LISTENING SECTION

PART 1 WHILE LISTENING

You are going to listen to a talk on NATURAL DISASTERS AND HAZARDS. You are going to answer the questions as you listen. You have 60 seconds to look at the questions.

Choose the correct answer or fill in each blank with no more than three words.

1) A natural hazard is a natural happening such as an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, a tornado, etc... which causes a lot of destruction.

   □ TRUE  □ FALSE

2) It is possible to reduce the amount of damage caused by natural disasters if ___________________ before they happen.

3) Which of the following information about planning is NOT mentioned by the speaker?

   A. Governments and scientists should work in cooperation.
   B. Governments need to have a budget for such disasters.
   C. Governments should decide how and when to use scientific data.
   D. Scientists should go on field trips to gather scientific information.

4) The speaker gives two examples of volcanic eruptions to support her idea that ...

   A. natural disasters can be avoided by taking precautions.
   B. it is useless for scientists and governments to work together.
   C. the reasons behind a government’s decision are important.
   D. people should not inhabit areas near a volcano likely to erupt.

5) The first stage of an emergency response plan is ___________________ similar to what Japan does regarding its new buildings and roads.
6) The second stage of the emergency response plan consists of two parts - organizing for basic supplies and ________________ where they are located.

7) The third stage of the emergency response plan is called the ________________ where people plan how to continue their normal lives.

8) The attitude of the speaker about preventing the damage caused by natural disasters is ...

A. pessimistic.
B. optimistic.
C. indifferent.
D. biased.
PART 2 NOTE-TAKING – PARAGRAPH WRITING

In this section, you will hear a talk on THE RENEWABLE ENERGY. As you listen, take notes on the speaker’s views on the topic. Then you will answer a question in 6-8 sentences using your notes. You will hear the talk ONCE only. Your notes will not be graded.
Answer the following question by referring to your notes.

According to the lecture, what are the environmental advantages of RENEWABLE ENERGY and explain why the speaker does not think renewable energy is a good solution to our energy problem in 6-8 sentences.

Your paragraph will be graded according to content, language use and organization.

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Time: 20 minutes
PART D : WRITING SECTION

Write an essay on the topic given below. (300-350 words)

"Today, obesity is a rapidly growing problem in almost all societies in the world."

What can be done to prevent obesity that has spread all over the world?

• Make sure that you write a well organized essay; that all your ideas are relevant to the topic; and that you stay within the word limit of (300-350), or else you will lose points.

• Your essay will be graded according to content, organization, and accuracy of language.
PART 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEST

Circle the best alternative.

Within a few hours of Albert Einstein’s death in 1955, the great scientist’s brain had been already removed surgically from his skull. The autopsy and the events surrounding it (1) ____________ in secrecy and marked by contradictory aims. The brain was extracted by a hospital pathologist named Thomas Harvey in Princeton, New Jersey, (2) ____________ Einstein lived during the final years of his life. After the autopsy was completed, officials at Princeton University asked Harvey to turn over the brain to the university, but he refused. The pathologist claimed, but could not prove, that Einstein’s family (3) ____________ him permission to keep the brain indefinitely. In other words, Thomas Harvey was determined to keep Einstein’s brain for himself.

For a long time, the whereabouts of Einstein’s brain remained a closely guarded secret (4) ____________ only to a few people. To the larger public, the iconic brain seemed to have vanished, probably forever. The mystery (5) ____________ when, in 1978, a journalist named Steven Levy tracked down Thomas Harvey in Wichita, Kansas. Levy was determined to get some answers. After relentless questioning, Harvey “sighed deeply and pulled from a cardboard box two glass jars with sectioned pieces of Einstein’s brain.” (6) ____________, Einstein’s brain had been recovered.

Levy subsequently published a magazine article entitled “My Search for Einstein’s Brain,” which put the scientific community on notice that sections of the brain might become available (7) ____________ research. The obvious question, intuitive to neuroscientists and laypeople alike, was whether Einstein’s brain was unusual in any way. Could his fantastic intellect be associated with any distinctive features of the brain’s anatomy? The answer was not obvious. Superficially, Einstein’s brain appeared to be quite average in size and structure; (8) ____________, this did not stop the brain from being subjected to a much more detailed analysis.

1 A conducted  B have been conducted  C had conducted  D were conducted
2 A there  B which  C where  D that
3 A had given  B had been given  C was given  D has given
4 A knowing  B known  C which knew  D that knows
5 A had nearly forgotten  B had been nearly forgotten  C has nearly forgotten  D has been nearly forgotten
6 A At least  B In fact  C Actually  D At last
7 A to  B in  C for  D about
8 A besides  B however  C therefore  D since
Anger, like the common cold, seems to be part of life. It arises in predictable situations, yet it always seems sudden and unexpected. In extreme cases, people (9) ________ others in a completely unacceptable way. They say and do things to those around them that would get them arrested if done in public. They scream, insult and sometimes even (10) ________ injury. When the outburst is over, people who have lost their temper feel guilty and try to come up with some sort of excuse or apology. Some people even decide to (11) ________ part in therapy sessions in organisations. These organisations have proved very helpful because they are (12) ________ by professionals in anger management. Of course, not all anger is negative. There is a place for parental anger when (13) ________ up children. As children (14) ________, they need to understand anger in themselves and others. Being told off by a parent is not necessarily a bad thing as long as the purpose is to (15) ________. Children should learn to accept this and not go into a bad mood.

9  A  behave  B  treat  C  act  D  show
10 A  make  B  do  C  create  D  cause
11 A  take  B  have  C  become  D  get
12 A  treated  B  worked  C  organized  D  run
13 A  taking  B  bringing  C  raising  D  growing
14 A  rear  B  rise  C  raise  D  grow
15 A  educate  B  school  C  train  D  tutor
Fill in the blanks with the right form of the word in parentheses.

LAND FOR SALE

Saying that the Russian Empire actually owned Alaska would be a sort of (16)__________ (exaggerate). Actually, Alaska Territory was owned by a transnational corporation called “Russian-American Company”. The corporation had a monopoly on business and natural (17)__________ (source) in Russian America. The reason why the company ruled over the vast areas was clear and simple: the Russian-American Company (18) __________ (operation) under the protection of the Tsarist family. On the one hand, the Russian-American Company took full advantage of the situation. For instance, the Russian managers cut a fictitious title transfer deal with their U.S. partners in the midst of the Crimean War. The (19)____________ (agree) was designed to keep Russian assets from being seized by Russia’s enemies such as Britain. On the other hand, the company’s close relationship with the Russian elite eventually got worse and it turned into a (20)____________ (threaten). This danger had taken shape by the late 1850s. Grand Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich, the tsar’s younger brother and chief of the Russian Naval Headquarters, was the danger himself. It was the grand prince who first came up with an idea of selling Alaska.

He cited “Russia’s lack of funds” as one of the main (21)____________ (argue) to justify himself. In fact, the Russian Empire was in need of funds most of the time though the circumstance was hardly given any (22) __________ (consider) by Alexander II, who wrote the following in response to his brother’s (23)____________ (propose): “The idea is worth thinking over.” Soon the government bureaucrats devised a plan aimed at selling Alaska to the States as quick as possible before the U.S. could get hold of the territory by force. The opinion of a few (24)____________ (oppose) was apparently given no importance.
PART 4 OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in the blanks with ONE word.

The Italian parliament has voted in favour of introducing extreme restrictions on the use of animals in research. Some scientists say that this definitely stop important biomedical research in the country. On the other hand, some experts say that this may violate European Union (EU) legislation — leaving the Italian government with the uncomfortable choice of either upsetting its democratically elected parliament upsetting the European Commission.

The dilemma arose as the government began to prepare a legislation which required adopting into national law an EU directive covering the protection of animals for scientific purposes. The directive was approved in 2010 after a long battle, strikes a delicate balance between animal welfare and the needs of biomedical research. It is considered to be among strictest in the world. Earlier last month both the senate and the Chamber of Deputies approved a series of changes that further tighten the directive. These changes forbid the use of nonhuman primates, dogs and cats in research, except in mandatory drug testing or when directly related to transnational medicine. also forbid procedures that cause mild pain such as injections without anaesthesia. The regulation further prohibits the use of animals in some research areas such as xenotransplantation, in which cells and tissues transplanted between species.

“It’s terrible,” says Gaetano Di Chiara, a pharmacologist at the University of Cagliari, Sardinia. “Drug addiction is a major health issue, and requires research with animals.” But Roberto Caminiti, a physiologist at the University of Rome La Sapienza, who chairs the Committee on Animals in Research for the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies, points out that the second article of the EU directive explicitly prevents EU member states from ‘gold-plating’ the directive by adding restrictions. “32) the government steps back from applying these changes, we will call on the EU to open a procedure against Italy — that’s for sure,” Caminiti says. The final legislation must be in place by the end of this year.
1. Ottoman art flowered magnificently in the 16th century. With a **prolificacy** not seen before, court artists created splendid examples of illuminated and illustrated manuscripts; objects fashioned of gold, silver, jade, rock crystal, ivory, and inlaid wood; ceremonial and functional arms and armor; brocaded satin and velvet kaftans and furnishings; flat-woven and pile rugs; and a variety of ceramic vessels and tiles. They formulated unique and local styles, themes, and techniques that not only came to characterize the artistic vocabulary of the period, but which also had a lasting effect on Turkish art. The results are still visible today.

2. This extraordinary burst of artistic energy took place during the reign of Sultan Süleyman I (1520-1566), a remarkable half-century when the political and economic power of the Ottoman Empire reached its peak. Süleyman - a brilliant statesman, acclaimed legislator, and benevolent patron of the arts - more than doubled the territories of his domain, personally leading a dozen military campaigns that extended its frontiers from Iran to Austria. His state occupied the crucial link between three continents and controlled western Asia, eastern Europe, and northern Africa, while dominating the surrounding seas. Istanbul, the capital, became one of the largest and wealthiest cities in the world, attracting flocks of diplomats, merchants, and artists, who came to reap its riches.

3. The Ottoman Empire was governed by a highly efficient centralized system, at whose centre was Topkapı Palace, the administrative and educational seat of the state. Attached to the palace were diverse imperial societies of artists and craftsmen collectively called the Ehl-i Hiref (Community of the Talented). These societies included men whose backgrounds were as varied as the lands the sultan ruled, their talents ranging from calligraphy to boat-making. The artists entered the imperial societies as **apprentices** and advanced to the rank of master, and the most outstanding finally rose to head their corps. They were assigned daily wages according to their status, level of accomplishment, and range of responsibilities, and were paid four times a year. Their wages were carefully recorded in quarterly registers.

4. The registers preserved in the archives of Topkapı Palace show the size of the Ehl-i Hiref. The earliest document, drawn up in 1526, lists 40 societies with over 600 members; by the 17th century the number of societies had increased and their membership had risen to around 2,000. In addition to the artists employed in the imperial societies, Istanbul, like all the major centers of the empire, had diverse associations of craftsmen which supplied both local and foreign needs.

5. The Ehl-i Hiref attracted the most talented and promising artists; its members were the elite and were stylistically by far the most influential of the Empire’s artists. Artists from Herat, Tabriz, Cairo and Damascus worked alongside those hailing from Circassia, Georgia, Bosnia, and even from Austria and Hungary, collaborating with the local masters. They produced splendid works of art that represented a unique blend of Islamic, European and Turkish traditions. And because the Empire was as centralized artistically as it was politically, the artistic themes and designs produced for the court soon spread to all corners of the sultan’s lands and influenced the artists of neighboring countries as well. The diverse nature of the imperial societies and the personal support of the sultan led to a cultural growth which affected all the arts.

6. Süleyman, known to Turks as Kanuni (Lawgiver) in honor of his numerous legislative acts, and as "The Magnificent" in Europe, in deference to his military conquests and the wealth of his court, was also a generous patron. He himself was trained as a goldsmith, following the tradition of the Ottoman house that every sultan have a practical trade, and he wrote poetry under the pseudonym Muhibbi (Lover or Affectionate Friend), composing poems in Persian and Turkish. In addition to producing his own works of art, Süleyman personally inspected the works of the artists and rewarded them for outstanding performances. Palace documents detailing the list of gifts received by the artists during religious holidays record cash awards as well as kaftans made of luxurious fabrics. For instance, a document datable to 1535 indicates that Süleyman gave over 225,450 akçes (silver coins) plus 34 garments to some 150 court artists; several masters received up to 3,000 akçes, a generous five months' salary for men making less than 20 akçes a day.
7. The most innovative artists belonged to the nakkaşhane, the imperial painting studio where hundreds of religious and secular texts were produced. The primary duty of this society was to decorate the many books commissioned for the sultan's libraries, that is, to illuminate and illustrate them. The nakkaşhane artists established the genre of historical painting that documented the current events and famous people of their times. They reinterpreted existing themes, experimented with new ideas, and combined different styles to produce art which became unique to the Ottoman world. The styles and themes used in manuscript illumination quickly spread to the other craftsman societies and were transferred to a variety of other media, ranging from textiles and rugs to ceramic vessels and tiles. In addition to illuminating manuscripts, the nakkaşhane artists illustrated many literary and historical works for the imperial libraries. These texts were exclusively produced for the sultan's personal enjoyment and it was only when the imperial Ottoman collections became national museums, after the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1923, that these volumes were made public. The nakkaşhane artists illustrated the texts of past authors as well as those dating from Süleyman's reign. However, their greatest contribution was the creation of the most outstanding genre of court painting, that of illustrated histories. This genre, which showed the most important events of a sultan's reign, was fully established in the 1550's.

8. The two significant ingredients of illustrated histories - the documentation of the settings and the portrayal of the important people involved - owed much to the efforts of two men who were not members of the nakkaşhane but belonged to the administration. The most prolific among them was Nasuh (died about 1564), a court official who accompanied the sultan on several campaigns and recorded these events. Nasuh was a true renaissance man: he was a historian, calligrapher, painter, mathematician, swordsman, and inventor of athletic games. He not only wrote about Süleyman's campaigns but also illustrated his own texts, carefully documenting the cities and ports conquered by the Ottomans. One of his texts, entitled Beyan-i Menazil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn, is devoted to the campaign to Iran and Iraq which took place between 1534 and 1536. The first painting in this work depicts Istanbul and represents in detail all the monuments of the capital. Nasuh's illustrations looked like maps and are very important sources for the re-creation of the city in the 1530's.

9. One of his colleagues was Haydar Reis (1492-1572), a naval captain who practiced the art of painting. He made portraits of the sultan, his son Selim II, and other court officials. His portrayal of Süleyman as an aging ruler accompanied by two officials was made toward the end of the sultan's life and realistically illustrates the physical condition of his subject. Reis's paintings, executed from life, helped to promote the development of portrait painting in the court.

10. The artists of Süleyman's nakkaşhane not only formulated the decorative style and themes that characterized the golden age of Ottoman art, but also recreated the life and achievements of their patron, enabling students and scholars to understand and appreciate a most remarkable man and the magnificent and fascinating age which he shaped.

Circle the best alternative according to the text above.

1. In paragraph 1, the word **prolificacy** is closest in meaning to...

A. happiness.
B. patience.
C. talent.
D. productivity.
2. **They** in paragraph 1 refers to ...

A  the Ottomans.
B  court artists.
C  examples of manuscripts.
D  a variety of ceramic vessels and tiles.

3. In paragraph 2, which of the following positive attributes of Süleyman is **NOT** referred to?

A  His political skills.
B  His making of new laws.
C  His artistic talents.
D  His leadership in times of war.

4. In paragraph 3, the word **apprentices** is closest in meaning to ...

A  trainees.
B  helpers.
C  labourers.
D  unemployed.

5. From paragraph 4, it can be understood that ...

A. the Ehi-i Hiref was established in 1526.
B. the Ehi-i Hiref extended across all major cities in the Empire.
C. In the Empire, Istanbul was unique because of its diverse craftsman associations.
D. Not all craftsmen in Istanbul were working for the Ehl-i Hiref.

6. Which of the following are listed as positive effects of the Ehl-i Hiref in paragraph 5? **(Tick 2 boxes)**

A. ☐ The mixed background of its artists resulted in a mixture of different artistic styles.
B. ☐ It was centralized artistically and politically.
C. ☐ Its works had an effect on artists across a wide geographical area.
D. ☐ It provided personal support for Süleyman in his cultural growth.

7. In paragraph 6, it is stated that all Ottoman sultans ...

A. were expected to possess some skills relating to an area of work
B. took an active interest in the arts, including poetry.
C. were able to speak more than one language.
D. inspected the works of the artists in the Ehl-i Hiref.

8. All the following sentences about the nakkaşhane are true **EXCEPT** that ...

A. their main role was to decorate the written works belonging to the sultan.
B. they worked to ensure that a consistent and standard design was used in all their art.
C. much of their work lay undiscovered until after the fall of the Ottoman Empire.
D. their most important work was the recording of the history of Süleyman’s reign in their art.
9. According to paragraph 8, the works of Nasuh are particularly important for modern historians because they help them to understand better ...

A. the Ottomans’ military tactics when capturing cities and ports.
B. a wide range of different topics from mathematics to swordsmanship.
C. the different types of art found in 16th century Iran and Iraq.
D. the way Istanbul must have looked during the times of Süleyman.

10. In paragraph 9, it can be inferred that, at the end of his rule, Süleyman ...

A. needed other people to help him make decisions.
B. did not enjoy the best physical health.
C. was unhappy about the picture painted by Reis.
D. helped develop portrait painting in his court.

11. The main message given by the writer in the last paragraph is best summarized by ...

A. Süleyman would not have been as successful as sultan without the artists of the nakkaşhane.
B. Ottoman art is best defined by the work of the artists of the nakkaşhane.
C. while the nakkaşhane defined Ottoman art, it also provided a valuable historical account of Süleyman’s life.
D. the reign of Süleyman was the most glorious age of the Ottoman Empire.

12. The overall tone adopted by the writer throughout the text is best described as ...

A. objective.
B. subjective.
C. argumentative.
D. critical.
GAMES AND PUZZLES

Many board games have their origins in early civilisations. Spinning tops, draughtsmen and gaming pieces were buried in Egyptian tombs as early as 2000-1000 BC. Games developed in three different ways; as race games, strategy games and card games. 13)____________________________.

The aim of any game is to beat your opponents using a combination of skill, intelligence and dexterity. A good puzzle challenges the player to solve and beat it. 14)____________________________. The appeal of games and puzzles is that they depend on the element of chance which makes the same game different each time it is played.

Instructive table games became popular in the 18th and 19th centuries. Adults bought games for their children hoping to teach them history, geography, zoology and morality. 15)____________________________. The Victorians believed that children should not play with dice because they were associated with gambling so instead they used teetotums, numbered tops, to determine the number of moves.

Games that require co-ordination and dexterity have existed for centuries such as tops, yo-yos and Chinese puzzles. The earliest puzzle was the Loculus, meaning 'little box', of Archimedes. This was a 14 piece dissection of a square which appeared in the 3rd century BC. Tangrams, with 7 pieces, became popular in China about 1800 and by 1820 they had spread to Europe and the United States.

Glass-topped puzzles became popular in the 1900s where players had to attempt to knock the balls into the small holes in the picture. 16)____________________________. More recently toys like the Rubiks Cube, 1980s, caused a massive craze challenging children across the world. Such toys inspire competitiveness to increase your speed, to beat other children and to beat the puzzle itself.

Legends relating to playing cards date to the reign of the Chinese emperor Hui Tsung, 1100-1125. They were said to have been invented to relieve the boredom of the ladies at court. The first European cards were probably made in Italy early in the 14th century. 17)____________________________. There were four suits with numbered cards from 1 to 10 and a King, Queen, Cavalier and Knave. The suits were cups, swords, coins and staves which were said to represent the four classes of medieval society; the clergy, aristocracy, merchants & peasants. In Germany the suits were hearts, acorns, bells and leaves and in France they were hearts, pikes, paving tiles and clover.

Playing cards seem to have reached England between 1400 and 1463 and the suits were derived from French and Italian sources. The clothes worn by modern court cards are those of the reign of Henry VII and Henry VIII. Playing cards were hand decorated until 1832 when Thomas de la Rue patented a method of colour printing cards. 18)____________________________. Thomas de la Rue introduced rounded corners and indices on cards about 1870 and double ended court cards became popular around the same time. The quality and texture of playing cards were subject to a lot of changes since its invention. They went through different stages concerning their shape and design.

Playing Cards did not belong to the domain of adults. 19)____________________________. Children enjoyed games which involved matching cards and collecting sets such as Happy Families, Snap and Counties of England. The characters used for Happy Families, introduced in 1861 by John Jaques, were based on the drawings of Tenniel who illustrated 'Alice in Wonderland'.

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Map makers such as John Spilsbury first published ‘dissected puzzles’ in the 1760s. Spilsbury took a map of the British counties, mounted it on thin mahogany board and cut around each of the county boundaries. Puzzles were toys for the rich costing 10 shilling and 6 pennies for a superior puzzle. 20)

Many 20th century puzzles have been cut to suit the ability of specific age groups, such as puzzles with large pieces and uncomplicated pictures for small children. Costs have been reduced by using various dies for cutting the whole puzzle in a single action. Today jigsaw puzzles take many shapes and forms including double-sided puzzles, 3D puzzles and mystery puzzles where the picture is unknown. In short, all these different kind of games and puzzles have already taken a place in our lives. They are widespread throughout the world and nearly every shop has one of these items whenever you need to spend some enjoyable time.

The following sentences (A- J) have been removed from the text. Read the text carefully and decide where each sentence should go. Write the letter of the correct sentence in the space provided. There are TWO EXTRA sentences.

A Therefore, we can conclude that the games we play today have their origins in ancient times and they are not as new as we think they are.
B The trend did not lose its popularity and the excitement with such games continued till modern times.
C He also began to decorate the backs thus hiding the flaws in the paper and making it harder to use secret dirt marks to cheat.
D Divided cards encouraged children to try and match pictures and were often coupled with simple arithmetic or spelling to instruct the child.
E Although these games helped the mental and intellectual development of children some parents were suspicious
F However, trying to win is not the only factor that contributes to the game you should also be lucky to beat your opponent.
G Many people think that card games are just a waste time since they did not improve their mental skills.
H The suits were generally related to the political system at that time they generally represented the wars between kingdoms, monarchies and peoples.
I The popularity of monopoly as a boardgame coincided with invention of market capitalism.
J This was more than an agricultural labourer’s weekly wage.

13 ______  15 ______  17 ______  19 ______
14 ______  16 ______  18 ______  20 ______
Reading 3

1. Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedmann Endre Ernő, Capa was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti-government protests. Capa had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in Berlin, he had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and then he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American.

2. In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. In 1936, he took one of his most famous pictures, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier in Spain. One of Capa’s most famous quotes was 'If your pictures are not good enough, you are not close enough.' And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the originality of this photograph, claiming that it was staged.

3. When World War II broke out, Capa was in New York, but he was soon back in Europe covering the war for Life magazine. Some of his most famous work was created on 6th June 1944 when he swam to the shore with the first assault on Omaha Beach in the invasion of Normandy. Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames. It was the images from these frames however that inspired the visual style of Steven Spielberg’s Oscar winning movie ‘Saving Private Ryan’.

4. When Life magazine published the photographs, they claimed that they were slightly out of focus, and Capa later used this as the title of his autobiographical account of the war. Capa’s private life was also dramatic. He was not able to maintain any of his relationship for years. He was friend to many of Hollywood’s directors, actors and actresses. In 1943, he fell in love with the wife of actor John Austin. His affair with her lasted until the end of the war and became the subject of his war memories. He was at one time lover to actress Ingrid Bergman. Their relationship finally ended in 1946 when he refused to settle in Hollywood and went off to Turkey.

5. In 1947, Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a co-operative organization which was set up to support photographers and to help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work. Capa went on documenting many other wars. He never attempted to glorify war, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business." Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954, Capa was accompanying French official when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the attack and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still grabbing his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival.

6. He left memories behind him about the horrors of the war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach. Capa’s legacy has lived and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor. There is also a Robert Capa Gold Medal, which is given to the photographer who publishes the best photographic reporting from abroad with evidence of exceptional courage. However, perhaps his greatest legacy of all is the terrifying images of the human struggles that he captured.
Complete the sentences 1-6 with the correct ending A-H. There are TWO EXTRA endings.

21. Robert Capa had to migrate from his country and rename himself mostly because...
22. Even though The Death of a Loyalist Soldier became a very popular war photo...
23. Robert Capa ruined many pictures he took during the invasion of Normandy, but...
24. Robert Capa experienced difficulties in his relationships just like he did in his career as...
25. Robert Capa’s main purpose was not to praise the war but to describe its terror, and...
26. Robert Capa left a lot of heritage but ...

A. it was the only suitable job that he was able to find.
B. his photographs reflecting people’s efforts were the most significant ones.
C. eight photographs survived which became an inspiration for an award-winning film.
D. some people criticized it for not being authentic.
E. he also became a victim of the horrors of the war.
F. he was still holding his camera when he died.
G. his political views put him in a hard position.
H. he was in love with a married woman.

21 ____ 23 ____ 25 ____
22 ____ 24 ____ 26 ____

27. The best title for the text is __________________________
   A. The inspiration for ‘Saving Private Ryan’
   B. The Horror of the World Wars
   C. A War Photographer: Robert Capa
   D. Robert Capa and His Affairs

28. The tone of the writer throughout the text is __________________________
   A. Optimistic
   B. Sarcastic
   C. Explanatory
   D. Critical

29. The main point that the writer wants to make is that...
   A. Robert Capa made important contributions to battle photography.
   B. Robert Capa’s actions were greatly appreciated in his homeland.
   C. Robert Capa’s friendship with Steven Spielberg made him famous.
   D. Robert Capa was always interested in teaching photography.