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. standards

The Richest Person in History

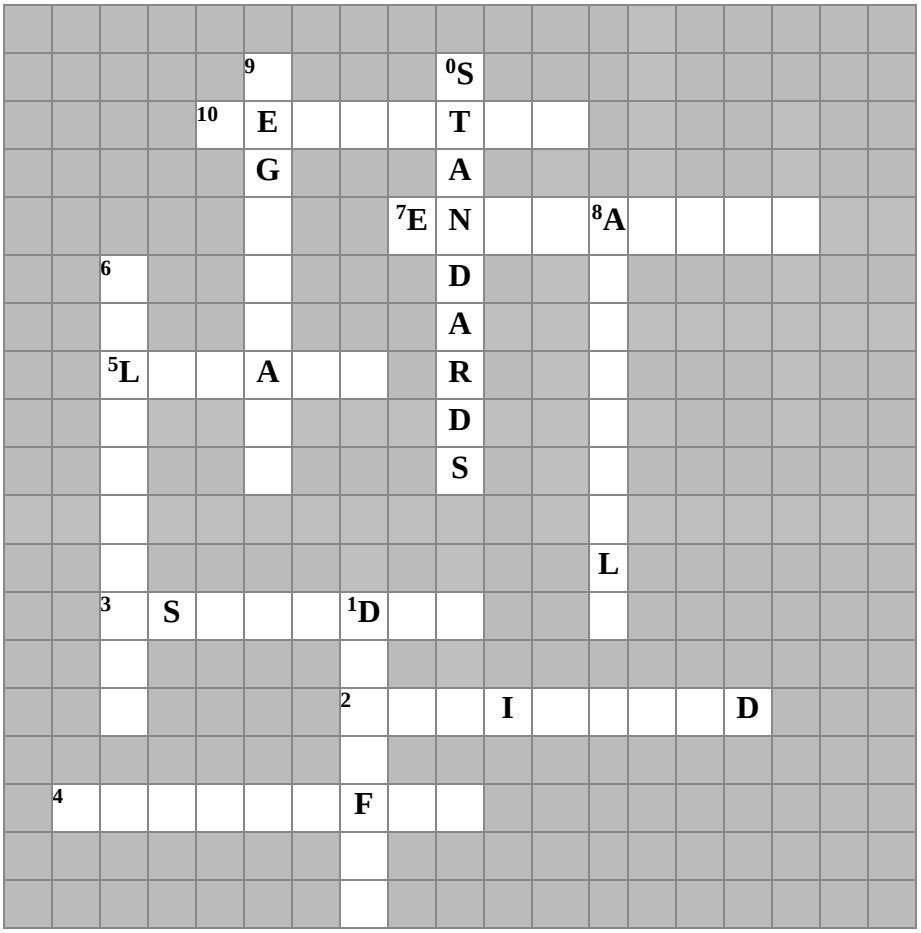
Although Jeff Bezos and Bill Gates are super rich by modern **(0)**… ***(level of quality, especially a level that is acceptable)*** neither is by any means the richest person of all time. In fact, their huge fortunes are **(1)** … ***(made to seem small or unimportant compared with something else)*** by the wealth of Mansa Musa, the 14th-century West African ruler.

Born in Mali in 1280, Musa was born into a dynasty of rulers. When his ruling brother **(2)** … ***(gave up the position of being king, queen or emperor)*** in 1312, taking some 2,000 ships with him to find out what lay on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, Mansa Musa **(3)** … ***(moved up or to a higher position)*** the throne.

Musa Keita I amassed a vast fortune from the **(4)** … ***(available or existing in large amounts or numbers, abundant)*** resources found throughout his territory, such as gold and salt. His incredible wealth was, however, only one part of his **(5)** … ***(inheritance)***. He was a devote Muslim and as such undertook his **(6)** … ***(a journey to a holy place for religious reasons)*** to Mecca in 1324. The sheer scale of the **(7)** … ***(an attempt to do something, especially something new or difficult)*** is breathtaking with reported figures of 60,000 soldiers, entertainers and other civilians, and as many as 12,000 slaves making up the enormous caravan. Musa lavished so much gold on some places when he visited that he **(8)** … ***(expressed as though something is a fact but without giving any proof, believed to be true, but not proved)*** destabilised their economies.

By the time Musa returned to Mali he had been elevated to near **(9)** … ***(very famous and talked about a lot by people)*** status and his fame had spread to all corners of the world.

The Catalan map of 1375 **(10)** … ***(showed an image of somebody/something in a picture)*** the ruler holding a sceptre and a gleaming gold nugget. Still today, mosques, mausoleums and libraries can be found, monuments that were built by the richest person who ever lived.



Task 2

For items 11 - 20, match the names (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 **11.** British Boston **12.** American Boston **13.** British Soho **14.** American Soho **15.** The Mall, London **16.** The Mall, Washington, D.C. **17.** Charles Dickens about the London of his day **18.** Charles Dickens about the Washington, D.C. of his day **19.** Greenwich **20.** Greenwich Village	**A**. The name of the area probably comes from the old hunting cry when its fields were used for hunting. Originally a fashionable district for the aristocracy, it has been one of the main entertainment districts in the capital since the 19th century. French Huguenots found refuge there; later the area became the home of immigrants. There are still French and Italian restaurants and continental food shops. Wardour Street is a centre for film companies, whereas Carnaby Street attracts tourists with its shops of fashionable clothing and accessories. It is a notably animated—and at times unruly—quarter, especially at night. **B.** It is a broad promenade extending westward to the city's river. It is as wide (in the north–south dimension) as the grounds of the main edifice of the capital city. Its monuments, memorials and museums have become the nation's iconic images. **C.** It began as a field for playing pall-mall. Later it was a fashionable promenade, bordered by trees. It was envisioned as a ceremonial route in the early 20th century, matching the creation of similar ceremonial routes in other cities. These routes were intended to be used for major national ceremonies. **D.** It's one of the residential sections of the city. Originally, a small settlement, it became in successive stages an exclusive residential area, a tenement district, and, after 1910, a rendezvous for nonconformist writers, artists, students, bohemians, and intellectuals. By the 1980s high-rise apartments had turned much of it into a fashionable neighbourhood.

	E. As the spiritual capital of the nation, and as the earliest centre of the nation's culture, it has influenced the country since its origin. The new town was named for the former home of many of the immigrants. **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 consists of spacious avenues that begin in nothing and lead nowhere, streets a mile long that only want houses, roads, and inhabitants… One might fancy the season over, and most of the houses gone out of town for ever with their masters. **H.** It's a section of the capital city. 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. **I.** It is one of the capital city's famous green spaces and the oldest of them all. The Observatory and Planetarium are also based there. Even if you aren't going to the Observatory, you should climb to their entrance for a stunning cityscape. **J.** It was market-morning. The ground was covered, nearly ankle-deep, with filth and mire; a thick steam, perpetually rising from the reeking bodies of the cattle, and mingling with the fog, which seemed to rest upon the chimney-tops, hung heavily above… Countrymen, butchers, drovers, hawkers, boys, thieves, idlers, and vagabonds of every low-grade, were mingled together in a mass… **K.** By the 17th century, it was at the centre of religious non-conformity and played an important role in The Pilgrim Fathers' journey to the New World.

	It is a small port and market town with an incredibly rich and significant history. **L.** Since its origin, the neighborhood has been the location of many artists' lofts and art galleries, and has also been known for its variety of shops ranging from trendy upscale boutiques to national and international chain store outlets. The name derives from the area being "South of Houston Street", and was coined by Chester Rapkin, an urban planner.

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