

ANSWER KEY: Celebrity

1. Answer both subsections in this question. (2,5 points)

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are True, False or the information is Not Given in the text (T/F/NG). In true and false cases, copy the part of the text which justifies your answer.

1. Emma has given thousands of pounds to security guards.

Not given.

2. Emma worries about breaking the law.

FALSE. "... she does not think of herself as a criminal." (Paragraph 1)

SMART TIP: topic vocabulary

The words in a question may not be the same as the words in the text, even though they mean similar things. Here, the expression *break the law* and the noun *criminal* both belong to the topic set 'crime'. Revising key topic sets will help you prepare more effectively for your exam.

3. All the writers at the magazine where Emma works enter buildings illegally.

Not given.

4. *Closer* is one of the most popular gossip magazines in Britain.

TRUE. "Last year, Heat and Closer, the two best-selling UK gossip magazines, sold over a million copies every week." (Paragraph 3)

5. Broadsheet newspapers are only concerned with serious news, not celebrity news.

FALSE. "... the broadsheet newspaper The Telegraph now has a regular gossip column." (Paragraph 3)

SMART TIP: referring to the text

Make sure you always refer to the text when giving your answers. The text may not always give the answer you would expect!

For example, a broadsheet newspaper is usually defined as "a serious newspaper, giving most coverage to news and key political issues." However, the text states that broadsheet newspapers now cover celebrity gossip, too. An answer is only correct if it is stated in the text.

6. One journalist is unhappy about our modern obsession with gossip.

TRUE. "... according to a highly-regarded reporter, 'More important issues ... are being neglected. We need to stop taking this fluff so seriously!'" (Paragraph 4)

1.2. Find a synonym for each of the following words.

salary = income

follow = hunt

spoiled = *ruined*

narratives = *stories*

increase = *boost*

2. Answer both subsections in this question. (2,5 points)

2.1. Write a new sentence that has the same meaning as the given one. Use the word or expression in brackets.

- Public interest in the lives of celebrities started in the 1960's. (*since*)
People have been interested in the lives of celebrities since 1960.
- Interest in the lives of public figures sometimes causes tragedies. (*by*)
Tragedies are sometimes caused by interest in the lives of public figures.
- All the UK gossip magazines are interested in, is the glitterati. (*apart from*)
UK gossip magazines are not interested in anything apart from the glitterati.
- The actress is on the front cover because the reporter spotted her. (*hadn't been*)
If it hadn't been for the reporter, the actress wouldn't be on the front cover.
- I don't think you should gossip about friends. (*were*)
I wouldn't gossip about friends if I were you.
- All the newspapers do is spread rumours and I don't like it. (*wish*)
I wish newspapers wouldn't spread rumours because I don't like it.

2.2 Pronunciation

Answer the following questions about pronunciation.

Write down five words from the text with the same single vowel sounds as *teacher* /ə/. If the word you find has more than one syllable, underline the syllable containing the target sound.

Number, Journalist, Over, Regular, Censured, Reporter

3. In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap. (2,5 points)

Jack: Oh, Nia, hi! Were you late getting to work this morning? I didn't see you at the morning meeting. I thought you have been ill.

1. should / would / ought / *might*

Nia: Oh, Jack, hello. Have a seat if you'd like. No, no. I feel fine, but yes, I was late.

2. little / few / *a bit* / a few

Jack: Ah, you slept in, did you? That's okay. It happens to everyone.

Nia: No, I had an excuse for being late.

Jack: Oh, right. I hope everything is okay.

Nia: Everything is fine. You see, last week, we had some really good news regarding my sister Jane.

Jack: Oh, I see. Do you want to tell me about it? Or are you going to me in the dark?

3. **keep** / put / have / hold

Nia: No, I'd love to tell you about it. So, I'm not sure if you know or not, but Jane, my sister, is nearly completely blind. I mean, she can see shadows and outlines of things, but that's about it.

Jack: Oh, right. Has she always been like that?

Nia: Yes, she was born that way. But, the good news! Jane had pretty much given hope of ever leading a normal life. You know, like being able to go out on her own, to walk in the park, those kinds of things. But now that has all changed!

4. out / **up** / in / back

Jack: Really? How wonderful! What happened?

Nia: Well, a few years ago, I heard about this amazing centre that works with people with problems with their sight. One of the programmes they are involved with provides blind people with guide dogs. These dogs are highly trained and they enable blind people, or partially sighted people, to get and about. Basically, they give these people a new lease on life.

5. around / up / down / **out**

Jack: That is fantastic! I've seen those dogs and their owners on public transit. They are really beautiful animals.

Nia: They are. And as I mentioned, they are very highly trained. that long, difficult training period which the dogs go through, there aren't enough dogs to meet demand.

6. **Due to** / Because / Despite / In spite of

Jack: There be a really long wait time to get a special dog like that, is there?

7. could / may / **must** / might

Nia: There sure is! And perspective owners must do a lot of tests and go to a lot of interviews before they are approved. And not all people are of course.

Jack: Of course. So, your sister, has she been through that whole process?

Nia: She has and it took absolutely ages. But two weeks ago, she received a call asking her to come down to the centre to meet a dog! Well, she called me and we went to the centre together.

Jack: So, was she take him home that day?

8. let / **allowed to** / let to / allowed

Nia: No, Jane and the dog, name turns out to be Bruno, had to train together for a few weeks. You know, to make sure they could work together and that they got on well together. And they really do! And that is the reason why I wasn't here on time this morning. Today was the day that Jane could take Bruno home!

9. that / **whose** / which / who

Jack: I see! You went with her to the centre to pick up Bruno. Well, that is one of the best reasons I've heard for being late! Congratulations to Jane ... and to Bruno, too!

10. **ever** / yet / already / never

4. Write a brief composition answering this question: (2,5 points).

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a celebrity?

Suggested answer

Many people want to be famous, but there are both advantages and disadvantages to fame.

On the one hand, celebrities are often followed by reporters and photographers, which must be stressful. They probably worry a lot about what the press will say about them, and might have to read unflattering articles about themselves.

On the other hand, famous people get to wear great clothes, meet other famous people, and go to exclusive parties. Moreover, most of them are usually quite wealthy, and many of them could probably choose to retire if they really wanted to.

In my opinion, the advantages of being a celebrity outweigh the disadvantages. However, I agree is not always easy to be famous.

SMART TIP: using paragraphs

You will receive points for the way you organize your writing, as well as for the accuracy of your work. Each time you talk about a new subject, use a new paragraph. When you are asked to give advantages and disadvantages, or give reasons for or against a topic, use four paragraphs:

- 1) Introduction;
- 2) Negative OR positive reasons (not both);
- 3) Positive OR negative reasons (the opposite to paragraph 2);
- 4) Conclusion and your opinion