

While reading an art magazine you came across this article about a famous piece of art. Read the article carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Guernica

1 Pablo Picasso is the twentieth century's most well-
2 known artist. For the 1937 World Fair in Paris, Picasso
3 painted a three-and-a-half by 7 meter **mural** Guernica.
4 It is one of the most powerful paintings; an
5 important anti-war statement, created in response to
6 a bombing.

7
8 For three months, Picasso tried to find an idea for the
9 mural. As a native of Spain, the politics of his country
10 worried him. Spain was in the middle of a civil war,
11 and though Picasso did not think that art and politics
12 go together, and tried to avoid political themes in his
13 art, he could not ignore the events of April 27th,
14 1937. Spanish and German fascists attacked a little
15 town in northern Spain. Bombs dropped on Guernica
16 for over three hours. People, including women and
17 children, were killed as they ran from the buildings.
18 The small town burned for three days, leaving 1,600
19 people killed or injured.

20
21 The photographs of the attack shocked Picasso and
22 he created the huge painting in response to the
23 tragedies inflicted on innocent civilians in times of
24 war. The oil mural did not represent the horror
25 of Guernica realistically. In fact, Guernica is considered
26 one of the greatest paintings of Surrealism (A).
27 The bull represents Spain, while the dead people
28 lying across the ground represent the suffering of
29 war. Suffering is also represented in the mother and
30 child.

The contrast between the lightbulb and the lantern is 31
also important. It represents the old and new ways of 32
seeing things. The painting depicts Picasso's dream of 33
the pain, chaos and terrors of war. (B) 34

Guernica was a **main attraction** at the World's Fair. 35
However, the first reaction to the painting was not 36
totally positive. A German critic described Guernica as 37
a mural that "any four-year-old could have painted". (C) 38
39

Today, this painting is considered an important 41
criticism of war. A copy of the painting hangs in 42
the United Nations Building in New York, to remind 43
the members of the United Nations of the tragedies of 44
war. (D) 45

46
47 After the World's Fair, Guernica was displayed at
48 various locations in Europe and the Americas. It was
49 entrusted to the Museum of Modern Arts in New York,
50 but also displayed in several countries around
51 the world. Picasso would not let it be displayed in
52 Spain, though he always wanted the painting to be
53 owned by the Spanish people. He refused to allow it to
54 travel to Spain until liberty and democracy were
55 established in the country. Guernica finally arrived in
56 Spain in 1981, and has been on display at the Museo
57 Reina Sophia in Madrid since 1992.



81. The word *mural* in line 3 is closest in meaning to:
- sculpture
 - statue
 - painting
 - pottery
82. What condition was Spain in when Picasso painted *Guernica*?
- It was under German rule.
 - It was ruled by fascists.
 - It was in the middle of a civil war.
 - It was constantly being bombed.
83. What did Picasso not like doing in his art?
- Painting very large canvases.
 - Painting from photographs.
 - Displaying his work in Spain.
 - He disliked mixing art and politics.
84. According to the passage ...
- the Germans didn't like Picasso's art.
 - Picasso saw pictures of the attack.
 - the Germans were responsible for the destruction of the town.
 - the mural was very realistic.
85. What prompted Picasso to create *Guernica*?
- The German fascists.
 - A dream he had.
 - The Spanish civil war.
 - The shock of seeing the April 27th destruction.
86. What does the passage claim about surrealists?
- They consider *Guernica* the greatest surrealist painting.
 - They use symbols and dreams to represent reality.
 - Their work portrays suffering.
 - Their pieces are very realistic.
87. What meaning does the *mural* get across?
- It cries out against war.
 - It is intended to shock.
 - It compares the old ways of life to the new.
 - It criticizes the Spanish.
88. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "a main attraction" in line 36?
- attractive
 - necessary
 - popular
 - imaginative
89. Where is the painting now?
- In New York.
 - In a museum of modern art.
 - In Spain.
 - In the U.S.
90. At which point in the passage would the following sentence best fit?
"For Surrealists symbols and dreams are important and different parts of the mural have symbolic meaning"
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D

Exam Information

The Reading Section of the CELC consists of four 350 – 400 word passages like the one on page 6, followed by 8-11 questions, like those on page 7.

Tip:

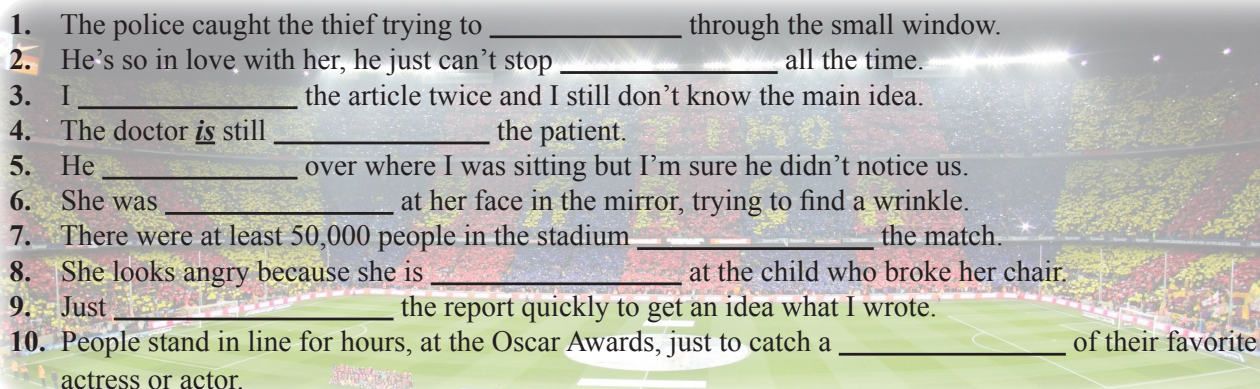
Skimming

Read the title. What do you think the topic is likely to be about? Read the passage quickly to check if your prediction is correct. Do NOT worry if you don't understand every word.

Build up your vocabulary

Study the verbs related to **looking** then complete the sentences with one of the following verbs.

1. **examine:** look at very carefully
2. **gaze:** look at long and steadily
3. **glance:** take a peek or quick look
4. **glimpse:** catch a short, unclear view
5. **glare:** stare at angrily and fiercely
6. **peer:** look at closely as if unable to see well
7. **scan:** look quickly through a text for specific information
8. **skim:** overall reading for the main idea
9. **stare:** look at long and hard
10. **watch:** look at something happening with attention

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1. The police caught the thief trying to _____ through the small window.
 2. He's so in love with her, he just can't stop _____ all the time.
 3. I _____ the article twice and I still don't know the main idea.
 4. The doctor *is* still _____ the patient.
 5. He _____ over where I was sitting but I'm sure he didn't notice us.
 6. She was _____ at her face in the mirror, trying to find a wrinkle.
 7. There were at least 50,000 people in the stadium _____ the match.
 8. She looks angry because she is _____ at the child who broke her chair.
 9. Just _____ the report quickly to get an idea what I wrote.
 10. People stand in line for hours, at the Oscar Awards, just to catch a _____ of their favorite actress or actor.

Phrasal Verbs:

1. **abide by = adhere to =** accept a law, rule or decision and behave according to it
Jack is the kind of boy who cannot **abide by/ adhere to** the rules at school. He is always in trouble.
2. **account for =** to explain why something happened or to explain an action you did
No one can **account for** the missing money. It just seems to have disappeared.
3. **approve of =** be pleased with/ about something
All staff members **approved of** Henry's being made manager.
4. **attend to =** deal with, look after something or someone
It is up to parents to **attend to** the needs of their children.
5. **back up =** to support or help
Everyone who witnessed the accident **backed up** his story, to help prove he was innocent.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs from above.

1. The police can't _____ how the prisoner escaped from his prison cell.
2. The nursing staff is very helpful and _____ the patient's every need.
3. Drivers should _____ the laws and regulations of whatever country they're driving in.
4. Her parents do not _____ the man she wants to marry.
5. Make sure you _____ whatever I say, at our sales meeting, on Monday.

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous

Present Simple:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Many states in the southern U.S. <i>suffer</i> from hurricanes. | (universal truth or fact) |
| 2. We <i>walk</i> 3 kilometers a day. | (habitual action) |
| 3. Classes <i>start</i> at 9:00 am and <i>end</i> at 5:00 pm. | (schedules) |
| 4. She rarely <i>talks</i> to her brother. | (after frequency adverbs: seldom, never, etc.) |
| 5. This milk <i>tastes</i> sour.
He <i>owns</i> villas on 3 islands. | (with state of mind, sense, and verbs of possession) |
| 6. Ronaldo <i>kicks</i> the ball from 10 meters away and <i>scores</i> the winning goal. | (sports broadcast, directions, instructions) |

Present Continuous:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The doctor <i>is examining</i> my niece. | (happening now) |
| 2. We're <i>working</i> late nights all week. | (temporary repetition) |
| 3. My son <i>is filming</i> a documentary in Australia. | (action that started in the past and is still going on) |
| 4. Our teacher <i>is retiring</i> at the end of this year. | (near future action) |
| 5. You <i>are always hitting</i> the other children in the playground. | (to show annoyance/anger, using 'always') |

Present Perfect:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It <i>has been</i> hot and humid all week. | (period of time not finished yet) |
| 2. I <i>have traveled</i> to Asia. | (no indication of time) |
| 3. The train <i>has</i> already <i>left</i> . | (with yet, already, ever, for, since, recently, just) |
| 4. My sister-in-law <i>has worked</i> for IBM since she graduated from university. | (action started in the past and is still going on) |

Present Perfect Continuous:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I <i>have been</i> writing books for 28 years. | (I still do) |
| 2. I've <i>been leaving</i> you messages all day.
What have you been doing? | (I have finally managed to reach you) |

Note: The present perfect and the present perfect continuous can be used the same in some cases:
I *have lived/have been living* in Agia Paraskevi for 34 years.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense.

- The students _____ (not finished) the listening section yet.
- You haven't been getting enough sleep and you _____ (seem) tired.
- Josh takes the bus to work because he _____ (not have) a car.
- My mother and sister _____ (be) at the Mall and they _____ (buy) Christmas gifts.
- I _____ (never taste) worse food than that restaurant _____ (serve).
- When we _____ (go) out, he _____ (always say) he _____ (forget) his wallet.

2. Underline the correct tense formation in each sentence.

- Tom solves/ has solved the equation.
- This apple-pie tastes/ is tasting better than my last one.
- I remember/ am remembering your name but I don't know/ am not knowing where I know you from.
- Just wait a little. We finish/ are finishing our meal in 5 minutes.
- I don't know how but he manages/ has managed to find us a table, regardless of all the people waiting.
- We know/ have known everyone in this neighborhood since we live/ have lived here all our lives.

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. People pay taxes according to how much money they _____.
 - a. earn
 - b. have earned
 - c. have been earning
 - d. will be earned
2. We haven't had our dinner yet because we usually _____ at around 6:30.
 - a. are eating
 - b. will have eaten
 - c. eat
 - d. have eaten
3. "Do you have friendly neighbors?"
"Yes, we _____ each other since we were at school."
 - a. are known
 - b. have known
 - c. have been knowing
 - d. know
4. "What languages do you speak?"
"I studied French and German in school, but now I _____ almost everything."
 - a. am forgetting
 - b. have been forgetting
 - c. forget
 - d. have forgotten
5. You'd better drive faster because our plane _____ in an hour.
 - a. is being departed
 - b. departs
 - c. will be departed
 - d. has departed
6. "Who does the new baby look like?"
"He _____ his father without the beard."
 - a. looks just like
 - b. is looking like
 - c. has been looking like
 - d. looks alike
7. "The apartment should look like new in a month."
"How long _____ on it?"
 - a. are they working
 - b. do they work
 - c. have they been working
 - d. they have worked
8. I'm going to buy two pairs of shoes because on sale they cost half what they _____ at regular prices.
 - a. are costing
 - b. have been costing
 - c. costed
 - d. cost
9. There's no one to go out with because everyone _____ all their time to their studies.
 - a. is devoting
 - b. have been devoted
 - c. have devoted
 - d. had devoted
10. All the players want Bill on their team because _____ very tall and shoots well.
 - a. he is being
 - b. he is
 - c. his being
 - d. he has been
11. They are going on a trip around the world by boat and they _____ tomorrow.
 - a. will be sailed
 - b. sail
 - c. have sailed
 - d. have been sailing
12. The child is crying because his balloon _____ up into the sky.
 - a. blows
 - b. blew
 - c. is blowing
 - d. has blown
13. "The mailman brought us mail that isn't ours."
"It's very likely. He _____ that many times in the past."
 - a. is doing
 - b. does
 - c. has done
 - d. has been doing
14. Everyone wants you to speak on the problems of bullying even though you _____ on that already.
 - a. had spoken
 - b. are speaking
 - c. have been speaking
 - d. have spoken

A Complement: Fills the SOMETHING position in a sentence. Someone is SOMETHING – We ask **what** someone is.

Example: My father has been a **tailor** for 30 years.
You will be a **blood donor**.

Linking words are followed by compliments

The Direct Object: A linking verb is followed by a complement BUT an **action verb is followed by a DIRECT OBJECT**. The D.O. fills the **something** position.
Someone does what? = Something. To find the D.O. ask **what** or **whom**?

Example: Doctors save **lives**.
He drives a **sports car**.
Clouds bring **rain or snow**.

The Indirect Object:

- answers the question **to whom** or **for whom**?
- follows an action verb
- is not present when there is no direct object

Example: Tom bought **me** a gift.
She lent **him** her class notes.
He threw **her** the ball.



Identify the Complement, D.O. or I.O. from the following sentences.

1. Lawyers help people.
2. I introduced Susan to my brother.
3. Sarah isn't a good mother.
4. George gave the policeman his address.
5. Please bring me a bottle of wine.
6. Pop singers make lots of money.
7. They bought their children new shoes.
8. Mr. Parsons is our best teacher.
9. Edward sold my parents his house.
10. Send Rob the letter by email.

COMPLEMENT	D.O.	I.O.

Writing Task (Use Present Tenses)

To help you remember what you learned in this unit and also to help you with the oral interview (the introduction stage), write a 100 word paragraph about yourself.

Read the example and underline the adjectives, connectors, and adverbs used.

*I am an **ambitious 15-year-old lyceum** student. I live with my family of 5 in Agia Paraskevi in Athens **and I generally** like my life. I will take the **PanHellenic** exams in a couple of years **and** I hope to get into **Medical School**. This means I am very busy with my **school** work **but** I still have time to enjoy myself. I only go out on weekends **but** 2 days out of 7 isn't **bad**. **Because** I really want to be a doctor, I have my future planned. I don't mind working towards my goal.*

Unit 1

Exam Information

- Speaking lasts 10-12 minutes
- Introduction or warm-up stage is 1 minute and is **unrated**
- 6 rated tasks:
 - 2 descriptions
 - 2 narrations
 - 2 supported opinions
- Two examiners – 1 candidate (one examiner speaks)



*The interview is guided and **both** examiners rate the candidate.*

Tasks 1 & 2 – Description (1 minute each)

The candidate is asked to describe his home/ room, school, the family car, a favorite possession, etc. The examiners are looking for **fluency, correct use of present simple tense and the use of adjectives**. The examiner takes the lead and begins.

For the first description, the examiner starts off:

Examiner: I really like my room because I've decorated it myself and it's cozy. The walls are a pale green, because green is a very relaxing color and the curtains are a dark green floral, etc.

Tell me about your room.

Tasks 3 & 4 – Narration (Task 3 = 1 minute, Task 4 = 2 minutes)

The candidate is given a prompt. **“Talk about a time when you discovered you had no money on you and you had to pay for something”**. Here the examiners expect correct **use of past tenses** and fluency.

For the first narration, the examiner starts off:

Examiner: Because I'm very forgetful, I have often found myself in a situation where I had no money and I had to take the bus home. I was lucky because at the bus stop, I saw a neighbor and

Now tell me what happened to you.

Tasks 5 & 6 – Supported opinion (2-3 minutes each)

The student is asked to give his opinion on topics related to all aspects of life – education, friendship, family, ethical or medical topics, etc. The examiners expect the student to give **examples, reasons** and **explanations** for his opinion.

In this section there are no prompts by the examiner.

Complete the blanks with more ways which express opinion.

1. I believe / I think /
2. According to what I've heard / According to what I know /
3. It is my belief that /
4. I am of the opinion that / In my opinion /
5. As far as I know /

SPEAKING TEST 1

Description	What is your most valued possession? Describe the teacher you like best.
Narration	Talk about a time you got caught cheating on a test. Talk about the best day of your life.
Supported Opinion	Could you live without your mobile phone? Which career do you think is the most useful career for humanity?

The Listening of the MSU consists of three parts. In this unit we will deal with Part 1.

Part 1 consists of:

- Usually 8, 75-80 word dialogues, between 2 speakers, followed by a single multiple choice question
- 3 possible answer choices A, B or C

The short dialogues between the two speakers should not be difficult since there is not too much information to process and there is just enough to summarize what's going on. **AIM** for 8 correct here!

For the listening comprehension section the students must be able to:

- Understand descriptions and instructions
- Infer meaning, locations, objects and persons
- Recognize phonological elements
- Recognize comparative and superlative forms
- Recognize phrasal verbs – prepositional phrases
- Listen for specific detail
- Recognize the causative form



Strategies

The language used in the Listening Comprehension section of the MSU is designed to test your ability to understand English as spoken by native speakers. Since you will hear the conversation only **ONE** time in this section, it is important that you listen carefully and comprehend efficiently. You must be able to:

- Understand meaning in order to rephrase statements
- Understand grammar structure to understand meaning
- Discriminate between similar sounds
- Identify the functions of language
- Identify situations, subject, speakers
- Predict meaning of unknown vocabulary

Exam information

The wrong choices in the listening section may be:

- Similar in sound (moving-movie)
- Similar in vocabulary (flower, flour)
- Opposite in meaning to the dialogue
- Logically incorrect judging by what is said

Now listen to examples of Part 1 Listening

Example X:

Walking across campus

Mary wants to go to _____.

- a. the library
- b. her house
- c. a class

1. Out shopping

What does the man want?

- a. a smaller size
- b. a sweater that's not so dark
- c. a different color than what's available

2. Christmas gifts

What is the man implying?

- a. That she spent too much money on clothes.
- b. That mailing costs will be high.
- c. That her nieces won't like her choices.

3. Romantic getaways

What does the woman like?

- a. Camping out in the open.
- b. Going away on romantic weekends.
- c. Something more comfortable than camping.

4. Making appointments

What will the man do?

- a. Book appointments for the two of them.
- b. Leave messages regarding dates.
- c. Set up appointments for the family.

5. Break time

What are they probably going to do?

- a. She's going to treat him to coffee.
- b. Have coffee without sweets.
- c. Go out and buy sweets.