

Section 1 is a conversation between 2 friends about their new school.

Jones: Hi John, how is it going?

John: Pretty good. What about you?

Jones: Terrific. What do you think about our new school?

John: A1 men. Much better than the old one. In fact, I'm going to write an article for the London times about it.

Jones: Really?

John: Yeah, have you got half an hour? Maybe you should give me some ideas.

Jones: If you buy me a coffee?

John: No problem. How do you think I should start? Introduce the headmaster?

Jones: Why don't you compare it with the old one? You know, the buildings, laboratories, language labs, computer equipment, fitness center, pool, stuff like that.

John: Yeah. That sounds reasonable. I mean, the old one was pretty bad and the new headmaster seems like a great guy. Actually, all the teachers I've met seem pretty decent.

Jones: Same here. The French teacher is really cool and he is actually French. Not like Smith at the old place. He sounded less French than even you do.

John: Hey, my accent is perfect.

Jones: Dream on. But why don't you start with what the headmaster told us in school this morning, you know, his ideas and education and things...

John: Yeah, I liked that. None of that stuff about how we must study hard for our futures in the honor of the school. There's no free lunch. That type of thing. He sounds pretty progressive. If we teachers succeed in stimulating your minds, stimulating you to ask questions and think critically, then you will discover the joy of learning, enjoy your studies and therefore work hard.

Jones: Hey, what a memory. Those are his exact words. Do you remember what he said next?

John: Something about it's good to keep fit.

Jones: Yeah. Do you remember him mentioning those experiments that after half an hour of exercise, our brains are much more creative for ours?

John: And puts you in a better mood. Did you see the fitness center?

PAUSE Look at questions 6 – 10. Now listen to more of the conversation between John and Jones and answer the questions from 6 -10

Jones: I went early this morning for a workout. Fantastic. Olympic size pool, not like that tiny 25meter thing we had before. And the gym has absolutely everything. I counted 10 exercise bikes, savoring machines, really good ones. Are you going to go?

John: I've been every other day for two weeks. Feels great. Hey, maybe I should interview some of the teachers and students for my article.

Jones: Of course you should. Wow. Just thought of it. I'm doing a video project. Maybe I could film the interviews.

John: Makes sense. And I could take a few photos. Maybe the newspapers would use one or two of them. The main hall is awesome. Really large, lots of windows and a huge stage. Big enough for a 60 or 70 person orchestra.

Jones: Did you see Mr. Clark, the old music teacher? I think he is the only teacher here from the old school?

John: He is. And he was the only decent teacher. I met him in the hall. He is really happy. Planning to double the size of the school orchestra. It's great.

Jones: Okay, let's spell what we are going to do.

Questions 1-10

Choose the correct letter, A-C

John thinks the new school is

A. worse than the old one

B. better than the old one

C. the same as the old one

Example: B

Question 1

Choose the correct letter, A-C

1. Joan thinks John should start his article by

A. describing the new school's buildings

B. comparing the new school with the old school

C. introducing the new school's headmaster

Question 2

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for your answer

2. What is the name of the French teacher at the old school?.....

Question 3-4

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E

The new headmaster told the school

A. they must study hard for their futures

B. his ideas on education

C. he is progressive

D. keeping fit is good

E. exercising the brain makes it more creative

Question 5

Complete the following sentence with **TWO WORDS**

5. The headmaster said exercise can "put you in a".

Question 6-7

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer

Name two types of equipment Joan says is in the gym

6.

7.

Question 8

Choose the correct letter, A-C

8. John has been to the fitness centre

A. every day for two weeks

B. on alternate days for two weeks

C. most days for two weeks

Question 9-10

Complete each sentence with TWO WORDS

9. Joan is doing a

10. The old music teacher's name is

Section 2 is an introduction to some London parks.

Questions 11-15

Good morning everybody and welcome to the London park society. It's a lovely day so in half an hour or so, we'll go outside and start our tour of some of London's famous royal parks. But for the next half an hour or so, while we enjoy our coffee and biscuits, I'll tell you something about some of these wonderful parks. A brief history and some of their special attractions. I also have a few slides to show you. First, what do we mean by royal park? In short, the once belonged to or were established by the order of a King or queen of England or at least a member of the royal family. And it's a good job they did. They provide quiet and natural scenery, places that we might not be able to enjoy today if our former rulers had just put buildings everywhere. Let's start with the most famous – Hyde Park. This park offers some of London's finest scenery and covers 630 acres and a perimeter of 4 miles. I know we have friends from France here, so I'd better give it in metric. That's about 260 Hectares and 6.5kilometers. Hyde Park dates back to 1536 when Henry VIII got the land from the monks of Westminster Abbey. Much of the later design, its layout, was done by the architect, Decimus Burton, in the 1820s, who took full advantage of the areas high and low land. It was the original site of the crystal palace, built for the great exhibition of 1851. The original ancestor of today's world expos like the one that will

be held in Shanghai in 2010 I think. So, it's been popular for a long time and not only the people who live and work near the park like it, many famous rock bands like Pink Floyd and the Rolling Stones have put on big rock concerts here. I still remember the Rolling Stones concert there in err, I forget the exact year, and it was around 1968, when I was a university student.

Pause

I mentioned the architect Decimus Burton. He designed the very impressive grand entrance to the park. The whole front is about 107ft long. Look at the four magnificent pillars that support the central entrance and that carving on the wall. Here's a close up of naval and military procession and the gates made of iron and bronze with a beautiful Greek style flower design. One of the most popular sites in the park is "speaker's corner". In the northeast corner, where you can hear British people exercise their right to free speech. There may be a dozen or more at any one time each standing on soapbox and spouting usually controversial views on any topic you can think of. Religion, politics, foxhunting, trade unions, Europe, tourist etcetera. Lots of arguing. It's great fun. And south of the serpentine lake is the memorial to Diana, princess of Wales. It's an oval stone fountain that opened on July 06th, 2004. Another memorial in the southeast corner of the park is the Albert Memorial, Queen Victoria's monument to her husband of that name. I see the time is getting short, so I will be a bit briefer with the other parks that we'll see today and tomorrow.

Regents Park - It has a fantastic landscape and is known as the jewel in the crown. Regents Park covers 487 acres. That's 197 hectares including primrose hill and has the largest outdoor sports area in London. Rugby, basketball, soccer, netball, cricket, it's all here.

Saint James's park with its royal political and literary associations is at the very heart of London. It's overlooked by not one but three royal palaces. The most ancient palace is Westminster now known as the houses of parliament. Then there's St. James's Palace, which used to be the king or queen's residence. Despite the fact that the monarchs lived in the 3rd palace, Buckingham Palace, since 1837. There's so much to see here nor by St James's park. Bands give concerts twice a day in the park at weekends during the summer. And tomorrow is Saturday, so we're in luck. Then there is the changing of the guards. The Queen's life guards change daily at Whitehall just nearby, Monday to Saturday at 11am, an hour earlier on Sundays and at Buckingham palace, every day at 11:30 in April, May and June and on all alternate days in July and March if the weather is okay.

Finally, we'll visit Greenwich Park which is the oldest enclosed royal park. It's situated on a hilltop with impressive views over the river Thames to the docklands and the city of London. It contains several historic buildings including the Old Royal Observatory, the royal naval college, the national maritime museum and the queen's house. Well it's time to go. A 10 minute walk and we'll be at Hyde Park.

Question 11

Complete the following sentence with TWO WORDS

11. The parks in London were established by order of a King or Queen of England are called

Question 12

Choose the correct letter, A-C

12. King Henry VII got the land for Hyde Park from

A. religious people

B. his family

C. the government

Question 13-14

Complete the following sentence with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Today's World Expos date back to the **13**..... in **14**.....

Question 15

Choose the correct letter, A-C

15. The speaker says people who like Hyde Park include

A. people who live near the park

B. visitors

C. university students

Question 16-20

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

16. What is the name of the place where people gather in Hyde Park to argue?

.....

17. What was the name of Queen Victoria's husband?

18. Westminster Palace is known today as the

19. At what time on Sundays does the Queen's lifeguard change at Whitehall?

.....

20. Greenwich Park contains the National Maritime Museum, the Queen's House, the Old Royal Observatory, and the

Section 3 is Bob asking questions to 3 students about a survey.

Bob: Hi guys, I'm bob. Have you got a few minutes.

Ann: Sure. But, what's up?

Bob: Nothing much. But I've got to do a survey for my sociology class. It'd be great if you could help me out. Your students here aren't you. Seniors around campus?

Jed: Yeah, economic majors. I'm Jed.

Sue: I'm Sue

Ann: And I'm Ann.

Alex: Hi. Economics. I haven't made my mind up yet. It's a toss-up between sociology and environmental studies, resource management, sustainable development, that sort of thing.

Sue: Sure, but I have a class in 10 minutes. How long will it take?

Bob: Well, if I start with you, I should be able to get the info I need in 5 mins or so.

Sue: Okay. What do you want to know? Names and stuff?

Bob: Anonymous is okay. I just need your major, Economics and what year you are.

Sue: We are all sophomores, the fun year.

Bob: Yeah, me too. Anyway, the first thing I want to know... By the way, these are open-ended questions. You can say as much or as little as you want.

Sue: Okay, fire away.

Bob: Right. What do you think is the single most important problem facing the world today?

Sue: I reckon its global warming not terrorism. I've been taking this environmental class and it's really...

Jed: Common Sue, I've told you. This climate change stuff is all a big scare cooked up by environmental groups who care more about Panda's than people, so subjective...

Pause – As the conversation continues, please answer questions 26 – 30

Sue: You're like a tape recorder. Why don't you learn what you're talking about?

Bob: Okay guys, argue about it later. I just want to ask Sue a couple more questions so she can get to her class. What makes you think this Sue?

Sue: Well, if you read about, just check on the internet, there's tons of information. But just look at the effects of rising temperature on agriculture. For every degree rise in temperature above 30 degrees, there's something like a 10% drop in crop yields.

Bob: So, that's your main reason for...

Sue: It's one of them. Sea levels could rise a meter or more by the end of the century. Think of what that means for the billions of people who live in low lying areas and thousands of species could go extinct because they couldn't adapt quickly enough.

Jed: I told you, she cares more about pandas than people.

Ann: Jed, she mentioned all those billions of people in low places and don't forget all the farm lands that will be ruined by salt water intrusion, you know, replacing fresh underground water.

Sue: I've got to go. Why don't you see what Bob has to say? All he worries about is stock market trends. But we love you Jed. Must go. See you.

Jed: Thanks. See you.

Bob: So, what's your major worry Jed?

Jed: Sue kind of said it. It's a global economic slowdown so people won't have jobs.

Ann: and what jobs would they have if food production drops like it could?

Bob: Maybe we should do this another time. Bye guys.

Question 21-22

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E

For his major, Bob can't decide between and

A. sustainable development

B. economics

C. environmental studies

D. resource management

E. sociology

Question 23

Answer the following question in ONE WORD

23. What type of questions will Bob ask?

Question 24-25

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E

Jed thinks

- A. global warming is a false alarm
- B. some environmental groups care more about pandas than people
- C. global warming is very' serious
- D. climate change is partly caused by human activity
- E. environmental groups are objective

Question 26-28

Choose **THREE** letters, A-F

Sue says

- A. she has taken an environmental economics course
- B. Jed likes tape recorders
- C. crop yields drop when average temperatures exceed 30 degrees
- D. Jed should learn what he is talking about
- E. terrorism is the most serious global problem
- F. species could disappear with global warming

Question 29-30

Complete the following sentences with **TWO WORDS** for each answer

29. Ann says farmland could be ruined by the intrusion of

30. Jed's major worry is worldwide

Section 4 is a monologue about Oxford and Cambridge Universities...

Good evening fellow members of the New York memory club. Tonight, I'm going to talk about these two famous English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge. Let's see who wins tonight's big memory prize, which is a bow of real English beer.

Oxford is the oldest English speaking university in the world. There is no clear date of when it started, but records show that there was some teaching in Oxford in 1096AD and it developed rapidly from 1167 when King Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris. In 1188, a historian gave a public lecture to the top Oxford teachers and in 1190, the first known overseas student arrived. This started the university's tradition of international exchanges. In 1231, the masters, meaning the teachers, were recognized as "Universitas", which is Latin for something like a corporation. In the 13th century, conflict between town and gown, meaning ordinary towns people and students, the students wore gowns, accelerated the establishment of halls of residence like dormitories. This led to the Oxford colleges of which University, Balliol and Merton colleges established between 1249 and 1264 are the oldest. Less than a century later, Oxford was the most famous center of learning in the world. It soon became a center for religious and political dispute. John Wycliffe, a 14th century master of Balliol College campaigned for a bible in common English. The pro-Latin leaders of the Catholic Church in Rome were very angry over this. And even more angry when in 1530, King Henry VIII forced Oxford University to accept his divorce from Catherine of Aragon. In the late 17th century, the Oxford philosopher, John Locke, suspected of treason was forced to leave England. The 18th century was an age of scientific discovery and religious revival. For example, a geometry professor at Oxford, Edmond Halley successfully predicted the return of the comet that was named after him. I don't have enough time to tell you much more about Oxford University but I must tell you that from 1878, academic halls were established for women. Since 1974, only one of Oxford's 39 colleges has not accepted both men and women. St. Hilda's college remains the only women's college.

Now for a few numbers. The University of Oxford has over 17000 students. A quarter of the students are from outside the UK, 5% from Asia, 8% from North America, and 10% from other European countries and a few elsewhere. Oxford University currently has students from more than 130 countries. Over 5600 students are engaged in post graduate courses. Of these, around 3000 are working in the Arts and Humanities. Going back to the colleges of which there are 39, there are also 7 permanent private halls which were founded by different Christian denominations and which still retain their religious character. 30 colleges and all 7 halls have met students for both undergraduate and graduate degrees. 7 other colleges are for graduates only. 1 All Souls has fellows only and 1 Kellogg College specializes in part time graduates and continuing education. Okay. That's enough for Oxford, now I'd tell you something about Cambridge University.

The town itself has its origins in the 1st century BC when the Iron Age tribe established the settlement on Castle hill. Later, the Romans took over the site which was an important strategic point and was the meeting point for several important Roman roads. Over a 1000 years later, the

Normans from France built a castle here. All that remains of this castle nowadays is the small hill that was inside the castle walls. In the 12th century, students attended schools attached to the monasteries and cathedrals. And as universities developed in Italy and France, scholars moved from one center to another. Some went from Paris to Oxford and later in the 13th century, groups arrived in Cambridge. By the middle of the 12th century, there were enough students there for the town to be officially recognized as a seat of learning. In fact, in 1231, King Henry III wrote out orders on how academic life in the town was to be managed. At this time, students had to make their own arrangements for living accommodation. Because it was difficult to find a decent place to live, hostels like simple hotels were set up for them and from these the college system evolved. The first college was Peterhouse, founded by a bishop, the bishop of Ely. Just like in Oxford, as the university grew and took over more of the town, there were outbreaks of trouble between town and gown. Well, my time is nearly up, so I'd fast forward to the late 1800s when two colleges were founded for women but it was not until the late 1940s that they were awarded degrees. A third women's college was founded in the 1950s but it was not until the 1970s that other colleges began to accept female students.

Questions 31-40

Question 31-35

Insert the letter, A-E in Column 2 to the corresponding event or date in Column 1

<p>31. 1167</p>	<p>A. Oxford University's tradition of international exchanges started.</p>
<p>32. A historian gave a lecture to top Oxford teachers</p>	<p>B. English students banned from a French university.</p>
<p>33. 1190</p>	<p>C. Merton College founded.</p>
<p>34. 13th century</p>	<p>D. 1188</p>
<p>35. Records of teaching at Oxford</p>	<p>E. 1096</p>

Question 36

Complete the following sentence with A NUMBER

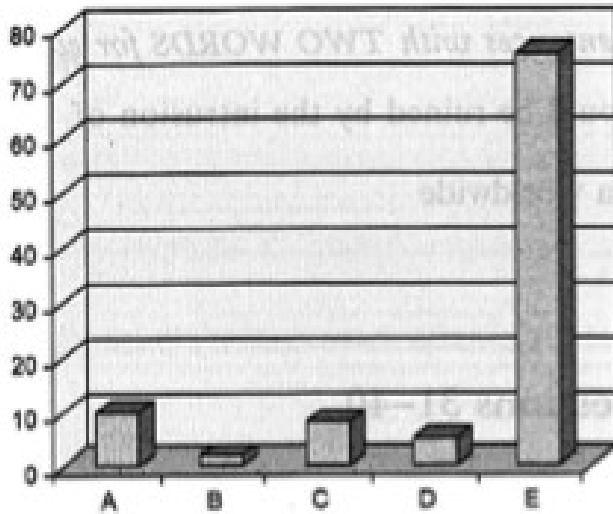
36. A total of Oxford colleges accept both men and women

Question 37-38

Complete the following sentence.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

In the bar chart below, Column A represents Oxford University students from 37..... and Column C students from 38



Question 39

Choose the correct letter, A-C

39. King Henry III

- A. said Cambridge students had to make their own accommodation arrangements
- B. ordered hostels to be built for the students
- C. recognised Cambridge as a seat of learning

Question 40

Answer the question in **ONE WORD AND A NUMBER**

40. When did Cambridge University start to award degrees to women?