

English Owls 2023

For questions 1-4 listen to the radio show about going into business with friends and match the speakers with the advice they give. There is one advice you do not need to use.

1. Speaker 1
 2. Speaker 2
 3. Speaker 3
 4. Speaker 4
-
- a. Warns against business partners who get upset easily.
 - b. Suggests including people who are not friends in the business
 - c. Advises against going into business with relatives who are lawyers
 - d. Advises against endangering a friendship for the sake of profit
 - e. Stresses the importance of written plans and legal documents

For questions listen to the radio show again and find the words/phrases that will match with the definitions.

5. a small business that has just been started
6. the situation when people argue with someone and stop being friendly with them
7. the amount of money moving into and out of a business
8. something or someone that helps protect from harm
9. to think or talk about something again, in order to make changes to it or to make a decision about it
10. to spoil or damage something

For questions 11-16 read the text and put the paragraphs into the correct order. The first paragraph is given.

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

- A. We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.

- B. More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face. Monkeys have a similar gene, but it did not undergo this mutation. It's too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA.
- C. Another question is, what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the 'protolanguage' children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.
- D. So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.
- E. If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.
- F. Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

For questions 17-20 read the text again and decide in what meaning the underlined words are used.

17. complex

- a. a large building with various connected rooms or a related group of buildings
- b. hard to separate, analyse or solve
- c. involving a lot of different but related parts
- d. a group of attitudes and feelings that influence a person's behavior, often in a negative way

18. trace

- a. to draw a shape by showing the main or outer lines
- b. to describe the way in which something has developed

- c. to discover the causes of something
- d. to find someone or something that was lost

19. signal

- a. noticeable and unusual
- b. to make a movement, sound, flash, etc. that tells people what to do:
- c. to show that you intend or are ready to do something
- d. to make a movement, sound, flash, etc. that gives information

20. produce

- a. to cause a reaction or result
- b. to organize the practical and financial matters relating to the preparation of a film, play, or television or radio programme
- c. to make something or bring something into existence
- d. to bring something out from somewhere and show it

For questions 21-30 combine the items from A with the items from B to form the words to fill in the gaps. The items from A may be used more than once.

- A. under, over, e, eco, re, mis, out
- B. shadowed, balance, rated, lings, business, number, footprint, lying, hand, considered

21. They visited IBM's headquarters to find out what they needed to do to turn their company into an _____.
22. The investigation focused on the _____ causes of the fire.
23. We have _____ your proposals and we have decided to go ahead with the deal.
24. After seeing the award-winning movie, we decided it was _____. We were really disappointed.
25. Karen has always felt _____ by her famous elder sister.
26. In our office the women _____ the men three to one.
27. What really angered her was the dirty, _____ way they had tricked her.
28. The audio technicians successfully corrected the _____ between the vocal and the instruments at the start of the show.
29. I'm trying to reduce my _____ by cycling more and driving less.
30. She surrounded herself with _____ who were too afraid of her to answer back.

For questions 31-35 write the correct articles if necessary.

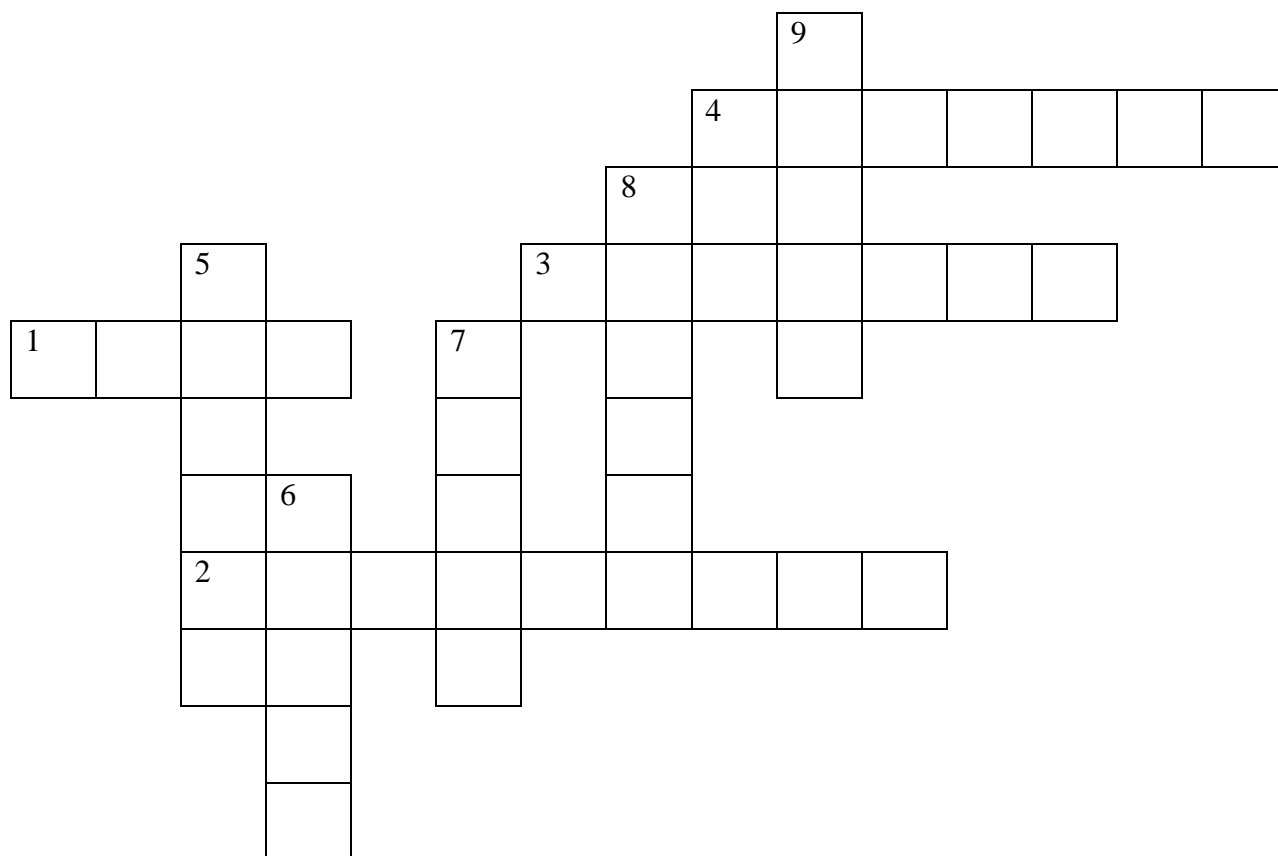
31. In ____ 1620, _____ group of _____ Leyden Puritans, _____ 101 men, women and children, set out for _____ Virginia on _____ board _____ Mayflower.
32. _____ rice, wheat, cotton, corn are _____ items on which _____ whole economics and nations depend on.
33. _____ East End, beyond _____ City of London and _____ Tower, has long been _____ home of _____ London's docks and _____ immigrants.

34. _____ short temper can prevent _____ person from getting along with _____ his colleagues and _____ his family too.
35. _____ dinosaur is a reptile that was _____ dominant land animal during _____ most of _____ Mesozoic Era but became _____ extinct at _____ its close.

For questions 36-42 choose the underlined part of the sentence that should be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

36. Rarely are animals products, such as meat, milk, or eggs, sold directly to the consumer.
37. The people of Pakistan, which land is quite mountainous, are nevertheless primarily farmers.
38. Much of the forest, along with the farmland, near the volcano, appears to be destroyed at the time of the eruption.
39. The man avoided, by turning suddenly into a driveway, to hit the child riding a tricycle across the street.
40. Naturally, one would not suspect that people like ourselves would neglect to vote in an election.
41. Despite the fact that there was very little rain, the vegetables appeared healthy and marketable.
42. If Keats didn't die at the young age of 26, he might have become England's greatest lyric poet.

Let's have fun



Find the words to complete the idioms in the sentences.

Across

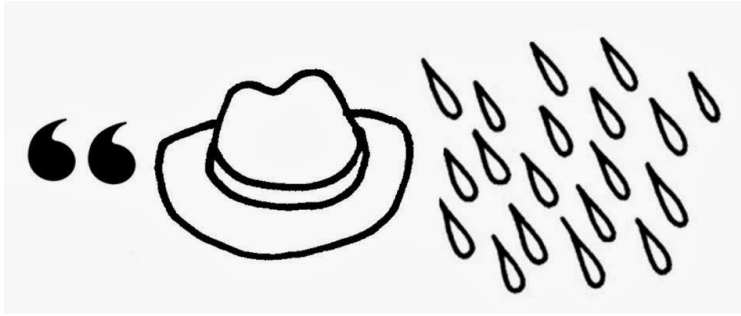
1. My nephew came to stay at the weekend and have **eaten me out of house and** _____.
2. Let me finish this email – I'll be ready **in the** _____ **of an eye**.
3. The film is a classic love story about **star-**_____ **lovers**.
4. Their relationship was ruined by **the green-eyed** _____.

Down

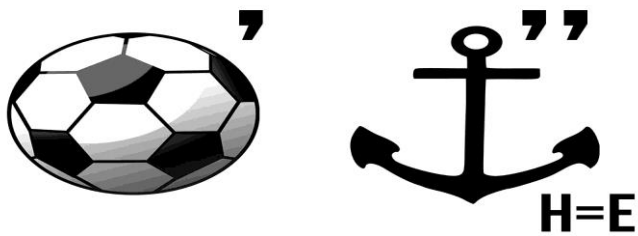
5. Nick and Maria have broken up again! **The course of true love never did run** _____.
6. By criticizing the company and the team's performance, the new manager succeeded in upsetting everyone **at one fell** _____.
7. It was a terrifying film – **it made my hair** _____ **on end**.
8. The TV presenter **laid it on with a** _____ when he was introducing that film star.
9. The police were sent on **a wild-**_____ **chase**, looking for money that the criminal had already spent.

10. In the Answer sheet write what all these idioms have in common.

11.



12.



13.



14. (the thing we write with without the first letter)+(a long angry look)-
are+(a form of the verb to be)+(what one wolf does at the moon)