of the following is true according to Dr Idzikowski?

The nature of jet lag is

- A. physical
- B. psychological
- C. neurological

7. Which of the following is implied by Dr Idzikowski?

- 1) It ordinarily takes five days to recover from a five hour flight to New York from Britain.
- 2) It takes much longer to recover from a flight to Britain from New York than from a flight to New York from Britain.

- A. Only 1) is true.
- B. Only 2) is true.
- C. Both 1) and 2) are true.
- D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true.

8. According to Dr Idzikowski

Body clock can be misled if sunglasses are worn

- A. during the whole flight.
- B. during the morning hours.
- C. during the night.
- D. during the evening hours.

III USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1

Read the text and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

With the letter was a receipt for the money I owned: the money for which I **(1)**.....**(arrest)**. Until now, I had supposed that the person who wanted the money had taken no action. I thought that he must **(2)**.....**(decide)** to wait until I was better. I had never dreamed that Joe had paid the money. But Joe had paid it, and the receipt **(3)**.....**(be)** in his name.

I now got ready to follow Joe to the forge and tell him my story there. It was the only thing left for me to do. And another thought, which **(4)**.....**(form)** itself in my mind for long, now **(5)**.....**(become)** a firm intention. I decided to ask Bidy to marry me.

After another three days I went down to the old place. I walked round by Satis House. There were notices on the gate saying that the furniture **(6)**.....**(sell)** the following week and the house itself pulled down and sold as building materials.

I set out for Joe's place. The sky was blue and the countryside more beautiful than ever. I had never seen the school where Bidy was a teacher, so I walked past it. I was disappointed **(7)**.....**(find)** it was a holiday. No children were there, and Bidy's house was closed. However, it was not far to Joe's place. As I walked towards it, I listened for the sound of Joe's hammer. When I reached the forge, I saw that it, too, was closed. There was no glowing fire and there were no red hot flames. All **(8)**..... **(be)** quiet and still. But the house was not empty, and the best sitting-room seemed to be in use. The white curtains were dancing at the open window, and pretty, bright flowers were all around then Joe and Bidy came out arm in arm.

Part 2

Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gap.

Leonardo da Vinci's "Saint Anne"

By the time Leonardo da Vinci died in 1519, he had been working on his painting of St Anne for 20 years and still was not quite finished with it. Nevertheless "The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne" consistently attracted the interest of other artists. The subject of St Anne, the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus was far from new. But its treatment had been static, like an icon. Leonardo's portrait of grandmother, mother and child was full of movement and emotion. It is now one of the most **(1)**..... masterpieces in Western art.

A monumental Anne sits with her adult daughter perched on her lap. Mary reaches out trying to keep a **(2)**..... on Jesus who is half-straddling a lamb. One can talk about the painting's technical virtuosity, the forcefulness of its triangular composition, the way the dreamy jagged background **(3)**..... with the scrubland on which the figures rest. These elements all contribute to the **(4)**..... greatness. But what has made viewers take it to their hearts is Leonardo's evocation of a subject that is at once universal and not of this earthly world—the love and tension between generations and also between humanity and the divine.

Not everyone has been a mother, but each of us was once a child. The viewer, therefore, has an intuitive connection with the people in the painting. We see a benign, even **(5)**..... grandmother giving physical support to her daughter. Emotionally, however, she ignores Mary and gazes at her adorable and adored grandson. Mary has the **(6)**..... expression of a mother worried over her willful little boy. The infant looks back to his mother, as if to reassure her, but he will not abandon the lamb. It is as if Anne accepts what Mary has not yet been able to, that Jesus is the sacrificial lamb, the Lamb of God.

One need not be Christian to be moved by this work. So many have been unnerved by the Louvre's **(7)**..... that "Saint Anne" was going to be cleaned and restored. Would this beloved, magical work be damaged or even destroyed in the name of "improving" it?

	A	B	C	D
1.	accomplished	cherished	furnished	charitable
2.	hand	eye	grasp	grip
3.	contrasts	compares	corresponds	conforms
4.	worked	works'	work's	working
5.	ill	malignant	indulgent	vindictive
6.	blithe	disturbed	merry	carefree
7.	announcement	declaration	proclamation	publication

Part 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets, positive or negative.

Between the ages of about twelve and fifteen months the child leaves **(1).....(infant)** and enters the period called toddlerhood, which will last till she is about two and a half years old. Of course, there is no sudden change in status or behaviour. Like any **(2).....(divide)** of the child's life into neat periods, this one is somewhat **(3).....(arbitrariness)**. It does, however, serve to tell us that the child has changed in some important ways, she is more active and mobile, less completely dependent on others for **(4).....(comfortable)**, security, and the satisfaction of her needs and **(5).....(curious)**.

Part 4

Transform the following sentences by using the given word(s) so that they have a similar meaning. You can use no more than four words including the given word.

1. Joe has always admired his uncle Jim.

LOOKED

Joe has always _____ his uncle Jim.

2. Anna is very much like her mother both in appearance and in character.

TAKES

Anna _____ both in appearance and in character

3. "I have never talked to Sonia about your grades", said Ilda.

DENIED

Ilda _____ about my grades.

4. "I am sure you told Bob that I am moving", Georgia said to me.

ACCUSED

Georgia _____ Bob that she was moving.

5. Reading that book was a waste of time.

SHOULD

I _____ that book.

Part 5

For questions 1-5 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Read the text through to check that it makes sense with the gaps filled.

Against all odds, Greenpeace has brought the plight of the natural world to the **a** of caring people. Terrible abuses to the environment, often carried out in **r** places or far out to sea, have been headlined on television and in the press.

Greenpeace began with a protest voyage into a nuclear test zone. The test was disrupted. Today, the site at Amchitka in the Aleutian islands is a bird **s**

Then Greenpeace sent its tiny inflatable boats to protect the whales. They took up position between the harpoons and the fleeing whales. Today, commercial whaling is **b**

On the ice floes of Newfoundland, Greenpeace volunteers placed their bodies between the gaffs of the seal hunters and the helpless seal pups. The hunt was **s** called off.

(paper for notes)

TAPESCRIPT

Maria Sharapova is one of the highest-profile athletes in sports today and one of the biggest stars in the world of tennis. She has held the title of World Number One on five separate occasions. And, according to "Forbes", she's also the highest-paid female athlete on the planet.

You'll hear Maria Sharapova talking about her life and career to Alex Zolbert, a CNN Hong Kong senior producer. For sentences 1-10, decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

ZOLBERT : Maria Sharapova is a child prodigy with a remarkable story. It was her Wimbledon victory over Serena Williams at the age of 17 that put her on the map. Her runway looks didn't hurt either. Appearing on the cover of "Sports Illustrated" and landing lucrative endorsement deals in sport and fashion. Today, at just 25, she has nearly 30 singles titles to her name. And after her win at Roland Garros this year, she would complete a career Grand Slam, becoming one of few women to win all four major tennis championships. This week, "Talk Asia" catches the tennis superstar in Tokyo.

Maria Sharapova, welcome to "Talk Asia".

SHARAPOVA: Thank you.

ZOLBERT: You've racked up quite a number of victories, but your first WTA victory actually came here, in Tokyo.

SHARAPOVA: It did.

ZOLBERT: And then you repeated it the following year. Do those first victories here, in Japan - do they still hold a special place for you?

SHARAPOVA: Oh, absolutely. I think when you're growing up and your wish is to win titles and you get that first big one, no matter how old or young you are, it's such an incredible memory.

ZOLBERT: Let's talk about your personal story, because it's pretty remarkable. Your family was living north of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

SHARAPOVA: Right.

ZOLBERT: And your family fled. And you were born several months later. What - I mean, obviously, you were a newborn, but talking with your parents - what do they remember about that time?

SHARAPOVA: Yes, it was a very strange time also in their lives, as well. Because both of my parents were from Belarus and that's where my mom was pregnant with me and then Chernobyl hit and, you know, they looked at other options and they left to Russia - to Siberia - where my mother's father was working. And that was kind of the path towards, you know, my life. That's where I, you know, where I was born. Two years later, we moved to the southern part of Russia - little warmer - in Sochi. And that's where I started playing tennis at the age of four.

ZOLBERT: And that story is pretty interesting, as to how you got started in playing tennis. Maybe explain a little bit.

SHARAPOVA: Yes.

ZOLBERT: Your father became friends with –

SHARAPOVA: Yevgeny's father, right.

ZOLBERT: Yevgeny Kafelnikov's father - Yevgeny being one of the most famous Russian tennis players.

SHARAPOVA: Yes. Yes, well, you know, looking back at those years, tennis was not very big in our country at all. Not many facilities. So the conditions were very difficult and Yevgeny Kafelnikov, who was a big star in our country at the time - especially when tennis wasn't so big - really brought tennis on the map for us. That was our first big star there. And he happened to be from the town where we were living. And my father had become friends with his father. And Yevgeny passed on my first racquet to me, which we had to cut - we had to cut the grip, because it was too long. It was probably longer than I was at the age of four. And that's how I started.

ZOLBERT: And then, we'll just skip forward just a few years –

SHARAPOVA:

Yes.

ZOLBERT: You were, apparently, spotted at a tennis camp in Moscow –

SHARAPOVA: Right.

ZOLBERT: -- by Martina Navratilova, who's pretty much the best women's tennis player of all time.

SHARAPOVA: Yes.

ZOLBERT: So that must have been a bit of a boost for a six-year-old.

SHARAPOVA: Well, that was such a - it was really luck, because there happened to be this exhibition in Moscow, which is a two-hour flight from Sochi. So it was kind of a chance that my parents even decided to go there at the time. I flew there with my father. And I was part of, I would say, 200 kids that attended this clinic. And it was one of those where you just hit a couple of balls with Martina and then you, you know, you run around the court and then you pick up those balls and then you get back in line. And who knows if you're going to hit another two balls.

So it was a very unique opportunity, because after hitting that one rally with her, you know, she came up to my father and said, "This girl has a lot of talent and you should really do something about it". And, at the time, you know, tennis was just not big enough - to really build tennis players. So that's when we made that decision to move to the United States.

ZOLBERT: Some pretty important groundstrokes, I guess. Hitting with Martina.

SHARAPOVA: Yes. I don't know. I don't know what I did –

ZOLBERT: Good thing you didn't hit it into the net, right?

SHARAPOVA: Maybe they were in the net. I don't know.

ZOLBERT: But she saw something and so, then, you and your father took what little you had and then headed to one of the most famed tennis academies in Florida, the Bollettieri Academy in Florida.

SHARAPOVA: Yes. Well, we knew where we wanted to go, but nobody knew we were coming. It was one of those things where we just - we bought a ticket to Miami. It was like the Moscow - Miami flight. We landed there and it was another three or four hour drive, you know, up north to Bradenton, Florida. And we just knocked on their doors. It was like evening time and we said, you know, we wanted to go in and we wanted –

ZOLBERT: Literally, just went up and knocked on the door.

SHARAPOVA: Just went to the front desk there and said we wanted to - sign up to be part of the academy. And they were like, "Well, it's a little late, now. Everyone is already getting ready for bed. Come back tomorrow".

So we went to a motel, came back in the morning, they put me in this group with, you know, 10 kids on a court. And the coach, you know, one of the coaches on court, I don't know, number 32. He saw me play for, like, 30 minutes and then he called over Nick Bollettieri, who was, you know, practicing with other kids on center court and said, you know, "You've got to see this girl". And then, a little bit after that, I got a scholarship at the academy and then I got signed up by IMG.

ZOLBERT: So, obviously, a lot of people believed in you and you could maybe tell that you were on your way to a successful tennis career. And then, at 17, in 2004, you beat Serena Williams to win Wimbledon. Did you think that success would come that early?

SHARAPOVA: Oh never. Not success at that type of level. I mean, I think what people forget is I started that tournament at court number 16, in the back. With a lot less people than on Stadium Court at Wimbledon. That's really how I like to look at things. You know, people like to talk about where your success came from and how it all started.

And people always refer back to that Wimbledon victory. But you've got to roll back the tape and rewind it to the moments where you find yourself in the backcourts, where you're losing matches, and then hours later you see yourself back on the practice court working on the things that, you know, that got you to lose that match. That's what ultimately drives you to the point of victory at Center Court at Wimbledon.

Anyway, this is such a fun sport to play, you know, and regardless of what happens in the future, whether you continue to play tennis or not, you know one piece of advice that I got when I was very young, and that I've always stuck to, is that you have to commit yourself to whatever you do in life, whether it's your homework or whether it's practicing out on the court. Being on the arena over there is very special and I hope that many of you get to experience that some day.

ZOLBERT: We see a lot of stories of young tennis players - the childhood prodigy, that sort of thing.

SHARAPOVA: Yes?

ZOLBERT: And sometimes it doesn't work out so well.

SHARAPOVA: No, not at all.

ZOLBERT: Why, in your case, do you think it has come together very well and you're still a great success story?

SHARAPOVA: I think a lot of luck, honestly. You know, for all the successful stories, there are, whether it's tennis or other sports, I think people forget to look at the millions of other stories that don't come through. You go to so many academies in the United States right now, and they're like factories. I mean, everyone's hitting ball after ball after ball and working six hours a day. And it looks amazing from the outside, but sometimes you look at it and you say, "Where is the quality in the work that people are doing?" That gets lost a little bit. And I think that's where talent loses its momentum.

ZOLBERT: What advice would you have for a talented, young 10, 11, 12- year-old who really wants to play professional tennis - what would you say to her?

SHARAPOVA: I think, at that point, when someone wants something so much, there is not a lot that you're going to tell them which will, maybe, stop them or, if you feel like they don't have enough potential. I think it's more about being realistic with the parents and the parents having a realistic vision about their kid's career. You know, sometimes the parents see a lot of

potential in their kid, but sometimes don't have enough money. Which is, you know, a huge key in this sport, because it's extremely expensive to raise a prodigy up from nothing. You know, getting that financial help.

But also realizing, if your kid is not good enough, to let it go. That's such a tough decision and I, you know, I honestly think that's why part of our success is because I don't think my parents ever were afraid to go back to Russia and go back to their normal life. You know, they never saw it as a failure.

ZOLBERT: Things did work out pretty well.

SHARAPOVA: They did.

ZOLBERT: Maria Sharapova, thank you very much for this conversation.

SHARAPOVA : Thank you.

Adapted from *Talk Asia*

KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION		
	TRUE	FALSE
1.	√	
2.	√	
3.		√
4.		√
5.	√	
6.		√
7.	√	
8.	√	
9.		√
10.	√	

II READING COMPREHENSION Part One (Art in China)	
Question	Answer
1.	B
2.	B
3.	D
4.	A
5.	B
6.	A
7.	B

II READING COMPREHENSION Part Two (jet lag)	
Question	Answer
1.	A
2.	C
3.	C
4.	C
5.	A
6.	A
7.	C
8.	B

III USE OF LANGUAGE	
Part 1	
Question	answer
1.	had been arrested
2.	must have decided
3.	was
4.	had been forming
5.	became
6.	would be sold
7.	to find
8.	was

III USE OF LANGUAGE		
Part 2		
Question	Answer	
1.	B	cherished
2.	D	grip
3.	A	contrasts
4.	C	work's
5.	C	indulgent
6.	B	disturbed
7.	A	announcement

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 3	
Question	Answer
1.	infancy
2.	division
3.	arbitrary
4.	comfort
5.	curiosity

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 4	
Question	Answer
1.	Joe has always looked up to his uncle Jim.
2.	Anna takes after her mother both in appearance and in character.
3.	Ilda denied talking to Sonia about my grades.
4.	Georgia accused me of telling Bob that she was moving.
5.	I should not have read that book.

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 5	
Question	Answer
1.	attention
2.	remote
3.	sanctuary
4.	banned
5.	subsequently

+++++++

KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Question	TRUE	FALSE
1. Maria Sharapova has won all four major tennis championships.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Maria Sharapova racked up her first two victories in Japan.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Maria Sharapova was born in Belarus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
4. Maria got her first racquet for Yevgeny Kafelnikov's father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
5. Martina Navratilova saw Maria Sharapova for the first time when the latter was only six years old.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. It was Martina Navratilova who advised Maria's father to move to the USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
7. Maria didn't really think she would become successful at the age of seventeen.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Self-commitment is the guiding principle in Maria's life.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Talking about the key to a success, Maria believes that talent isn't necessary if you are working really hard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
10. According to Maria, parents should always be rational about their kid's career.	√	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part One

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Art in China

1. According to paragraph one, Beijing and Shanghai museums
 - a. don't have enough room to accommodate the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.
 - b. are too conservative to put up the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.**
 - c. are too modern to allow for accommodating the most extensive collection of Chinese art of the last 30 years.

2. Mr Sigg bought the greatest number of Chinese works of art that are now part of his collection in
 - a. Switzerland
 - b. Beijing**
 - c. Hong Kong
 - d. Shanghai

3. Which of the following is true about Mr Sigg's gift to Hong Kong?
 - 1) It only included the works of prominent Chinese artists.
 - 2) It only included the works of recently acknowledged Chinese artists.
 - a. Only 1) is true
 - b. Only 2) is true
 - c. Both 1) and 2) are true.
 - d. Neither 1) nor 2) is true**

4. The word '*painstakingly*' in 'Mr Sigg, a Swiss businessman and former Swiss Ambassador to China, *painstakingly* amassed the collection' (paragraph two) is closest in meaning to:
 - a. Meticulously**
 - b. Casually
 - c. Haphazardly
 - d. Hastily

5. Which of the following is true about the number of museums in China?
- a. There is a moderate number of museums in China.
 - b. There is an increase in the number of museums in China.**
 - c. There is a significant decrease in the number of museums in China.
 - d. There is a huge threat to the existence of museums in China.
6. Which of the following is true according to paragraph four?
- a. Works of art showing living politicians are prohibited in China.**
 - b. It is very difficult to prohibit showing imagery of living politicians in China.
 - c. Prohibition of showing imageries of living politicians is an object of huge debate in China.
 - d. Prohibition of showing imageries of living politicians is a serious offense in China.
7. Which of the following is true according to paragraph six?
- a. Mr Sigg envies contemporary Chinese art followers on their collections.
 - b. Many contemporary Chinese art followers envy Mr Sigg on his collection.**
 - c. Both Mr Sigg's and contemporary Chinese artists' collections are the object of envy of many people who belong to the world of art.

Part Two

Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Cell discovery clues to body clock and beating jet lag

1. Which of the following is true according to *paragraph 1*?

The cells which are important for regulating a person's body clock

- A. are very active during the day.**
- B. are quite inactive during the day.
- C. are malfunctioning during the day.

2. Word 'triggered' in *line 7* is closest in meaning to:

- A. Moved
- B. Inspired
- C. Caused**
- D. Pulled

3. Word 'its' in *line 13* refers to:

- A. Brain
- B. Body
- C. Research**
- D. Idea

4. Which of the following is true according to the text?

Brain cells

- A. Feed on excitement
- B. Die due to high levels of excitement
- C. Endure high levels of excitement**
- D. Are always awake.

5. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- 1. The studies show that jet lag is related to sleep disorders.
- 2. The studies show that jet lag is related to vision disorders.

- A. Only 1) is true.**
- B. Only 2) is true.
- C. Both 1) and 2) are true.
- D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true

6. Which of the following is true according to Dr Idzikowski?

The nature of jet lag is

- A. Physical**
- B. Psychological
- C. Neurological

7. Which of the following is implied by Dr Idzikowski?

- 1. It ordinarily takes five days to recover from a five hour flight to New York from Britain.
- 2. It takes much longer to recover from a flight to Britain from New York than from a flight to New York from Britain.

- A. Only 1) is true.
- B. Only 2) is true.
- C. Both 1) and 2) are true.**
- D. Neither 1) nor 2) is true

8. According to Dr Idzikowski

Body clock can be misled if sunglasses are worn

- A. During the whole flight
- B. During the morning hours**
- C. During the night
- D. During the evening hours.

III USE OF LANGUAGE Part 1

With the letter was a receipt for the money I owned: the money for which I **had been arrested**. Until now, I had supposed that the person who wanted the money had taken no action. I thought that he **must have decided** to wait until I was better. I had never dreamed that Joe had paid the money. But Joe had paid it, and the receipt **was** in his name.

I now got ready to follow Joe to the forge and tell him my story there. It was the only thing left for me to do. And another thought, which **had been forming** itself in my mind for long, now **became** a firm intention. I decided to ask Bidy to marry me.

After another three days I went down to the old place. I walked round by Satis House. There were notices on the gate saying that the furniture **would be sold** the following week and the house itself pulled down and sold as building materials.

I set out for Joe's place. The sky was blue and the countryside more beautiful than ever. I had never seen the school where Bidy was a teacher, so I walked past it. I was disappointed **to find** it was a holiday. No children were there, and Bidy's house was closed. However, it was not far to Joe's place. As I walked towards it, I listened for the sound of Joe's hammer. When I reached the forge, I saw that it, too, was closed. There was no glowing fire and there were no red hot flames. All **was** quiet and still. But the house was not empty, and the best sitting-room seemed to be in use. The white curtains were dancing at the open window, and pretty, bright flowers were all around then Joe and Bidy came out arm in arm.

Part 2

Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gap.

Leonardo da Vinci's "Saint Anne"

By the time Leonardo da Vinci died in 1519, he had been working on his painting of St Anne for 20 years and still was not quite finished with it. Nevertheless "The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne" consistently attracted the interest of other artists. The subject of St Anne, the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus was far from new. But its treatment had been static, like an icon. Leonardo's portrait of grandmother, mother and child was full of movement and emotion. It is now one of the most **(1)**..... cherished masterpieces in Western art.

A monumental Anne sits with her adult daughter perched on her lap. Mary reaches out trying to keep a **(2)**..... grip on Jesus who is half-straddling a lamb. One can talk about the painting's technical virtuosity, the forcefulness of its triangular composition, the way the dreamy jagged background **(3)**..... contrasts with the scrubland on which the figures rest. These elements all contribute to the **(4)**..... work's greatness. But what has made viewers take it to their hearts is Leonardo's evocation of a subject that is at once universal and not of this earthly world—the love and tension between generations and also between humanity and the divine.

Not everyone has been a mother, but each of us was once a child. The viewer, therefore, has an intuitive connection with the people in the painting. We see a benign, even **(5)**..... indulgent grandmother giving physical support to her daughter. Emotionally, however, she ignores Mary and gazes at her adorable and adored grandson. Mary has the **(6)**..... disturbed expression of a mother worried over her wilful little boy. The infant looks back to his mother, as if to reassure her, but he will not abandon the lamb. It is as if Anne accepts what Mary has not yet been able to, that Jesus is the sacrificial lamb, the Lamb of God.

One need not be Christian to be moved by this work. So many have been unnerved by the Louvre's **(7)**..... announcement that "Saint Anne" was going to be cleaned and restored. Would this beloved, magical work be damaged or even destroyed in the name of "improving" it?

Part 3

Between the ages of about twelve and fifteen months the child leaves **infancy** and enters the period called toddlerhood, which will last till she is about two and a half years old. Of course there is no sudden change in status or behaviour. Like any **division** of the child's life into neat periods, this one is somewhat **arbitrary**. It does, however, serve to tell us that the child has changed in some important ways, she is more active and mobile, less completely dependent on others for **comfort**, security, and the satisfaction of her needs and **curiosity**. While she was still an infant her view of the world was chiefly from crib, carriage, stroller, or someone's lap; at most she could crawl about on the floor or stand in the relative isolation of her playpen. She still looked at most things from below. Now she moves about more freely, sometimes crawling still, but more and more frequently walking or even running.

Part 5

Against all odds, Greenpeace has brought the plight of the natural world to the **attention** of caring people. Terrible abuses to the environment, often carried out in **remote** places or far out to sea, have been headlined on television and in the press.

Greenpeace began with a protest voyage into a nuclear test zone. The test was disrupted. Today, the site at Amchitka in the Aleutian islands is a bird **sanctuary**.

Then Greenpeace sent its tiny inflatable boats to protect the whales. They took up position between the harpoons and the fleeing whales. Today, commercial whaling is **banned**.

On the ice floes of Newfoundland, Greenpeace volunteers placed their bodies between the gaffs of the seal hunters and the helpless seal pups. The hunt was **subsequently** called off.