**The Test consists of three parts.**

**Part one is a Reading partwith two texts. You have**

**40 minutes to finish reading section.**

**Part Two is for Use of English. It consists of four tasks**

**You have 50 minutes to finish this section.**

**The last part is Writing and you have 30 minutes to finish it.**

**IN All you have 2 hours for the test.**

**WISH YOU GOOD LUCK!**

**SAMPLE TEST B2 (for doctorate students)**

**PART I**

**READING I (Each question point 1)**

**In this part, there is an emphasis on the understanding of a long text, including detail, opinion, tone, purpose, main idea, implication, attitude, and also text organization features such as exemplification, comparison and reference.**

**You are going to read a magazine article about an African film festival. For question 1-7, choose the answer which you think best fits according to the text.**

**The Sahara Film Festival**

After a bumpy 225km drive from a meagre airstrip in Tindouf, south western Algeria, a sprawling single-story town begins to emerge from the desert’s dust.  As the sun climbs in the cloudless sky, visitors are rewarded with their first glimpse of Dakhla refugee camp.  It isn’t the most obvious setting for a film festival, but for seven years, just before the glitz and glamour of Cannes, the Sahrawi people of Dakhla have hosted actors and film-makers from around the world for this six-day event.  This year, for the first time, direct flights were laid on from London, giving the opportunity for overseas visitors to play a part in this extraordinary occasion.  But despite the energy and excitement, the background to the film festival is a serious one, as the Sahrawi people have been living for thirty years in this isolated desert outpost, having been forced to flee their native Western Sahara.  
  
Western Sahara, Africa’s last colony, was taken over by Morocco when the Spanish withdrew in 1976, despite a ruling from the International Court of Justice.  This was followed by a brutal 16-year war, during which time tens of thousands of Sahrawis fled across the Algerian border to refugee camps. In 1991, a ceasefire agreement was drawn up, in which a referendum on self-determination was promised to decide the fate of the country and its people.  However, almost twenty years later, the gears of diplomacy have turned slowly and nothing has happened.  Meanwhile the refugees have been left stranded in five refugee camps dotted around the vast, inhospitable desert.   
  
Dakhla, home to nearly 30,000 of these refugees, is the most remote of these camps, being located 175 km from the nearest city.  Unlike its namesake, the beautiful coastal city in Western Sahara, this Dakhla has no paved roads and is entirely dependent on outside supplies for food and water. Temperatures regularly top 120 degrees, there is minimal vegetation and there are frequent sandstorms.  Locally it is known as the Devil’s Garden.  Despite these obvious setbacks, the town is clean and well organised, with wide sandy streets.  Houses and tents are grouped in neat family compounds.  There are hospitals, funded by aid agencies, and a good standard of education.  For the duration of the festival, an articulated lorry is parked in the central compound, and a multiplex-sized screen is mounted on its side.  Around it are stalls and tents housing workshops and exhibitions.  
  
The aim of the festival is to raise international awareness on the plight of the refugees.  However, it also offers a rare chance for the refugees to go to the movies and experience some educational opportunities.  It is hoped that it might foster a new generation of Sahrawi film-makers, especially as this year, the festival also celebrated the opening of a permanent film, radio and television school in a neighbouring camp.  
  
The program of films for this year included over forty films from around the world.  Films range from international blockbusters to various works on and by the Sahrawi people.  The themes mostly centre on experiences of struggle and hope, but there were lighter moments, such as an animated film for the children and a flash of Rachel Weisz’s naked bottom during the ancient Egyptian epic Agora which proved to be a highlight for many older boys. However, the runaway favourite was ‘a Victime’, a documentary about Ibrahim Leibeit, a 19-year-old Sahrawi who lost his leg to a land mine last year.  
  
Films are screened at night, so the daytime is taken up with exhibitions, camel races and football matches.  One afternoon the London-based charity ‘Sandblast’ put on a joint workshop with a film-maker, giving refugees the opportunity to learn about filmmaking and create their own video messages.  These were put online so that their extended families in Western Sahara, from whom they have been separated for more than 33 years, could watch them. Helen Whitehead, a film-maker from London said, ‘Working together really broke down language and cultural barriers.  It was very rewarding, and we came across some real talent.’  
  
More than 500 visitors flew into Tindouf on charter planes and braved the rough drive to the settlement. All the visitors to the festival stay with Sahrawi families, sharing their homes and partaking of their food. Living with these displaced people gives overseas participants an invaluable insight into the conditions in which the refugees live.  Alongside the film buffs there are real celebrities such as actors Victoria Demayo and Helena Olano.  They are mostly B and C listers from the Spanish film industry, although the real stars do take an interest.  Director Javier Cardozo was a visitor last year, and Penelope Cruz is a long-term supporter, but pulled out of attending the festival this year at the last minute.    Will the celebrity backing make a difference to the plight of the refugees?  Possibly.  Cardozo’s suggestion that the Spanish, as the ex-colonial masters of Western Sahara, were responsible for the situation received significant coverage in the Spanish Media and put some pressure on the government to take some action.  However, although the campaign in Spain is growing steadily, the focus of attention cannot only be on the Spanish government.  
  
On the final day of the gathering, there is a dusty red-carpet ceremony in which the White Camel award for best picture is presented to Jordi Ferrer and Paul Vidal for ‘El Problema’, their 2009 film about Western Sahara.  Actors, activists and festival organisers gather on stage in high spirits to show their solidarity with the refugees.  But as the stalls are dismantled and the trucks are driven away, the thoughts of the visitors turn to the people they are leaving behind.  They may never get the chance to see the world or fulfil their dreams of becoming actors or film-makers.  For them, there is nowhere to go.  Dakhla is essentially a desert prison.

1.https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gifIn the first paragraph, the writer emphasizes:

a. the enthusiasm that the festival instills

b. the sensational nature of the festival

c. the festival’s increasing media attention

d. the festival’s unlikely location

2. According to the writer, the refugees have been in the desert for so long because:

a. international agencies do not know they are there

b. the Moroccan government disagree with the UN

c. a proposed vote is yet to take place

d. there is a war in their country

3. what is said about the films shown in the festival?

a. they mostly show the personal experiences of the Sahwari people

b. all of the films are serious in content

c. the variety of films suited a wide range of tastes

d. the international films were more popular than the local films.

4. what point does the write highlight in the final paragraph?

a. there is contrast between the visitors’ freedom and the refugees’ confinement

b. the film festival only gives the refugees unattainable dreams

c. the visitors only care about the refugees for the duration of the festival

d. the festival is a poor copy of the more famous film festivals.

SCORE-----------(8)

**READING 2(Each question point 1)**

**You are going to read for different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For question 1-8 choose from the writers A-D. The writer may be chosen more than once.**

**A**  
**Howard Bloom, Author:**  
  
Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil for ever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralised locations.   
  
**B**  
**Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide**  
  
Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.   
  
**C**  
**Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell**  
  
People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years. However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.   
  
**D  
Craig Severance, blogger**   
  
What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil — not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies. 

Which writer:

1.believes oil will be available for many more years ---------------

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2. believes that from now on, less oil is availablehttps://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gif-----------------------

3. believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered ----------------

4. sees a great potential in natural fuels https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gif----------------------

5. believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gif------------------

6. sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gif-----------------------

7. believes we should reduce our dependence on oil immediately https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/blank.gif----------------------

8. believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry---------------

SCORE-------------(16)

**PART II**

**You have 50 minutes to finish this section.**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**TASK 1**

**Read the text below and for question 1-8 decide which answer from A-D best fits each gap.**

**Phobias**

The point of phobia awareness week is to highlight the difficulties that may people face in everyday situations. It is important to 1----- between a fear and a phobia. It’s 2----- usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to 3---- you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to seek treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most 4--- -phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word derives from Greek and 5------- means ‘fear of the marketplace’ but we apply it today to describe a distressing condition in which people 6----- going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient 7---- behavioral therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear. Drugs may be prescribed to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to 8----- with their fear and conquer it.

1. A. choose b. distinguish c. select d. pick
2. A. very b. absolutely c. quite d. truly
3. A. cause b. make c. create d. give
4. A. standard b. average c. normal d. common
5. A. precisely b. specially c. literally d. exactly
6. A. dodge b. avoid c. miss d. slip
7. A. undergoing b. taking c. experiencing d. doing
8. A. acceptance b. terms c. realization d. comfort

SCORE ----------------(16)

**TASK 2**

**Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example at the beginning.**

**Stress**

Stress (0) **is**—often called 21 st century illness but it has always been with us if perhaps with different names. These days we regard stress 1----- --a necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress

is not negative and without 2------ we would not enjoy some of the highpoints in life. 3- -----as

the anticipation before a date or the tension leading up to an important match. All these situations produce stress but

4 ------- you can control it and not the other way around, you will feel stimulated, not worn out.

However, unlike these situations, 5-------are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in

a train that is running late, 6-------- stuck in a traffic jam or working to a tight deadline are –

much harder to manage and control and can be a significant cause of stress.

Stress now is recognized as a medical problem and as a significant factor 7------- causing coronary

heart disease, high blood pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to

admit to stress problems since they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that

symptoms 8-------- identified in order to avoid unnecessary suffering.

SCORE-------------(16)

**TASK 3**

**Read the text below .Use the word given in the capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.**

**Turn a hobby into a business**

It is not (0) **unusual** to make a hobby pay for itself USUAL

Even if initially you had no 1---------------- of turning it INTEND

Into a business.

For those looking to make a profit on their 2------------- CREATE

these days an audience for products can range from

the local to the truly global. Some 3-------------- begin HOBBY

by donating a piece of work to a charitable sale

just to see how quickly and 4-------------- it sells. PROFIT

Local shops can be the next outlet for items,

often the step taken by those making things like

hand-made greetings cards for instance. And for the

truly ambitious, websites like eBay enable the

hobbiest to reach a 5-------------- audience. WORLD

As with any business idea, an honest 6------------ should be APPRAISE

undertaken regarding the demand for the work and the

Price the customer is prepared to pay in 7-------------. REAL

However, do not forget the degree of personal

8-------------- as well. SATISFY

SCORE-----------------------(16)

**TASK 4**

For question 1-6 complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is the example :

1. I first noticed the good-looking French backpacker While I was looking at some brochures.

LOOK

It wa- **while I was having a look---** at some brochures that I first noticed the good-looking French backpacker.

1. Apparently, the restaurant in town has been bought by someone else.

UNDER

I hear the restaurant in town--------------------------------------

1. Sarah cried her eyes out immediately she was told she’d failed her driving test.

BROKE

Sarah -----------------------------soon as she heard she’d failed her driving test.

1. The Government recently said our problems are the fault of the worldwide

Economic slowdown.

PLACED

The Government have------------------------------ the worldwide economic slowdown

For our problems.

1. You led me to believe the job was mine if I wanted it

IMPRESSION

I-------------------------------------- that the job was mine if I wanted it.

1. He would never have guessed that at the age of 17 would be playing for his country.

LITTLE

--------------------------------------that at the age of 17 he would be playing for his country.

1. Feel free to telephone if you have ant further problems

CALL

Do not ---------------------------- if you have any further problems.

SCORE ----------------(12)

**PART III**

**You need 30 minutes to finish this part**

**WRITING SCORE-------------16**

**A local pub has just closed down in your town.**

**Write an article for your local newspaper. *Present your points clearly. Remember you are writing for the readers of a newspaper. ( Use from 200 to 220 words)***

**TOTAL SCORE --100**