Ç.U. SoFL 2026-2027 ACADEMIC YEAR

B1+ Level Sample Exam Questions

Mid-module Exam Question Samples

THESE ARE ONLY SAMPLES. THE TASKS CAN VARY IN THE TEST.

Ç.U. SoFL 2025-2026 / Fall / Module 2
B1+ MID-MODULE TEST
Duration: … mins. *(including listening)*
Test Date:
Submission Deadline: ….12.2025
Total Points: _____ / 40 pts.

Name & Surname:
Student Number:
Class:

BE CAREFUL! YOU HAVE TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS.
LISTENING
PART 1
You will hear a radio programme about animal migration, <u>TWICE.</u> Listen, and complete the statements with <u>NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the recording</u> for each gap. Before you listen to the conversation, look at the statements for one minute.

Some animals are migrating differently because of the **1)** _____of climate change. Polar bears are moving elsewhere, because the **2)** _____ they hunt on is disappearing. It's becoming more common for brown bears to compete with polar bears for **3)** _____. Krill are disappearing because the seas **4)** _____.

There are more towns, cities and roads in **5)** _____ which prevent animals from migrating. Humpback whales need to fight their way past large **6)** _____ and big ships A lot of storks are no longer migrating as they can find the food they need in **7)** _____in Europe. The tiger mosquito is originally from countries such as **8)** _____ but is now moving to other places.

READING
Seven sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose from the sentences (A–F) the one that best fits each gap (1–5). Write the correct letter on the lines provided. Be careful, there is <u>ONE EXTRA SENTENCE that you do not need to use</u>.

A) His paintings, which are mostly of New York, transform the light and shapes from photographs into paintings with amazing detail.
B) One of his most famous paintings, *Telephone Booths*, was painted in 1968.
C) He was born in 1932 in Kewanee, Illinois, and began painting while he was still in high school.
D) From the 1970s, he used multiple photographs to make his urban landscapes more complex.
E) Many of his paintings are actually without people at all.
F) After university, he lived in New York, where he worked as a freelance graphic designer for a variety of advertising agencies.

THE ART OF RICHARD ESTES

Richard Estes is an American painter known for his realistic paintings. **1)**_____ Although he had planned to be an architect, he studied art at the Art Institute of Chicago. **2)** _____ He painted in his spare time, and, in 1966, he finally left his job and became a painter full time.

Estes was one of the first artists known as ‘Photorealists’, who used photography to create realistic paintings. **3)** _____ This detail, often missing in more traditional paintings, shows areas of towns and cities that were unseen before.

Unlike many other Photorealist artists, Este’s paintings are not exact copies of his photographs. His paintings are detailed, but it is possible to see where he has used a paintbrush. Some paintings show busy New York streets with

very few people, suggesting that Estes has changed the content of the original photographs. **4)** _____ Instead, Estes focuses on familiar sights – shop windows, street signs, cars, telephone boxes – and famous landmarks, such as the Flatiron Building and the Guggenheim Museum.

5)_____ But by the 1980s, he had started to move away from his famous New York scenes to very different settings such as Machu Picchu in Peru and the coastline of Maine, USA. He also began to paint portraits, including a famous portrait of the Chinese American architect, I.M. Pei.

GRAMMAR

PART 1

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Effective time management is the key to surviving college. Currently, I **1)** _____ **(struggle)** to balance my part-time job and my academic workload. This issue became very clear to me last week during a stressful incident. It was Tuesday night, and I was at the library. While I **2)** _____ **(upload)** my final paper to the university portal, my smartphone suddenly disconnected from the Wi-Fi. I was in panic mode. I checked my settings and realized that I **3)** _____ **(use)** all my data for the month earlier that day. I had to run to the nearest café to find a connection. However, by the time I finally logged back in, the submission deadline **4)** _____ **(pass).** I was five minutes late!

Since that terrible night, I **5)** _____ **(install)** a better data-tracking app on my phone to avoid this problem. I also have a new plan for the next assignment. Next time, I **6)** _____ **(submit)** my work at least two hours early. I promise I **7)** _____ **(not leave)** anything to the last minute again. I am sure my professor **8)** _____ **(appreciate)** the punctuality in the future.

PART 2

Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold so that the meaning stays the same. Remember to make the necessary changes.

1. I am absolutely certain that the project will succeed. **(DEFINITELY)**
   _____ .
2. You are prohibited from taking photos in the museum. **(MUSTN'T)**
   _____ in the museum.
3. This is the most difficult assignment I have ever had. **(NEVER)**
   _____ difficult assignment.
4. The last time I spoke to the professor was in September. **(SINCE)**
   _____ the professor since September.
5. It is her routine to take notes during the lecture. **(USUALLY)**
   _____ during the lecture.

VOCABULARY

PART 1

Complete the sentences below using the correct form (Noun, Verb, Adjective, or Adverb) of the word in brackets.

1. The company is looking for an _____ solution to the problem. (**INNOVATE)**
2. There is no simple _____ to the crisis of climate change. **(SOLVE)**
3. You must think _____ about the sources you read online. **(CRITIC)**
4. The _____ collected data from three different universities. **(RESEARCH)**
5. _____ is one of the most important skills for modern employees. **(COLLABORATE)**

PART 2

Read the following text and complete it with words from the boxes. Use each word/phrase ONLY ONCE. Be careful, there are TWO EXTRAS in the box.

access	**attitude**	**chemical**	**chapter**
current	**confirm**	**competitive**	**candidate**

The job market has developed significantly over the last decade. Today, the environment is highly **1) _____,** requiring advanced skills and strong character. As a potential **2) _____** you must demonstrate more than just academic achievement. Employers will analyse your **3) _____** during the interview to see if you fit the company culture. Before you attend, you must **4) _____** the meeting time with the administration. You may also need a security pass to gain **5) _____** to the building. Finally, ensure your documents reflect your **6) _____** experience and professional development.

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING

PART 1

1. big impact
2. sea ice
3. (the same) food
4. get warmer
5. East Africa
6. fishing nets
7. rubbish dumps
8. Brazil

READING

1. C
2. F
3. A
4. E
5. D Extra: B

GRAMMAR

PART 1

1. am struggling
2. was uploading
3. had used
4. had passed
5. have installed
6. am going to submit
7. will not leave / won't leave
8. will appreciate

PART 2

1. The project will definitely succeed.
2. You mustn’t take photos in the museum.
3. I have never had such a difficult assignment.
4. I have not spoken to the professor since September.
5. She usually takes notes during the lecture.

VOCABULARY

PART 1

1. innovative (adjective)
2. solution (noun)
3. critically (adverb)
4. researcher (noun - person)
5. Collaboration (noun)

PART 2

1. Competitive
2. Candidate
3. Attitude
4. Confirm
5. Access
6. Current

(Distractors: Chapter, Chemical)

AUDIO SCRIPTS

PART 1

Presenter: Some animals travel incredible distances each year to find food, warmer weather, or a safe place to bring up their young. But increasingly, this is changing. With me is wildlife expert David Scarborough.

David: Hello, Michaela. Yes, we're starting to see some big changes in the way animals migrate.

Presenter: And is this all brought about by climate change?

David: Well, it does have a big impact. And in some cases, it means animals are forced to move away from their natural habitats – the places where they usually live. For example, polar bears, which live in the Arctic, are moving south because the sea ice, which they use to hunt for seals, is melting away. They have nowhere else to go.

Presenter: And they come into contact with humans?

David: Sometimes, but more seriously, they run into brown bears. The two types of bears start to compete for the same food, which isn't good for either species.

Presenter: I see. There must be many animals affected by warmer temperatures.

David: Yes. The Adélie penguin, for example, eats a special type of sea creature called krill. But this is disappearing as the sea gets warmer. So, the Adélie penguin has to travel further to find a new source of krill.

Presenter: So, many animals are migrating more because they are losing their natural habitats or food sources. Are there any examples of animals migrating less?

David: Yes, there are. Over a million wildebeest migrate each year in parts of East Africa. But, as towns and cities increase in the region, so does the number of roads. And of course, these get in the way of the natural routes of many animals, and stop them from getting to food or water sources. And it's not just on land, but in the seas, too. Humpback whales, for example, can travel up to 4,000 miles a year. But increasingly, they have to fight their way past man-made problems. It's easy for these whales to get caught in enormous fishing nets or even hit big ships.

Presenter: Are there any animals which actually benefit from human activity?

David: There is the stork – a large, beautiful bird that typically flies across Europe to Africa each year to find food. We now know that many storks are not migrating to Africa any more because they can find all the food they need in Europe, all year round.

Presenter: Why's that?

David: Well, humans – especially in Europe – are throwing more food away, and leaving it in enormous rubbish dumps. The storks find this rubbish, which provides them with enough food to last through the winter. This means that they have no need to migrate anywhere else.

Presenter: I'm not sure that's a good thing!

David: Well, perhaps not. Other animals are also benefiting from climate change. The tiger mosquito is a good example. Because of warmer temperatures all around the world, it is spreading from its usual home in places like Brazil to the US. Unfortunately, it's bringing dangerous diseases like the Zika virus along with it.

Presenter: This is all very worrying.

David: Yes, it's certainly something we need to think about.

Module Exit Exam Question Samples

*****PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE TASKS CAN VARY FOR EACH PART**

SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1

Questions 1-2

You will hear two different situations, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that matches what each speaker says. Before you listen, look at the statements for 30 seconds.

1. You hear a lecture about illiteracy. What does the lecturer focus on?

A) the causes of the problem

B) a solution to the problem

C) the impact of the problem

2. You hear a photographer being interviewed on the radio. Why did she decide to become a photographer?

A) She wanted to help a friend.

B) She noticed her talent for it.

C) She needed money.

PART 2

Questions 3-7

You will hear a conversation about Elon Musk, TWICE. Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions for 1 minute.

3. How is Elon Musk different from Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, and Steve Jobs?

A) He was born in a different country.
B) He learnt about computers at university
C) He didn't become rich as early as them.

4. What was Zip 2?

A) a video game
B) a company
C) a computer program

5. Which of the following about Musk is TRUE?

A) He became rich after he designed a rocket himself.
B) He owns more than one company.
C) He built the first private rocket in 2012.

6. After a disaster in Japan, Elon Musk _____.

A) gave a Japanese charity money
B) visited the disaster area
C) built something for a Japanese city

7. What is the purpose of the Hyperloop?

A) to produce electricity
B) to connect two cities
C) to help the environment

PART 3

Questions 8-13

You will hear part of an interview with the journalist Terry Peters, author of the book Celebrity Lives, <u>TWICE.</u> Listen, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, or C) that best answers the questions. Before you listen, look at the questions for 1 minute.

8. What did Terry especially want his book to show?

A) how celebrities behave as people
B) where celebrities go during the day
C) what celebrities are like as employers

9. Why did he move to Hollywood?

A) He wanted to hold celebrity parties.
B) He had a celebrity friend who invited him.
C) He wanted to become friends with the celebrities.

10. What did he do to really find out about the celebrities?

A) He looked through their bins.
B) He asked them interesting questions.
C) He tried to copy their behaviour.

11. How did he feel about the methods he used?

A) He felt he didn't have a choice.

B) He wasn't proud of his behaviour.

C) He says that anyone would do the same.

12. How did the celebrities act towards Terry?

A) Some of them invited him to the gym.

B) They wanted to know more about him.

C) Most of them were too busy to take any notice of him.

13. How far has Terry changed his views on the celebrities?

A) He feels the same as when he began the book.

B) He now understands why they need a private life.

C) He says that they really are no different to any human.

*****PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE TASKS CAN VARY FOR EACH PART**

SECTION II: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Read the following paragraphs and match the headings (A-E) with the paragraphs (1-4). Be careful, there is one EXTRA heading.

A. Some warning
B. Changing form
C. Observing change
D. Data Collection
E. Studying volcanoes

CAN VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS BE PREDICTED?

1. _____

There are over seven hundred active volcanoes in the world today, including some that are under the sea. European scientists are using space technology to give them a better understanding of volcanoes. They are currently examining Mount Etna and hope to gain early warning of eruptions by using sequences of satellite pictures.

2. _____

Scientists have long been aware that a volcano's shape changes before and during an eruption. As magma builds up underground before an eruption, the volcano slowly expands. Once lava begins to emerge and the pressure is released, the mountain begins to "deflate".

3. _____

The European Space Agency's first remote sensing satellite, ERS-1, was able to monitor the second half of the eruption, from 17 May 1992 to 24 October 1993, and acquired 29 radar images. This technique provides a new and very accurate way of studying volcanic eruptions. It can measure a change in altitude of less than 1 cm occurring in

the 35-day interval between satellite passes. In the case of Etna, a measurement taken between May 1992 and March 1993 showed that the ground level had dropped about 12cm.

4. _____

Measurements of Etna's changing shape were made by combining two images taken from similar orbits. By studying the way the radar signal was reflected from the surface on both occasions, the scientists were able to calculate how much the volcano had shrunk. When there was no significant difference in the reflected signal, they knew the deflation of the mountain had stopped.

TEXT II

Questions 5-11

Read the following text and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) which best completes the statements or answers the questions.

THE POWER OF NAPPING

[1] Many people feel a mid-afternoon *slump** in mood and alertness. Many people believe that this slump is caused
by eating a heavy lunch or by getting a poor night's sleep the night before. In fact, it occurs naturally because humans were meant to have a mid-afternoon nap.

[2] Thomas Edison, Winston Churchill, Albert Einstein, and Bill Clinton are all famous fans of napping—and with good reason. Various evidence, including the universal tendency of toddlers and the elderly to nap in the afternoon, and the afternoon nap of siesta cultures, has led many scientists to the same conclusion: nature tells us to take a nap in the middle of the day. Short periods of sleep have been shown to improve alertness, memory and motor skills, decision-making, and mood—all while cutting down on stress, carelessness, and even heart disease.

[3] Our biological urge to sleep in the middle of the afternoon "***coincides"*** with a slight drop in body temperature. This drop occurs whether we have lunch or not. A midday nap is a part of the daily routine of many cultures, especially those near the equator. This all seems to suggest that napping may have been part of an ancient biological signal to get us out of the hot midday sun.

[4] Whatever the reason, if you have an opportunity for an afternoon nap, take one. Studies show that 20 minutes of sleep in the afternoon provides more rest than getting 20 minutes more sleep in the morning. A 20-minute power nap in the afternoon provides the energy for a fresh burst of new ideas and energy. So, afternoon naps seem to eliminate the need for more caffeine during the workday, and this lowers stress.

The do's and don'ts of napping

[5] The early afternoon seems to be the best time to nap—approximately eight hours after you have woken up in the morning. Twenty to thirty minutes is all you need to get the full rewards of a midday nap. There is no proof that sleeping longer than this is any better; in fact, the opposite may be true.

[6] In the dark, our brains produce more of the sleep-inducing hormone *melatonin*, so close the curtains, turn off the lights, and consider using a sleeping mask. Keep the temperature on the warmer side. Don't forget to turn off your cell phone. And avoid caffeine for a few hours before a nap. Give it a try for yourself, and see if you aren't amazed at the results!

**slump*: a sudden fall or decrease

5. What is the reading passage mostly about?

A) Why people get tired in the afternoon

B) How much sleep people should get

C) Why afternoon naps are good for us

D) Which famous people liked to nap

6. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A) Napping is a natural part of being human.

B) Scientists study naps in young and old people.

C) Famous people nap to be successful.

D) Napping is a habit in 'siesta cultures.'

7. According to the text, what can napping help reduce?

A) Our body temperature

B) Stress and mistakes

C) Motor skills

D) Heart disease and weight

8. In paragraph 3, what does the word *"coincides"* mean?

A) warns people

B) is accidental

C) is hard to see

D) happens at the same time

9. Where can we infer that siesta cultures are usually found?

A) In warm places

B) In high-stress places

C) In ancient history

D) In places that are always sunny

10. According to paragraph 4, what is a benefit of a 20-minute nap?

A) It is hard to do if you have coffee.

B) It is less helpful than morning sleep.

C) It helps you need less caffeine.

D) It lowers stress, even if you drink coffee.

11. According to paragraph 5, when is the ideal nap?

A) When it is 20 to 30 minutes long

B) When it is longer than 30 minutes

C) When it starts 8 hours before bed

D) When it starts in the late morning

*****PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE TASKS CAN VARY FOR EACH PART**

SECTION III: GRAMMAR

Read the following sentences, and on your optic form, mark the alternative (A, B, C or D) that best completes the sentences.

1. According to a new government policy, plastic in the ocean _____ to save marine life from extinction.

A) is destroyed B) must be destroyed C) can be destroyed D) was destroyed

2. A: I'm so excited! I've just sent in my applications for Harvard and MIT!

B: That's so cool! Which one _____ you choose if they both _____ you?

A) will / accepted B) did / would get C) will / accept D) would / accept

3. We went out for _____ meal last night. _____ food was excellent. I don't usually like _____ Chinese food but it was superb.

A) the / The / a B) --- / A / the C) a / The / --- D) a / --- / the

4. _____ people in our town have been looking for a good Middle Eastern restaurant. We have some Italian restaurants in the family style, _____ French bistros and one Mexican restaurant, but we haven't had _____ good, authentic Middle Eastern restaurants until now.

A) Many / a little / any
C) A lot of / a couple of / any
B) Plenty of / enough / no
D) Much / a few / some

5. The new neighbors _____ long hours, because they are hardly ever at home. In fact, I see both of them in business suits at weekends. Such workaholics! They _____ a divorce if they keep it up like this.

A) must work / might get
B) don't have to work / should get
C) should work/have to get
D) can't work / will get

***PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE TASKS CAN VARY FOR EACH PART

SECTION IV: VOCABULARY

1. The gallery displays both _____ paintings and marvellous copies of famous works of painters from various countries.

A) energetic B) financial C) fresh D) original

2. I really liked the tablet I saw on sale last week, but I didn't buy it because I can't _____ it right now, even though the price is lower than usual.

A) analyze B) afford C) save D) exchange

3. Many people believe that visiting museums is both enjoyable and _____ because you can learn a lot about history and culture.

A) national B) coastal C) educational D) dreamy

4. You must complete the registration form and pay the fee if you want to _____ on the creative writing course before the deadline next week.

A) enrol B) sprain C) change D) hold

Writing Quiz Question Samples

*****PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE TASKS CAN VARY FOR EACH PART**

Ç.U. SoFL 2025-2026 / Fall Module 1

B1+ MODULE EXIT EXAM SAMPLE

WRITING (20 pts.)

Duration:

Student Number:

List Number:

Class:

Signature:

1st Evaluator	2nd Evaluator

TOTAL MARK

BE CAREFUL! YOU HAVE TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The writing task for PART 1 will be <u>ONE</u> of the following tasks:

1. Writing the Profile of an Organization
2. Writing a supporting statement for a job application
3. Writing a Formal Email
4. Chart/graph interpretation
5. Writing a Personal Email

1st mark	2nd mark	Final Mark

NEXT PAGE

PART 2

Write an ESSAY with a minimum of 220 words. In the real exam, you will choose ONE of the topics given. Your writing will be graded according to *content, organisation, language use, and mechanics.*

1st mark	2nd mark	Final Mark

1. SPEAKING EXAM QUESTION SAMPLES

Module Exit Speaking Exam has <u>ONE PART</u>.

TEACHERS' COPY

Dear colleagues, please follow the following procedure:

- **Welcome and warm up!**

- **Question Selection**

- Ask the student to draw **ONE** cue card from the envelope.
- Please check the question number on the cue card with the number in the teacher's copy and **<u>ask the student to read the question aloud.</u>**

<u>- If necessary, paraphrase or explain the meaning of the unknown word(s).</u>

- Tell the student s/he has 1 minute to think about his/her response and that s/he can write down any notes in the space provided on the cue card.
- Set the timer for 1 minute. The student can start to answer the question if s/he is ready before the time is up.
- The student is expected to respond to the question(s) for at least 1 minute. <u>If necessary, you may ask follow-up questions after the student's response.</u>

SPEAKING EXAM SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Main question:

Playing team sports teaches people important life skills. Do you agree?

Follow-up questions:

• What can people learn from being part of a team?
• How do sports help people build friendships?
• Do you prefer team sports or individual sports? Why?

2. Main question:

Smart homes will make our lives easier and more comfortable. Do you agree?

Follow-up questions:

• How can technology make our homes smarter?
• What problems might come with living in smart homes?
◦Would you like to live in a smart home? Why or why not?

AUDIO SCRIPTS

SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1 (Audio: B1+ MODULE EXIT PART 1.mp3)

- **Situation 1 (Question 1): Although illiteracy rates have declined significantly over the past 35 years, it is important to note many countries still have high rates. I'm pleased to say there are many excellent programmes in effect that are trying to combat illiteracy and look into the causes of it. This said and done, I can't emphasize enough the effect illiteracy has on the economic status of an individual, with illiterate people generally having a low economic status. Its importance cannot be underestimated.**
- **Situation 2 (Question 2):**
  Interviewer: Have you always wanted to become a photographer?
  Photographer: Well, when I was younger, it was my dream job. But I actually went to university to study journalism. One day a fellow classmate asked me to take photos while he conducted an interview. I really needed the extra cash, so I thought, why not?
  Interviewer: So, you dropped journalism and moved on to photography right there and then?
  Photographer: No, I was too stubborn for that. While photography seemed to come more naturally to me, I actually finished my degree in journalism. It was only after I graduated from university that I fully realized my natural gift for photography. It's strange how things work out, isn't it?

PART 2 (Audio: B1+ MODULE EXIT PART 2.mp3)

- **Interviewer: With us in the studio today is Marion Jacobs, who has just written a book about computer millionaire and businessman Elon Musk. Now, when we talk about people who have been influential in the world of computing, most people can name people like Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, and Bill Gates. But not many people have heard of Elon Musk.**
- **Marion: No. But like Zuckerberg and Gates, he started young, had a great idea, and became a millionaire in his twenties. Unlike them, Musk wasn't born in the USA. He grew up in Pretoria, South Africa. Musk moved to Canada when he was 17 and went to university there, and now he lives in California.**
- **Interviewer: And who taught him about computers?**
- **Marion: Well, he taught himself, actually. When he was 12, he sold his first computer program for $500.**
- **Interviewer: What was it?**
- **Marion: It was a video game, but that was just the start. In 1995, he started a computer company called Zip2 with his brother. A few years later, someone asked them if they wanted to sell the company and gave them millions of dollars for it. Then, in 2001, Musk was one of the people who created PayPal.**
- **Interviewer: I use PayPal all the time to buy things on the internet.**
- **Marion: And so do many other people. PayPal made Elon Musk very rich.**
- **Interviewer: So, what does he do now?**
- **Marion: Many things. Like sending rockets into space.**
- **Interviewer: Really?**

- **Marion: Yes. When Elon Musk said that he would build space rockets in 2002, most people thought he wouldn't succeed. But just seven years later, his company SpaceX put the world's first private rocket into space. Musk designed the rocket himself. Then in 2012, he sent a SpaceX rocket to the International Space Station.**
- **Interviewer: Are there SpaceX astronauts then?**
- **Marion: No, the rockets don't carry people yet, but Elon Musk has said that he would like to do that soon. And he isn't just interested in rockets. Another of his companies, Tesla Motors, builds electric cars.**
- **Interviewer: Aren't electric cars really slow?**
- **Marion: Not anymore. Tesla cars can go fast, and they're great for the planet because they don't use fossil fuels like petrol.**
- **Interviewer: So, he does a lot for the environment then.**
- **Marion: Yes, and for charity, too. One of Elon Musk's companies helps to build solar power stations. And after a tsunami hit Fukushima, Japan, in 2011, Musk said he could help. He built a solar power station to help the city. And a year later, he said he was going to give most of his money to charity one day.**
- **Interviewer: That's generous. So, he's changed the internet, built rockets, and helped people and the environment. What do you think is his most interesting idea?**
- **Marion: Well, maybe it's something called the Hyperloop.**
- **Interviewer: The Hyperloop? What's that?**
- **Marion: It's a super high-speed train which travels inside a tunnel. In 2013, Musk told reporters he wanted to build a 600-kilometer Hyperloop between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It usually takes six hours to drive between the cities, but Musk said his train could do the journey in 35 minutes.**
- **Interviewer: So, when are they going to build it?**
- **Marion: Well, at the moment, it's just an idea, but maybe one day his dream could come true, and it could change how everyone travels.**

PART 3 (Audio: B1+ MODULE EXIT PART 3.mp3)

- **Interviewer: Terry, you lived close to celebrities for a while. How did that happen?**
- **Terry: I was asked to write a book about famous lives, and I wanted to find out more than we already know. You know, their typical routines, there's enough of that stuff already. My book had to be real. I wanted to show a different side, not just describe how they have everything done for them by their staff. Above all, I wanted to know what they're really like, you know, as human beings.**
- **Interviewer: You moved to Hollywood in California. Why was that?**
- **Terry: Well, I felt that the only way to find out more was to become a celebrity myself. So I created a new me. New name, new life. And being in Hollywood, I knew I would have the opportunity to see plenty of celebrities around. I hoped to be invited to their parties and events and, of course, get invitations to my new friends' houses.**
- **Interviewer: Your book is full of amazing information. How did you find all this out?**

- **Terry: I talked to people and I looked closely at their clothes and their belongings... bags and so on. But really, I wanted to know more. So instead of looking at what they have, I began to look at what they were throwing away in their rubbish. Very interesting.**
- **Interviewer: Gosh. How do you feel about that?**
- **Terry: Well, I'm not saying that everyone should do it. Not that that was the only way of getting the information. Not at all, and I'm not sure that it's the kind of thing I'll be telling my grandchildren. No, it's not a good thing. If I'd ever been caught, it would have been... embarrassing.**
- **Interviewer: And so what was the celebrities' attitude towards you?**
- **Terry: Absolutely normal. I would join them at the gym and then invite them to a café. Most of them definitely noticed me and, yes, I became good friends with some very famous people. And because of my European background and my accent, they seemed to be quite interested in me and ask me lots of questions.**
- **Interviewer: Has this changed what you think about celebrities?**
- **Terry: It has. At the end of the day, they're just people. I mean, everyone needs their own space, time, you know. That's obvious, and I've always respected that. But it became obvious that many of them have similar worries to you and me. And that is what this book shows. Not so much the differences, but more the things that are similar.**

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1

1. **C**
2. **B**

PART 2 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B

PART 3 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. C

SECTION II: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1 (Volcanoes)

1. **E**
2. **B**
3. **D**
4. **C** ***(Extra Heading: A)***

TEXT 2 (The Power of Napping) 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. A

SECTION III: GRAMMAR

1. **B**
2. **D**
3. **C**
4. **C**
5. **A**

SECTION IV: VOCABULARY

1. **D**
2. **B**
3. **C**
4. **A**