**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) He will give the woman some tips on the game.

B) The woman has good reason to quit the game.

C) He is willing to play chess with the woman.

D) The woman should go on playing chess.

2. A) The man can forward the mail to Mary.

B) She can call Mary to take care of the mail.

C) Mary probably knows Sally’s new address.

D) She would like to resume contact with Sally.

3. A) His handwriting has a unique style.

B) His notes are not easy to read.

C) He did not attend today’s class.

D) He is very pleased to be able to help.

4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.

B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.

C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.

D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.

5. A) He has been looking forward to spring.

B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.

C) He will clean the woman’s boots for spring.

D) He will help the woman put things away.

6. A) The woman is rather forgetful.

B) The man appreciates the woman’s help.

C) The man often lends books to the woman.

D) The woman often works overtime at weekends.

7. A) Go to work on foot.

B) Take a sightseeing trip.

C) Start work earlier than usual.

D) Take a walk when the weather is nice.

8. A) The plane is going to land at another airport.

B) All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.

C) Temporary closing has disturbed the airport’s operation.

D) The airport’s management is in real need of improvement.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) It specializes in safety from leaks.

B) It is headquartered in London.

C) It has a partnership with LCP.

D) It has a chemical processing plant.

10. A) He is Mr. Grand’s friend.

B) He is a safety inspector.

C) He is a salesman.

D) He is a chemist.

11. A) Director of the safety department.

B) Mr. Grand’s personal assistant.

C) Head of the personnel department.

D) The public relations officer.

12. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.

C) Provide details of their products and services.

D) Send a comprehensive description of their word.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

B) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

C) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

D) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

14. A) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

B) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.

C) She gave her first performance with her father.

D) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.

15. A) It gave her a chance to explore the city.

B) It was the chance of a lifetime.

C) It was a great challenge to her.

D) It helped her learn classical French music.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.

B) There are many misunderstandings about him.

C) His works have no match worldwide.

D) His personal history is little known.

17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C) He was a member of the town council.

D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.

18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D) People of his time had little interest in him.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. A) Theft. B) Cheating. C) Air crash. D) Road accidents.

20. A) Learn the local customs. B) Make hotel reservations.

C) Book tickets well in advance. D) Have the right documents.

21. A) Contact your agent. B) Get a lift if possible.

C) Use official transport. D) Have a friend meet you.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. A) Cut down production cost. B) Sell inexpensive products.

C) Specialise in gold ornaments. D) Refine the taste of his goods.

23. A) At a national press conference.

B) During a live television interview.

C) During a local sales promotion campaign.

D) at a meeting of top British businesspeople.

24. A) Insulted. B) Puzzled. C) Distressed. D) Discouraged.

25. A) The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

B) He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.

C) There should be a limit to one’s sense of humour.

D) He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (26). Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(27). The economic grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(28) of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resource uses that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(29) progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(30), this total the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(31) a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(32) well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(33) the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(34) sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(35) the forests.