

ПРИМЕРЕН

ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ И ФАМИЛИЯ:
ПРОГРАМА:
FNo:
ДАТА:

ТЕСТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК
РАВНИЩЕ С2.1

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ЗА РАБОТА С ТЕСТА:

- Тестът съдържа 6 задачи.
- За всеки верен отговор получавате точки. Наказателни точки не се поставят.
- Имате право да ползвате речници (без електронни).
- Максималният брой точки за теста е 85.
- Времето за работа с теста е 3 астрономически часа.

Part One: READING COMPREHENSION (30 points)

Task 1. For items 1-12, read the two texts below and mark the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each gap, as in the example (0). (12 points)

BOB MARLEY

Unlike that of many of his contemporaries, the music of Bob Marley has clearly **0** **D** the test of time. Each year, sales of his recordings continue to hit new **1** . This will come as no **2** to anyone familiar with the tourist trail. The worldwide popularity of Marley’s songs has been bringing holiday-makers together for decades. **3** your choice of resort, it seems, there will always be at least one bar playing ‘Redemption Song’ or ‘No Woman No Cry’. The impressive sales **4** confirm Marley’s genius for creating music that anyone can **5** to. Like the man himself, it had its origins in rural Jamaica, and was a result of the combining of the island’s African traditions with rhythm and blues styles from New Orleans. Through Bob Marley and the Wailers, though, Jamaican music **6** an uncompromisingly urban stance, as valid in Birmingham, Alabama, as it was in Birmingham, England.

0	A done	B held	C taken	D stood
1	A tops	B heights	C summits	D extremes
2	A amazement	B astonishment	C wonder	D surprise
3	A Regardless	B Despite	C Whatever	D Irrespective
4	A figures	B numbers	C digits	D accounts
5	A identify	B relate	C refer	D involve
6	A turned up	B set	C set up	D took

CHILDREN’S BOOKS

A few years ago, doom merchants were predicting that video games and the Internet would sound the death knell for children’s literature. But **7** popular myth, children are reading more books than ever. A recent **8** found that children up to the age of 11 read on average for four hours a week. **9** , the children’s book market, which traditionally was seen as a poor relation to the more lucrative and successful adult market, has grown. Publishing houses are now making considerable profits on the back of new children’s books, and children’s authors can now command considerable advances. The Bloomsbury publishing house, for example, has **10** the benefits of the *Harry Potter* series, with profits up significantly. ‘Children’s books are **11** an incredibly fertile period,’ says Wendy Cooling, a children’s literature consultant. ‘There’s a real buzz around them. Children’s book clubs are **12** up everywhere, sales are good, and people are much more willing to listen to children’s authors.’

7	A against	B contrary to	C in contrast with	D as opposed to
8	A enquiry	B inquiry	C survey	D query
9	A Moreover	B Nevertheless	C All the same	D Equally
10	A reaped	B swept	C acquired	D gathered
11	A pulling through	B passing	C enduring	D going through
12	A shooting	B coming	C appearing	D springing

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Task 2. Read the following text and, for questions 1 - 6 after it, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which you think fits best according to the text. (6 points)

WHO'S THE SMART SIBLING?

New studies weigh in on the age-old controversy over whether firstborns are more intelligent than seconds

- para. 1* For decades, scientists have been squabbling over birth order like siblings fighting over a toy. Some of them say being a first-, middle- or lastborn has significant effects on intelligence. Others say that's nonsense. The spat goes back at least as far as Alfred Adler, a Freud-era psychologist who argued that firstborns had an edge. Other psychologists found his theory easy to believe – middle and youngest kids already had a bad rap, thanks to everything from primogeniture laws to the Prodigal Son. When they set out to confirm the birth-order effects Adler had predicted, they found some evidence. Dozens of studies over the next several decades showed small differences in IQ, scholastic-aptitude tests and other measures of achievement. So did “anecdotal” suggesting that firstborns were more likely to win Nobel Prizes and become (ahem) prominent psychologists.
- para. 2* But even though the scientists were turning up birth-order patterns easily, they couldn't pin down a cause. Perhaps, one theory went, the mother's body was somehow attacking the later offspring in the uterus. Maternal antibody levels do increase with each successive pregnancy. But there's no evidence that this leads to differences in intelligence, and a study published recently in the journal *Science* strikes down the antibody hypothesis. The study, based on records from nearly a quarter million young Norwegians, looks at kids who are the eldest by accident – those whose older siblings die in infancy – as well as those who are true firstborns. Both groups rack up the same high scores on IQ tests. Whatever is lowering the latterborns' scores, it isn't prenatal biology, since being raised as the firstborn, not actually being the firstborn, is what counts.
- para. 3* The obvious culprits on the nurture side are parents. But it's hard to think that favoritism toward firstborns exists in modern society. Most of us no longer view secondborn as second best, and few parents will admit to treating their kids differently. In surveys, they generally say they give their children equal attention. Kids concur, reporting that they feel treated fairly.
- para. 4* What, then, is causing birth-order effects? It's possible, says UC Berkeley researcher Frank Sulloway, that trying to treat kids in an even-handed way in fact results in inequality. Well-meaning parents may end up shortchanging middleborns because there's one thing they can't equalize: at no point in the middle child's life does he get to be the only kid in the house. Alternatively, says Sulloway, there's the theory he has his money on, the “family-niche hypothesis.” Older kids, whether out of desire or necessity, are often called on to be “assistant parents,” he notes. Getting that early taste of responsibility may prime them for achievement later on. “If they think ‘Oh, I'm supposed to be more intelligent so I'd better do my homework,’ it doesn't matter if they actually are more intelligent,” says Sulloway. “It becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.” If the firstborns' homework involves reading *Science*, there'll be no stopping them now.

- 1 Alfred Adler contended that firstborn children were
 - A better treated than middle and youngest kids.
 - B smarter than their siblings.
 - C more likely to win Nobel Prizes than their siblings.
 - D the most ambitious of all the kids in the family.
- 2 Adler's followers are presented by the writer as
 - A renowned psychologists.
 - B conscientious researchers.
 - C careful in their analysis of available data.
 - D biased in their judgments.
- 3 The new study published in *Science*
 - A disproves the link between birth order and brain power.
 - B confirms that first- and secondborns score equally high in IQ tests.
 - C investigates why the oldest kids are smarter than their younger siblings.
 - D develops a theory of maternal antibody reaction.

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- 4 The word 'prenatal' in *para. 2* most likely means:
- A characteristic of parents.
 - B occurring before birth.
 - C characteristic of humans.
 - D environmental.
- 5 What point does the writer make about kids' upbringing in the 3-rd paragraph?
- A Parents nowadays treat their kids equally.
 - B Parents are obviously guilty of raising their kids badly.
 - C Some parents admit they treat their kids differently.
 - D Kids and parents disagree on the question of upbringing.
- 6 The last paragraph implies that in the development of a child's intelligence
- A nurture is more important than nature.
 - B parents rarely fulfill their good intentions.
 - C writing homework is what counts.
 - D birth order is of no consequence.

Task 3. Read the following extract from a book about the time. Six paragraphs have been removed from it. Choose from paragraphs A-G after the text the one which best fits each gap 1-6. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (12 points)

MARKING TIME

Social and economic factors created the need for the precise measurement of time in western Europe in the Middle Ages

The invention of the mechanical clock did not create an interest in time measurement; the interest in time measurement led to the invention of the mechanical clock.

Monasteries may have provided the primary market for timekeepers and the principal stimulus to technical advances in this domain, but the Church, as an establishment, cannot alone account for the popularity and development of the new mechanical device.

1

Typically, they were the wealthiest members of society and they seized upon and delighted in the new chiming clocks, these wondrously ingenious instruments and symbols of high authority.

2

They were able, by shrewd co-operation with the crown and the construction of an urban military base, to win substantial autonomy for their municipalities. They granted rights of residence and citizenship, exercised justice and levied duties.

3

Why the general welfare? Because, just like the monastery, the city needed to know the time even before the mechanical clock became available. The day of the peasant, punctuated by the given sequence of agricultural tasks, was very different from the mundane day of the medieval townsman. The former was defined by the sun. The latter was bound by artificial demarcations of time and was devoted to a series of tasks in no given sequence.

4

This seemingly endless sequence of signals reflected the complexity and increased intensity

of urban life: meetings, movements, trades, markets. Too much in too small a space – that was the demand side: the need to know, share, assign and ration time, making use of frequent and suitably accurate time signals.

5

There will always be people who follow one signal rather than another, or who prefer one signal to start work, say, and another to finish. Small wonder, then, that inventors in urbanizing Western Europe sought new ways to measure time; small wonder that they devoted their skills to the invention of the mechanical clock.

6

Other branches of manufacture could be conducted in the cottages of the workers. This shifted much of the burden of overhead costs and many workers preferred it to the time discipline and supervision of the large shops. They could, in principle, start and stop work at will, for who was to tell them what to do in their own home? But where there was textile manufacture, there were also work bells. And it is here that the chiming mechanical clock made its greatest contribution.

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A. In the long run, though, the future of the infant clock industry lay with the bourgeoisie. Along with the crown, indeed in alliance with it, the town was the great beneficiary of agricultural and commercial expansion. Sleepy villages were becoming busy marketplaces and the more successful residents became the new elite, possessed of great wealth and a sense of power that rivaled that of the older landed elite.

B. As commerce and industry developed, this contrast became more marked as the complexity of life and work required an even greater array of time signals. These were given, as in the monasteries, by bells ringing: the urban commune in this sense was the imitator of the religious community. They sounded for start of work, meal breaks, end of work, close of the market, assembly, emergencies, curfew, and so on, through an extraordinary variety of special peals in individual towns and cities.

C. Thus they had their own fiscal resources, so that when mechanical clocks appeared on the scene, the cities of western Europe could afford to build them as complements or successors to the cathedrals – a symbol of secular power and a contribution to the general welfare.

D. There were other sources of demand. These consisted of, first, the numerous courts – royal, ducal and Episcopal; and second, the rapidly growing urban centres with their ambitious bourgeoisie. At the very beginning, princes and courtiers may have accounted for the greater part of the secular demand for timekeepers.

E. All this was to change. It was a period of growing trade, and he who trades must reckon. So must clerks who count taxes and expenditures, and these were years of rapid development of royal power and government apparatus.

F. The pressure to find a solution was especially strong in those cities that were engaged in textile manufacture, the first and greatest of medieval industries. There, the definition of working time was crucial to profitability. The high consumption of energy for heating the vats and driving the hammers had encouraged concentration in large dye shops and mills.

G. But at the same time, this proliferation of signals generated errors and contradictions. The growth of towns and the appearance of new clerical entities brought forth new bells but discordant ringing. Bear in mind the principle: so long as there is only one time source, it does not have to be accurate; the hour is what the source says it is. But multiply the time sources, and the hour becomes a matter of dispute.

Part Two: USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Task 1. For items 1-15, read the following article and write in the missing words. Use only one word for each space. There is one example provided (0). (15 points)

CATS: NATURE'S MASTERWORK

No other animal rivets the human imagination as vividly 0 cats. The fascination 1 cats mixes primitive fear and profound respect. 2 the invention of weapons, our ancestors were easy prey for cats. In 3 wild, even in a zoo, we still regard a cat's presence with caution, sometimes even panic. Just knowing a cat is around sharpens the perceptions: you are anxious, you are 4 longer in control.

Cats spin a story about 5 creatures adapt to the world they live 6 . To the biologist, the leopard's spots embody the principle of natural selection – the process of genetic winnowing through millennia. Just what 7 34 million years of evolutionary refinement produced? A broad face and short jaw, exquisite agility, retractable claws 8 whip out like a switchblade when needed, night vision six times 9 sensitive as ours – the story of cats is ultimately a story about design. Cloaked in elegant camouflage and lethally armed, cats reveal 10 the biologists call the “essence of the perfect, polished warrior”.

Cats 11 known to 12 been domesticated in Egypt by 2000 BC. Today, they outnumber dogs as pets in many countries. They are 13 needy than dogs and better suit the modern, mobile lifestyle. Cats may exasperate. They may not eat 14 fed. They may shred the couch, ruin the rug and tear the drapes. 15 , unlike humans, they never wound. Instead, they awe, just as we awe them.

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Task 2. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space on the same line, as in the example (0). (10 points)

ON THE MEANING OF PHILOSOPHY

Every science begins as philosophy and ends as art; it arises in hypothesis and flows into 0 <input type="text"/> achievement.	ACHIEVE
Philosophy is a 1 <input type="text"/> interpretation of the unknown or of the	HYPOTHESIS
2 <input type="text"/> . It is the front trench in the siege of truth. Science is the captured territory,	EXACT
and behind it are those secure regions in which knowledge and art build our imperfect and 3 <input type="text"/> world.	MARVEL
Science seems always to advance, while philosophy seems always to stand still, but that is only because she leaves the fruits of victory to her daughters, the sciences, and herself passes on, divinely discontent, to the uncertain and the 4 <input type="text"/> .	EXPLORE
Science wishes to resolve the whole into parts, the organism into organs, the obscure into the known. It does not inquire into the values and ideal possibilities of things, nor into their total and final 5 <input type="text"/> .	SIGNIFY
It narrows its gaze to the nature and process of things as they are. But the philosopher is not content to describe the fact; he wishes to 6 <input type="text"/> its relation to experience in general, and thereby to get at its meaning and its worth.	CERTAIN
He tries to put together, better than before, that great universe-watch which the 7 <input type="text"/> scientist has analytically taken apart. For a fact is nothing except in relation to a purpose and a whole.	INQUIRE
Science without philosophy, facts without interpretation and 8 <input type="text"/> , cannot save us from havoc and despair.	VALUE
Science gives us knowledge, but only philosophy can give us the 9 <input type="text"/>	SEE
that leads to 10 <input type="text"/> .	WISE

Task 3. For items 1-5, find one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences without change of form, as in the example (0). (5 points)

0	I'll be back in no time – keep the engine <i>running</i> . Will Clinton be <i>running</i> in the next election? He's just <i>running</i> the shop while the owner is away.
1	It was probably the greatest compliment anyone could have her. It is a terrible car, and what annoys me is that I through the nose for it. It was a risk but luckily it off.
2	He was tired of the long-out arguments of the defense. The government's action has an angry response. A number of parallels can be between unemployment and suicide rates.
3	The natives have to up with gaping tourists. The committee is likely to forward a new proposal. It will be difficult to the whole production together at such short notice.
4	There is a good of concern about energy shortages. If the contractors don't come, we'll presume the is off. She thinks women have had a raw from life.
5	They were given a few sheets of paper to write on. A runaway convict is on the in the hills. She wore clothes that did not show off her figure.

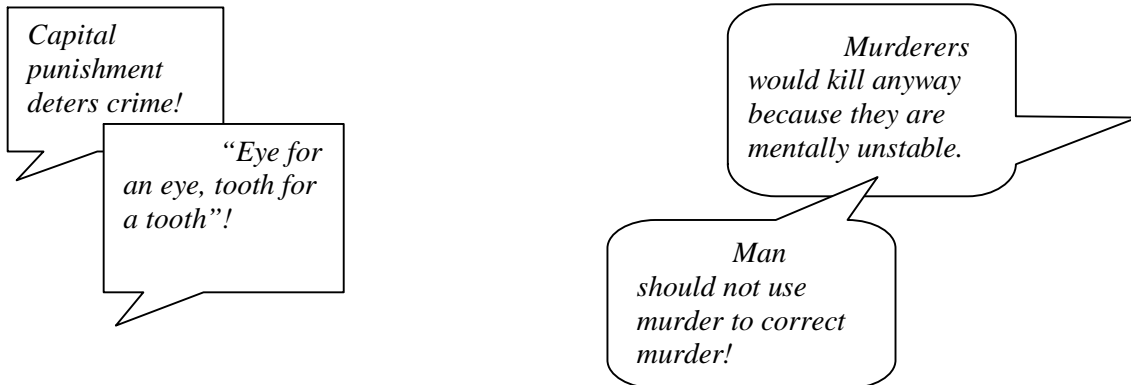
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Part Three: WRITING (25 points)

Choose **one** of the following writing tasks. Your answer should follow exactly the instruction given. You are advised to use approximately 350 words.

1. You have been invited to write an article for PROJECT 2001, an international magazine which covers interesting and important developments throughout the world. The article must draw readers' attention to and raise interest in the main challenge faced by young people in your country at the start of the 21st century. Write your **article**.

2. In a magazine article, you have read the extracts below about capital punishment. The editor has asked readers for their opinions. You decide to write a letter to the editor responding to the article. Write your **letter to the editor**.



ПРИМЕРЕН
С-2 Test, ключ

Part One: READING COMPREHENSION (30 points)

Task 1 BOB MARLEY

- 1 A
- 2 D
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 D

Task 2 WHO'S THE SMART SIBLING?

- 1 B
- 2 D
- 3 C
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A

Task 1 CHILDREN'S BOOKS

- 7 B
- 8 C
- 9 A
- 10 A
- 11 D
- 12 D

Task 3 MARKING TIME

- 1 D
- 2 A
- 3 C
- 4 B
- 5 G
- 6 F

Part Two: USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Task 1 CATS: NATURE'S MASTERWORK

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. with/for | 6. in | 11. are |
| 2. Until/Till/Before | 7. have | 12. have |
| 3. the | 8. that/which | 13. less |
| 4. no | 9. as | 14. when |
| 5. how | 10. what | 15. But/However/Yet |

Task 2 THE STORY OF PHILOSOPHY

- 1. hypothetical
- 2. inexactly
- 3. marvelous
- 4. unexplored
- 5. significance
- 6. ascertain
- 7. inquisitive
- 8. valuation/evaluation
- 9. insight
- 10. wisdom

Task 3

- 1. paid
- 2. drawn
- 3. put
- 4. deal
- 5. loose

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ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ И ФАМИЛИЯ:	
ПРОГРАМА:	
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ТЕСТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК
Равнище С 2.1

ПОДТЕСТ – РАЗБИРАНЕ ПРИ СЛУШАНЕ

Part one: *You will hear a discussion between two people, Tricia and Geoff, who have different opinions on the subject of bargaining. For statements 1 -7, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Mark **G** for Geoff, **T** for Tricia, or **B** for both where they agree. (7 POINTS)*

		G	T	B
1	Bargaining is only acceptable if conducted among the local people.			
2	The bargaining process is governed by certain rules, which are culture-specific.			
3	In certain isolated cases, western tourists force local storekeepers to lose money through bargaining.			
4	In the majority of cases, shrewd local shopkeepers take advantage of westerners.			
5	Paying a fair price for locally produced goods helps to alleviate the wretched economic condition of the locals.			
6	Bargaining should not be regarded as an opportunity to exploit your opponent's weakness.			
7	Ideally, bargaining is a form of delving into a different culture and becoming familiar with it.			

Part two: *You will hear a radio interview with an actress, Katie Moon, on the way fame has affected her life. For questions 8-15, mark the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. (8 POINTS)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>8 Katie does not agree that
 A her rise to fame has been sudden.
 B her name and face have made the tabloids.
 C she has reached the heights of fame.
 D she is much more famous than she was two years ago.</p> <p>9 The presenter regards Katie as
 A rather pushy.
 B quite unassuming.
 C a victim of tabloid gossip.
 D a tabloid legend.</p> <p>10 How does Katie feel about the press invading her personal life?
 A She thinks it has harmed her career.
 B She is complaining about the situation.
 C She accepts the journalists' interest.
 D She doesn't believe that people are really interested in actors.</p> <p>11 Katie finds her life
 A pretty ordinary.
 B too difficult to cope with.
 C glamorous and exciting.
 D sadly depressing.</p> | <p>12 Katie's dealings with the media are handled by her
 A agent.
 B brother.
 C public relations team.
 D business managers.</p> <p>13 What provokes Katie's annoyance is
 A photographers taking pictures of her in public places.
 B journalists writing articles about her.
 C reporters quoting her words.
 D media people interviewing her.</p> <p>14 Because of her fame, Katie enjoys the luxury of
 A not having to go to work.
 B partying in the company of extremely interesting people.
 C being generous with her money.
 D being much sought by producers.</p> <p>15 Katie is reluctant to talk about her book because
 A she has promised the publisher not to.
 B she hasn't figured out the ending yet.
 C this might bring bad luck to her venture.
 D it'll be the topic of another radio show.</p> |
|--|--|

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Task 1

- 1-G
- 2-B
- 3-T
- 4-G
- 5-T
- 6-B
- 7-B

Task 2

- 8-C
- 9-B
- 10-C
- 11-A
- 12-B
- 13-A
- 14-D
- 15-C

ПРИМЕРЕН
TASK 1 SCRIPT

P = presenter

T = Tricia Broadbent

G = Geoff Haynes

P: In today's programme we're going to look at the practice of haggling, or bargaining, or to put it another way, negotiating the price of something – it's common in many countries but less common here in Britain and many Western European countries. Now Geoff Haynes, you work for Aidrelief, a charity that has a presence in many Third World countries and you're not really in favour of bargaining, are you?

G: Not at all. I mean, I think it's OK for the locals. After all, it's the way they've always done business and they know the rules. It's part of their cultural background. What I object to most strongly, however, is what I would call irresponsible tourism. That is, people from western countries who bargain way beyond what is acceptable and in doing so force local shopkeepers to lose money. Money they need to support their families. They can suffer real distress.

P: Tricia Broadbent. You're editor of the magazine Worldwide Travel and you're very widely traveled yourself. How do you feel about what Jack is saying?

T: Well, I can see his point but I think he is rather overstating the case. Yes, sometimes I think westerners do drive too hard a bargain. They don't realize that the object of the exercise is to arrive at a fair price. And they don't realize there are some simple rules for doing that. However, for every westerner who manages to buy something really cheap at a lower price, say, than the shopkeeper would normally sell it, for every one of those I'm sure there are three or four other customers, westerners, who've come up against a wily and experienced shopkeeper and paid more than they should have done.

G: I don't think that's the case at all. Certainly not in some of the countries I visit. In places where there are a lot of tourists I can believe it. Shopkeepers will be more experienced in dealing with tourists and it will be difficult to get a bargain at all. But in the much poorer countries where there are few tourists we really should be paying a fair price, not only to help the economy of the country but also to help the individual that we are buying from.

P: Tricia, you said there are some simple rules for bargaining. Could you explain a bit more about those perhaps for people who are unused to the practice?

T: Yes. Certainly. I think the most important thing of all, and it's something a lot of westerners really don't understand, the most important thing is that the negotiation is done in a friendly way. Don't think of the other person as your opponent or your enemy. Bargaining is more about spending time with someone from another culture and getting to know them. You also have to be prepared to spend time doing it. Quite serious time.

P: What do you mean by 'serious time'?

T: Well, my partner and I once bought a carpet in Pakistan and it took almost two days.

P: You are joking!

T: No, seriously. Not all the time, of course, I mean, we spent a couple of hours on both mornings in the shop and then all of one afternoon and most of the following evening. And we drank tea and discussed the carpet and how well it was made and we talked about our families. I was introduced to the shopkeeper's wife and got an amazing insight into the life of women in Pakistan. I was an experience that I treasure.

G: If I could just say, and assuming that you paid a reasonable price for that carpet from the shopkeeper's point of view, which from what you've just said I'm sure you would have done, that sounds like bargaining at its best. Respect shown for another culture, genuine interest in the people, no desire to exploit a poorer people. I'm thoroughly in favour of that. What is unacceptable, however, what we have to stop, is people who think this is a great opportunity to....

Task 2 Script

P = presenter;

K = Katie Moon

P: Now, turning to the question of fame, which has been a hot item in the press this week, our studio guest this morning is Katie Moon, the well-known actress and star of stage and screen.

K: Hi.

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P: Good morning, Katie. Now I think it's true to say that you have become a household name over the past 18 months. You've shot from relative obscurity to being the name and face that sells tabloid newspapers all over the country.

K: (laughs) Well, it's nice of you to say so, but I don't think that's really quite true. Lots of the people I meet in the course of my work are more famous than me. I mean, I've just been doing some work on a film with Nathan Williams and he is like huge...a huge, huge star. So, yeah, I'm quite well known, much more so than this time two years ago. But let's be real, you know. I'm not in the top league.

P: Well, that's very modest of you...

K: (laughs)

P:...but nonetheless, the amount of fame you have, be it large or small, does guarantee that the press are after you. They are going to intrude into your life in order to get a story.

K: Sure. Of course, they are. But, you know, I have to be honest here. Any publicity I've got really hasn't harmed my career. I don't actually think I'm in a position to complain about the situation. And look at it from their point of view too, the journalists'. I mean, they've got a job to do. For whatever reason, people are interested in actors. Perhaps they think we lead glamorous exciting lives...

P: Don't you?

K: I wish I did (both laugh). But the fact is, the press are going to be there.

P: And how do you cope with it? Is it difficult for you?

K: Well, I don't have an agent, if that's what you mean. But my brother, he's worked in public relations for five year, he's sort of taken that role. We've always got on really well together. So, he kind of looks after all my business affairs and manages my life, and he also deals with the press, if people want interviews or background information. He deals with all that.

P: I can see that that's a help but what about when you go out? You know, you step out of your house and there's half a dozen people there, poking cameras in your face.

K: That is difficult. I'm quite a private person. And I do like to be able to go out and walk around the shops or go to a restaurant, so photographers...hmm...I get quite irritated, annoyed with them. But the media generally, I don't mind journalists, people doing stories on me, as long as they get the facts right. You know, if I've given an interview, as long as they quote me right, that's fine. I've got no problem with that. I mean it's their job. They need the work.

P: But I guess there must be some advantage to the fame – money, meeting other famous people, going to fancy parties.

K: Well, yes and no. I mean parties with famous people aren't much different from parties with your friends. And famous people aren't necessarily more interesting. The one real advantage, and it's not the money, is that people know me. They know who I am and what I do. So if there's work available, they ring me up and say, "Would you like to do this or that?" and I don't have to look for work myself. That's great. At the moment I just sit and wait for it to come to me. (laughs)

P: I guess for an actor that's quite a luxury.

K: It certainly is.

P: So what are you up to at the moment?

K: Well, I've got a couple of projects on the go at the moment. One's a film for a small independent film maker. It's obviously not going to be big at the box office but it's a wonderful part and even if the film doesn't make a lot of money, I hope the people who do see it will really like it.

P: That sounds interesting. And what else?

K: Well, the other thing – I don't know whether I want to tell you this...

P: Oh, go on!

K: Well, the other thing is I've started writing.

P: Fantastic. A book or a film script or what?

K: Well, I'm pretty sure it'll be a book.

P: Great! What's it about? Can you tell me about it?

K: To be honest, I'd rather not. You see, I'm rather superstitious about these things. But if I finish it and someone decides to publish it...then I'll come and talk to you about it.

P: OK It's a deal. Katie Moon, thank you very much for coming on the programme, it's been very nice talking to you...