

Name: *Alessandro de Feminis*Points: *81*

Grade:

A – LISTENING (AFTP2 p.116) *10* /10

You will hear five short extracts in which actors are talking about performing in live theatre productions.

In the exam, write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TASK ONE

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker usually does before a performance.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| A gets some fresh air | Speaker 1 | <input type="text" value="C"/> 21 |
| B puts flowers in the dressing rooms | Speaker 2 | <input type="text" value="D"/> 22 |
| C focuses on personal souvenirs | Speaker 3 | <input type="text" value="F"/> 23 |
| D does some exercises | Speaker 4 | <input type="text" value="H"/> 24 |
| E chats to the audience | Speaker 5 | <input type="text" value="A"/> 25 |
| F leaves gifts for other cast members | | |
| G has a rest | | |
| H checks everything is in place | | |

TASK TWO

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says went wrong on a recent production.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| A being affected by illness | Speaker 1 | <input type="text" value="A"/> 26 |
| B getting a negative audience reaction | Speaker 2 | <input type="text" value="H"/> 27 |
| C receiving poor reviews | Speaker 3 | <input type="text" value="D"/> 28 |
| D being disturbed by noise | Speaker 4 | <input type="text" value="E"/> 29 |
| E having an accident | Speaker 5 | <input type="text" value="F"/> 30 |
| F finding something unexpected on stage | | |
| G attracting a very small audience | | |
| H getting the words wrong | | |

B - VOCABULARY 11.5/19

1. Translate the following words from German into English or from English into German 7/10

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Wählerschaft <i>electorate</i> ✓ | f) umständlich |
| b) Wahlbeteiligung | g) überholt, veraltet <i>obsolete</i> ✓ |
| c) ausmerzen <i>eliminate</i> ✓ | h) beurteilen <i>in a haste</i> ✗ |
| d) sperrig <i>bulky</i> ✓ | i) hardly <i>fast nie</i> ✓ |
| e) sleek <i>smooth</i> ✓ | j) under the weather <i>erkältet</i> ✓ |

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct idioms from Unit 9 and 10 2/6

- a) The specific reasons for why this is so can be many, but in the end it *boils down* to two things. Use more energy than you ingest, and take responsibility for your actions.
- b) The petition campaign, which was *launched* with fanfare last fall by a group calling itself Maine Citizens for Right to Work, Inc., ended with a public squabble among its leaders over responsibility for failure.
- c) In this illustrated examination of the Lindbergh kidnapping case, Jim Fisher seeks to the straight regarding Bruno Hauptmann's guilt in "the crime of the century."
- d) The very fact that Joanna was taking time to bring him up with this mini-lecture was encouraging. It would have been easy to abandon him to his scientific ignorance.
- e) The rich collection of literature on the art of book production, history of letterpress printing, typography and calligraphy, graphic techniques and the art of paper making are at everyone's upon prior notice to the library.
- f) Asking about alcohol consumption, for example, is a well-known area where respondents may be with the truth.

3. Choose three of the following words and explain their meaning in about one sentences or use them in a sentence that illustrates their meaning. 2.5/3

constituency, ~~momentum~~, manifesto, freeloader, ~~hallmark~~, collateral

- a) *(The) Manchester United started to win three matches in a row gained momentum when they started*
- b) *Hallmark: A very specific part of one's character* 0.5
- c) *In war, soldiers are not seen as collateral damage. They are the target.*

C - GRAMMAR 32/39

1. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech and backshift verbs whenever this can reasonably be done and make any other changes that are necessary. 3.5/5

- a) Paul said: "I have never seen anything quite like it. I will definitely come back here." ✓
Paul said he had never seen anything like it and he would definitely come back.
- b) Sheila asked us: "Did you go to the exhibition yesterday? How was it?" 0.5
Sheila asked us if we went to the exhibition the day before and how it had been.

c) My brother said: "Would you mind helping me carry down these boxes? They're pretty heavy."

My brother asked ~~if I mind~~ ^{if I ~~mind~~} helping him carry down those boxes. ^{0.5}
They were pretty heavy.

d) My friend asked me: "Where did you buy your shirt? I've always wanted one like this."

My friend asked me where I ~~thought~~ ^{thought} my shirt. He ~~had~~ ^{had} always wanted one like that. ^{0.5}

e) Frank told me: "I must find a present for my fiancée. It's our anniversary next week."

Frank told me he had to find a present for his fiancée. It was their anniversary the week after. ✓

2. Report the following sentences without using the verbs *tell* or *say*. Use the verbs below instead. Sometimes you need to transform the given sentence: 9.5/8

accuse, apologize, suggest, criticize, announce, emphasize, deny, vow

a) They said: "It's highly important that the police and customs services work in close cooperation."

They ~~vowed~~ ^{emphasized} about the importance of close cooperation of police and customs services. ✓

b) Sandra's husband: "I'm sorry I wasn't there when you needed my help."

Sandra's husband apologized for not being there when she needed his help. ✓

c) Cade said: "I'm going to bed."

Cade ~~announced~~ ^{emphasized} that she was going to bed. ✓

d) Greenpeace: "It is deeply disturbing that Brazil sacrifices rainforest for sugar cane plantations used for bioethanol production."

Greenpeace criticizes Brazil for sacrificing rainforest for sugar cane plantations used for bioethanol production. ✓

d) An engineer: "Why don't we apply our know-how gained in asphalt milling to the mining of hard rock?"

An engineer suggested to apply their know-how gained in asphalt milling to the mining of hard rock. ✓

e) The judge told the defendant: "You left the victim dying."

The judge accused the defendant of leaving the victim dying. ✓

f) The accused: "I have never seen that person."

The accused denied to have ever seen that person. ✓

g) The mayor: "I will listen to all the people, consult my advisers, and make a fair decision."

The mayor announced that he ~~will~~ ^{would} listen to all the people, consult his advisers, and make a fair decision. ✓

3) Add the information in brackets as a relative clause in an appropriate place in the sentence (defining or non-defining). Set the commas where necessary. 7/8

1) Julia's father has just come back from a skiing holiday. (he is over 80)

Julia's father, who is over 80, has just come back from a skiing holiday. ✓

2) She was greatly influenced by her father. (she adored him)

She was greatly influenced by her father, whom she adored. ✓

3) He pointed to the stairs. (they led down to the cellar)

He pointed to the stairs, which led down to the cellar. ✓

- 4) At the party I met a writer. (her first novel will be published next year.)
 (no comma) whose first novel will be published next year. ✓
- 5) The photograph shows the beach resort. (we stayed there last week.)
 (no comma) where we stayed last week. ✓
- 6) Ms. Birkenhead used to be a famous dancer. (her dog bit me in the leg.)
whose dog bit me in the leg. ✓
- 7) Winston Churchill lost the election in 1945. (this was rather unexpected.)
which was rather unexpected. ✓
- 8) Delfina Potocka was a Polish noblewoman. (Chopin wrote his famous Minute Waltz for her.)
for whom Chopin wrote his famous Minute Waltz. ✓

4) **Cross out all the relative pronouns that can be omitted and transform some sentences in order to omit the relative pronoun.** 10/10 (2x it's ~~not~~ can't omit)

- a) We talked about the party which Sarah wants to organize for my birthday. ✓
- b) To get to Frank's house, take the main road ~~that~~ ^{ing} bypasses the village. ✓
- c) The paintings ~~that~~ Mr Flowers has in his house are worth around £100'000. ✓
- d) He received a low mark for his essay, which was only one page long. ✓
- e) Don was the last person ~~who~~ ^{arriving} arrived at the assembly. ✓
- f) In the shop window there's a sign ~~that~~ ^{saying} says 'Ten percent off'. ✓
- g) Many houses ~~that were~~ built around the turn of the century are surprisingly well preserved. ✓
- h) Our neighbor Mrs Richmond, ~~who is 42~~, has three children. This one is correct without my corrections ✓
- i) There was little ~~that~~ we could do to help her. ✓
- j) Visitors ~~who don't have~~ ^{without} tickets are kindly asked to line up and keep their handbags ready for inspection. ✓

5) **Correct the mistakes.** 7/8 (2-3 correct)

- a) I advised her to not ~~was~~ ^{to} go out alone after midnight. ✓
- b) She suggested ~~to use~~ ^{using} another method instead of the one we normally use. ✓
- c) My boss insisted me to stay until we had finished the project. ✓ X
- d) There were several species of fish, some of which I had never seen. ✓ ✓
- e) This is the lady with whom I had worked ~~with~~ for several years. ✓
- f) The man ~~whose~~ ^{who is} in charge of the finances has handed in his notice. ✓
- g) My new boyfriend, whom I met during a holiday, is a fantastic dancer. ✓ ✓
- h) They lost their last game of the season, ~~what~~ ^{which} was a huge disappointment. ✓

You are going to read an article about happiness. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

In the exam, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The impossible moment of delight

A recent survey has examined the well-trodden ground of the relationship between pleasure and money. Many studies have examined this, from any number of starting points, often concluding, in the oldest of old clichés, that money can't buy you happiness or, in more sophisticated terms, that happiness and pleasure often reside, not in riches in absolute terms, but in being richer than the people who happen to live to your left or your right. Other studies have claimed that comparison with the wealth of others leads to a 'set-up for disappointment' and that a good attitude is all that matters.

This most recent study inquired into the well-being of 136,000 people worldwide and compared it to levels of income. It found, overall, that feelings of security and general satisfaction did increase with financial status. Money, however, could not lift its possessors to the next level, and was unable to provide enjoyment or pleasure on its own. The survey, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, examined large numbers of people from almost every culture on Earth, and found much the same thing. The stereotype of the rich man who finds life savourless and without pleasure was not invented simply to keep the poor happy with their lot.

Paul Bloom addresses the same issue in his book *How Pleasure Works*. According to Bloom, at the point when people get the thing they really want, they enter a state of perfect pleasure. Both Bloom's book and the enormous survey concentrate on status and on the moment of getting possession of something we want. Are we satisfied and filled with pleasure when we get what we want? Bloom, looking at eager consumers, would say 'yes'; the survey tends to say 'not necessarily'. In my view, it's rare that we can actually pin down the specific moment when the feeling of pleasure is at its clearest.

Take the teenager determined to buy the latest must-have gadget, a woman setting out to get a new handbag, or a prosperous businessman who wants to add to his collection of Japanese *netsuke*. The setting out with the

happy intention of spending; the entering of the shop; the examination of the wares; the long decision; the handing over of the money; the moment when the ownership of the goods is transferred; the gloating at home; the moment when the object is displayed to others. All these steps form a process in enjoyment, but almost all of them are redolent with anticipation or with retrospective glee. The moment where bliss is at its peak is over in a flash, and hardly exists at all. Everything else is expectation or memory.

Composers have always known this simple, basic truth: pleasure is half anticipation and half blissful recollection, and hardly at all about the fulfilment of the promise. The great musical statements of ecstasy, such as Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* or Schubert's first *Suleika* song, are literally all half crescendo and half languid recall. We look forward to pleasure; we look back on it. The moment of pleasure itself is over in a flash, and often rather questionable.

The hairband and geegaw emporium Claire's Accessories has a thoughtful, rather philosophical slogan to tempt its young customers. It sells itself under the strapline 'where getting ready is half the fun'. That is honest and truthful. A group of 14-year-old girls in their party best is nowhere near as successful an enterprise of pleasure as exactly the same girls putting on and trying out and discussing their hopes for the party in advance; not as successful either as talking it over the next day. The party itself, from the beginning of time, has consisted of a lot of standing around and gawping and giggling, and someone crying in the lavatory.

So any notion of fulfilled pleasure which insists on the moment of bliss is doomed to failure. Mr Bloom and the researchers of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* were clearly happiest when undertaking their research, during which time they were looking forward to coming to a conclusion. And now they can sit back and start to say 'Yes, when I concluded my theory of pleasure and satisfaction ...' Even for philosophers of pleasure, another ancient and well-handled cliché about travel and life is true: getting there really is half the pleasure.

31 The writer says that previous studies of happiness have differed on

- ☒ A whether having more money than others makes people happy.
- ☐ B why people compare their financial situation to that of others.
- ☐ C what makes people believe that money brings happiness.
- ☐ D how important it is for people to think that they are happy.

32 According to the writer, the most recent survey

- ☒ A confirmed a common belief about wealth and happiness.
- ☐ B produced results that may surprise some people.
- ☐ C provided more accurate information than many other surveys.
- ☐ D found that there was no connection between money and happiness.

33 In the third paragraph, the writer says that his own opinion on the subject

- ☐ A has been influenced by the results of the survey.
- ☐ B is based on his personal feelings rather than on research.
- ☒ C differs from what Bloom concludes in his book.
- ☐ D might not be widely shared by other people.

34 The writer says that the musical works he mentions

- ☐ A are not intended to produce feelings of intense happiness.
- ☐ B sometimes disappoint people who listen to them.
- ☐ C perfectly illustrate his point about pleasure.
- ☒ D show how hard it is to generalise about pleasure.

35 The writer says that the company Claire's Accessories understands that

- ☐ A parties are less enjoyable for girls than getting ready for them.
- ☒ B girls enjoy getting ready for parties more than any other aspect of them.
- ☐ C looking good at parties makes girls happier than anything else.
- ☐ D what girls wear for parties affects their memories of them.

36 The writer concludes that both Bloom and the researchers

- ☐ A would agree with his own theory of pleasure.
- ☐ B would agree with a certain cliché.
- ☐ C have made an important contribution to the study of pleasure.
- ☒ D have gone through a process he has previously described.

E – SOL 17.5 /20

Deadlines and completeness 10 /10

Essay: Content: 14 /5

Language: 13.5 /5