Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1

For items 1-10, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

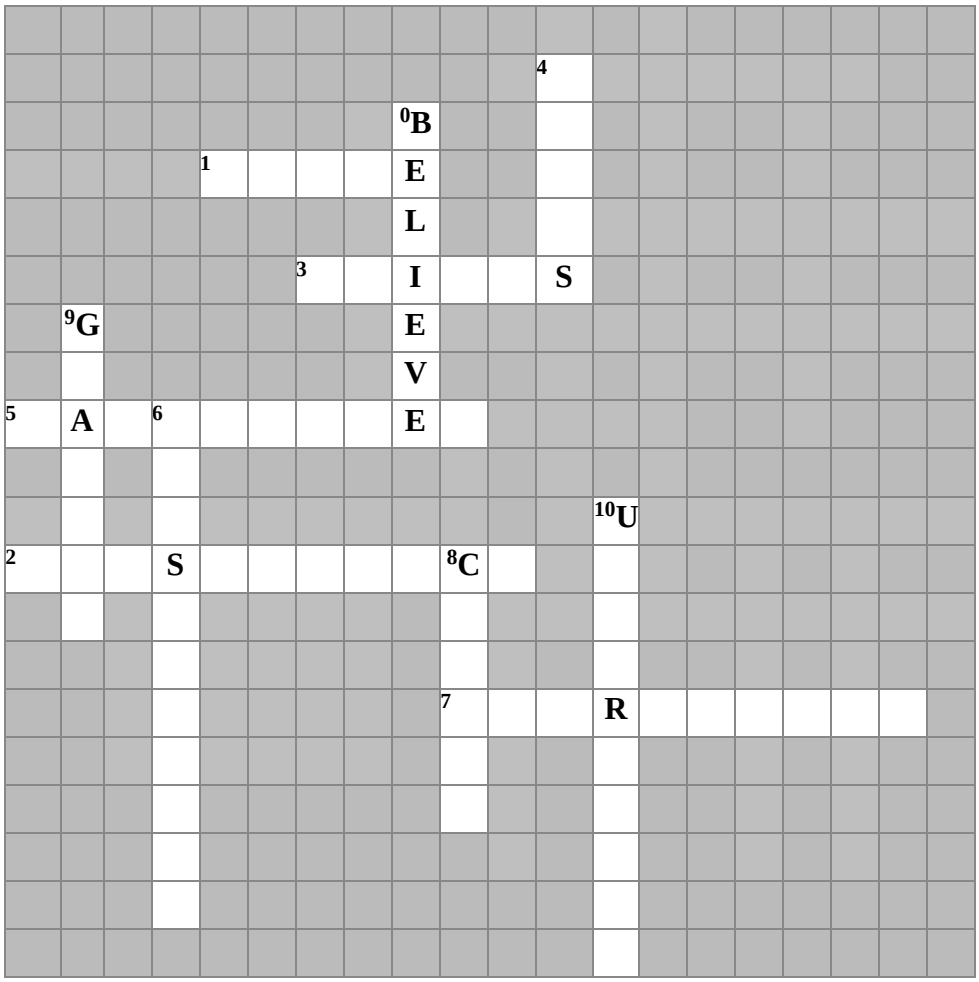
Example: 0. believe

Making a difference

You should never (**0) … (*think that something is true, or that what someone says is true*)** that you are too young to make a difference to the planet. Take as an example, a 14-year-old school student from Pittsburgh in the USA, Suvir Mirchandani. Suvir was perhaps a little more environmentally **(1) …** ***(concerned and well-informed about a situation)*** than his peers. He certainly showed initiative, **(2) …** ***(the fact of continuing to try to do something despite difficulties)*** and innovation in his approach to reducing waste. His school, like most, produced huge numbers of worksheets, **(3) …** ***(small sheets of paper advertising a product or an event and given to a large number of people)*** and letters home to parents. Of course, many people complained about the amount of paper that was being used, but Suvir went one step further. He wondered whether switching **(4) …** ***(the particular size and style of a set of letters that are used in printing, etc)*** would make a difference to the amount of ink used by the school, and he set out to discover which was the most eco -friendly one.

He looked at the five most commonly used characters in English, enlarged them, printed them onto card and cut them out. He did this in four of the common computer lettering (Garamond, Times New Roman, Century Gothic and Comic Sans). Weighing the size of each letter, he **(5) …** ***(used numbers to find out a total number, amount, distance, etc.)*** that his school could reduce its ink **(6) …** ***(the act of using energy, food or materials; the amount used)*** by 24% - simply by switching to the thinner letters of Garamond. He claimed that this would represent a saving of an **(7) …** ***(impossible or very difficult to believe)*** $21,000 per annum.

After further thought, Suvir made more ambitious **(8) …** ***(announcements that something is true, although it has not been proved)***, estimating that a similar switch could save the US Federal Government $136 million. His ideas **(9) …** ***(took hold of, attracted attention)*** the headlines, although further analysis **(10) …** (***made him less confident, or made his authority gradually weaker or less effective***) his bold statements. Many pointed out that switching to paperless communication would save both ink and paper. However, his ideas certainly succeeded in focusing attention on one small change that could make a big difference: an impressive feat for a teenager.



Task 2

<u>For items 11-20</u>, match the names of sites in Washington, D.C. (column 1) with their full descriptions (column 2). One description is not needed. **The first example is done for you.**

0. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
0. F

1	2
0. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	**A**. It'd a nickname for the National Mall, broad promenade extending westward from the Capitol to the Potomac River beyond the Lincoln Memorial. It is as wide (in the north–south dimension) as the grounds of the Capitol. Its monuments, memorials and museums have become American iconic images.
11. Wilderness City	
12. The National Arboretum	**B.** Washington was established as the capital of the United States as the result of a compromise following seven years of negotiation by members of the U.S. Congress as they tried to define the concept of a "federal enclave." The new federal territory was named like that to honour explorer Christopher Columbus, and the new federal city was named for George Washington.
13. America's front yard	
14. The Lincoln Memorial	**C.** Upon entrance, visitors are issued an identity card with the name of a real person who was persecuted there. They are guided on a path through the three-level exhibit, which contains photographs, artifacts, and audio and video footage, as well as large-scale installations. Throughout the exhibit, visitors are given a chance to learn about the fate of the individual on their assigned identity card.
15. The US Holocaust Memorial Museum	
16. The District of Columbia	**D.** It is a long and large rectangular reservoir located on the National Mall, directly east of the Lincoln Memorial, with the Washington Monument to its east. Part of the iconic image of Washington, it hosts many of the 24 million visitors a year who visit the National Mall. It is lined by walking paths and shade trees on both sides. Located at the base of the Lincoln

17. Rock Creek **18.** Georgetown **19.** The Tidal Basin **20.** The Reflecting Pool	Memorial's steps, its area has been the site of many historic events. **E.** It is a major institute for botanical research. It houses a significant botanical library and an herbarium with over 650,000 preserved specimens. Research is wide-ranging but largely horticultural and focuses on ornamental trees, shrubs, turf grasses, and flowering herbs. **F.** Interest in a museum of contemporary art was renewed in 1966 after the New York businessman and art collector donated some 6,000 artworks to the U.S. government. A new museum, designed by architect Gordon Bunshaft to house this gift, opened in 1974, the first contemporary art museum in Washington, D.C. **G.** It's a section of the city of Washington, D.C. It was settled late in the 17th century. It is largely residential, and its streets are old-fashioned, well-shaded, and narrow. In the "Heights" section are its University (1789) and many fine homes with beautiful gardens. Legislation was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1950 to preserve the character of the section, which was later designated a national historic district. **H.** It is an obelisk shaped building within the National Mall, built to commemorate the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War and the president of the United States, who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hea rts of his countrymen". Overtaking the Cologne Cathedral, it was the tallest structure in the world between 1884 and 1889, after which it was overtaken by the Eiffel Tower in Paris. **I.** It is a man-made reservoir located between the Potomac River and the Washington Channel in Washington, D.C. It is a focal point of the National Cherry Blossom Festival held each spring.

	J. It encompasses nearly 1,800 acres in Northwest D.C. Congress purchased this land in 1890 to safeguard it from development. Remnants of quartzite and soapstone quarries once used by Native Americans can be found there. Among the zoo's main attractions are the panda bears, on long-term loan from China. **K.** At the beginning of the 19th century the new capital was called like that. When the government moved there in 1800, President John Adams and his party literally couldn't find the place, getting lost in the woods. **L.** It's a stately monument honouring the 16th president of the United States, and "the virtues of tolerance, honesty, and constancy in the human spirit." In 1963, on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech from its steps in front of more than 200,000 people.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET