

Part One: READING COMPREHENSION

8 points

Swimming with sharks

Imagine the scene. You are diving over 50 miles from the coast. But when you resurface, your boat is not there. As you look down, you see a shark circling below. In an awful and hopeless situation like this, what would you do?

It sounds unbelievable, but a similar incident happened to a young British couple. In 2005 Louise Woodger, 29, and Gordon Pratley, 31, survived nearly six hours in shark-infested waters after becoming separated from their dive boat. The recently qualified divers had been diving without a guide, when strong currents moved them away from where the boat had dropped them off. When they resurfaced, they saw their dive boat far away in the distance before it disappeared from view.

Despite the presence of the shark below, Louise and Gordon kept calm enough to act intelligently and responsibly. They inflated their buoyancy vests and looked after each other. They relied on two orange 'safety sausages' to keep themselves afloat and to help them conserve their energy, as well as swimming around when they got cold and singing to keep their spirits up. Thankfully, the shark left them alone and, as coastguard official Richard Boulton later pointed out in *The Guardian*, 'The weather was on their side' and 'as the day progressed, the winds and waves improved and it was easier to see them'.

Seven years before, an American couple, Tom and Eileen Lonergan had not been so fortunate. They had been accidentally left behind on a similar diving expedition. The Lonergans' disappearance was not reported for two days, and they were never found. This led to the introduction of new safety procedures, which have been credited with helping save Louise and Gordon. The boat's captain realised they were missing after counting everyone on the boat twice to see if everybody was on board (in the case of the Lonergans, the divers were only counted once). Also the coastguard was alerted immediately.

Although there was an air and sea rescue party looking for them, it was their own dive boat which eventually found the British couple. They were exhausted and suffering from mild hypothermia and sunburn when they were rescued. *The Age* newspaper reports that Louise's mother said, 'they were quite shocked to see how euphoric everybody was on the boat because they had been found.' Louise and Gordon had been 'freakishly lucky'. Despite having gone through such a terrifying experience, they remained calm and were even planning on going diving again.

Answer the following questions, using information from the text.

- 1 Louise and Gordon were not experienced divers. Which information in the text tells us this?
- 2 Name two things the couple did while in the water, which were intelligent and responsible.
- 3 Why were new safety procedures introduced?
- 4 Which of the following sentences summarises the final paragraph?
 - a The couple would go diving again, even though they were lucky to survive.
 - b The couple were shocked when the coastguard rescued them, but planned to continue diving.
 - c Although the couple had been lucky, they decided never to go diving again.
- 5 Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.
The boat's captain realised they were missing after counting everyone on the boat twice.
After the boat's captain had _____
- 6 Which words in the text mean:
 - a terrible (paragraph 1)
 - b an event, something that happened (paragraph 2)
 - c stayed composed and did not panic (paragraph 3)
 - d depended (paragraph 3)
 - e in the end (paragraph 5)
 - f extremely tired (paragraph 5)

Part Two: WRITING

5 points

Write an essay with the title 'Cycling is the best form of transport'. Give arguments for (example: does not cause air pollution) and arguments against (example: slower than other forms of transport). Conclude by giving your own opinion.

Write between 75 and 100 words.

Part Three: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

8 points

Reverse culture shock

In this radio programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

English	castellano	català	euskara	galego
strangeness	extrañeza	estranyesa	harridura	extrañeza
(to be) reluctant	mostrarse reacio	mostrarse reticent	mesfidati azaldu	amosarse remiso
gesticulate	gesticular	gesticular	keinu egin	xesticular
avoid	evitar	evitar	saihestu	evitar
outweigh	ser más importante que	ser mes important que	baino garrantzitsuagoa izan	ser máis importante que

Read the extract and questions 1-8 carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: Many people have heard about culture shock, the anxiety and strangeness that people feel when living in a foreign country. But not as many people have heard of reverse culture shock. If you've been living in a foreign country and you've come home, you may have had some experience of this. Helen Bainbridge is a counsellor who works with students who are dealing with reverse culture shock. She's here with us today, alongside Darren, who spent a year in Italy and afterwards had some problems when he came home. Good afternoon, Helen and Darren.

HELEN: Good afternoon.

DARREN: Hi, Mike.

Choose the correct answers.

- Reverse culture shock is when someone
 - finds it hard to adapt to their own culture after living abroad.
 - finds it hard to adapt to living abroad.
 - wants to be like everybody else.
- Darren got used to
 - making dinner for his chaotic host family.
 - the two or three televisions that would be on in the house.
 - the numerous conversations at the dinner table in Italy.
- Darren's friends were
 - dissatisfied with the way Darren was talking.
 - gesticulating too much.
 - wonderful, but sometimes they had arguments.
- Now he is back home, Darren
 - doesn't think about the weather very much.
 - really likes the British weather.
 - doesn't like the British weather.
- When Helen was in Spain,
 - she fell out with other people at university.
 - she used to eat dinner later than in the UK.
 - she did not like the time that people ate.
- In order to readjust, it's a good idea
 - to tell a lot of stories and anecdotes.
 - to make sure that stories and anecdotes are short.
 - not to tell any stories or anecdotes.
- Discussing problems with family and friends
 - helps everybody to be patient and stops people from getting annoyed.
 - is useful, but sometimes people are going to lose their tempers.
 - cannot help with reverse culture shock.
- In Italy, Darren became
 - more trendy.
 - more sociable.
 - more creative.

Part Four: SPEAKING

4 points

Your teacher will give you a picture. Describe what you see. What are the people doing? How do you think they are feeling? Is this a popular activity in your country? Speak for one to two minutes.