

**I READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BY CIRCLING THE LETTER IN FRONT OF IT**  
**(5 x 1 point = 5 points)**

### **A RADIO INTERVIEW ON DJ-ING**

I = interviewer

B = Brad

I: With us today in the studio we have Brad Andrews, one of the most popular names in dance music and club DJ-ing of the moment. Brad, why are club DJs so popular these days?

B: DJ-ing has changed a lot since the seventies. People used to go to discos and clubs to drink, talk or pick each other up. Now they come for music, so whether you have a good time or not depends very much on the skills of the DJ.

I: Do you really need that much skill to put on a few records?

B: It's not that simple. I often operate three turntables at once, sometimes using one or two CD players as well. A lot of DJs are talented musicians, because you need a great deal of coordination to play with the records and use these huge decks we have nowadays. The job of DJ-ing is mostly about mixing tracks, using several records at once to create a totally whole new sound. On one record I might use just the high notes and sounds, and combine that with the bass on another record. Then I'll bring in a third one and use it to mix in vocals or another drum. It's a complex business.

I: Does a gig require much preparation?

B: You're dead right it does. I arrange and build a set at a club like I would do in a concert on stage. You're basically composing a three-hour piece of music. It's as if you're taking people on a journey, and you want them to enjoy it. You have to understand this is an extremely demanding job. People go to see their favourite DJs like fans go to see bands, except top DJs play gigs every weekend and not just three or four weeks in the year. Dedicated clubbers will often follow a DJ around the country or ... or even the world. People come from Paris to London just to spend Saturday night in a club, before going back on the train on Sunday morning.

I: We'll take a break now, but don't go away. Brad's going to do a bit of live DJ-ing for us here on Radio Perfect...

1. What makes club DJs so popular these days?

- a) The fact that dance music is very popular.
- b) Music is much better than in the seventies.
- c) People don't drink so much any more.
- d) Thanks to DJs people can have a good time.

2. What makes the DJ's job so complex?

- a) They must have experience as musicians first.
- b) The decks they use in the clubs are very heavy.
- c) Coordination of several units at the same time.
- d) Records are old-fashioned.

3. How does a DJ prove his skill?

- a) By creating a completely new sound.
- b) By using just the high notes and sounds.
- c) By playing the bass as much as possible.
- d) By mixing vocals and drums.

4. What is a gig?

- a) A specially arranged set at a club.
- b) A three-hour composition.
- c) A specific kind of journey.
- d) A live musical performance.

5. Why do fans often follow DJs?

- a) Because the DJ's job is very difficult.
- b) To see their favourite bands more often.
- c) Because they love what their DJs do.
- d) They like travelling through foreign cities.

**II READ THE TEXT AND CIRCLE THE LETTER (a, b, c or d) IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER WHICH YOU THINK BEST FITS EACH SPACE. (20 x 0.5 points = 10 points)**

Amy: 'I love my mobile. I didn't get (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for ages, but now I don't think I could live without it. I hardly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ call people during the day because it's quite expensive, but I text my friends all (3) \_\_\_\_\_ time. My phone's also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a camera, but I haven't taken many photos with it. Also I feel much (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with my mobile and never leave home without it, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the evenings. The only problem is when the battery (7) \_\_\_\_\_ or the signal is poor – that's happened to me once or twice, usually when I'm trying to get home late at (8) \_\_\_\_\_ night and there (9) \_\_\_\_\_ no taxis around. But I don't have my mobile on all day – when I'm not feeling very (10) \_\_\_\_\_ or talkative I just switch it off.'

Jeremy: 'I really hate mobile phones. None of my friends (11) \_\_\_\_\_ understand why I haven't got (12) \_\_\_\_\_ mobile, but no one thinks about how (13) \_\_\_\_\_ mobiles are to other people. Everyone always (14) \_\_\_\_\_ very loudly when they're on their mobiles and I can't (15) \_\_\_\_\_ listening to other (16) \_\_\_\_\_ conversations when I'm on the train. Also the ring tones really get (17) \_\_\_\_\_ my nerves! Both of my brothers have got mobiles, but when we meet up, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of them ever switches the phone off, which drives me crazy. Last time we went out for a drink together, their phones (19) \_\_\_\_\_ five times! I know I can't stop other people having them, but I (20) \_\_\_\_\_ I'll ever buy it myself.'

1. a) its                                      b) one                                      c) them                                      d) him

2. a) ever                                      b) never                                      c) always                                      d) almost

- |                 |               |                    |                |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 3.a) of         | b) a          | c) the             | d) /           |
| 4.a) have       | b) got        | c) get             | d) getting     |
| 5.a) safest     | b) the safest | c) more safe       | d) safer       |
| 6.a) special    | b) especially | c) speciality      | d) specialist  |
| 7.a) gives up   | b) goes by    | c) runs out        | d) goes away   |
| 8.a) the        | b) a          | c) by              | d) /           |
| 9.a) are        | b) aren't     | c) is              | d) be          |
| 10.a) social    | b) socialise  | c) sociable        | d) socialist   |
| 11.a) have      | b) don't      | c) can't           | d) can         |
| 12.a) the       | b) an         | c) a               | d) /           |
| 13.a) annoyance | b) annoying   | c) annoyed         | d) annoy       |
| 14.a) talking   | b) talk       | c) talked          | d) talks       |
| 15.a) beer      | b) bare       | c) bear            | d) bearing     |
| 16.a) people    | b) peoples    | c) peoples'        | d) people's    |
| 17.a) on        | b) in         | c) at              | d) off         |
| 18.a) no one    | b) neither    | c) none            | d) either      |
| 19.a) ringing   | b) rung       | c) rang            | d) ring        |
| 20.a) think     | b) not think  | c) 'm not thinking | d) don't think |

**III READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS IN THE SAME LINE. WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE.**

**(10 x 1 point = 10 points)**

**Example: They said that my flight was unfortunately cancelled. (FLY)**

My (1) \_\_\_\_\_ was marked by some interesting events. One day, (CHILD)  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ were sent out to all members of the film crew which (INVITE)

my dad belonged to. And that meant meeting (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people, (FAME)  
 including Diane Lane, my favourite (4) \_\_\_\_\_. So, I decided to (ACT)  
 sneak in there myself, and ... I did it! Now, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to get close to a (PLAN)  
 celebrity is one thing, doing it for real is quite (6) \_\_\_\_\_. But, believe it (OTHER)  
 or not, I managed that too. I feared she would be angry and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (FRIEND)  
 to me, but she was so kind. That was an (8) \_\_\_\_\_ experience. Except (BELIEVE)  
 for one thing – when I saw my dad standing among other (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (GENTLEMAN)  
 and looking at me (10) \_\_\_\_\_, I knew I wouldn't be that happy for long. (ANGRY)

**IV CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD TO FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE. USE EACH WORD ONLY ONCE. (10 x 0.5 points = 5 points)**

The a any so own over out to of ourselves

First of all, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ course, we got a PC, partly because it's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ useful for work, but also, I suppose, because everyone else seemed to have one. That was fine for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ couple of years, but then the kids took it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with their computer games, so my husband and I bought a laptop for our (5) \_\_\_\_\_ exclusive use. It doesn't take up much space and being portable, we can use it in (6) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the house. After that, we just couldn't help (7) \_\_\_\_\_ every time a new piece of technology came (8) \_\_\_\_\_ - a palm top or personal organizer, a digital video camera, a video mobile phone – we just had (9) \_\_\_\_\_ have it. And the more things we buy, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more we want.

**V READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM / TENSE OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN THE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE. PAY ATTENTION TO THE WORD ORDER. (20 x 1 point = 20 points)**

**Example: We have already been there before. (already / be)**

The Spelling Bee is a competition where contestants, usually children, (1) \_\_\_\_\_(ask) to spell English words. Today, *National Spelling Bee* competitions for English are held in the USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and some other countries. Similar institutions (2) \_\_\_\_\_(also / find) in many other countries, but they are rare in the countries whose national language (3) \_\_\_\_\_(follow) more phonetic spelling rules. Charlie Dwight first (4) \_\_\_\_\_(become) aware of his spelling talent during a school competition when he was only 8. At first he (5) \_\_\_\_\_(not want) to take part in it, but his teacher, who was well aware of his spelling skills, made him (6) \_\_\_\_\_(join) her team. Charlie had never had a public appearance before. So when his name (7) \_\_\_\_\_(call), the little boy suddenly (8) \_\_\_\_\_(feel) cold sweat all over his body. His heart (9) \_\_\_\_\_(beat) wildly. He turned to his teacher and whispered to her worriedly:

'(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (it / have) to be me? I can't remember anything now! I think I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (even / forget) how to spell my own name!' But then he (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) her saying encouragingly: '(13) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) silly! You're a spelling genius and you know that. You only have (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) in yourself, that's all.' It took him a few more seconds (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) himself together. Finally, he (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (stand up) and approached the stand. The game started and he simply (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) through it. No one (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (can / spell) the difficult words as fast as Charlie. Naturally, he (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the game and when he finished, everybody (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) to their feet applauding and cheering 'Bravo Charlie!'

**VI WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE:**

**(5 x 1 point = 5 points)**

**Example: They will choose one student to represent the group.  
One student will be chosen to represent the group.**

1. Good girls shouldn't say such things.

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2. Martin always brings us the best books.

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3. They didn't teach those students how to search websites.

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4. Sue has already given me your e-mail address.

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5. People are using too much water these days.

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**VII WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING REPORTED SPEECH:**

**(5 x 1 point = 5 points)**

**Example: 'Can I help you with your bags, Mr Peters?'  
Jack offers to help Mr Peters with his bags.**

1. Don't keep your mobile on during my presentation!

Jeremy warns Amy \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Where can we find Gerard Butler these days?

Many girls would like to know \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you ever let your mum use your laptop?

Tom asks Alice \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many words did Charlie spell during the competition?

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_

5. I wish you good luck with your test, children!

The author of the test \_\_\_\_\_