



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

ТИПОВІ ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ

- **11 варіантів** тестів у форматі ЗНО
- Бланки відповідей
- Відповіді до всіх тестових завдань

ЯКІСНА ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЗНО-2013

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Навчальний посібник містить матеріали, які допоможуть випускникам загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів на високому рівні підготуватися до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання знань з англійської мови. Відповідно до програми зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, контроль навчальних досягнень учнів проводиться за двома компетенціями: читанням і письмом. У посібнику наведено одинадцять варіантів завдань у форматі ЗНО, а також бланки відповідей і матеріали для самоконтролю. Для випускників загальноосвітніх шкіл, гімназій, які готуються до вступу до вищих навчальних закладів.

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ПРОГРАМА ЗОВНІШНЬОГО НЕЗАЛЕЖНОГО ОЦІНЮВАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання з англійської мови передбачає визначення рівня навчальних досягнень випускників загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, їх оволодіння основними видами мовленнєвої діяльності відповідно до вимог чинних навчальних програм. Рівні сформованості мовленнєвої діяльності визначені як середній, достатній та високий і відповідають вимогам чинних навчальних програм та критеріям оцінювання навчальних досягнень учнів з іноземних мов.

ЧИТАННЯ.

Оцінюється рівень розуміння матеріалу, який читається, уміння узагальнювати зміст прочитаного, виокремлювати ключові слова та з'ясовувати значення незнайомих слів за контекстом. Тексти побудовані на матеріалах, що відображають реалії життя у країнах, з мов яких проводиться тестування.

Різниця між рівнями забезпечується двома основними підходами:

- шляхом добору автентичних текстів (основні ознаки — відображення реалій справжнього життя, обізнаність учасника тестування з життєвими ситуаціями), що стосуються відповідних сфер;
- добору завдань за складністю з огляду на критерії лінгвістичної складності, тип тексту, обсяг тексту.

ПИСЬМО.

Перевіряється рівень сформованості навичок та вмінь писемного мовлення для вирішення практичних цілей, а саме: вмінь передати в письмовій формі необхідну інформацію, правильно, з урахуванням соціокультурних відмінностей оформити і написати особистого листа, вітальну листівку, оголошення, повідомлення, нотатки тощо.

Такі завдання спрямовані на перевірку сформованості рівня писемної мовленнєвої діяльності, лексико-граматичних навичок, ступенів засвоєння системних знань про мову як засіб вираження думок і почуттів людини, формування мовних та мовленнєвих умінь і навичок, де важливим є уміння користуватися іноземною мовою як в усному, так і в писемному спілкуванні.

Від учасників тестування очікують уміння правильно і відповідно до ситуації використовувати лексичні одиниці: частини мови, фразеологічні звороти, розмовні фрази та ідіоматичні вирази; відповідні граматичні форми (часові форми дієслів, модальні, допоміжні дієслова, дієслова-зв'язки, іменники, прикметники тощо).

Різниця між рівнями забезпечується через:

- тематику, що розглядається;
- використання певних лексичних одиниць та граматичних форм;
- кількісні програмові параметри писемного мовлення.

Теми, що розглядаються	Знання та вміння	Навички
Середній рівень. Читання		
Статті з періодичних видань; листи (особисті, ділові тощо); оголошення, реклама; розклади (уроків, руху поїздів тощо); меню, кулінарні рецепти; програми (телевізійні, радіо тощо); особисті нотатки, повідомлення	Виокремлювати загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо); виокремлювати загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); виділяти детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; відрізняти фактографічну інформацію від враження	Читати короткі тексти, побудовані на засвоєному мовному матеріалі; розуміти зміст прочитаного; знаходити основну інформацію у текстах різнопланового характеру (значення незнайомих слів розкривається на основі здогадки, малюнка, схожості з рідною мовою)

Теми, що розглядаються	Знання та вміння	Навички
Середній рівень. Письмо		
Автобіографія, заповнення анкет, формулярів; повідомлення, особистий лист, довідкова інформація, опис людини, предмета, місця, ситуації, події	Основні типи речень (стверджувальне, питальне, заперечне, спонукальне), порядок слів у них. Безособові речення. The Present Simple Tense, the Past Simple Tense, the Future Simple Tense, the Present Continuous Tense. Речення з there is/are. Складносурядні речення зі сполучниками and, but. Складнопідрядні речення зі сполучниками because, so, if, when, that, that is why. Іменники у формі множини, утворені за правилом, і винятки. Вживання артиклів. Займенники: особові, присвійні, питальні, об'єктні, вказівні. Неозначені займенники, похідні від some, any, по, every. Прикметники у звичайному, вищому та найвищому ступенях порівняння, утворені за правилом, а також винятки. Вищий та найвищий ступені порівняння прислівників. Числівники: кількісні, порядкові. Прийменники місця, напрямку, часу	Писати особистий лист, використовуючи формули мовленнєвого етикету, прийняті у країнах, з мов яких проводиться тестування, з викладом новин, розповіддю про окремі факти та події свого життя, з висловленням власних міркувань і почуттів, описом планів на майбутнє та проханням падати аналогічну інформацію партнера з письмового спілкування; передати особисте повідомлення у вигляді записки довільної форми; передати особисту інформацію в короткому листі відповідного зразка або в довільній формі; переписати інформацію з телефонної книги, розкладу руху; передати прості ділові повідомлення (зустріч із точним зазначенням часу та місця); написати короткий текст про важливу подію, особисті плани на майбутнє
Достатній рівень. Читання		
Статті з періодичних видань; листи (особисті, офіційні тощо); оголошення, розклади (уроків, руху поїздів тощо); меню, кулінарні рецепти; програми (телевізійні, радіо тощо); особисті нотатки, повідомлення	Розуміти зміст тексту; знаходити інформацію відповідно до завдання; відокремлювати фактичну інформацію від вражень. Розуміти структуру тексту, розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту	Читати тексти, побудовані на знайомому мовному матеріалі, розуміти зміст прочитаного; знаходити необхідну інформацію у текстах різнопланового характеру (значення незнайомих слів розкривається на основі здогадки, малюнка, пояснень у коментарі); переглядати текст чи серію текстів з метою пошуку необхідної інформації
Достатній рівень. Письмо		
Особистий лист, стаття, повідомлення, анкета, ділове повідомлення	Складносурядні речення зі сполучниками and, but. Складнопідрядні речення зі сполучниками because, so, If, when, that, that is why. Узгодження часів і непряма мова. Речення зі сполучниками neither...nor, either...or. Фразові дієслова (look for, ...). Модальні дієслова (can, may, must, should, have to, need) та їх еквіваленти. The Past	Писати розповідь про перебіг подій; описати людину, предмет; писати повідомлення відповідно до поставленого завдання: про проведення заходів, втрату особистих речей тощо; оформлювати особисті та ділові листи
Високий рівень. Читання		
Повідомлення, оголошення, розклад руху поїздів, газетні статті, доповіді, уривки з літературних творів	Переглядати текст чи серію текстів з метою пошуку необхідної інформації для виконання певного завдання; розуміти нескладні автентичні тексти (статті з періодичних видань, листи, оголошення, меню, кулінарні рецепти, особисті нотатки, повідомлення), у тому числі художні, науково-популярні, публіцистичні; систематизувати та коментувати одержану інформацію; виокремлювати необхідну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо	Виокремлювати загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню, газетні статті, доповіді тощо); розрізняти фактичну інформацію і враження; розуміти абстрактні та складні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури; розуміти структуру тексту, розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту
Теми, що розглядаються	Знання та вміння	Навички
Високий рівень. Письмо		
Особисті, ділові листи; повідомлення, розповідь, опис, деталізоване порівняння, складання плану, тез	Узгодження часів і непряма мова. Речення зі сполучниками neither...nor, either...or. Поняття дієслів-зв'язок. Творення і вживання дієслів у the Present, the Past, the Future Simple (Indefinite) Tenses в активному та пасивному стані; у the Present, the Past Progressive (Continuous) Tenses і the Present, the Past Perfect Tenses в активному стані; у the Future-in-the-Past Tense. Вживання дієслів у the Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense для вираження дії в майбутньому після сполучників if, when. Конструкція be going to. Вживання дієслівних форм у Present/Past/ Future Perfect Passive; Present/Past Progressive (Continuous) Passive, неосо-бових форм дієслів (інфінітива, герундія, дієприслівників теперішнього та минулого часу)	Передавати особисті повідомлення в короткому листі відповідного зразка або в довільній формі, щоб висловити свою оцінку, співчуття, невдоволення, надію та відповісти на повідомлення такого типу; висловити власну точку зору та аргументувати її, висловити своє суб'єктивне бачення дійсності, передавати інформацію про перебіг подій, що відбувалися у минулому, скласти опис, деталізоване порівняння; розповідати про історичну подію; аналізувати точку зору зі знайомої теми абстрактного характеру або давати детальне пояснення явища або процесу

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ТЕСТУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Зміст тесту визначається на основі Програми зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови (затверджено Міністерством освіти і науки України, наказ № 865 від 18.09.2008 р.).

Тест складається з двох частин:

- «Читання»;
- «Письмо».

Загальна кількість завдань тесту — 46.

На виконання тесту відводиться 120 хвилин.

Тест з англійської мови складається із завдань чотирьох форм.

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності. У завданнях пропонується підібрати: заголовки до текстів/частин текстів із поданих варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт встановив правильну відповідність і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді. До кожного завдання пропонується чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких правильний лише один. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь у бланку відповідей А.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті. У завданнях пропонується доповнити абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, словосполученнями/словами із поданих варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт обрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

4. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю. Завдання передбачає створення абітурієнтом на бланку відповідей Б власного висловлення у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

За правильне (частково правильне) виконання завдань можна отримати:

за завдання на встановлення відповідності	0—1 тестовий бал;
за завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді	0—1 тестовий бал;
за завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті	0—1 тестовий бал;
за завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю	0—24 тестових бали.

Максимальна кількість балів, яку можна набрати, правильно виконавши всі завдання тесту з англійської мови,— 69.

Композиція завдань у тесті з англійської мови ґрунтується на таких засадах.

1,. Завдання розташовуються відповідно до видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Спочатку в тексті представлені завдання частини «Читання», потім — завдання частини «Письмо».

2. Завдання розташовуються послідовно за знаннями, комунікативними вміннями та навичками: розуміти основний зміст автентичного тексту, повністю розуміти зміст автентичного тексту, якщо значення незнайомих слів розкривається на основі лінгвістичної та контекстуальної здогадки, знаходити спеціальну або необхідну інформацію в автентичних текстах різнопланового характеру, розуміти структуру тексту, розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту, розрізняти значення окремих лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту, правильно використовувати частини мови та їх граматичні форми відповідно до контексту, робити письмове повідомлення, оформлюючи його відповідно до мети та завдання спілкування.

Під час підготовки до складання тесту рекомендується використовувати підручники, що мають гриф «Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України».

№ з/п	Назва	Автор	Клас	Видавництво	Рік видання
1	Англійська мова (8-й рік навчання)	Несвіт А. М.	9	Генеза	2009
2	Англійська мова (8-й рік навчання)	Карп'юк О. Д.	9	Астон	2009
3	Англійська мова (8-й рік навчання)	Калініна Л. В., Самойлюкевич І. В.	9	Наш час	2009
4	Англійська мова (9-й рік навчання, рівень стандарту)	Карп'юк О. Д.	10	Астон	2010
5	Англійська мова (9-й рік навчання, академічний рівень)	Калініна Л. В., Самойлюкевич І. В.	10	Наш час	2010
6	Англійська мова (9-й рік навчання, профільний рівень)	Несвіт А. М.	10	Генеза	2010
7	«Across Cultures: Great Britain— Ukraine » (НМК для спеціалізованих шкіл та профільних класів)	Калініна Л. В., Самойлюкевич І. В.	10—11	Наш час	2007
8	« Across Cultures: The USA—Ukraine» (НМК для спеціалізованих шкіл та профільних класів)	Калініна Л. В., Самойлюкевич І. В.	10—11	Наш час	2008
9	Англійська мова (підручник для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів)	Плахотник В. М., Мартінова Р. ІО.	11	Освіта	2004
10	Навчально-методичні комплекти для всіх типів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів		1—11	Макміллан	2008, 2009
11	Навчально-методичні комплекти для всіх типів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів		1—11	Лонгман Пірсон	2008, 2009
12	Навчально-методичні комплекти для всіх типів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів		1—11	Оксфорд Юніверсіті Прес	2008, 2009
13	Навчально-методичні комплекти для всіх типів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів		1—11	Експрес- Паблішінг	2008, 2009
14	Навчально-методичні комплекти для всіх типів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів		1—11	Кембрідж Юніверсіті Прес	2009

Приклади завдань різних форм з англійської мови

ЗАВДАННЯ ЗАКРИТОЇ ФОРМИ

1. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді.

Read the text below.

For questions (1—2) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

YOUR HEALTH

Swimming is great exercise. It's healthy, fun and relaxing. Because swimming is a «low-impact» sport, most people enjoy participating in this activity without fear of injury to their bones or muscles. Jogging, which is a «high-impact» activity, can at times be harmful. I know this from personal experience. Last year while I was jogging, I injured my right knee. I don't go jogging any more. After a painful month of recovery, I stopped running and switched to water sports. I'm now considering joining a swimming team and competing in races.

- 1 According to the text, swimming is
 - A The healthiest sports activity for the author.
 - B The most traumatic kind of sport for people.
 - C The most acceptable activity for the author.
 - D The most pleasant free-time activity for people.

- 2 Why did the author decide to go in for swimming?
 - A He wanted to take part in the swimming competition
 - B He didn't like to go jogging.
 - C He wanted to be healthy, to have fun and relax.
 - D He has hurt his leg seriously while jogging.

Правильні відповіді: 1 — C; 2 — D.

2. Завдання на встановлення відповідності.

Read the text below.

Match questions (A—G) to (1 —5).

There are two questions you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TRAVELLING TO UKRAINE

- A Have you taken anything from this experience?
- B Is it your first visit to the International Outreach Camp?
- C What are some of the differences you see between the people you met here and Americans back home?
- D How did some of your friends and family react to your going to Ukraine for the International Outreach Camp?
- E Are you having a tough time in Ukraine?
- F Have you gone anywhere else internationally?
- G The money you earned... Do you mean you paid for this camp yourself?

1 I guess I wanted to travel, but it was never my priority. I've been to Greece before on a school trip for sightseeing. I liked Greece a lot, but all we saw were ruins day in and day out. I would have liked to have met people, too. In Ukraine it's the opposite. I don't feel like a tourist. I would like to be able to see more of the sights. The money I had earned to come here was worth it.

2 Yeah, I had to save for it. I worked two part-time jobs. The first was a day-care centre, where my two cousins work. I worked there full-time in June. I also worked with my dad, who owns a brewery.

3 Some were like, « Where is Ukraine? » and, « Why are you going? Weil, that's cool... at least you're doing something other than being at the basketball court every day». It wasn't like, «Wow, you're going to Ukraine! You're living out my dream! I wanted to go there so much! » People of my age don't even know about Chernobyl. I'm only seventeen, you know.

4 Roya, my friend, thinks that people here are pretty genuine. It could be because she's from California, but I actually feel like people in Minnesota are genuine, too. It was nice to meet people here. When I introduced myself to some Ukrainian kids in the city, they were friendly and smiling. They told me a lot of interesting things about their native place, their schools and friends.

5 I learned from this camp that I really want to do a study abroad programme. IOC is great. I think with a study abroad programme, though, I can also see more of a country.

Правильні відповіді:

1 — F; 2 — G; 3 — D; 4 — C; 5 — A;

B and E — choices you do not need to use.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті.

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each of (1—6).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHY DID ANCIENT EGYPTIANS BUILD PYRAMIDS? WHY NOT GIANT RECTANGLES OR SOME OTHER SHAPE?

Egyptologists assume they (1) , the hills that on the day of creation rose out of the flood. This idea certainly comes from (2) in former times, the land was flooded by the Nile, and (3) , islands appeared which were considered to be symbols of the day of creation. So a pyramid could represent such a hill.

But one could ask: why (4) , why did it have edges leading to a top? Another idea is that kings used pyramids (5)

But these are all speculations. A final theory is that in the Egyptian city of Heliopolis (the centre of the sun cult in Egypt) there (6)

It could be that this sacred stone had the shape of a pyramid, and that the people who built the pyramids were trying to recreate that, because the top piece of a pyramid is called a benben.

- A represent primeval hills
- B when the flood retreated
- C to climb up to their heaven
- D the natural state of Egypt
- E was it not just a rounded hill
- F hill was destroyed by water flood
- G was a monument called a benben stone
- H were a lot of grand pyramids

Правильні відповіді:

1 — A; 2 — D; 3 — B; 4 — E; 5 — C; 6 — G;

F and H — choices you do not need to use.

ЗАВДАННЯ ВІДКРИТОЇ ФОРМИ

1. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю.

You've got a letter from your British pen-friend. He/she writes you that he/she likes to dress well. He/she tries to buy his/her clothes at famous fashion designers' shops. But it is very expensive and his/her parents don't want to buy such clothes for him/her.

Write a letter to your friend in which you:

- express your opinion about present-day fashions
- write what clothes you usually prefer to wear
- say where you usually buy clothes and who helps you to do the shopping
- give advice to your friend what he/she should do in his/her situation

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates and addresses.

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

ВАРІАНТ

Час виконання — **120 хвилин**

Тест складається з двох частин, в яких перевіряється рівень навчальних досягнень учнів щодо основних видів мовленнєвої діяльності: читання та письма.

ЧАСТИНА «ЧИТАННЯ»

Виконавши завдання цієї частини тесту, Ви продемонструєте своє вміння розуміти писемну англійську мову на матеріалі різноманітних текстів із автентичних джерел.

ЗАГАЛЬНІ ПОРАДИ

Ця частина тесту складається з 6 завдань, серед яких: завдання на встановлення відповідності, завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді і завдання на заповнення пропусків.

Кожне завдання складається з інструкції, тексту і запитань або тверджень до тексту.

У завданнях на встановлення відповідності Вам необхідно прочитати тексти і твердження/заголовки/ситуації, а також підібрати до кожного тексту відповідно до завдання заголовок/ твердження/ситуацію.

У завданнях з вибором однієї правильної відповіді Вам необхідно прочитати текст і запитання до тексту, а потім вибрати правильний варіант відповіді з чотирьох поданих варіантів.

У завданнях на заповнення пропусків Вам необхідно доповнити пропуски в тексті реченнями/частинами речень або словами/ словосполученнями з поданих варіантів.

Спочатку ознайомтеся з інструкцією до виконання завдання.

Прочитайте уважно текст і завдання до нього.

Виберіть правильну, на Вашу думку, відповідь і позначте відповідну клітинку у Бланку А.

УВАГА!

Правильно розподіляйте свій час.

На виконання цієї частини тесту передбачено 60 хвилин.

Якщо Ви не можете надати відповідь на запитання, то виконуйте наступне. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, записаних у Бланку А.

ЧАСТИНА «ПИСЬМО»

Частина тесту «Письмо» складається із завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю.

У завданні з розгорнутою відповіддю передбачається створення власного висловлення у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

УВАГА!

На виконання цієї частини тесту відводиться 60 хвилин.

Роботи, написані нерозбірливо, чи такі, що містять менше ніж 100 слів, перевірятися не будуть. Пам'ятайте, що писати на зворотній стороні Бланку Б не можна.

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE POWER OF POSITIVE THINKING

Positive thinking is a practice which requires your certain mental attitude. Someone who has a positive thinking always foresees happiness, good health, success, and a positive outcome of almost every situation and event that takes place. A person with a positive thinking expects that things will always work out and they often do. When you have a positive thinking, you easily find answers to even the most complex problems and challenges.

(1)

Before you can work out a positive thinking pattern, you first have to realize that positive thinking is not something you do from time to time. Positive thinking is a practice, one that you work with daily and apply regularly. By making it a daily habit you create a positive thinking mindset that allows you to avoid potentially negative and challenging situations, and helps you to resolve dilemmas quickly and easily.

(2)

You will attract what you think about regularly.

So if you believe that life is difficult, you will attract situations that will make your life difficult. Thus you should start paying close attention to what you think. Every day catch yourself thinking, ask yourself — what am I thinking about? Is this thought positive or negative? Does it help me to improve my life or does it make my life more difficult?

(3)

While they will help to develop a positive thinking pattern, it can take some time to see real results from reciting positive affirmations repeatedly. That's because it depends on what you want and where you are in life.

To create a positive thinking mindset, your positive affirmations should be said daily, should be in the present tense, and should be said in your voice. Working with affirmation CDs is also helpful.

(4)

See yourself succeeding at what you want to achieve. This will help to boost the results of your affirmations and develop a stronger positive thinking pattern. When you visualize, your subconscious associates the image with the affirmation and helps you to achieve the success you want sooner.

(5)

When you're positive, when you have a positive thinking mindset and when you work with positive affirmations daily, you begin to spread the positive emotions. When this happens, you naturally begin to attract positive people and positive situations into your life.

- A** Spread the Positive Energy
- B** Create Positive Thoughts that Lead to a Positive Thinking Mindset
- C** We Are All Connected
- D** Visualize Your Success
- E** Involve Your Friends and Family
- F** How to Develop Positive Thinking?
- G** These Changes Won't Happen Overnight
- H** Results with Positive Thinking and Affirmations Can Vary

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE UK

Universities in Britain are a magnet for overseas students. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain studying at British universities. The largest single group is Chinese students. There are currently 50,000 in the UK. The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be around 900,000 by 2020, and also thinks that a quarter of these will be Chinese.

But why is the UK such a popular destination for university students? Well, the quality of your course is guaranteed. All courses are assessed by an independent system, so you can be assured that your course is officially approved and has wide international recognition.

Besides, the British education system is very flexible in order to provide for the needs of a modern, complex society. It is also cost-effective. Degree courses are usually shorter and more intensive than in other countries. There are lots of scholarships available. You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams taken by people leaving school at 18, in order to enter an undergraduate degree course. You also need an IELTS score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer foundation or access courses to prepare students for their studies.

British universities offer a personalised but independent approach. The emphasis is on creative and independent thought, which helps to develop the skills you will need to compete in the global job market. Tutors not only teach but also provide support and guidance. As a result, international students have a very low drop-out rate and a very high pass rate.

It is very simple to become an international student in the UK. The British Council offers a free and impartial service to anyone who is interested in studying in the UK, and an organisation called UCAS assists you in finding a course and making an effective application.

The UK is a dynamic and cosmopolitan place. The countryside is beautiful, and the theatres, museums, architecture and rich history make it a fascinating place to live and study. Why not to give it ago?

6. According to the first paragraph,
- A there are currently over 200,000 British students at universities of the UK.
 - B Chinese students prefer to get their education in the US universities rather than go to Britain.
 - C universities in Britain are popular with students all over the world.
 - D the British government knows for sure the total number of overseas students by 2020.
7. What does the author mean by saying that the British education system is «cost-effective»?
- A It's cheap.
 - B Every young man can afford to study at the university in Britain.
 - C Your course is officially approved.
 - D It'll allow saving a lot of money in comparison with the costs involved.
8. All of the following are the factors which make the UK such a popular destination for university students EXCEPT
- A students' results are evaluated independently.
 - B scholarships are available for all the international students.
 - C British higher education is adapted to the modern social needs.
 - D British universities offer students high-quality courses.
9. Which of the following is true about British universities according to the text?
- A Degree courses are not so intensive as in other countries.
 - B International students frequently leave British universities without finishing the degree courses.
 - C They appreciate creative and independent thinking.
 - D All the universities in the UK offer foundation or access courses to prepare students for their studies.
10. What organizations can help you to become an international student in the UK?
- A IELTS
 - B The British Council
 - C UCAS
 - D Both B and C are correct

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WORLD HERITAGE

If you think about World Heritage Sites, you probably think of places associated with ancient art and culture, historical buildings and monuments. And of course, many of these are on the World Heritage.

Let's look at a few of the more unusual sites on the World Heritage List (WHL) and why it is important to preserve them.

(11) Simien National Park, Ethiopia

Simien National Park was one of the first sites to be listed in 1978. It is one of the highest mountain areas in Africa, and the WHL calls it «one of the most spectacular landscapes in the world». It is also important for its wildlife. Rare animals like the Gelada baboon and the Simien fox live there. It is also the only place in the world where you can find the Walia ibex, a type of goat. The population of this animal is getting smaller and smaller. That's why the site is now on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

(12) The city of Brasilia, Brazil

Brasilia is a capital city that was created from nothing in 1956. The WHL calls it «a landmark in the history of town planning». The different areas of the city and the buildings themselves were all designed at the same time so that they would harmonise with each other. Every part of the city shows the ideas of the planner and architect.

(13) Dorset and East Devon Coast, the United Kingdom

This part of the coast in the South-West of England is famous for its fossils and is popular with scientists and amateur fossil hunters. The cliffs also show rock formations from millions of years ago. The WHL says that they «have contributed to the study of earth sciences for over 300 years».

(14) The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway in India

This railway was opened in 1881 and is still operating today. It crosses a difficult area of mountain landscape and it is a great example of railway engineering. The WHL says that it is «the first and still the most outstanding example of a hill passenger railway».

(15) Rio Platano Reserve, Honduras

The WHL says that this site is «one of the few remains of a humid tropical forest in Central America ». It's a mountainous area on the Caribbean coast with many different species of plants and animals. The people who have always lived there still have the same traditional lifestyle.

So, the World Heritage List isn't only about ancient monuments and buildings. It's also concerned with technology, natural beauty, wildlife and traditional ways of life.

(By Linda Baxter)

Read the text «WORLD HERITAGE»

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

This World Heritage Site

11	A	can boast of exceptionally beautiful landscapes and unique wildlife.
12	B	is the first and still the most outstanding example of a hill passenger railway.
13	C	claims to preserve humid tropical forest of Central America.
14	D	is described as «a universal symbol of liberty».
15	E	used to be a prison, a hospital and a military base.
	F	attracts scientists with its remains of prehistoric plants or animals.
	G	is a good example of town planning.
	H	shows us past European society through its landscape of villages, farms, fields, upland pastures and mountain roads.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use.
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SUPERSTITIONS: FRIDAY 13TH — UNLUCKY FOR YOU?

One person in four in Britain is, apparently, superstitious, and they'll do everything from hanging horseshoes over their fireplace to crossing their fingers, touching wood and absolutely never (16) And they're careful about cats. Black cats are supposed to be the familiars of witches or warlocks, so (17) , it's definitely bad luck — a witch is after you! On the other hand, if one crosses your path and continues, then it's good luck (18) However, in some places the beliefs are different — so it pays to know where your black cat comes from! Old superstitions linger even in today's modern world. The author Philip Pullman drew on them in his award-winning trilogy of novels «His Dark Materials». The trilogy (19) has been adapted for radio and also the theatre.

They are also the subject for research by Dr Richard Wiseman at the University of Hertfordshire. He believes that some people actually want to be unlucky because (20) for their own failings. It's easier to say «I failed the exam because I'm just an unlucky person» than to admit (21) «It's a way of coping out», he said.

- A if one is following you
- B that you didn't work hard enough
- C but in the end we're all human beings
- D it helps them to avoid taking responsibility
- E which appeals to both children and adults
- F who are fighting for freedom
- G walking under a ladder
- H because it hasn't noticed you

TASK 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WIMBLEDON

Wimbledon is the most important (22) event of the British summer. Since the first (23) was played in 1877 in front of a few hundred (24), the competition has become a global sporting event attended by over half a million people, and watched on television by millions.

The world's top tennis players agree that playing at Wimbledon is an experience (25) no other. John McEnroe, a three-time Wimbledon winner, describes Wimbledon as «the hallowed ground of the sport».

Although the Wimbledon tennis championship has been in existence for more than a century, the sport of tennis has a much longer history. Most experts agree that the modern game has its (26) in a courtyard ball game played by French monks in the 11th century. For this reason many of the words used in tennis are of (27) origin. The unusual terms used in scoring a tennis match are English versions of French words: deuce (pronounced «juice») comes from the French word «deux», meaning «to two». The word «love», meaning «zero», also has French origins.

Much has changed since the first Wimbledon Tournament in 1877 — the first champion, Spencer Gore, (28) a prize of £12; this year the prize money is £630,000. Indeed, success in tennis championships is a very lucrative business. 2004 Wimbledon (29) Roger Federer has won nearly \$17,000,000 in prize money since turning pro in 1998. Even more impressive, Serena and Venus Williams have won a staggering \$30,000,000 between them over the last ten years.

(30) Wimbledon has traditionally been dominated by Americans and Europeans, other countries are beginning to produce world-class players. Li Ting and Sun Tian Tian who won gold (31) at the Athens Olympics both play at Wimbledon this year. All Chinese competitors will be (32) pressure to do well; their coach, Jiang Hongwei, has gone on record as saying, «My first target is to lift my players into the top 30. Olympic gold is not (33) ».

	A	B	C	D
22	musical	artistic	dramatic	sporting
23	performance	contest	maneuver	tournament
24	spectators	audience	listeners	views
25	likely	like	unlike	liking
26	originals	originates	origins	originative
27	British	English	French	Dutch
28	contested	won	failed	succeed
29	supporter	champion	referee	judge
30	Although	Thus	However	Nevertheless
31	medals	gifts	honors	grants
32	over	without	under	behind
33	lacking	insufficient	plentiful	enough

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Once upon a time there was a good old woman (34) lived in a little house. She (35) in her garden a bed of beautiful striped tulips.

One night she (36) by the sounds of sweet singing and of babies' laughing. She looked out of the window. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see (37)

The next morning she walked among her flowers, but there were no signs of anyone having been there the night before.

On the (38) night she was again woken by sweet singing and babies' laughing. She rose and stole softly through her garden. The moon (39) brightly on the tulip bed, and the flowers were swaying to and fro. The old woman looked closely and she saw, standing by each tulip, a little Fairy mother who was crooning and rocking the flower like a cradle, (40) in each tulip-cup lay a little Fairy baby laughing and playing.

The good old woman stole quietly back to her house, and from that time on she never picked a tulip, nor did she allow her neighbours (41) the flowers.

The tulips grew daily brighter in colour and larger in size, and they gave out a delicious perfume like that of roses. They also (42) to bloom all the year round. And every night the little Fairy mothers caressed their babies and rocked them to sleep in the flower-cups.

The day came when the good old woman died, and the tulip-bed was torn up by folks who did not know about the Fairies, and parsley (43) there instead of the flowers. But the parsley faded, and (44) did all the other plants in the garden, and from that time nothing would grow there.

But the good old woman's grave grew beautiful, for the Fairies sang above it, and kept it green; while on the grave and all around it there sprang up tulips, daffodils, and violets, and (45) lovely flowers of spring.

	A	B	C	D
34	what	who	whether	whose
35	have	had	has	was having
36	woke	woken	was woken	was waking
37	anything	something	nothing	everything
38	following	followed	follow	to follow
39	was shining	were shining	been shining	shone
40	sometime	though	even if	while
41	touch	to touch	touching	touched
42	begin	to begin	began	begun
43	planted	planting	is planted	was planted
44	so	as	neither	both
45	another	other	others	other's

46. Use the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (at least 100 words) about whether schoolchildren should use e-books at school lessons.

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: State the topic.

Main body

Para 2: Point for schoolchildren using e-books at their lessons.

Para 3: Point against schoolchildren using e-books at their lessons.

Conclusion

Para 4: Sum up the advantages and disadvantages.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Do you sometimes feel like your friends are fair-weather friends or more like acquaintances? Perhaps they don't realize that you desire a closer relationship.

To have a true friend, you have to be one yourself.

Cultivating these qualities will help you to strengthen your friendships:

(1)

When a friend of yours tells you about a problem, refrain from interrupting and thinking what you're going to say in response. Give your friend your full attention. It can help them to feel better about the challenges they're facing.

(2)

Devotion is one of the hallmarks of great friendship. Avoid gossiping about your friends and keep the secrets safe that were given to you in love and confidence. Trust is the basis of true friendship. Treat your friends like you'd want to be treated.

(3)

Help to uplift them in their time of need. If your friend wants to achieve a worthy goal such as losing weight, giving up smoking, or taking up a new skill, tell them it's a good idea and go out of your way to provide them with the information or assistance they need.

(4)

If you call them only when you need help or if you keep asking them for impossible favours, you'll come across more as a pest than a friend.

When they do help you, ensure that the assistance they give you doesn't compromise them in any way. Show them respect and appreciation.

(5)

Appreciate your friends' company and their help. Don't be afraid to say «sorry», or «please», and of course «thank you» when required. These three magic words can really help to create harmony. They also show that you don't take your friends for granted.

Watch your friendship blossom when you follow these strategies. Being a good friend is not only being kind to those who have chosen to be in your life, but it's also yielding more satisfying friendship!

- A** Be Loyal
- B** Avoid Arguing to Win
- C** Be Supportive
- D** Develop the Art of Listening Well
- E** Avoid Taking Advantage of Your Friends
- F** Agree to Disagree
- G** Be Truthful
- H** Say «Please», «Thank You» and «I'm Sorry»

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

ARE YOU A BLOGGER TOO?

Only a few years ago, a « web log» was a little-known way of keeping an online diary. At that time, it seemed like «blogs» (as they quickly became known) were only for serious computer geeks or obsessives. This didn't last long, though, and within a very short period of time, blogs exploded — blogs were everywhere, and it seemed that almost everyone read blogs, or was a blogger,

The enthusiasm for blogging of a couple of years ago (when it was estimated that ten new blogs were started somewhere in the world every minute) now seems to have died down a bit — yet thousands of blogs (probably the better ones) remain. Blogs are now soon as important and influential sources of news and opinions. So many people read blogs now that it has even been suggested that some blogs may have been powerful enough to influence the result of the recent US election.

Blogs are very easy to set up — all you need is a computer, an Internet connection and the desire to write something. The difference between a blog and a traditional Internet site is that a blog is one page consisting mostly of text (with perhaps a few pictures), and — importantly — space for people to respond to what you write. The best blogs are similar to online discussions, where people write in responses to what the blogger has written. Blogs are regularly updated — busy blogs are updated every day, or even every few hours.

Not all blogs are about politics, however. There are blogs about music, films, sports, books — about any subject you can imagine! So many people read blogs now that the world of blog writers and blog readers has its own name — the «blogosphere».

But how influential, or important, is this blogosphere? One problem with blogs is that many people who read and write them seem only to communicate with each other. When people talk about the influence of the blogosphere, they do not take into account the millions of people around the world who are not bloggers, never read blogs, and don't even have access to a computer, let alone a good Internet connection.

Sometimes, it seems that the blogosphere exists only to influence itself, or that its influence is limited to what is actually quite a small community. Blogs seem to promise a virtual democracy — in which anyone can say anything they like, and have their opinions heard — but who is actually listening to these opinions? There is still little hard evidence that blogs have influenced people in the way that traditional mass media (television and newspapers) have the ability to do.

6. According to the first paragraph, a «web log» or «blog»
- A didn't last long.
 - B is a kind of an online diary.
 - C is read or written by everyone.
 - D is only for serious computer geeks or obsessives.
7. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- A The popularity of blogging has recently declined.
 - B The enthusiasm for blogging has increased for the last two years.
 - C At present ten new blogs are started somewhere in the world every minute.
 - D Most blogs are about politics.
8. What is the main difference between a blog and a traditional Internet site?
- A There's no difference.
 - B A blog can never have any pictures.
 - C An Internet site consists mostly of text.
 - D There's a space for people to respond in a blog.
9. What does the author mean by saying that « Blogs are now seen as important and influential sources of news and opinions » ?
- A Blogs are a means of a political control.
 - B Blogs can have an effect on the popular beliefs and social processes in the community.
 - C Blogs seem to promise a virtual democracy.
 - D Blogs have influenced people in the way that traditional mass media do.
10. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- A The best blogs are similar to intercommunication conversations.
 - B Blogs are rarely updated.
 - C Not all people in the world read blogs and have access to a computer.
 - D Blogosphere exists to influence the society.

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SYMBOLS OF PEACE IN WORLD CULTURES

The concept of peace is a very important one in cultures all over the world. And there are certain symbols which people in very different cultures recognize as representing peace. Let's look at the origins of a few of them.

(11) **The Dove**

The dove has been a symbol of peace and innocence for thousands of years in many different cultures. In ancient Greek mythology it was a symbol of love and the renewal of life. In ancient Japan a dove carrying a sword symbolised the end of war. In Christian art, the dove was used to symbolise the Holy Ghost and was often painted above Christ's head. But it was Pablo Picasso who made the dove a modern symbol of peace when he used it on a poster for the World Peace Congress in 1949.

(12) **The Olive Branch**

The olive tree has always been a valuable source of food and oil. In Greek mythology, the goddess Athene gave the olive tree to the people of Athens, who showed their gratitude by naming the city after her. But no one knows for sure when or why it began to symbolise peace. There is probably a connection with ancient Greece. Wars between states were suspended during the Olympic Games, and the winners were given crowns of olive branches. The symbolism may come from the fact that the olive tree takes a long time to produce fruit, so olives could only be cultivated successfully in long periods of peace. Whatever the history, the olive branch is a part of many modern flags symbolising peace and unity. One well-known example is the United Nations symbol.

(13) **Mistletoe**

Most people know of the tradition of kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas time, which probably comes from Scandinavian mythology. However, this plant was considered to be holy in many cultures, and it usually represented peace and love. According to the legend, the goddess Freya's son was killed by an arrow made of mistletoe, so, in honour of him, she declared that it would always be a symbol of peace.

(14) The Rainbow

The rainbow is another ancient and universal symbol, often representing the connection between human beings and their gods. In Greek mythology it was associated with Iris, the goddess who brought messages from the gods on Mount Olympus. In Scandinavian mythology the rainbow was a bridge between the gods and the earth. In the Bible a rainbow showed Noah that the Biblical flood was finally over, and that God had forgiven his people. In the Chinese tradition, the rainbow is a common symbol for marriage because the colours represent the union of yin and yang. Nowadays the rainbow is used by many popular movements for peace and the environment, representing the possibility of a better world in the future and promising sunshine after the rain.

(15) The Ankh

The ankh is an ancient symbol which was adopted by the hippie movement in the 1960s to represent peace and love. It was found in many Asian cultures, but is generally associated with ancient Egypt. It represented life and immortality. Egyptians were buried with an ankh, so that they could continue to live in the «afterworld». The symbol was also found along the sides of the Nile, which gave life to the people. They believed that the ankh could control the flow of the river and make sure that there was always enough water.

This peace symbol

- A** as the story says, acquired its symbolic meaning thanks to a Scandinavian goddess.
- B** was first mentioned in Greek mythology.
- C** represented life and immortality in ancient Egypt.
- D** which can be found in many world cultures, shows the link between people and their gods.
- E** is a common sign of yin in the Chinese tradition.
- F** can be seen on many modern flags as a sign of peace and unity.
- G** was depicted by Pablo Picasso on a poster for the World Peace Congress in 1949.
- H** was adopted from anti-war movement.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (16-21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Cutty Sark ship, (16) , was devastated by a fire in 2007. More than 40 fire fighters were called to the 138-year-old tea clipper ship in Greenwich early on Monday morning.

The ship recently is closed to visitors so improvements costing £25 million could be carried out.

A spokesman for the London fire service said the whole ship was affected by the massive fire (17)

Police don't know what caused the fire yet, but said (18) That means the fire might have started on purpose (19)

Chris Livett, from the group which looks after the ship, said the fire was a significant setback but they were determined to put the ship back together again.

He said the decks could not be saved, however the damage didn't appear as bad as first feared.

Half the planking, (20) , escaped damage as they had been removed while the refurbishment work was under way.

He added: «She's been through storms and hurricanes. She's been battling all her life. She's not dead yet, far from it».

The Cutty Sark used to carry tea around the world in the 19th century. It now sits at a dry dock at Greenwich (21)

- A** rather than by accident
- B** one of London's most popular tourist attractions
- C** but nobody was hurt
- D** as a living museum
- E** as a valuable intelligence tool
- F** they were treating it as suspicious
- G** during times of public disorder
- H** as well as all the old artefacts on board

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE SET TO RISE TO 18

The British government is soon to pass legislation that would raise the school-leaving (22) to 18. The new plans will come into effect (23) 2013. (24) will have the choice of staying in formal classroom education that covers academic lessons, or of receiving vocational training. It is the first major revision of the compulsory education age limit since 1972, when it went up to the present 16 years (25) The government hopes the additional two years of schooling or training will (26) the quality of young Britons and ensure more British youth to have qualifications or workplace skills. If successful, Britain may be able to boast the best (27) and most highly trained school-leavers in the world, which is bound to have positive knock-on effects for industry and the economy.

Britain's Minister for Education Alan Johnson told The Times (28) that it was «repellent that a youngster of 16 is not getting any training». He admitted his (29) of the past, saying: «I regret not staying on in education... when I left school, there were loads of (30) you could walk into without qualifications. That's not going to be the case in the future». The leader of (31) teaching union Steve Sinnott agreed. He described the upcoming legislation as «inevitable». He warned: «We cannot afford to neglect those young people who currently (32) school at 16 unprepared for the rigours and demands of life in the 21st century». Toby Ashford, a 16-year-old student from London wasn't as enthusiastic. He complained that: «It is (33) example of politicians trying to be Big Brother with young people».

	A	B	C	D
22	certificate	curriculum	grades	age
23	on	to	by	up
24	Teachers	Headmasters	Pupils	Ministers
25	old	elder	young	age
26	improve	better	worsen	mend
27	intelligent	educated	learn	disciplined
28	show	news	newspaper	school
29	mistakes	success	merits	advantages
30	jobs	employees	trade	skills
31	Britain	Britain's	Britains	Britains'
32	go	pass	enter	leave
33	other	others	other's	another

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Once upon a time, a young man Lucian the Greek was filled with a desire to see strange countries, and especially to discover (34) there was any opposite shore to the ocean by which he lived. So having purchased a vessel, he strengthened it for a voyage, that he knew without doubt (35) long and stormy. Then he chose fifty stout young fellows (36) the same love of adventure as himself, and next he (37) the best captain that could be got for money, and put a store of provisions and water on board.

All this being done, he set sail. (38) many days he and his companions voyaged on deep waters and in strange seas. At times the wind was fair and gentle, and at others it blew so hard that the sea rose in a terrible manner.

One morning the wind began to blow violently, and they (39) by storm for days. On the third day they fell in with the Pumpkin Pirates. For ships they had large pumpkins, each being not less than ninety feet in length. These pumpkins they (40) , and afterward dug out all the inner part of them till they were quite hollow. For masts they had reeds, and for sails, in the place of canvas, pumpkin leaves. These pirates attacked (41) vessel with two ships or rather two pumpkins' crews, and wounded many of his company. Lucian's company fought for some time, (42) gaining the advantage, when about noon they saw coming toward them, in the rear of the Pumpkin Pirates, the Nut-Shell Sailors. These two tribes were at war with each other.

As soon as the Pumpkin Pirates saw the others approaching, they left off fighting Lucian's crew, and prepared (43) battle to the Nut-Shell Sailors. When Lucian saw this, he ordered the captain to set all sails; and they departed with speed. But (44) he could see that the Nut-Shell Sailors had the best of the battle, being superior in numbers, having five crews against two of the Pumpkin Pirates, and also because their ships were stronger. As soon as the Pumpkin Pirates and the Nut-Shell Sailors were out of sight, Lucian set himself to dressing the wounds of his injured companions. And from that time on (45) Lucian and his crew wore their armour continually, not knowing when another strange enemy might come upon them.

	A	B	C	D
34	whether	weather	heather	that
35	is	has been	will be	would be
36	have	had	to have	having
37	hire	hires	hired	had hired
38	For	Since	From	To
39	driven	are driven	were driven	were being driven
40	dry	drying	dried	had dried
41	Lucian	Lucian's	Lucians	Lucians'
42	with	without	after	since
43	give	giving	to give	to have given
44	looking for	looking back	looking up	looking forward
45	both	and	neither	either

WRITING

46. Imagine you are an English student, Jane, living and studying in Ukraine.

Write an email (at least 100 words) from Jane to her friend in England, describing some of the differences she has noticed. Include:

- people (friendlier/not as friendly, better/worse sense of humour, etc.);
- interaction between people (more/less reserved, more/less formal, etc.);
- studying (more/less relaxed, more/fewer holidays, shorter/longer hours, etc.);
- the food (spicier, less/more vegetarian options, tastier, etc.);
- the climate (hotter/colder, wetter/drier, etc.).

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

More than a quarter of the working people in Europe have it. Cairo, Bologna, and Paris have been offering it the longest. And you can now possibly get it by sitting at home at a computer. What is it? A university education, of course. So who goes to university and what do they get out of their experience?

(1)

Most universities don't let just anyone in. Grades in the subjects you take in the final years of secondary education are what is usually looked at. In many countries people also have to do an entry examination.

(2)

Take a quick name check of the leading writers, politicians or scientists in the UK or the USA and you should find the majority chose to spend their student years at Oxford and Cambridge or Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

(3)

For the majority of students, attending a university in a town or city near the place where they live is the only financially possible choice, but in Britain for many years going to university meant leaving home, with all the freedom and independence that implied. Universities traditionally offer cheap and clean accommodation in hostels or student houses.

(4)

A common feature of any university is attending lectures, which involves taking notes while a lecturer, a university teacher, is speaking to large groups of students. In Britain, you are also expected to present a subject perhaps once a term and comment on it in tutorials. These are small group discussions led by a lecturer at which closer analysis of a particular area is undertaken.

(5)

There is an old saying that « all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy », and prospective students expect a rich and varied social pastime. Friendships and varied clubs and societies that exist at most universities may last a lifetime.

And what does university education all add up to?

There was the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt, a former US American President: «A man who has never gone to school may steal from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steal the whole railroad».

Or is it as an American journalist, Sydney Harris, said? — «The primary purpose of a liberal education is to make one's mind a pleasant place in which to spend one's time».

- A** Accommodation
- B** Social Life
- C** Admission
- D** Teaching and Learning
- E** Special Courses
- F** Which One to Go to
- G** University Library
- H** Sport and University Teams

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

STUDENTS INVITED TO NAME NEW MARS ROVER

NASA is looking for the right name for the next Mars rover.

In cooperation with Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, NASA will conduct a naming contest for its car-sized Mars Science Laboratory rover that is planned to be presented in 2010.

The contest begins on Tuesday, 18 November 2009, and is open to students of 5 to 18 years old. To enter the contest, students will submit essays explaining why their suggested name for the rover should be chosen. Essays must be received by 25 February 2010. In April 2010, the public will have the opportunity to know nine finalists' names via the Internet as additional information for judges to consider during the selection process. NASA will announce the winning rover name in May 2010.

Disney will provide prizes to students submitting winning essays, including a trip to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, where the rover is under construction. The grand prize winner will have the opportunity to place a signature on the spacecraft and take part in the history of space exploration.

«Mars exploration has always captured the public imagination», said Mark Dahl, programme executive for the Mars Science Laboratory at NASA Headquarters in Washington. «This contest will expand our ability to inspire students' interest in science and give the public a chance to participate in NASA's next expedition to Mars».

The Mars Science Laboratory rover will be larger and more capable than any craft previously sent to land there. It will check whether the environment in a carefully selected landing region has ever been favourable for supporting microbial life. The rover will search for minerals formed in the presence of water and look for several chemical building blocks of life.

«We are now in a phase when we're building and testing the rover before its journey to Mars», said John Klein, project manager for the Mars Science Laboratory at JPL. «As the rover comes together and begins to take shape, the whole team can't wait to call it by name».

6. The text tells about
- A a competition held by NASA.
 - B NASA's Mars projects.
 - C a new Walt Disney cartoon.
 - D a Mars Science Laboratory rover.
7. The deadline for students' essays is
- A November 2009.
 - B February 2010.
 - C April 2010.
 - D May 2010.
8. It is planned to announce the finalists' names
- A by TV.
 - B in a newspaper.
 - C by means of the Internet.
 - D on the radio.
9. What will the grand prize winner have?
- A A trip to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.
 - B The opportunity to see the rover under construction.
 - C The rover model.
 - D The opportunity to place a signature on the spacecraft.
10. According to Mark Dahl, the purpose of the contest is
- A to attract students' interest to science.
 - B to choose the best name for the Mars rover.
 - C to tell about the new Mars rover.
 - D to give students a chance to travel to Mars.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The United Kingdom is home to a vast number of prestigious universities. Every year, students begin the rigorous admissions process to attend one of these schools, including students from all over the world. To gain admission to a top university in the U. K. from wherever a student may be, students must go through the Universities & Colleges Admissions Service. The top 10 U. K. universities are the elite, and admission to them is very competitive.

(11) University of Bristol

Located in Bristol, England, the University of Bristol is one of the proclaimed red-brick universities, a group of six British universities established as civic science or engineering colleges before World War I. It consistently ranks at the top of lists published by the «League Tables of British Universities». It also receives the most applications per school of any British university, according to its website.

(12) University of Exeter

The University of Exeter is located in the southwest of England and has three campuses. They boast high entry standards and low dropout rates, with a great majority of students consistently reporting satisfaction with their academic experiences there, according to the university.

(13) Durham University

Durham University, located in Durham, claims to be the third oldest university in England behind its two heavyweight institutions, Cambridge and Oxford. According to the «League Tables of British Universities», it attracts a largely middle and higher class student body as an alternative to both Cambridge and Oxford.

(14) London School of Economics

The London School of Economics, or the LSE, describes itself as the world's leading social science institution for both teaching and research. It has the lowest admissions rate of any university in Britain, making it one of the more selective universities.

(15) University of Warwick

Located in the outskirts of West Midlands, England, the University of Warwick is a research-led institution. It has high academic standards and is renowned for its research in numerous areas such as history, mathematics and business, to name a few. It also boasts many notable alumni in a diverse array of fields.

Match choices (A — H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

This university

- A** was founded as civic science or engineering colleges.
- B** is the third oldest university in England after Oxford and Cambridge.
- C** was the first university institution to be founded in London.
- D** is the foremost social science institution of the world.
- E** maintains a very high academic reputation.
- F** is acknowledged for its research in numerous areas of study.
- G** is proud of high entry standards and low dropout rates.
- H** is regularly rated high in school rankings.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PHONE RAGE

What drives people to lose temper on the telephone? Being kept waiting, being connected to voice mail, being passed on to someone else (16) But what infuriates them most of all is talking to someone who sounds inattentive, unconcerned or insincere, according to a Reed survey published today.

The Reed survey found that nearly two thirds of people feel that «phone rage» — people losing their temper on the telephone — has become more common over the past five years. More than half of the respondents, (17) , said that they themselves had lost their tempers on the phone this year.

The reasons for this are threefold, according to Reed. People are much more likely to express anger over the phone, rather than in writing (18) Moreover, telephone usage has been rising steeply over recent years. Increasing numbers of transactions take place entirely by phone, from arranging insurance to paying bills. (19) , people's expectations have risen. Nearly three quarters of respondents to the Reed survey said they are more confident that their problems can be solved over the telephone than they were five years ago.

Companies are taking steps to improve their staff's (20) The survey found that 70 per cent of organisations require their staff to answer the telephone with a formal company greeting. In 43 per cent of organizations, staff have to give their own names when they answer the telephone.

But a third of organisations do not give any training, or they train only their receptionists. That may not be enough, the report says. As companies move towards «remote working», the need for the (21) extends to every level of the organization.

- A In addition
- B who were from 536 organisations
- C or face-to-face
- D training for it
- E right tone of voice
- F telephone answering techniques
- G are all common reasons
- H and most effective way

TASK 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

MAXWELL'S JOB INTERVIEW

Maxwell had not had a steady job for almost two years. Today was a big day, because he was going to a job (22) that he felt good about. The secretary he had talked to on the phone sounded friendly and encouraging. Maxwell was a typist. His fingers danced on the (23) However, his social skills were not nearly as good as his typing skills. Sometimes his mouth got in the way of his employment. At his last steady (24) , his boss had told him to start making coffee every morning. Maxwell laughed. «I'm not making coffee», he said. «It's not part of my job description».

«Read the employee manual again», his boss said. «Your job description is anything I say it is». «That's a woman's job», said Maxwell. «Do it yourself».

His boss was still yelling as Maxwell walked (25) of the building. He felt great about telling off the boss. A few days later, the reality of not having a job hit home. He had to (26) the rent and utility bills, and he had to eat. What was he going to do?

He thought about (27) and asking for his job back. But how would that look? Then again, who cares how it looks when you're almost broke? After thinking about it for another week, he finally called his boss and apologised. His boss accepted his apology, but said that he had already hired a replacement.

Maxwell (28) a temporary job agency, which provided him enough occasional work to pay his bills. But none of the companies that he was sent to were hiring. So Maxwell was excited about finally getting an interview for a steady job. Maxwell's drive to the interview was (29) The traffic was congested and the neighbourhood looked rough. It took him 45 minutes to get there. The building was covered with graffiti.

The interview started 30 minutes (30) Without bothering to apologise, the manager lit a cigarette and took a (31) from his coffee cup. He asked Maxwell a lot of questions. Maxwell thought that each question was more ridiculous than the (32) one. The final question was, «Where would you like to be 10 years from now?»

«What does that have to do with typing?» Maxwell (33) «Silly questions from a rude man in a lousy neighbourhood! Where would he like to be 10 years from now? »

«Anywhere but this dump!» Maxwell said angrily, as he stood up and walked out.

	A	B	C	D
22	dialogue	conference	interview	examination
23	keyboard	blackboard	smartboard	processor
24	trade	profession	career	job
25	out	in	on	away
26	expend	pay	take	buy
27	sorry	forgiveness	apologising	express regret
28	get in touch with	contacted	reached	spoke to
29	reasonable	suitable	appointing	disappointing
30	lost	last	late	later
31	sip	drop	taste	mouthful
32	next	former	preceding	following
33	rambled	meandered	wandered	wondered

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D),

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

MERCURY AND THE WORKMEN

A Workman, (34) wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop by accident into a deep pool.

So feeling unhappy and (35), he (36) down on the bank and started (37) for his hard fate. Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he (38) him his misfortune, Mercury (39) into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that (40) the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, Mercury disappeared beneath the water for the second time, returned with a silver axe in his hand, and again asked the Workman if it was his. When the Workman said it was not, he dived into the pool (41) the third time and brought up the axe that had been lost. The Workman claimed it and expressed his joy at its recovery. Mercury, pleased with his honesty, gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own.

The Workman, on his return home, related to his companions all that (42) One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself. He ran to the river and (43) his axe on purpose into the pool at the same place, and sat down on the bank to weep. Mercury appeared to him just as he hoped he would; and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he (44) it. The Workman seized it (45), and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost. Mercury, displeased with his dishonesty, not only took away the golden axe, but refused to recover for him the axe he had thrown into the pool.

	A	B	C	D
34	fell	felling	felled	falls
35	depress	depressing	depressed	depresses
36	sit	sat	has sat	had sat
37	cry	cried	crying	to crying
38	was told	has told	had told	had been told
39	plunged	has plunged	had plunged	was plunged
40	be	was	been	are
41	for	on	in	up
42	happen	has happened	was happened	had happened
43	throw	threw	thrown	threw
44	loses	has lost	had lost	was lost
45	greed	greedy	greedily	greeding

46. Using the plan below, write a review for a film you have recently seen (at least 100 words).

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: Mention the title of the film, director, type of the film, place it's set, main characters, what the story is about.

Main body

Para 2: Name main points of the plot.

Para 3: Write your comments about the acting, plot, sound effects, etc.

Conclusion

Para 4: Recommendations.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SUCCESS

(1) Regardless of your definition of success, most people would agree that success starts with your thoughts, your ideas and your beliefs — in other words, your mind. The understanding that the source of success is contained in something as abstract as thoughts and ideas can be both exciting and frightening at the same time. It is a great feeling to realise that with the power of your mind alone you can achieve anything you want, and you can reach the success that you desire. On the other hand, ideas and thoughts are somewhat intangible — they quickly come and go away.

Is success something that can be obtained or lost as easily as a thought that passes through your head in an instant? I think the answer can be «yes» and «no».

(2) These are the beliefs, the habits, the behaviour, and all the other details of the mind that make up the core of who you are. Knowledge, skills and abilities are other components of your mind that have a somewhat permanent character. However, some knowledge and skills can lose their strength if not put to practice, and new skills and knowledge can be gained through study, practice and experience. A person's beliefs, habits, personalities, knowledge, skills and abilities are important components of success that will not disappear or be lost in a passing moment.

(3) These are the ideas that flash through your head in a moment of inspiration. Most people don't pay much attention to these temporary thoughts when your mind reveals to you something that could result in a good opportunity.

(4) Successful people understand the importance of spending time doing high-level thinking. You should plan to have a time period for at least 30 minutes to one hour each day when you are alone and your mind is free from fuss and disorder. Use this time to let your mind flow and reveal to you the interesting ideas which you may dismiss when you are busy with other things. When those thoughts come to you, don't reject them. Let them fill your mind with the possibilities and with your dreams of success, unrestricted by any constraints.

(5) You never know when great ideas will pop in your head. Therefore, it is very important that you always carry with you a notebook and pen to write down your ideas as soon as they come to you. This notebook can also be very useful for writing down observations that will help you become successful. If you run into a successful person that you admire, write down the habits and qualities, or anything else about this person. If you observe something that is done with excellence, or high quality, be it a product or a service, write it down. Fill your notebook with lessons learned, conclusions you have reached, resolutions you have made, goals you have established, observations you have made, and just anything that will help you fix your thoughts around success.

- A** Start a blog.
- B** Some of your thoughts and ideas are rather stable and permanent in nature.
- C** Success is in your mind.
- D** Care about the others.
- E** Do something useful.
- F** Take time to think.
- G** Get into the habit of writing.
- H** However, there are thoughts and ideas which are usually temporary.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

J. K. ROWLING

J. K. Rowling is the pen-name she uses as a writer. The *J* is for Joanne, her real first name, but she prefers to be called Jo. Apparently, people only call her Joanne when they're angry with her. The *K* is made up. Her publisher asked her to write using a name with two initials, but she didn't have a middle name.

Jo did a few different things before she struck upon the idea of writing children's books. She worked as a researcher and a bilingual secretary for Amnesty International and as an English teacher in Portugal.

The idea for the Harry Potter novels came from nowhere while she was on a train to London. She said, «The characters and situations came flooding into my head».

Seven Potter novels later — and Rowling is one of the richest women in the world. In fact, she is the first novelist ever to become a billionaire from writing. Her rags-to-riches story is a fantasy story in itself. She was on government handouts while writing her first novel. Her last four books broke records for the fastest sellers in literary history.

Today she devotes much of her time to many charitable projects. She famously demanded that Coca-Cola donate \$18 million to the Reading is Fundamental charity if it wanted a tie-up with the Potter movies.

The future? In March 2008, she said: «I will continue writing for children because that's what I enjoy».

6. What is the best title for this text?
- A J. K. Rowling: the Author of Harry Potter Novels.
 - B J. K. Rowling: the Richest Woman in the World.
 - C J. K. Rowling: the Early Years.
 - D Harry Potter: the Famous Character.
7. J. K. Rowling
- A is the real name of the writer.
 - B is the pen-name of the writer.
 - C stands for Joanne Katherine Rowling.
 - D is the pen-name which Joanne doesn't like very much.
8. What jobs did J. K. Rowling do before she started writing children's books?
- A She worked as a researcher, a bilingual secretary and a teacher of Portuguese.
 - B She worked as a researcher, a writer and a teacher of English.
 - C She worked as a bilingual secretary, a researcher and a teacher of English.
 - D She worked as a publisher, a bilingual secretary and an English teacher.
9. Joanne Rowling made up the Harry Potter character when
- A she was in London.
 - B she was on a bus to London.
 - C she was going from London by train.
 - D she was going to London by train.
10. Joanne Rowling is the first novelist ever
- A to become very rich by writing.
 - B to become so famous by writing.
 - C to write popular fantasy novels.
 - D to be well-known all over the world.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WANTED...

- (11) **Salespeople** — nationwide
Full training given.
Initial 2 month contract with possible full time contract.
Must be target orientated.
Full driving licence.
Email CV to bpmsales@virgin.net
- (12) **Au Pair** needed
Friendly family offers position caring for 2 small children.
Some light housework. Good rate of pay. Live in.
Tel: Mrs A. Richards 020 0562 78
- (13) **Medical Secretaries and Receptionists**
We have a range of interesting temporary appointments in Central London for medical secretaries and GP receptionists.
Good rates of pay. For more information call: 020 7458 20
- (14) **Accountant**
Forward-thinking local professional partnership seeks ambitious accountant for responsibility of day-to-day operation of demanding accounts department. Previous experience within professional environment essential i.e. solicitors, surveyors, doctors etc.
Excellent benefits.
Contact: Sandrine Le Barvine. Tel: 020 3120 42
- (15) **Data Processor** required
Portuguese speaking graduate required immediately to work in the southwest England office of a large multi-national company. Job involves the collection, processing and distribution of data about financial markets. Fluent spoken and written English essential.
Email your CV to our consultants to: linguajobs@recruit.com

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

At this job you

- A** have to work part-time.
- B** will be offered an initial contract for two months.
- C** need to be an experienced specialist.
- D** cook food.
- E** work at a medical office.
- F** need to have medical education.
- G** have to speak both English and Portuguese.
- H** should be able to look after small children.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

FAMOUS TEENS IN HISTORY

It's an adults' world. They make the decisions, create the laws, make money, and have all of the freedoms, but that hasn't always been the case. We're taking a look back through history to discover the most powerful, influential, and important teenagers of all time!

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was one of the most successful (16) He was best famous for conquering almost all of the world known to the ancient Greeks including Syria, part of India, Egypt, and way more around 300 BC. Alexander was the son of King Philip II of Macedonia. By the time (17) Alexander had founded his first colony and named it Alexandroupolis.

Pope John XII

While modern-day Popes are well-known for being oldies, John XII was only 18 when his papacy began in the year 955. Unfortunately, Pope John XII was known for being quite immoral and (18) to the papacy. It is rumoured that he was killed by the husband of a woman he was having an affair with.

Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley is the acclaimed British author (19) in 1818 when she was only 19 years old! The book was first published anonymously and it was generally assumed to be written by her husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, until it was published under her own name in 1831.

Joan of Arc

It wasn't easy being a girl in the 1400s, but Joan of Arc didn't let that stop her from becoming a national heroine in France (and, later, a saint). Joan was a peasant girl who led the French army to several important victories during the Hundred Years' War after claiming to have visions from God. She was later captured by the English and executed for heresy, (20) About 500 years later she was made a saint by Pope Benedict XV.

King Tutankhamun

King Tutankhamun (popularly referred to as King Tut) was an Egyptian pharaoh between 1333 BC — 1324 BC. (21) King Tut was only eight or nine years old when he became a pharaoh and died before he was 19. His tomb in the Valley of the Kings is the most complete ancient Egyptian tomb ever found.

- A who completed the 11,000-mile journey
- B At key points along the way
- C who wrote *Frankenstein*
- D It's thought
- E military commanders in history
- F generally brought shame
- G that all before the age of 20
- H he was 16

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

DAVID BECKHAM

David Beckham is an English footballer who has (22) for *Manchester United* and *Real Madrid*, (23) representing his country 100 times. He moved to *Los Angeles Galaxy* in 2007 to increase the profile of football in America. He married «Spice Girl» Victoria Beckham and has become a worldwide (24) , an advertising brand and a fashion icon.

Beckham was (25) in London in 1975. His parents were fanatical *Manchester United* (26) His talent was obvious from an early (27) and he signed with *Manchester United* on his fourteenth birthday. He helped the youth (28) to win several trophies and made his first team debut in 1995. He helped his team to (29) considerable success in his eleven seasons with them. Beckham has been runner-up twice as world football's best player. He (30) many trophies with *Manchester United*, including the Champions League, and won a league title with *Real Madrid*. He also captained his club and country. He was famously sent off in a match against Argentina in the 1998 World Cup. In 2003, Beckham (31) an honour for services to football from Britain's Queen.

Beckham has many interests off the soccer pitch and is rarely (32) of the headlines, especially concerning his marriage and children. He has established football academies in Los Angeles and London. In 2006 he was (33) a judge for the British Book Awards. He lives near Tom Cruise and the two are best friends. Beckham is also a United Nations Goodwill Ambassador.

	A	B	C	D
22	stayed	played	won	lost
23	as well as	in order to	as soon as	hardly ever
24	fame	celebrated	outstanding	celebrity
25	born	come	birthday	bear
26	devoted	sponsors	supporters	enthusiastic
27	epoch	era	age	period
28	team	class	game	band
29	took	ran	achieve	realise
30	came first	prevailed	lost	won
31	collected	granted	gave	received
32	on	at	out	in
33	named	labelled	told	identified

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The band got together in Dublin, Ireland, in 1976. At the (34) of the 1980s they started to have hits in the UK and America. They (35) in the Live Aid concert in 1985, and after that they were international superstars. Their album *The Joshua Tree*, came out in 1987, and it spent nine weeks at the top of the American charts. In Britain they sold 250,000 copies in two days. A year later the album *Rattle and Hum* (36) the same success. In the early 1990s they made a series of (37) and original CDs including *Zooropa* and *Achtung Baby* — and continued to sell millions of copies.

Is their music Irish? Not really. Bono is (38) by Irish folk songs, but the band hasn't got an Irish sound. It is sometimes American, sometimes British, sometimes pure «U2».

But «U2» are rather (39) from other big rock bands. (40) one thing, three of them are Christians — and sometimes their concerts have a Christian atmosphere. Bono says: «We are Christians. But it's a very private thing. We are not comfortable (41) about it».

Also, they talk about serious problems. They are great (42) of Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

The group is well-known for (43) political songs. Their message is peace and understanding. Even the name of the band is (44) this message with others: «U2 » also (45) «you too».

	A	B	C	D
34	begin	beginner	begun	beginning
35	appear	appeared	appearing	appears
36	have	had	has	to have
37	interesting	interest	interested	interests
38	fascinate	fascinating	fascinated	is fascinated
39	different	difference	differ	differentiate
40	On	For	With	In
41	talking	to talking	talked	told
42	support	supporting	supporter	supporters
43	her	his	it	its
44	share	sharing	shared	have shared
45	mean	means	meaning	have meant

Qualities:

- hardworking — often worked overtime
- responsible — always worked well
- fast learner — quick to learn
- polite and helpful
- however, stubborn at times

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH

«Half the world is composed of people who have something to say and can't; the other half have nothing to say and keep saying it».

Anyone can give a speech. Not everyone can give an effective speech.

To give an effective speech there are five elements you should consider.

(1)

This element is the most important of all. How many times do you practise your speech? As a general rule, you should spend about 30 hours of preparation and rehearsal time for every hour you will be speaking. Use a tape recorder or videotape yourself. This will help you to get an accurate picture of how you speak.

(2)

Use personal examples and stories in your speech whenever possible. Make sure your stories help to emphasize or support your point. The stories must match your message. Use examples from your personal and professional life to make your point. In either case be willing to give of yourself by sharing some of yourself with the audience.

(3)

Don't try to be a stand-up comedian. Use joking by poking fun at yourself and something you said or did. Be sure NOT to make fun of anyone in the audience. People will laugh with you when you poke fun at yourself but don't overdo it.

(4)

During the practice of your speech look for occasions where you can use a gesture. Establish three positions where you will stand and practise not only how to move to them but where in your speech you do moving. Pick three positions, one on centre stage, one to your right, and one to your left. Do not hide behind the lectern. When you do move, maintain eye contact with the audience.

(5)

Make sure you have the right location (assembly hall, classroom or conference room). Make sure you know how to get to where you are speaking. Ask how large the audience is you will be speaking to. Make sure you bring all your visual aids and plenty of handouts. Arrive early so you can check out where you will be speaking and make any last minute adjustments.

It is very important that you pay attention to even the smallest details. You can never overplan. Remember, «He who fails to plan is planning for failure».

- A Focus on Your Message and Not the Audience
- B Give of Yourself
- C Use Natural Humour
- D Pay Attention to All Details
- E Use Gestures, Including Walking Patterns
- F Stay Relaxed
- G Plan Your Body & Hand Positions
- H Be Prepared

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL

The Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts, commonly abbreviated to Glastonbury or even Glasto, is a performing arts festival that takes place near Pilton, Somerset, England, best known for its contemporary music, but also for dance, comedy, theatre, circus, cabaret and other arts.

The festival organiser Michael Eavis, a farmer in a Somerset valley, stated that he decided to host the first festival, then called Pilton Festival, after seeing an open air «Led Zeppelin» concert at the Bath Festival of Blues and Progressive Music 1970. The first festivals in the 1970s were influenced by hippie ethics and the free festival movement. After the 1970s the festival took place almost every year and grew in size, with the number of attendees sometimes being swollen by gate-crashers. Leading pop and rock artists have appeared as headline acts with thousands of others appearing on smaller stages and performance areas. The festival has also spawned films and albums and is reported extensively on television and in newspapers.

At present the Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts is probably the most exciting music fest in England which is popular with the people of different ages. It is also world renowned for having stellar performers: the past ten years have seen such artists as Paul McCartney, «R.E.M.», Rod Stewart, Lily Allen, John Mayer, «The Who», «Coldplay», and David Bowie, so the Glastonbury Festival is an unbelievable celebration of music, art and culture.

With the total area covering about good nine square miles of land on the Worthy Farm in southwest England, there is so much more to see and experience than just the music. There are theatre acts, a circus, cabaret performers, shopping, crafts, comedy troupes, dancers, and so much more.

As this is a music fest, do not expect your spot to be quiet, or isolated. This is a place where you need an open heart and an open mind because your camping neighbours will soon become your new best friends. Speaking of best friends, your doggies, kitties, birdies, and other pets are not permitted at Glastonbury so arrange for them to be cared for while you are gone; otherwise they will be seized and held off site at your expense.

Glastonbury Festival does welcome children, and there is plenty for them to do. So, be prepared for five spectacular days of music, dancing, revelry, and fun, which may become one of the most memorable experiences of your life!

6. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

- A The organizer of the first Glastonbury Festival was Michael Eavis, a famous singer.
- B The Glastonbury Festival used to be called Pilton Festival.
- C The first festivals in the 1970s were influenced by hip-hop culture.
- D There has always been very little information about the festival in mass media.

7. The Glastonbury Festival

- A invites world-famous stars.
- B is a classical music fest.
- C is an event only for adults.
- D takes place in the east of England.

8. From the text we can say that the place where the festival is held

- A is very peaceful.
- B takes an area of about nine square miles.
- C is located in a town.
- D is in the country.

9. At Glastonbury pets

- A are welcome.
- B can be seized and held off site at your expense.
- C can be looked after for additional fee.
- D are not forbidden.

10. It can be inferred from the text that Glastonbury Festival

- A does not offer any activities for children.
- B occupies a large concert hall.
- C lasts for five days.
- D is best for those who are interested in fine arts.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES: PREHISTORICAL AND ANCIENT

(11) **The Pantheon at Rome**

The Pantheon at Rome, begun by Agrippa in 27 B.C. as a temple, was rebuilt in its present circular form by Hadrian (A.D. 118—128). Literally, the Pantheon was intended as a temple of «all the gods». It is remarkable for its perfect preservation today, and has served continuously for 20 centuries as a place of worship.

(12) **Stonehenge**

Stonehenge, a massive circular megalithic monument on the Salisbury Plain in southern England, is the most famous of all prehistoric structures. Thought to have been built in 2000 B.C., it may have been used as an astronomical instrument to measure solar and lunar movements.

(13) **The Parthenon of Greece**

The Parthenon of Greece, built on the Acropolis in Athens, was the chief temple to the goddess Athena. It was believed to have been completed by 438 B.C. The present temple remained intact until the 5th century A.D. Today, though the Parthenon is in ruins, its majestic proportions are still discernible.

(14) **The Colosseum of Rome**

The Colosseum of Rome, the largest and most famous of the Roman amphitheaters, was opened for use in 80 A.D. Elliptical in shape, it consisted of three stories and an upper gallery, rebuilt in stone in its present form in the 3rd century A.D. It was principally used for gladiatorial combat and could seat between 40,000 and 50,000 spectators.

(15) **The Great Sphinx of Egypt**

The Great Sphinx of Egypt, one of the wonders of ancient Egyptian architecture, adjoins the pyramids of Giza and has a length of 240 ft. Built in the fourth dynasty, it is approximately 4,500 years old. A 10-year, \$2.5 million restoration project was completed in 1998. Other Egyptian buildings of note include the Temples of Karnak, Edfu, and Abu Simbel and the Tombs at Beni Hassan.

This famous building

- A** served as a place for gladiatorial contests.
- B** has been the place of worship for many centuries.
- C** is a well-known stone circle.
- D** used to have two upper galleries.
- E** was built to commemorate major military victories.
- F** was rediscovered in the 17th century.
- G** had been restored by the end of the 2nd millenium A.D.
- H** has been destroyed, however its magnificent proportions are still evident.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT ARE THE HOPES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS?

Every year, thousands of international students consider studying abroad (16), with the hope of better educational and work opportunities in future. However, no matter whether you are looking for online associate degrees, an MBA, or language courses, obtaining a university education requires (17) to make sure the experience is right for you.

Willing to improve your language skills, but you don't have time to go overseas to attend school? More and more universities around the world are offering opportunities for students to obtain degrees online (distance education) from the comfort of their own homes, and many of these institutions are accredited, meaning (18)

If you decide to take language courses online (or any subject for that matter), be sure to evaluate the benefits of studying online (19) The advantages of studying online are that the costs are usually lower, you can study at your own pace, and you have access to the materials 24-hours-a-day (20) in the world. However, you won't get the human interaction of meeting people face to face like you would if you were physically attending a school overseas.

On the other hand, the advantages of going overseas may include day-to-day opportunities to learn a new culture, meet new friends (21), and chances to see different parts of the world.

However, there may be a number of disadvantages for some including expense, time away from one's school, family, or work life, and the challenge of adapting to a new culture and way of life.

Whatever you do, consider a distance education programme that meets your educational needs, is within your budget, and equally important, provides you with opportunities to grow beyond the classroom through cultural and educational activities.

- A the ability to invest in new ideas
- B reviewed and evaluated
- C versus going abroad
- D with whom you can use and practise the language
- E from almost any computer
- F careful planning and research
- G to pursue a university degree
- H that they have met certain standards of excellence

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Time magazine has named Mark Zuckerberg, the (22) of Facebook, as their Person of the Year 2010. Zuckerberg, 26, is the second youngest (23) of the award. He won the award for connecting 12 per cent of the planet on his social networking (24) This is an impressive statistic considering the site has yet to make any impression in China. Mr Zuckerberg said on his Facebook (25) : «Being named as Time Person of the Year is a real (26) and recognition of how our little team is building something that hundreds of millions of people want to use to make the world more open and connected. I'm happy to be a part of that». The young entrepreneur (27) a quarter of the shares of Facebook and is a multi-billionaire.

It was uncertain for a (28) who would win Time's annual honour. Readers voting in the online poll chose the Wikileaks founder Julian Assange as the winner. (29) , Time panelists chose Mark Zuckerberg. Time's editor Richard Stengel explained they chose Zuckerberg (30) he was a more positive figure than Assange and because he changed «how we all live our lives in ways that are innovative and even optimistic». He wrote on Time's (31) : «There is an erosion of trust in authority, a decentralizing of power and at the same time, perhaps, a greater faith (32) one another...» he said. Mr Stengel continued: «Zuckerberg sees the world as filled with potential friends». Perhaps only the Facebook creator himself knows how much (33) he can do.

	A	B	C	D
22	founder	creature	user	hacker
23	prize	winner	championship	supporter
24	site	PC	blog	web
25	paper	leaf	mail	page
26	honourable	honest	honoured	honour
27	sells	buys	owns	offers
28	time	while	when	whilst
29	Furthermore	However	Moreover	Likewise
30	so	because	despite	rather
31	CD-rom	hardware	website	browser
32	in	on	into	off
33	many	little	less	more

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THAT'S THE WHOLE POINT!

One day Columbus was at a dinner which a Spanish gentleman (34) in his honour, and several persons (35) who were jealous of the great (36) success. They were proud, conceited fellows, and they very soon (37) to try to make Columbus uncomfortable.

«You (38) strange lands beyond the seas», they said, «but what of that? We do not see (39) there should be so much said about it. Anybody can sail (40) the ocean; and anybody can coast along the islands on the other side, just as you have done. It is (41) thing in the world».

Columbus (42) no answer; but after a while he took an egg from a dish and said to the company: «Who among you, gentlemen, can make this egg stand on its end? »

One by one those at the table tried the experiment. When the egg (43) entirely around and none had succeeded, everybody said that it could not be done.

Then Columbus took the egg and struck its small end gently upon the table so as to break the shell a little. After that there was no trouble in (44) it stand upright.

«Gentlemen», he said, «what is easier than to do this which you said was impossible? It is the simplest thing in the world. Anybody can do it, — after it (45) how!»

	A	B	C	D
34	has given	had given	been given	had been given
35	are present	were present	was present	had been present
36	admiral's	admirals	admirals'	admiral
37	begin	to begin	has begun	began
38	discovered	have discovered	had discovered	be discovered
39	when	why	how	what
40	along	towards	across	behind
41	the most simple	simpler	simplest	the simplest
42	make	makes	made	has made
43	went	has gone	had gone	was gone
44	make	making	to make	made
45	have been shown	was shown	has been shown	had been shown

46. While staying in a big city you visited an exhibition of some famous artist. Describe your impressions in a letter to a friend (at least 100 words) using the plan below.

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: Say when and where the exhibition took place.

Main body

Para 2: Tell some interesting facts from the biography of the artist.

Para 3: Describe your impressions of the exhibition.

Conclusion

Para 4: Sum up the pros and cons of the exhibition.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BRITISH CULTURE

The concept of culture can be defined in many aspects like history and literature, art galleries and museums, food or music and education. It's the way of life of a group of people. This includes the accumulated habits, attitudes, beliefs, customs, arts, food, dress, etc. The total set of learned activities that identify the members of a culture group while also distinguishing those of another group.

(1)

There are estimated 6,400 visitor attractions in the United Kingdom. This includes museums and galleries like the National Gallery and the British Museum, historical houses and monuments like the Tower of London and Windsor Castle, churches and cathedrals like St Paul's Cathedral and other tourist attractions like the London Eye.

(2)

The United Kingdom contains some of the world's leading seats of higher education, such as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, along with Imperial College, London School of Economics and University College of the University of London.

(3)

The United Kingdom has played a significant role in the development of science. It has produced innumerable scholars, scientists and engineers including Sir Isaac Newton, Bertrand Russell, Adam Smith, James Clerk Maxwell. The nation is credited with numerous scientific discoveries including hydrogen, oxygen, gravity, the electron, the structure of DNA, human evolution and natural selection and inventions including the chronometer, television, the modern bicycle, the electronic computer and the later development of the World Wide Web.

(4)

The United Kingdom has been influential in the development of cinema. Famous films include the *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars* and *James Bond* series which, although made by American studios, used British source materials, locations, actors and filming crew.

(5)

Notable composers from the United Kingdom have included Henry Purcell, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Arthur Sullivan. London remains one of the major classical music capitals of the world. The UK was, with the US, one of the two main contributors to the development of rock music, and the UK has provided some of the world's most famous rock bands including *The Beatles*, *The Rolling Stones*, *Led Zeppelin* and *Pink Floyd*.

- A** Attractions
- B** Music
- C** Drama
- D** Science
- E** Cinema
- F** Literature
- G** Sport
- H** Education

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

INFORMATION SOCIETY

Once upon a time societies were organised on the base of religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important — the exchange of information, and the technologies that we use to do this. Twenty-four-hour news, e-commerce, international call-centres, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either, the language that 80 % of the information is written in. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't is called the «digital divide». Scandinavia and South East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for most of the developing world. This organisation wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to poorer nations.

Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50 % of the world's population will have access to the Internet from schools and universities, health centres and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Just a dream? Certainly there are some contradictions. Does only good come with freedom of information? If information is power, why will people share it? Doesn't more technology mean fewer jobs? And how can the exchange of information keep local cultures alive if most of that information exists only in one language?

It is much easier to get people connected to broadband or put government online in Europe than in South America or the Middle East. However, developing countries often leapfrog the process which richer nations went through, and avoid their mistakes. Brazil collects most of its taxes online these days. There are cyber cities in Dubai and Mauritius. And Taiwan and Hong Kong have better access to ICT than the United Kingdom. Maybe the English language isn't so important after all.

Can the world create an information society for all? If a farmer in Bangladesh can read this in the year 2015, then maybe the answer is «yes».

6. The main idea of the text is that

- A everybody in the world shares the recent technological advances.
- B the exchange of information and technology development are extremely important for today's world.
- C many years ago societies didn't need the exchange of information.
- D many people cannot read because they don't have access to a computer.

7. For many people in developing countries information is not a priority because

- A they don't want to learn English.
- B they think that the use of a computer can have bad influence on their health.
- C they prefer face-to-face communication.
- D they have so many problems in satisfying their physical needs that they don't have time to think about modern technologies.

8. The term «digital divide» is used to describe

- A the contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't.
- B people who principally ignore ICT,
- C the regular use of ICT.
- D any digital device.

9. The main reason why the United Nations wants the new technology to be spread in developing countries is to

- A let everybody in the world have access to the Internet.
- B improve the exchange of information.
- C make local communities, languages and cultures stronger.
- D provide the freedom of information in every place of the world.

10. According to the text, one of the challenges of spreading the informational technology is that ...

- A the spread of technology doesn't obviously mean the growth of working places.
- B the local cultures don't need any support.
- C everybody in the world will have a radio or television.
- D the freedom of information is a utopia.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

LONDON'S PARKS

(11) **Regent's Park**

Because of an American University nearby this park is host to many games of softball as well as football and cricket. A beautiful rose garden and stunning terraces of houses round the outside. London Zoo is at the top of the park and there's a nice pond.

(12) **Coram's Fields**

Provides a rare bit of green to King's Cross area. An adjoining children's park has animals and play areas.

(13) **Battersea Park**

This is a large splendid park, bordering the Thames, it has a pagoda, a boating lake as well as a zoo that's popular with children.

(14) **Hyde Park**

Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in central London and one of the Royal Parks of London, famous for its Speakers' Corner.

The park has become a traditional location for mass demonstrations.

For the 2012 Summer Olympics, the park will host the triathlon and the 10 km open water swimming events.

(15) **Blackheath and Greenwich Park**

A trip to Greenwich should be part of every visitor's route. Greenwich Park, with its deer park, rose garden and ancient trees, is a Royal Park and attached to the Queen's House where Queen Elizabeth grew up. A great place for Sundays, when Greenwich market is in full swing. The Old Royal Observatory is at the top of the hill.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In this park

- A** there are special areas for children to play.
- B** there's a bathing area.
- C** mass demonstrations traditionally take place.
- D** you'll find The Old Royal Observatory.
- E** you can take play different sports and games.
- F** there's a bathing area.
- G** you can go boating on a lake.
- H** rock festivals are usually held.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE SILAS LAKE PARK

The Silas Lake Park reopens today after being closed for six months. The park was closed because mud and rock slides (16) , the only access into the park. «We had to remove tons of boulders and rocks», said Hugh Foster — the Head of the Parks and Recreation Department. «Then we had to rebuild a bridge and reconstruct almost a mile of highway. I'm really surprised we got it done so soon».

The park is three miles north of Colfax on Highway 28. Cambridge Road is a two-lane way that winds upward through Pearl Canyon before it falls down to Silas Lake, which has (17) The largest lake in the county, it is also famous for bass. In fact, the record largemouth bass catch in California occurred here in 1975. A 14-year-old boy caught a 19-pound bass.

The lake has two ramps for boaters, a full-service restaurant, a snack bar, a small tackle store, (18) As with all county parks, no alcohol is sold or permitted. More than 100 picnic tables have protective roofs and big barbecue pits. There are public restrooms with free shower facilities, lots of trash cans, and hiking trails for nature lovers. The west side of the park includes a softball field, a soccer field, and two volleyball courts. Horseriding and kite-flying are (19) In summer, a designated swimming area has a lifeguard on duty seven days a week.

The entry fee is \$10 per vehicle and \$10 per boat. Reservations are not accepted. The parking lot holds about 500 vehicles; if it is full, (20) Latecomers either leave or wait in line for someone to leave the parking lot. Some weekends there are three dozen vehicles waiting in line outside the gate. Because of many requests, park officials soon might start permitting campers (21)

The park is open from dawn to 10 p. m. during summer. «We probably accept here in average 2,000 people every day during summer», said Mr Foster. «They come here to fish, swim, water-ski, jet-ski, picnic, commune with Mother Nature, you name it. People love this place».

- A** no additional vehicles are allowed to enter
- B** and a boat rental facility
- C** enjoying a music festival
- D** destroyed part of Cambridge Road
- E** about 20 miles of shoreline
- F** to stay overnight on weekends
- G** a journey through history
- H** two other popular activities

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Calendale Castle

Calendale Castle, often called one of the (22) castles in England, is built on a hill overlooking the (23) of Calendale in West Bassetshire. On approaching Calendale village, the twin (24) of the castle suddenly loomed through the mist, giving the village a (25) appearance.

Calendale Castle (26) many stories, and many secrets. A quick read through the (27) gave me a colourful image of the way things must have been inside these forbidding stone walls all those years (28) A secret meeting between (29) Henry V and a French ambassador took (30) here during the 100 years' war. In 1814, the castle narrowly escaped being burnt to the (31) when a lazy kitchen boy left a pig roasting on the open (32) unattended.

The castle (33) took me to a dark dank dungeon, complete with gruesome instruments of torture. Hidden in one corner there is a tiny cell, little more than a hole, where countless prisoners were left to rot away. It's hard to imagine how a grown person could fit into a place so small.

	A	B	C	D
22	finest	beautiful	nice	most
23	cottage	country	city	village
24	towers	rooms	windows	terraces
25	mysterious	clear	particular	modern
26	creates	reads	reveals	holds
27	tour guide	excursion	guidebook	handout
28	before	ago	after	since
29	Queen	King	Knight	Owner
30	participation	seat	easy	place
31	earth	mud	ground	globe
32	water	fire	air	earth
33	voyage	trip	journey	tour

TASK 6

Read the texts below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BING, THE NEW SEARCH ENGINE OF MICROSOFT

Microsoft's new search engine, Bing, (34) in a major ad campaign. The company hopes it (35) competitors like Yahoo and Google.

Microsoft has had a search engine for many years already. It's gone through a number of incarnations but the problem was that relatively few people ever used it. The world's largest software developer wants to change that with the launch of Bing.

Described as a «decision engine », Bing promises to make shopping, booking a flight or searching for a restaurant online easier and faster than other sites.

But some experts are asking why people would stop using Google, one of the world's most (36) search engines, and start using Bing?

Microsoft says it's because 40 % of search queries on their competitor's site (37) unanswered — something they can improve on. And while it remains to be seen how (38) users will be about Bing, many advertisers already are.

Bing is stylish. Some of its features, like previewing videos without (39) the site, surpass what is offered by Google. *Microsoft* is taking a major financial risk with Bing. It has already spent \$100 m on the advertising campaign alone.

	A	B	C	D
34	launched	was launched	was launch	was launching
35	rival	rivalled	will rival	is rivalled
36	use	using	uses	used
37	go	goes	going	is gone
38	excite	exciting	excited	was excited
39	leave	left	leaved	leaving

THE POPULAR WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH IN JAPAN

The speeches of the new United States President Barack Obama are proving to be a popular aid to learning English in Japan. A special compilation (40) on sale lately, quickly becoming a national bestseller.

It's been described by its publishers as a huge hit in Japan — a compilation of the speeches of Barak Obama has been sold in the number of over 400,000 copies, and students at an English class in Tokyo are even memorising the new (41) words to improve their own pronunciation and understanding.

Barak Obama's message of change has been well received in Japan where politics is often (42) by grey figures and backroom deals. The clear language of the speeches makes them an obvious choice for teaching material. But the new President's words are said to hold particular appeal.

First of all it's from his personality, and also his technique, as his rhythms in English sound beautiful to the Japanese people (43) may not understand English well but still find his English as something they want to learn from.

And so, in shops across Japan the face of the new American President is a fixture on the bookshelves, (44) on the bookstalls. And for students, the question of whether they (45) in improving their English can be answered — «Yes, we will».

	A	B	C	D
40	go	went	has gone	going
41	President	President's	Presidents	Presidents'
42	characterise	characterised	characterising	characterises
43	who	whose	what	when
44	as well as	is well as	as better as	as good as
45	succeed	will succeed	succeeded	have succeed

46. Some days ago you ordered a yellow woolen sweater, large size, and light blue jeans, medium size, in an Internet shop; however, when you got your order, you found out that there was a red woolen sweater, medium size, and light blue jeans, large size. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the shop:

- say why you are writing;
- complain about the order;
- mention that you are extremely disappointed as you wanted to take those things on holiday with you;
- ask for replacement of the items or a full refund.

Write a **letter** of at least 100 words.

Do not write any dates and addresses. Start your letter with:

Dear Sir or Madam,

Best wishes,

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

ECOTOURISM

Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way that will damage the environment as little as possible. We recycle our newspapers and bottles, we take public transport to get to work, we try to buy locally produced fruit and vegetables and we stopped using aerosol sprays years ago. And we want to take these attitudes on holiday with us. This is why alternative forms of tourism are becoming more popular all over the world.

(1)

There are lots of names for these new forms of tourism: responsible tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, educational tourism and more. Ecotourism probably involves a little of all of them. Everyone has a different definition but most people agree that ecotourism must:

- 1) conserve the wildlife and culture of the area;
- 2) involve the local community;
- 3) make a profit without destroying natural resources.

(2)

Tourists stay in local houses with local people, not in specially built hotels. So they experience the local culture and do not take precious energy and water away from the local population. They travel on foot, by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution. And they have a special experience that they will remember all of their lives. This type of tourism can only involve small numbers of people so it can be expensive. But you can apply the principles of ecotourism wherever you go for your holiday. Just remember these basic rules.

(3)

Learn about the place that you're going to visit. Find out about its culture and history. Learn a little of the native language, at least basics like « Please », « Thank you », and « Good morning ». Think of your holiday as an opportunity to learn something.

(4)

Wear clothes that will not offend people. Always ask permission before you take a photograph. Remember that you are a visitor.

Stay in local hotels and eat in local restaurants. Buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.

(5)

If the area doesn't have much water, don't take two showers every day. Remember the phrase: «Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs». Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home. Don't buy souvenirs made of endangered animals or plants.

Walk or use other non-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.

Don't be afraid to ask the holiday company about what they do that is «eco». Remember that «eco» is very fashionable today and a lot of holidays that are advertised as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

But before you get too enthusiastic, think about how you are going to get to your dream «eco» paradise. Flying is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Friends of the Earth say that one return flight from London to Miami puts as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as the average British car driver produces during a year. So don't forget that you don't have to fly to exotic locations for your «eco» holiday. There are probably places of natural beauty and interest in your own country that you've never visited.

- A** Be prepared.
- B** Don't waste resources.
- C** But what is ecotourism?
- D** Have respect for local culture.
- E** Provide an experience that tourists want to pay for.
- F** Let's look at an example of an ecotour.
- G** Choose your holiday carefully.
- H** Benefit the local people.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Lady Diana Spencer was born in 1961. She had a normal, quiet upbringing. It could never have prepared her for the fame and glamour of being a British princess. Within a few years, she changed from being a shy teenager to the most photographed person on the planet. She hit newspaper headlines around the world, but the biggest one was for her death at the age of 36.

Diana was a kindergarten teacher in London when she caught the interest of Prince Charles. She won the hearts of a nation with her shy smiles and natural beauty. The whole world watched the fairytale royal wedding in 1981. A year later, she gave birth to Prince William, the first of her two sons.

Diana was nervous at first in public, but soon she developed a charming manner. She took a strong interest in many charities and important causes. She highlighted the sufferings of the homeless and AIDS victims. She also campaigned for the abolition of landmines and many countries banned them.

Diana and Charles divorced in 1996. She struggled with depression and eating disorders for many years after. She finally found happiness with an Egyptian film producer, Dodi Al-Fayed. Their romance was closely followed by paparazzi, which led to the fatal car crash that killed her in Paris in 1997. At her funeral, British Prime Minister Tony Blair called her the «People's Princess». To many, she was simply the «Queen of Hearts».

6. What is the best title for this text?

- A British royal family.
- B The life of a princess.
- C Diana and Charles: unhappy love story.
- D Profile: Lady Diana.

7. Lady Diana Spencer

- A prepared for being a princess from an early age.
- B was brought up as an ordinary child.
- C was an active teenager.
- D liked being photographed.

8. Where did Diana work before becoming a princess?

- A In a nursery school.
- B In a secondary school.
- C In a high school.
- D At the University of London.

9. According to the text, Diana was interested in

- A charity.
- B politics.
- C international activity.
- D medicine.

10. They say Diana felt after the divorce.

- A rather calm and quiet
- B disappointed
- C depressed
- D free and happy

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

QUIRKY EVENTS IN BRITAIN

(11) **Bog Snorkelling**, Llanwrtyd Wells, Wales

Each contestant is required to 'swim' 2 lengths (120 yards) of a murky peat bog using a non-recognized swimming technique in order to finish first. Now famous worldwide, this wacky race has spawned mountain bike and triathlon versions.

(12) **Wife Carrying**, Hereford Racecourse

The wife carrying competition is the climax of the racecourse's November Beer and Cider Race-day. The game is thought to have originated as a joke based on a practice where young men publicly carried off the women they wanted to marry. These days the victors receive their own weight in beer.

(13) **World Stinging Nettle Eating Championship**, Marshwood, Dorset

Every June a pubful of brave contestants race to see who can eat the most stinging nettles in an hour. The contest was born when 2 farmers argued over who had the longest stingers. A third man produced a longer nettle and rashly offered to eat it if longer could be found. When the inevitable happened he kept his word and history was made. Stinging nettles have been used in British cookery for hundreds of years, but here they are ingested raw with their stings intact.

(14) **World Pooh Sticks Championships**, Oxfordshire

Pooh Sticks, the game in which contestants drop sticks from a bridge and rush to the other side to see whose stick emerges first, is a typically British pastime. Invented by Winnie the Pooh, as written by A. A. Milne, it's beloved by thousands across Britain and now a world championship honours the phenomenon.

(15) **Maldon Mud Race**, Essex

Join 250 competitors in this mad run through the smelly, ink-black mud of the Blackwater Estuary in Essex. Entrants are advised to tape their shoes to their feet and, in January, when the race takes place, temperatures are freezing. Not for the faint-hearted, then, but lots of fun for anyone watching.

This event

- A** was originated by Winnie the Pooh.
- B** takes place in winter and is for courageous competitors.
- C** started when two farmers argued over who had the longest stingers.
- D** includes using fallen autumn chestnuts.
- E** is a weird race now known all over the world.
- F** appeared as a joke contest.
- G** takes place on the second Sunday in October.
- H** has been recognized since 1266.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

CHRISTMAS

There are lots of Christmas traditions in Britain. For example...

1) **London's Christmas decorations.**

Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Also in central London, (16) always have beautiful decorations at Christmas. Thousands of people come to look at them.

2) **Cards, trees and decorations.**

In 1846 the first Christmas cards appeared in Britain. That was five years after the first Christmas tree. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. (17) , nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve — that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on the Twelfth Night (January 5th).

3) **An old tradition is Christmas mistletoe.**

People put a piece of this green plant with its white berries (18) Mistletoe brings good luck, people say. Also, at Christmas people kiss each other under the mistletoe.

4) **Christmas carols.**

Before Christmas, groups of singers (19) They collect money and sing traditional Christmas songs or carols. There're a lot of very popular Christmas carols. Three most famous ones are: *Good King Wenceslas*, *The Holly and the Ivy* and *We, Three Kings*.

5) **Christmas Day.**

A traditional feature of Christmas afternoon is the Queen's Christmas message. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen gives her Christmas message to the nation (20) The Queen's message is also broadcast throughout the British Commonwealth. The first televised broadcast of the Queen's Christmas message was in 1957, but it is a tradition begun on the radio in 1932 by George V. The Queen has made a Christmas broadcast to the Commonwealth every year of her reign (21) , when a repeat of the film «Royal Family» was shown and a written message from the Queen issued.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| A | over the door |
| B | Oxford Street and Regent Street |
| C | go from house to house |
| D | the day before Christmas |
| E | go to midnight mass |
| F | except 1969 |
| G | A few years after |
| H | which is broadcast on radio and television |

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Two thousand years (22) the Romans tried to turn this desert into an oasis, a place full of rivers and lakes and canals. The Romans wanted to build big white temples and big houses under the hot sun. They wanted to turn this desert into a new paradise, full of trees and flowers and fields. They planned to (23) their ships across the desert. But they failed. The water in the aqueducts dried up. There is nothing (24) of the Roman canals.

In 1777 a Portuguese (25) called Emanuel de Melo Pimento came to this desert with a plan to turn it into an oasis. At that time in history, everybody was very excited by new (26) in science and technology and engineering. Emanuel de Melo Pimento was a man of his times, one of the new scientist-philosopher-engineers who believed that all the problems of people in the world could be (27) by science and philosophy. He wanted to build a (28) new city here, he wanted to build a completely new country. He wanted to call it «Pimentia», named after himself, of (29)

Emanuel de Melo Pimento had (30) money because many rich people in Portugal and Spain gave him money to go around the world and explore. Those rich people invested in Emanuel de Melo Pimento's (31) of exploration and discovery. Emanuel de Melo Pimento took their money and used it not to try and change the surface of the land, like the Romans, but to change what is under the surface of the desert. He wanted to dig canals under the desert, to make big (32) rivers where the water would not dry up under the heat of the sun. He failed, of course. But some of his plans still (33) They are very beautiful works of art.

But none of his plans was ever completed — they needed too much money, more money than even the rich people in Portugal and Spain gave to Emanuel de Melo Pimento. Instead, Emanuel de Melo Pimento spent all the money on building beautiful buildings where he could live and dream of his new city.

	A	B	C	D
22	after	before	ago	since
23	ride	drive	push	sail
24	left	stayed	stand	kept
25	adventure	travelling	tourist	explorer
26	developing	ventures	discoveries	devices
27	solved	fixed	made	created
28	completely	quiet	finally	entire
29	certain	sure	right	course
30	many	a lot of	few	crowds of
31	excursions	tours	journeys	visits
32	soil	ground	overground	underground
33	survive	carry on	alive	perish

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

The (34) nurse of all time must be Florence Nightingale, who (35) famous for her work during the Crimean War in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1805 in Kingston, Jamaica. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. Her mother (36) a boarding house for invalid soldiers and was also an expert in herbal remedies which she used to treat the soldiers.

When her mother died, Florence took over the boarding house and the care of the sick soldiers. (37) 1850 there was a serious outbreak of cholera in Jamaica. Florence worked night and day to help the victims and created her own herbal medicine for the disease. She also believed that clean conditions, fresh air and good food

(38) important in (39) the disease, ideas which most doctors thought were ridiculous. During the war, she saved the lives of thousands of people.

	A	B	C	D
34	well-knowner	well-knownest	more well-known	most well-known
35	become	became	has become	had become
36	run	ran	running	has run
37	At	On	With	In
38	are	were	be	been
39	fight	fought	fighting	fighted

HOW TO GET TO ENGLAND

London is a global transport hub, so you can (40) fly to England from just about anywhere in the world. In recent years, the massive growth of budget airlines (41) the number of routes — and reduced the fares — between England and other countries in Europe. Your other main option for travel between England and mainland Europe is ferry, (42) port-to-port or combined with a long-distance bus trip — this type of travel has less environmental impact than (43) , although journeys can be long and financial savings not huge compared with budget airfares. International trains are much more comfortable, and another «green» option; the Channel Tunnel allows direct rail services between England, France and Belgium, with onward connections (44) many other European destinations. Getting from England to Scotland and Wales is easy. The bus and train systems are fully integrated and in most cases you won't even know you have (45) the border. Passports are not required.

	A	B	C	D
40	easy	easily	ease	easier
41	increasing	has increased	had increased	were increased
42	either	both	neither	or
43	fly	flying	flown	flew
44	on	to	in	under
45	cross	crosses	crossed	crossing

46. Imagine that your school magazine has asked its readers to submit articles entitled «**What Kind of Life Can a Child Born in the Year 2050 Expect?**»

Write your article (at least 100 words) using the plan below. Do not forget to use appropriate language to express your opinion (I think, I believe, in my opinion, furthermore, moreover, etc.). The beginning and ending have been written for you.

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: *How would a 17-year-old boy / girl feel if he/she found himself / herself in the year 2067?*

Main body

Para 2: State positive predictions and reasons (e.g. *health — longer lives; space travel improve — travel to Venus on holidays*, etc.).

Para 3: State negative predictions and reasons (e. g. *food — in pills, relationship — fewer friends*, etc.).

Conclusion

Para 4: *In general, whatever the future brings, I believe that people's life will be quite different from the style of life we have in our time.*

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO ATTRACT THE JOB OF YOUR DREAM

Use these simple strategies for attracting your dream job:

(1)

Do you know of someone who is doing what you dream of? Are there any role models, mentors, or coaches you can learn from? Study what others have done and ask them questions if you have the opportunity. Now that you already know what you want, you just need to figure out exactly how to get it!

(2)

While you're keeping your eye on the prize, you might be taking too much in at once. You also may be trying to accomplish too much too fast. Divide your dream goal into smaller mini-goals. Once you have a simplified plan in place, attack each mini-goal with your full attention and you'll be chipping away slowly, but surely towards your dream goal!

(3)

If you work on your interaction and people skills, you can work toward nearly any job that you want. This is because you'll get your points across clearly and become well respected.

(4)

It always helps if you're seen as the type of person that will go the extra mile. If there's a specific job that you're interviewing for, study the objectives and duties of the job carefully. Make sure you have the qualities and skill set they're looking for, and if you don't, show that you're willing to take the initiative to acquire them.

(5)

In order to make your dream job a reality, realize that this goal takes time, research, guidance, money, and a whole lot of efforts. Chances are that your dream job isn't an entry-level position at your local McDonald's, but perhaps you'll want to own a restaurant some day. After all, no restaurant opened overnight!

So what can you do today to get started on your goal? Perhaps you can begin your research, get a necessary education, locate a mentor, start a savings account, or do any number of other simple tasks that will help you to build momentum.

Use these strategies whenever possible to help you attract your dream job. With consistent action and effort, the only way to go is up!

- A** Make Yourself Stand Out
- B** Break It Down
- C** Work on Communication
- D** Get Your Foot into the Door
- E** Make the Right Choice
- F** Take Action
- G** Learn by Example
- H** Your Dreams Take Time

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE ORSAY MUSEUM AND IMPRESSIONISM

Housed in the former Orsay railway station, the Orsay Museum is the impressionist museum of Paris. The beautiful «Gare d'Orsay» was one of Paris main stations which was built in 1900.

Located across the Louvre Museum on the Seine river left bank, the station has been spectacularly renovated from 1977 to 1986 to host the Orsay Museum collections.

The national museum of the Musée d'Orsay opened to the public on 9 December 1986 to show the great diversity of artistic creation in the western world between 1848 and 1914. It was formed with the national collections coming mainly from three establishments:

- from the Louvre Museum, for the works of artists born after 1820 or coming to the fore during the Second Republic;

- from the Musée du Jeu de Paume, which since 1947 had been devoted to Impressionism;

- and lastly from the National Museum of Modern Art, which, when it moved in 1976 to the Centre Georges Pompidou, only kept works of artists born after 1870.

But each artistic discipline represented in the Musée d'Orsay collections has its own history, which you can discover using this menu.

The Orsay Museum, a must for art lovers, is known worldwide for its fabulous impressionist paintings. The «Impressionism» was a French painting school in the second half of the 19th century.

The impressionists included Auguste Renoir, Claude Monet, Edgar Manet and Theo Van Gogh. They painted ordinary life and people in the open air. They totally rejected the tradition of historical and mythological subjects and used light colours. Above all, they are famous for having departed from the tradition of reproducing the real world. They used colour spots and strokes instead to suggest their impression of the real world. This impression is only perceivable at a distance from their paintings.

The Impressionist paintings are now widely acclaimed as some of the best ones in art history.

6. Before it hosted the Orsay Museum collections, the original d'Orsay building used to be

- A an impressionist's studio.
- B a station.
- C a railway carriage.
- D a museum.

7. From the text we can tell

- A who founded the Orsay Museum.
- B what museums its collections came from.
- C how long it takes to get there from the Louvre Museum.
- D when the working hours of the museum are.

8. What does the term «Impressionism» denote?

- A An art school.
- B All the French painters.
- C 19th century France.
- D A style of painting.

9. The impressionists did NOT

- A paint ordinary life and people.
- B work in the open air.
- C follow the tradition to depict historical and mythological subjects.
- D use light colours.

10. The impressionists used colour spots and strokes

- A for lack of traditional techniques.
- B as they wanted to depict objects as accurate and precise as possible.
- C in order to reflect their emotions and feelings.
- D because they didn't use pencils.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) **The Knightsbridge Lounge**

The Knightsbridge Lounge is a glamorous restaurant located inside the upmarket Sheraton Park Tower Hotel, where afternoon tea is the main attraction. Based in one of London's most exclusive areas, The Knightsbridge Lounge is a decadent venue, decorated in stunning yellows and golds with huge candelabra and cosy leather sofas and is a luxurious place to spend an afternoon partaking of a very British tradition, the afternoon tea.

(12) **Le Grand Fooding**

Le Grand Fooding combines contemporary design & urban chic with classic colours, imaginative lighting and exquisite artwork to dramatic effect without losing a sense of warmth & intimacy. Le Grand Fooding offers innovative cuisine that combines flavours and techniques from Asia, France and the Mediterranean, all skillfully prepared by the restaurant's head chef, Tom Thom-sen. The combination of sumptuous surroundings, expertly prepared food and outstanding service ensures that Le Grand Fooding will leave a lasting impression & we'd advise you not to leave Le Grand Fooding off your must-visit list.

(13) **O Fado Restaurant**

O Fado Restaurant in Knightsbridge is the oldest Portuguese restaurant in London, where first-class Portuguese cuisine is served in attractive surroundings. The best Fado singers in London entertain a mixed crowd of Portuguese expats, locals and tourists and the atmosphere is friendly and fun. There really is no need to visit Portugal when you have this authentic restaurant right on your own doorstep.

(14) **Montpeliano**

If you're looking for a romantic London restaurant for dinner, the ground floor of Montpeliano is an absolute must. Opened in 1974 by restaurateur Antonio Trapani, Montpeliano has achieved a landmark status in Knightsbridge as the place to go for formal Italian cooking. Signature dishes at Montpeliano include green asparagus with melted parmesan and butter, oven-baked aubergines with tomato, mozzarella and Parmesan, Calamari fritti, chicken & spinach risotto and the best chocolate profiteroles in London.

(15) **Mimosa**

Step into this stylish eatery and you'll find a modern sophisticated British restaurant with cream leather seating and a buzzy atmosphere. Signature dishes include potted brown shrimps with crispy toast, calves liver and sweet cured bacon, mash and shallot gravy and sticky date pudding with butterscotch sauce. With its cocktails whether after a hard-day's work or shopping, lunch with friends or a sophisticated evening meal, Mimosa is a restaurant with the perfect atmosphere for all occasions.

In this restaurant you can

- A** try simple but perfectly executed Italian classics.
- B** come for the innovative cuisine that combines flavours and techniques from Asia, France and the Mediterranean.
- C** find a perfect atmosphere for all occasions.
- D** indulge the pastime of the traditional afternoon tea.
- E** find a stylish new addition to the Knightsbridge dining scene.
- F** enjoy traditional Portuguese food and music.
- G** have dinner in a private dining room.
- H** have a business meeting.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ivy Bean is perhaps the oldest user of social networking sites. She is officially the oldest person on Facebook and (16) She has become famous for her Twitter site IvyBean104. On September the 8th, 2009, her 104th birthday, Ivy had 38,670 followers. This makes her one of the most followed people in cyberspace! She said she preferred Twitter to Facebook (17) In one of her birthday posts, she wrote: «I have just opened all my cards. It's taken me 20 minutes». She usually writes about things like getting her hair done, watching her favourite TV shows or eating fish and chips.

The world's media covered Ivy's birthday. CNN and Sky News both wrote stories (18)

Ivy Bean was born in Bradford, a town in the north of England, in 1905. She was one of eight children. She has seen huge changes in technology in her lifetime. Her first job was working in a cotton mill. The biggest innovation in her life then was the start of Britain's telephone network in 1912. The first computers arrived in the world (19) She would have to wait several decades to actually use one. Before she found digital communication, Ivy won a gold medal in the Frisbee (20)

She also likes bowling on her Nintendo Wii. Ms Bean said being famous hasn't changed her, although she joked (21)

- A** probably the oldest tweeter
- B** that her friends were jealous of her worldwide popularity
- C** because it was easier to update
- D** about her new-found fame
- E** whether to shut down social media sites
- F** their site was useful to the police
- G** when Ivy hit half a century
- H** throwing event at the Bradford Over-75 Olympics

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

EDINBURGH FESTIVALS

Summer in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city, is the (22) for festivals. In August and September there are several different festivals which (23) place there.

The original Edinburgh International Festival started in 1947, and offers visitors a rich (24) of classical music, theatre, opera and dance. The same year that the official festival began, a handful of theatrical companies gatecrashed the festival and organised their own (25) , which grew into what is now called the Fringe Festival.

The term «fringe» means something on the outside of the main event, but over the years, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival has become the largest of all the festivals, and (26) the largest arts festival in the world! The Fringe features performers and acts which are less traditional and more unconventional than those in the International Festival, and includes a lot of comedy shows, music and children's (27) The Edinburgh Fringe is seen as an important place for promising comedians to perform at.

At the same time in Edinburgh there are various (28) festivals, such as the Jazz and Blues festival, the Book Festival, the Film Festival, and even an Internet Festival! There is also a multicultural festival called Mela, which celebrates the diversity of people living in Edinburgh, in particular people with South Asian (29)

Edinburgh Castle is the site of one of the most (30) events — The Military Tattoo. A military tattoo has (31) to do with a tattoo on your skin! It means a performance of military music, for example, by marching bands. In Scotland, the military tattoo traditionally includes bagpipes and drums. The display can also feature dancers, horses and motorbikes!

(32) you have to pay to attend most of the events at the various festivals, there are several groups who organise large numbers of free events as (33)

	A	B	C	D
22	tense	time	month	place
23	bring	get	give	take
24	course	programme	series	curriculum
25	event	even	ever	evening
26	indeed	real	very	genuine
27	allowance	entertainment	safety	welfare
28	others	another	other's	other
29	source	starting point	origins	basic
30	spectral	spectacle	spectacular	spectacled
31	anything	everything	something	nothing
32	In order	Though	Thus	Likely
33	well	good	bad	worse

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BEING OPTIMISTIC CAN LOWER STRESS AND ANXIETY

Scientists (34) that people who are too optimistic about the future may have «faulty» brains. Their study, (35) the journal *Nature Neuroscience*, concluded that the reason many people always see light at the end of the tunnel may be (36) an inability to sensibly deal with risk. They even say this over-optimism could have been a cause of the 2008 global financial crisis, with bankers failing (37) or see the riskiness of their investments. Report author Dr Tali Sharot of London's University College analyzed brain scans to measure the activity taking place in patients (38) were asked to think about their future. He found that negative predictions (39) in the minds of optimists.

In the study, Dr Sharot gave volunteers 80 different negative situations (40) unpleasant to disastrous. These included getting divorced, having your car (41) and developing cancer.

Many of the volunteers underestimated the chances of these situations happening to them. Dr Sharot said: «The more optimistic we are, the (42) likely we are to be (43) by negative information about the future». He added: «'Smoking kills' messages don't work as people think their chances of cancer are low. The divorce rate is 50 %, but people don't think (44) the same for them». He also said: «(45) the glass as half full rather than half empty can be a positive thing. It can lower stress and anxiety and be good for our health and well-being».

	A	B	C	D
34	discovered	have discovered	has discovered	have been discovered
35	in	on	at	over
36	because of	however	for the reason	since
37	accept	accepting	to accept	to be accepted
38	who	what	where	why
39	ignore	ignored	were ignored	are ignored
40	ranging of	ranging for	ranging at	ranging from
41	steal	stole	stealing	stolen
42	less	few	fewer	little
43	influence	influenced	influencing	to influence
44	it's	its	its'	it
45	See	Seen	Seeing	Being seen

WRITING

46. Write a letter to a local TV company with your suggestions as to how to improve the quality and raise the standard of TV programmes, using the plan below (at least 100 words).

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: Explain why you have decided to write a letter to the local TV company.

Main body

Para 2: Point some positive working sides.

Para 3: Point some negative working sides.

Conclusion

Para 4: Offer your suggestions for improving the quality and raising the standard of TV programmes.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

IT'S TIME TO STOP WORRYING AND START LIVING

Worrying can be helpful when it encourages you to take action and solve a problem. But if you're preoccupied with «what ifs» and worst-case scenarios, worrying becomes a problem of its own. Unrelenting doubts and fears are paralysing, not motivating or productive. They sap your emotional energy, send your anxiety levels soaring, and interfere with your day-to-day life — all this with no positive payoff! The good news is that chronic worrying is a mental habit you can learn how to break. You can train your brain to stay calm and collected and to look at life from a more positive perspective.

(1)

You can't change what happened yesterday. You can make tomorrow better by living well today. So concentrate on doing your best today and put yesterday out of your mind. As for tomorrow, think of only the best that can happen.

(2)

A study was made of the kinds of things people worry about. It showed that 40 per cent were things that never came about, 35 per cent were things that couldn't be changed, 15 per cent turned out better than expected, 8 per cent were petty, useless worries, and only 2 per cent were justifiable worries.

(3)

Some people, when they fly, worry that the plane will crash. The law of averages indicates that it is not very likely to happen.

(4)

Deliberately make the best of every bad situation. It is a profitable way to defeat worrying. Someone has said, «If life hands you a lemon, make lemonade out of it».

(5)

Instead cooperate with your habit. Schedule a certain amount of time, say twenty minutes, for worrying every day. Then spend that time alone worrying. When you start to worry at any other time, remind yourself that you have scheduled a time for worrying and save your worry. And you will find your scheduled worry sessions getting shorter and shorter as you have less and less to worry about. More likely is that when using this technique you will simply forget your original worries — they will never have bothered you.

- A** Crowd worry out of your mind by keeping yourself busy.
- B** Don't fuss about little things that don't really matter.
- C** If you are a habitual worrier, don't fight it.
- D** Remind yourself of the very high price you can pay for worrying in terms of your health.
- E** Live one day at a time.
- F** Use the law of averages to outlaw your worries.
- G** Cooperate with the inevitable.
- H** After carefully weighing all the facts, come to a decision.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A; B, C or D).

THE MILLIONTH WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

It is being claimed that the millionth word in the English language is about to be created. A US company which follows the use of language on the Internet has made the prediction. However, traditional dictionary makers aren't so sure. The idea of the millionth word entering the English language is a brilliant bit of public relations for Texas-based Global Language Monitor (GLM). GLM runs a powerful search service which monitors web traffic. They make their money telling organisations how often their name is mentioned in new media, such as the Internet.

What they can also do is search for newly coined words. Once a word has been used 25,000 times on social networking sites and such like, GLM declares it to be a new word.

By their calculations a new word is created in English every 98 minutes, hence they estimate that the millionth word is about to be created.

If you talk to lexicographers, however, dictionary professionals, they tell a slightly different story. Dictionaries have tighter criteria about what constitutes a new word, for example, it has to be used over a certain period of time.

Lexicographers will tell you that the exact size of English vocabulary is impossible to quantify, but if you accept every technical term or obscure specialist word then we're already way beyond a million.

And if you restrict inclusion of specialist slang, then there are possibly three quarters of a million words in English. All of which is way beyond the 20—40,000 words that a fluent speaker would use, or the few thousand you could get by with in English. Basically, with 1.5 billion people speaking some version of the language, it's small wonder — English is the fastest growing tongue in the world.

6. The text focuses on

- A the languages which have more than a million words.
- B the meaning and usage of the millionth word in the English language.
- C the process of calculation and registration of words in a language.
- D the monitoring web traffic.

7. What can we find out from the text?

- A The millionth word in the English language was registered by GLM service.
- B The millionth word in the English language is about to be created.
- C There are less than a million words in the English language.
- D There are different points of view on the number of words in the English language.

8. Global Language Monitor does not

- A run a powerful search service which monitors web traffic.
- B make up dictionaries.
- C tell organisations how often their name is mentioned in new media.
- D search for newly coined words.

9. GLM declares a word to be a new one after it

- A has been used over a certain period of time.
- B has been used by 25,000 people.
- C has been used 25,000 times on social networking sites.
- D has appeared in dictionaries.

10. Lexicographers claim that

- A it's just amazing that English is the fastest growing tongue in the world.
- B the exact size of English vocabulary is impossible to quantify.
- C there are obviously more than 3/4 of a million words in English.
- D a fluent speaker would use 20—40,000 words.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A— H) to (11 — 15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

FINDING THE RIGHT CAREER TIPS

Are you thinking of choosing or changing your career? Maybe you have been dreaming about a career change but don't know where to start. Perhaps you're getting increasingly bored at work or realizing that opportunities for growth are limited. Regardless of your reasons, the right career is out there for everyone. Discover how to find the best career path for you, including finding the courage to make a change, researching options, realizing your strengths, and learning new skills.

(11) So how do you translate your interests into a new career? With a little research, you may be surprised at the careers that relate to many of the things you love to do.

Many online tools can guide you through the process of self-discovery. Questions, quizzes, and temperament sorters can't tell you what your perfect career would be, but they can help you identify what's important to you in a career, what you enjoy doing, and where you excel.

(12) While you can glean a lot of information from research and quizzes, there's no substitute for information from someone currently working in your chosen career. Talking to someone in the field gives you a real sense of what type of work you will actually be doing and if it meets your expectations. What's more, you will start to build connections in your new career area, helping you land a job in the future. Does approaching others like this seem intimidating? It doesn't have to be. Networking and informational interviewing are important skills that can greatly further your career.

(13) Once you have a general idea of your career path, take some time to figure out what skills you have and what skills you need. Remember, you're not completely starting from scratch—you already have some skills to start. These skills are called transferable skills, and they can be applied to almost any field.

- (14) If your chosen career requires skills or experience you lack, don't despair. There are many ways to gain needed skills. While learning, you'll also have an opportunity to find out whether or not you truly enjoy your chosen career and also make connections that could lead to your dream job.
- Take classes. Some fields require specific education or skills, such as an educational degree or specific training. Don't automatically rule out more education as impossible. Many fields have accelerated programmes if you already have some education, or you may be able to do night classes or part-time schooling so that you can continue to work. Some companies even offer tuition reimbursements if you stay at the company after you finish your education.
- (15) You might be feeling so busy with the career transition that you barely have time to sleep or eat. However, managing stress, eating right, and taking time for sleep, exercise and especially loved ones will ensure you have the stamina for the big changes ahead.

To make a right choice of your career you have to

- A take care of yourself.
- B consider starting your own business.
- C research specific careers.
- D evaluate your strengths and skills.
- E get support and information from others.
- F identify occupations that match your interests.
- G develop your skills and experience.
- H pace yourself and don't take on too much at once.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Oxford University, founded in 1214, is the oldest and best university in Britain. Over 30 individual colleges (16) , and each has become affiliated to the central university at different points in time from the 13th century up to today. There is no «campus» as such, but you will find some very beautiful historic buildings that are used (17) — the Bodlean Library, the Radcliffe Camera, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum in the centre of Oxford. The individual colleges are scattered (18) Each college is protected by a high wall, which is entered through the porter's lodge at the main gate. The only way to see what a college is like is to go inside a few.

There are walking tours of the colleges, and the open-top buses go on a continual tour round the town (with your ticket you can get on and off at will). Go on (19) , then go round again getting on and off at those places and colleges that took your fancy.

The town of Oxford stands (20) , and the river is an important part of the university life, particularly in summer time. The Oxford University Boat Race crew trains here in winter and in summer, when the less serious and more spectacular Summer Eights (21)

- A with many people from around the world
- B take place
- C one complete tour to get a general impression
- D by all the colleges
- E on the River Cherwell
- F of the many varieties
- G around the centre as well
- H make up the university

TASK 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Afel was only a very small boy when he (22) saw snow. But it wasn't (23) snow that he saw. No, there was no real snow (24)..... he lived. He saw the snow in a picture book. The book had lots of pictures of children playing in big white fields. He (25) his mother, «What are those white fields? » and his mother laughed and said, « That's snow!» She tried to explain to him what snow was, but Afel didn't really understand. (26) there was rain where he lived, but not very much, so it was very difficult for him to understand what this cold, ice rain that his mother described was. He dreamed about snow all the time, trying to imagine how it really was. Then, when Afel was twelve years old, the following thing happened. One day he was watching TV at his uncle's house, and a programme came on, and there were people flying across the snow. They looked (27) strange animals, or fantastic birds. They had hats which covered all their heads and big goggles over their eyes. And on their (28) , they had things that looked like strange shoes. «What are those?» he asked his uncle excitedly. «Skis», replied his uncle, «and those people are called (29) ». At that moment, Afel decided. He wanted to be a skier. He asked his uncle what the programme was. «The Winter Olympics», said his uncle. «It's like the normal Olympics, but for sports where you need snow — skiing, ice skating, bobsleigh, those sorts of things. They have it every four years». Afel (30) out that the next Winter Olympics were in Vancouver in Canada, in 2010. «Perfect», he thought. «Enough time for me to become a brilliant skier. Then I'll go to the Winter Olympics, and win the gold medal for skiing». «But there's no snow here!» people told him. «Where are you going to ski? »

Afel didn't care. He (31) himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practised skiing holding two sticks in his hands. At first he couldn't move, but he practised, and practised, and practised until he could move quite quickly across the sand or the earth where he lived. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn't. He could only move slowly. «Never (32) », he thought. «It's just a start...»

So every night, out in the middle of the desert, Afel now practises skiing down sand dunes. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth of the desert is the white, white snow of the mountains he saw (33) the television. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth are as gold as the medal he will bring home with him, when he is the world champion.

	A	B	C	D
22	last	previous	next	first
23	factual	original	real	valid
24	where	when	how	what
25	replied	requested	asked	answered
26	However	Usually	Sometimes	So
27	like	as	such	so
28	hands	arms	heads	feet
29	skaters	skiers	swimmers	racers
30	found	knew	learned	looked
31	acted	performed	did	made
32	mind	be	see	say
33	out	of	in	on

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he earned, and (34) prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and — perhaps most importantly — peace. Not all awards are as noble as Nobel's. Even though most countries have a system for (35) and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and award ceremonies for all kinds of things.

The Oscars are probably the most famous, a time for the American film industry to tell (36) how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. (37) that there are also the Golden Globes, apparently for the same thing. But it's not only films — now there are also Grammys, Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards for music.

Awards don't only exist for the arts. There are now awards for Sports Personality of the Year, for European Footballer of the Year and World Footballer of the Year. This (38) very strange — sometimes awards can be good to give recognition to people who deserve it, or to help people who don't make a lot of money to carry on their work without (39) about finances.

Why (40) all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never (41) a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adam Smith or Charles Dickens.

It would be possible to say, however, that in the past, scientists and artists could win «patronage» from rich people — a king or a lord could give the artist or scientist money to have them paint their palaces or help them develop new ways of making money. With the change in social systems across the world, this no longer (42) A lot of scientific research is now funded (43) by the state or by private companies. Perhaps award ceremonies are just the most recent face of this process.

However, there is more to it than that. When a film wins an Oscar, many more people go and see it, or buy the DVD. When a writer wins the Nobel prize, many more people buy his books. When a group wins the MTV awards, the ceremony (44) by hundreds of thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sells lots more records.

Most awards ceremonies (45) by big organizations or companies. This means that it is not only the person who wins the award who benefits — but also the sponsors. The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicising not only music, but also MTV itself!

	A	B	C	D
34	give	gave	given	are given
35	honour	honours	honoured	honouring
36	itself	herself	himself	its
37	Because of	In spite of	As well as	In order to
38	seem	seems	seemed	is seem
39	worry	to worry	worrying	worrying
40	have	has	had	having
41	win	won	has won	be won
42	to happen	happen	happens	happening
43	both	or	neither	either
44	seen	be seen	is seen	sees
45	is sponsored	are sponsored	be sponsored	will sponsor

Friday, 23	Stay at the Earl's Inn hotel in city centre, London.
Saturday, 24	<p>In the morning: visit some of London's museums.</p> <p>In the afternoon: shop in Oxford Street in the West End, find some bargains in Top Shop.</p> <p>In the evening: have dinner at Planet Hollywood in Piccadilly — a really popular place with tasty food and great music.</p>
Sunday, 25	Catch 10 o'clock train back to Liverpool.

Para 4: Closing remarks, polite ending {Best wishes/Love/etc.) and your signature.

[illegible]

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you don't need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE POWER OF LUCK

For centuries, people have recognized the power of luck and have done whatever they could to seize it. Such superstitions as knocking on wood or looking for a four-leaf clover aimed at receiving help from powerful gods.

(1)

And can we actually do anything to attract good luck?

Lucky people, as psychologists say, get that way via some basic principles — taking chance opportunities; creating self-fulfilling prediction through positive expectations; and adopting a flexible attitude that turns bad luck around. Let's take chance opportunities, for example: lucky people regularly have them; unlucky people don't.

(2)

Lucky people see what is there rather than just what they're looking for.

Another important principle concerns the way in which lucky and unlucky people deal with misfortune. Imagine representing your country in the Olympics.

(3)

Now imagine the second Olympics. This time you do even better and win a silver medal. How happy do you think you'd feel? Most of us think we'd be happier after winning the silver medal. But research suggests athletes who win bronze medals are actually happier. This is because silver medalists think that if they'd performed slightly better, they might have won a gold medal. In contrast, bronze medalists focus on how if they'd performed slightly worse, they wouldn't have won anything. Psychologists call this ability to imagine what might have happened, rather than what actually happened, «counter-factual» thinking. This kind of thinking makes people feel better about themselves, keeps expectations high, and increases the chance of continuing to live a lucky life.

(4)

The researchers answer in the affirmative. An experiment was held during which the participants were taught how to be more open to opportunities around them, how to break routines, and how to deal with bad luck by imagining things being worse. They were asked to carry out specific exercises for a month and then report back.

(5)

80 per cent were happier and more satisfied with their lives — and luckier. One «unlucky» lady said that after making her attitude more positive — expecting good fortune, not stressing on the negative — her bad luck had disappeared. One day, she went shopping and found a dress she liked. But she didn't buy it, and when she returned to the store in a week, it was gone. Instead of slinking away disappointed, she looked around and found a better dress — and for less price. Events like that made her a much happier person.

Her experience shows how thoughts and behaviour affect the good and bad fortune we encounter. It proves that the effective way of taking advantage of the power of luck is available to all of us.

- A Unlucky people miss chance opportunities because they're too busy looking for something else.
- B Again, the unlucky people missed it.
- C Does this technique work?
- D Can thoughts and behaviour enhance good fortune?
- E So why do we pass this and other superstitions down from generation to generation?
- F On average, unlucky people spent about two minutes on this exercise;
- G The results were dramatic:
- H You compete, do well, and win a bronze medal.

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

William Henry Gates III was born on 28 October 1955. He is one of the world's richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world's largest software company. He is the best-known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife.

Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. In 1975 he read about a small technology company. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer program he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry.

Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. He had a vision that computers could change everyone's life. He helped to make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world.

Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. Time magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th century.

6. What is the best title for this text?

- A The Creation of Microsoft.
- B Gate's Family Life.
- C Bill Gates: the Story of Success.
- D Bill Gates: the Early Years.

7. Bill Gates

- A is the world's richest man.
- B founded the software giant Microsoft.
- C turned Microsoft into the world's largest software company.
- D has written many best-selling books.

8. When did Gates start being interested in electronics?

- A When he was rather young.
- B After he read about a small technology company.
- C Since 1975.
- D While studying at the University.

9. According to the text, Microsoft became a major player in the IT industry due to

- A Gate's interest in electronics.
- B cooperation with a small technology company.
- C the development of the IT industry.
- D the contract with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers.

10. Gates believed that

- A software doesn't need further development.
- B computers could influence people's life.
- C the importance of computers is doubtful.
- D he wasn't competent enough to be in charge at Microsoft.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR FLIGHT EASIER

Have you flown lately? From buying tickets to boarding a plane, it's a new world out there. Increased security, fewer flights, earlier check-ins, luggage limitations: even if you're not a fearful flier, getting from point A to point B still can be stressful. Here's what I did to make a recent trip easier. Consider taking some of these steps the next time you fly:

- (11) You'll be shown a schema of the interior of the plane with available seats indicated. Click on the one you want, and its location is recorded. That way, you won't arrive at the gate without a seat assignment and end up in the middle seat.
- (12) Since I was flying on Northwest Airlines — the first airline to offer this option — I went to the Self-Service Check-In page on the airline's site, keyed in my e-ticket pass code, and printed my boarding pass from my home computer 30 hours before take-off time. The boarding pass bears the traveller's name, flight information, and a bar code the flight attendant scans at the gate. Since I had no check-in luggage, having the boarding pass ahead of time spared me from waiting in a check-in line or at the gate to acquire one.
Bringing a downloaded boarding pass to the airport can spare you from having to wait in the check-in line.
- (13) One of the stressors of flying — especially when you must change planes — is worrying whether your luggage will arrive the same time you do. If it's a short trip, prepare down to the bare essentials and just take a wheeled carry-on that meets your airline's size requirement. In most locations, you can buy what you need when you arrive. If you must bring more stuff along, consider sending it ahead via FedEx. It won't save you money, but it will give you peace of mind — and free you from dragging that suitcase everywhere.

- (14) Parking at an airport can be expensive. And asking someone else to drive you there can be inconvenient. In many cities, mass transit is non-existent or impractical for someone with a suitcase. Although I could have taken a taxi on the street where I live, I instead arranged for a private car the day before. The driver arrived a few minutes early in a perfect black sedan and helped me with my luggage. I was able to put the \$50 charge (which included fee and tip) on my credit card, helpful for record-keeping.
- (15) That means to come to the airport well before your flight departs. For my domestic flight, 75 minutes was recommended. If you're departing from a large airport, add 15 minutes to that. It's usually longer if your flight goes overseas.

In order to make your flight less stressful you should

- A print out your boarding pass before you leave home.
- B arrive at the airport on time.
- C bring something to eat from home.
- D take carry-on luggage — and send the rest ahead.
- E select your seat online.
- F pack your own «care package» before you leave home.
- G hire a car for your trip, to the airport.
- H avoid the middle seat by buying your ticket early.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children (16) There are three stages in education. The first stage is primary education; the second is secondary education; the third is further education (17) Before 5 some children attend Nursery Schools, while most children start their basic education in an Infant School which is the first stage of primary education. In Infant Schools children don't have real classes. They get acquainted with the classroom, desks, they mostly play and learn through playing. From 7 to 11 they attend Junior Schools, the second stage of primary education. In Primary Schools children are taught the so-called 3R's — (18) , as well as elementary science and information technology. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of eleven children transfer to Comprehensive Schools. These schools (19) and a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at 16. They also provide some vocational courses.

After five years of secondary education, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education examination. Pupils take «O-levels» — Ordinary levels — in as many subjects (20) ; some take just one or two, others take as many as nine or ten. If you get good «O-level» results, you can stay on at school until you are 18. Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams («A-levels»). Three good «A-level» exams lead to universities.

Higher education begins at 18 and usually lasts for three or four years. Students go to universities, polytechnics or colleges. The leading universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. After three years of study, a student receives a Bachelor's degree. Some may continue their studies for two or more years to get their (21)

British education has many different faces but one goal. Its aim is to realise the potential of all for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

-
- A might be interested
 - B at university or college
 - C give general education
 - D the quantity of transmitted information
 - E from 5 to 16 years old
 - F Master's and Doctor's degrees
 - G as they want to
 - H reading, writing and arithmetic

TASK 5

Read the text below.

For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT

Barack Obama is the new President (22) the United States of America. He is the first African-American to win the (23) for the White House. Obama's charisma, intelligence, and powerful speeches have made him extremely (24) with many Americans. He has been very successful with his message for change.

Obama was born in Hawaii in 1961 to a black Kenyan father and white American mother. His parents (25) and his mother married an Indonesian man. Barack's family (26) to Indonesia in 1967. He (27) schools in Jakarta until he was ten years old, when he returned to Hawaii. Obama (28) in political science and international relations at Columbia University in New York.

(29) four years in New York, Obama moved to Chicago. There, he worked as the director of a community project from 1985 to 1988. He (30) Harvard Law School and became the first black president of the Harvard Law Review. Obama (31) law at the University of Chicago Law School for twelve years. He became an Illinois Senator in 1996.

Obama was elected to the US (32) in 2004. He became the fifth African-American Senator in the US history. He supported legislation on conservation, energy, immigration and honest leadership. In November 2008, he (33) John McCain to become America's 44th President in a very hard-fought campaign battle.

	A	B	C	D
22	at	on	off	of
23	game	race	match	contest
24	like	favoured	special	popular
25	divorced	parted	divided	left
26	left	changed	moved	escaped
27	go	come	attended	studied
28	majored	liked	good	interested
29	Before	During	After	Thereafter
30	studied	learned	came	entered
31	had	worked	described	taught
32	House of Commons	House of Lords	Senate	Supreme Council
33	defeated	won	lost	vanished

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE FROG IN THE WELL

There was a frog that (34) in a shallow well.

«Look how well off I am here!» he (35) a big turtle from the Eastern Ocean. «I can (36) along the coping of the well when I go (37), and rest by a crevice in the bricks on my return. I can wallow to my heart's content with only my head above water, or (38) ankle deep through soft mud. No crabs or tadpoles can compare with me. I am the master of the water and the lord of this shallow well. (39) more can a fellow ask? Why don't you come here more often to have a good time?»

Before the turtle from the Eastern Ocean could get his left foot into the well, (40), he (41) his right claw on something. So he halted and stepped back, then began (42) the ocean to the frog.

«It's more than a thousand miles across and more than ten thousand feet deep. In ancient times there were floods nine years out of ten, yet the water in the ocean (43) And later there were droughts seven years out of eight, yet the water in the ocean has never grown less. It remained quite constant throughout the ages. That is why I'd (44) live in the Eastern Ocean».

Then the frog in the shallow well was silent and felt a little (45)

	A	B	C	D
34	live	lived	living	lives
35	tell	told	telling	has told
36	hop	to hop	hopping	hopped
37	in	out	from	behind
38	to stroll	stroll	strolling	strolled
39	Which	Who	Why	What
40	however	furthermore	moreover	thus
41	catch	caught	caught	caughted
42	describe	description	to describe	described
43	have never increased	has never increased	is never increased	never increased
44	rather	rather to	prefer	like
45	shame	ashame	ashamed	ashaming

WRITING

46. Imagine that you visited La Monte restaurant last Friday, but you weren't pleased with the service, the quality of food or the prices.

Use the plan below to write your letter of complaint (at least 100 words).

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: Salutation and reasons for writing (*I'm writing to complain about...*).

Main body

Para 2: Motivation for complaint:

- waiters very slow — wait too long
- pasta — too spicy
- pizza — cold
- get bill — surprised: too expensive

Conclusion

Para 3: Client's expectations:

I expect/apology for the spoiled evening

Hope/improve service/reduce prices or else you can lose customers

Para 4: Polite ending (*Yours faithfully/sincerely/etc.*) and your signature.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TASK 1

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHY YOU SHOULD BE TOLERANT OF OTHERS

(1)

Tolerance is mainly known as a willingness to accept others and their beliefs, even if you don't necessarily agree with them. That's why tolerance is often used in terms of religion («I don't agree with his beliefs, but I'm tolerant of them».) but I like to think of it more broadly. When I'm stuck on a train beside someone, that's driving me nuts, I don't want to cause a scene by telling them to shut up and find a new seat. When I'm at a family gathering being bombarded by stories that I've already heard at the last five family gatherings, I don't want to upset my relatives by being rude. I want to be tolerant of others and still keep my sanity. Here are a few tips that can help you to be more tolerant of others.

(2)

It's really easy to blow someone off as soon as they strike up a conversation with you — almost like you're mentally rolling your eyes even though you're nodding politely. For once, listen to what they're saying — really listen. Don't be put off by their appearance or the fact that someone else told you they're weird a little. Listen to them, at least for awhile — we all want to be heard.

(3)

Now that you're listening to someone, resist the urge to totally discount what they're saying because it sounds «funny» or «weird» to you. If you're not totally sure about the point they're trying to make, ask them questions. Try to understand what they're telling you — maybe they aren't getting their point across as clearly as they think they are.

(4)

You might not agree with the person and their beliefs or opinions, and that's okay. We're all different. That definitely doesn't mean you have to become best buddies and switch over to their way of thinking, but once you accept that it's okay to «agree to disagree» it should be a lot easier to have discussions with people.

(5)

Yeah, it can be, sometimes. Although becoming more tolerant of others will allow you to get out of your comfort zone and possibly expand your social circle, you might realize that you really enjoy someone's company — someone that you would have avoided if you hadn't tried to listen to them and understand them.

(By Steve Scott)

- A Always Have a Plan B Agree to Disagree
- C Listen Carefully Without Jumping to Conclusions
- D What is Tolerance?
- E Tolerance and Patience
- F Is It Enjoyable to Be Tolerant?
- G Lack of Tolerance
- H Try to Understand the Other Person's Point of View

TASK 2

Read the text below.

For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

When students understand the connection between school and the wider world of future earnings, they do more homework!

In a study by the University of Michigan of 600 middle-school students the researches found that, when students were asked to consider what they wanted to do in future before they were given homework, they were far more likely to do the homework that night.

The researchers also found that students who saw college education as part of their career path were up to eight times more likely to do extra homework. Obviously, middle-school students are able to make the connection between school work and future earnings, and only needed to be reminded of this connection to become more motivated to learn.

With younger students, the connection might not be so obvious, but there are other connections that can be made. For instance, younger students can be told that if they want to be like one of their action heroes, they need to work hard in school. Most sports personalities (however not all!) are excellent role models for young children and often work in schools to encourage children to learn and do well.

But how often do we make sure that children understand the connection between school and life? Too often teachers and parents concentrate on short-term objectives — the next test, the next learning benchmark — rather than giving children the bigger picture of why they are in school.

Researchers used to ask children why they had to learn to read. The answers they got were amazing. Some children said they had to learn to read «because the teacher says so», or «because my parents want me to ». It took some time to tell and show them that teachers were not making them learn to read for the sake of reading, but so that they could learn more and become clever enough to get a good job when they left school. The children were quite surprised by this new way of looking at the reason for learning to read and most of them were more motivated to learn as a result.

6. The main idea of the text is that

- A there is a connection between school and work.
- B the University of Michigan studied 600 middle-school students.
- C motivated students show better results.
- D all the schoolchildren think about their future.

7. Which of the students are more likely to do extra homework?

- A Most hard-working students.
- B The students who are going to college after school.
- C All the students.
- D None of the students.

8. According to the text, middle-school students

- A have no difficulties in making the connection between school work and future earnings.
- B are needed to be reminded of the connection between school and future work.
- C can't be motivated by future earnings.
- D understand the importance of secondary education.

9. The author of the text believes that

- A the knowledge assessment can be a good motivation to learn.
- B motivation is not the most important thing in studying.
- C teachers and parents mistakenly concentrate on short-term objectives.
- D showing the next learning benchmark is mostly important.

10. As the researchers found out, the main motive why children learn to read is

- A they like reading.
- B to become clever enough to get a good job when they leave school.
- C to learn more.
- D to please their parents and teachers.

TASK 3

Read the text below.

Match choices (A—H) to (11—15).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

(11) **National Geographic Society**

Celebrating its 120th year, the iconic and beloved National Geographic Society is one of the largest, most well-funded and most prominent environmental organizations. Focusing on science-based research and general interest as well as conservation efforts, Nat Geo is decidedly environmentalist without that being the overt thrust of the organization, choosing instead to celebrate amazing wonders of the Earth and its creatures.

(12) **Earth Liberation Front**

Famously activist, the Earth Liberation Front organization is an anonymous, independent and mysterious environmentalist group promoting civil disobedience and economic sabotage. Numerous cases of arson, SUV bombing, and other «extreme» actions have earned the ELF environmentalists a militant reputation. They maintain no office or press contacts and many environmentalists have been keen to distance themselves from the ELF.

(13) **The National Wildlife Federation**

The National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to preserving animals in the United States and works with local agencies in the 48 contiguous states. It is one of the largest environmental organizations, with over 4 million members participating in grass-roots efforts on a variety of wildlife issues. The organization was actually founded by a cartoonist named Jay Darling (aka «Ding» Darling) in 1936 with the support of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

(14) **The Natural Resources Defence Council**

The Natural Resources Defence Council works to protect wildlife and wild places and to ensure a healthy environment for all life on the Earth. The NRDC combines hundreds of active lawyers with over 1.2 million members to create direct and legislative change. The focus is on preventing climate change and saving endangered species, among other goals.

(15) **Wildlife Conservation Society**

Devoted to saving wildlife, the Wildlife Conservation Society is unique in that it runs a large system of urban parks. The official statement reads: the Wildlife Conservation Society «saves wildlife and wild lands through careful science, international conservation, education, and the management of the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks». The mission of the organization is to connect humans with wildlife in the hope that interaction will inspire preservation of endangered species.

This organization

- A exists primarily to support bird conservation.
- B is aimed to facilitate interaction between humans and wildlife in order to inspire preservation of endangered species.
- C is one of the principal most well-funded environmental organizations.
- D is known for its militant and aggressive environmentalists.
- E is often completely ignored by the current White House administration.
- F is environmental and a lot of its members are lawyers.
- G has the creator who was a cartoonist before.
- H is an independent non-governmental environmental international group of leading respected scientists.

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SKYPE AND LANGUAGE LEARNING

Why force students to yawn (16) when a real-life native speaker is only a Skype call away? At Marquette University, Spanish students improve their foreign language skills with frequent webcam chats (17) counterparts in South America.

«I absolutely fell in love with this program», wrote one student. Professor Janet Banhidi, the brains behind the virtual language exchange, said Skype conversation gives students a surprisingly authentic experience. As a teacher (and fluent speaker), she can only give her students limited 1-on-1 attention. With Skype, every student has weekly access to a free personal tutor.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of using Skype is the radical (18) motivation. A whopping 85.3 % of Janet's students kept in touch (19) outside of the classroom through Facebook.

«In the end, the best part of this exchange was gaining a friend whom I still talk with on Facebook today», said one student. Additionally, though (20) enroll to simply fulfill a language requirement, many participants have gone on to major in Spanish from the experience. Students who go above and beyond mandatory assignments will be (21) to remember class material and apply it when they get out into the working world.

- A are becoming more successful
- B over a textbook
- C increase in
- D some of her students
- E more likely
- F with their digital pen-pals
- G with their English-learning
- H time-wasting

TASK 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

INSTANT MESSAGING

When you (22) someone for the first time, do you ask their ASL? Do you LOL if they come out with something funny, and say «CU L8er» when you finish the conversation? (23) you know what I'm talking about, then you are (24), already a user of Instant Messaging, or IM.

The idea behind IM is simple. When you send someone an email, you don't know when you will get a (25) Your friend might not check their messages, or might not use that email (26) anymore. With IM, however, a program on your computer tells you when a friend is (27) You can then send a message to your friend, who can type a reply instantly. To do this, you need an IM program, such as AIM, ICQ, MSN Messenger or Windows IM.

IM is already hugely popular in the USA, where people spend five times more time online than in Europe. (28) , IM is starting to take off in the UK, with over 3,000 people (29) up to MSN Messenger alone every day. Worldwide, AIM, the IM service provided by AOL is by far the most popular. It has 195 million users who send about 1.6 billion messages every day. ICQ, which is owned by AOL, has about 140 million messengers, and MSN and Windows together have about 75 million users.

The advantages of IM are (30) , but there is one very important disadvantage. You can only contact someone on the same (31) as you. If your friend is using AIM, and you are using MSN, you cannot talk to each other. This makes IM less useful than it should be. Imagine if you could not (32) an email from Hotmail to Yahoo. However, things look like they will change soon.

In general, the future looks bright for IM. Many programs also allow you to have voice conversations, have video conferencing — this means you can see the other person using a (33) — and also let you swap pictures, music and other files.

So, perhaps we'll all soon be asking someone's age, sex and location (ASL), and laughing out loud (LOL) when they say something funny. See you later (CU L8er)!

	A	B	C	D
22	experience	meet	know	are introduced
23	Therefore	Thus	If	So
24	probably	doubtfully	hardly ever	never
25	reply	repeat	recite	report
26	address	number	fax	form
27	outline	inline	offline	online
28	Despite	Even	However	Notwithstanding
29	signing	singing	significant	signalling
30	doubtful	obvious	uncertain	deceitful
31	mail	network	computer	driver
32	download	file	send	print
33	floppy disc	webcam	microphone	browser

TASK 6

Read the text below.

For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Afar in the Northland, (34) the winter days are so short and the nights so long, there, long ago, wandered a good Saint on the snowy roads.

He (35) one day to the door of a cottage, and looking in, he saw a little old woman (36) cakes, and baking them on the fireplace.

The good Saint asked her if she (37) give him one small cake as he was very hungry.

So the little old woman made a very small cake and placed (38) on the fireplace; but as it lay baking she looked at it and thought: «That is a big cake, indeed, quite too big for me to give (39) ».

Then she made another cake, much (40) , and laid that on the fireplace to cook, but when she turned it over, it looked larger than the first.

So she took a tiny scrap of dough, and rolled it out, and rolled it out, and baked it (41) thin as a wafer; but when it (42) , it looked so large that she (43) not bear to part with it; and she said: «My cakes are much too big to give away», and she put them on the shelf.

Then the good Saint grew angry, for he was hungry and faint. «You are too selfish to have a human form», he said. «You are too greedy to deserve food, shelter, and a warm fire. Instead, henceforth, you (44) as the birds do, and get your scanty living by picking up nuts and berries and by boring, boring all the day long, in the bark of trees ».

After the good Saint (45) this, the little old woman went straight up the chimney, and came out at the top changed into a red-headed woodpecker with coal-black feathers.

And now every country boy may see her in the woods, where she lives in trees boring, boring, boring for her food.

	A	B	C	D
34	where	when	who	what
35	come	came	coming	had come
36	make	makes	to make	making
37	shall	should	will	would
38	he	she	it	its
39	off	away	with	up
40	small	smaller	less smaller	smallest
41	such	if	as	of
42	did	is done	was done	be done
43	can	could	able	unable
44	build	is built	will build	would build
45	said	be said	has said	had said

Be sure to mention:

our name, date of birth

- what position you are applying for;
- educational qualifications;
- any training programmes or additional courses;
- some special skills you have;
- your job experience if you have any.

[illegible]



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначаєте тільки так: [x]

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2								
3								
4								
5								

6	A	B	C	D
7				
8				
9				
10				

11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
12								
13								
14								
15								

16	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

22	A	B	C	D
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				

28	A	B	C	D
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				

34	A	B	C	D
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				

40	A	B	C	D
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				

Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді

Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Номер завдання	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

Номер завдання	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

AУ завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: **X**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

	A	B	C	D
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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	A	B	C	D
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	A	B	C	D
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45				

Місце для виправлення помилкової відповіді

Запишіть номер та нову відповідь у відповідних клітинках.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

	A	B	C	D

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

ANSWERS

BAPIAHT 1

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1						X		
2		X						
3								X
4				X				
5	X							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16							X	
17	X							
18								X
19					X			
20				X				
21		X						

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35		X		
36			X	
37			X	
38	X			
39	X			

	A	B	C	D
6			X	
7				X
8		X		
9			X	
10				X

	A	B	C	D
22				X
23				X
24	X			
25		X		
26			X	
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	X							
12							X	
13						X		
14		X						
15			X					

	A	B	C	D
28		X		
29		X		
30	X			
31	X			
32			X	
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40				X
41		X		
42			X	
43				X
44	X			
45		X		

BAPIAHT 2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				X				
2	X							
3			X					
4					X			
5								X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16		X						
17			X					
18						X		
19	X							
20								X
21				X				

	A	B	C	D
34	X			
35				X
36				X
37			X	
38	X			
39			X	

	A	B	C	D
6		X		
7	X			
8				X
9		X		
10			X	

	A	B	C	D
22				X
23			X	
24			X	
25	X			
26	X			
27		X		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11							X	
12						X		
13	X							
14				X				
15			X					

	A	B	C	D
28			X	
29	X			
30	X			
31		X		
32				X
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40			X	
41		X		
42		X		
43			X	
44		X		
45	X			

BAPIAHT 3

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			X					
2						X		
3	X							
4				X				
5		X						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16							X	
17		X						
18			X					
19	X							
20						X		
21					X			

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35			X	
36		X		
37			X	
38			X	
39	X			

	A	B	C	D
6	X			
7		X		
8			X	
9				X
10	X			

	A	B	C	D
22			X	
23	X			
24				X
25	X			
26		X		
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	X							
12							X	
13		X						
14				X				
15						X		

	A	B	C	D
28		X		
29				X
30			X	
31	X			
32			X	
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40		X		
41	X			
42				X
43		X		
44			X	
45			X	

BAPIAHT 4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			X					
2		X						
3								X
4						X		
5							X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16					X			
17								X
18						X		
19			X					
20							X	
21				X				

	A	B	C	D
34				X
35		X		
36		X		
37	X			
38			X	
39	X			

	A	B	C	D
6	X			
7		X		
8			X	
9				X
10	X			

	A	B	C	D
22		X		
23	X			
24				X
25	X			
26			X	
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11		X						
12								X
13					X			
14			X					
15							X	

	A	B	C	D
28	X			
29			X	
30				X
31				X
32			X	
33	X			

	A	B	C	D
40		X		
41	X			
42				X
43				X
44		X		
45		X		

BAPIAHT 5

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								X
2		X						
3			X					
4							X	
5				X				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16							X	
17						X		
18								X
19			X					
20					X			
21				X				

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35		X		
36	X			
37				X
38		X		
39		X		

	A	B	C	D
6		X		
7	X			
8		X		
9		X		
10			X	

	A	B	C	D
22	X			
23		X		
24	X			
25				X
26				X
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11		X						
12			X					
13								X
14	X							
15							X	

	A	B	C	D
28		X		
29		X		
30		X		
31			X	
32	X			
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40			X	
41				X
42			X	
43			X	
44		X		
45			X	

BAPIAHT 6

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	X							
2								X
3				X				
4					X			
5		X						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16				X				
17					X			
18		X						
19								X
20	X							
21						X		

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35			X	
36				X
37		X		
38			X	
39				X

	A	B	C	D
6		X		
7				X
8	X			
9			X	
10	X			

	A	B	C	D
22	X			
23				X
24	X			
25	X			
26				X
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11					X			
12	X							
13							X	
14			X					
15				X				

	A	B	C	D
28		X		
29		X		
30				X
31			X	
32		X		
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40			X	
41		X		
42		X		
43	X			
44	X			
45		X		

BAPIAHT 7

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			X					
2						X		
3	X							
4				X				
5		X						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16		X						
17							X	
18	X							
19			X					
20								X
21						X		

	A	B	C	D
34				X
35		X		
36		X		
37				X
38		X		
39			X	

	A	B	C	D
6				X
7		X		
8	X			
9	X			
10			X	

	A	B	C	D
22			X	
23				X
24	X			
25				X
26			X	
27	X			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11					X			
12						X		
13			X					
14	X							
15		X						

	A	B	C	D
28	X			
29				X
30		X		
31			X	
32				X
33	X			

	A	B	C	D
40		X		
41		X		
42	X			
43		X		
44		X		
45			X	

BAPIAHT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							X	
2		X						
3			X					
4	X							
5								X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16	X							
17			X					
18				X				
19							X	
20								X
21		X						

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35	X			
36	X			
37			X	
38	X			
39			X	

	A	B	C	D
6		X		
7		X		
8				X
9			X	
10			X	

	A	B	C	D
22		X		
23				X
24		X		
25	X			
26	X			
27		X		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11				X				
12		X						
13						X		
14	X							
15			X					

	A	B	C	D
28				X
29			X	
30			X	
31				X
32		X		
33	X			

	A	B	C	D
40				X
41				X
42	X			
43		X		
44	X			
45			X	

BAPIAHT 9

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1					X			
2		X						
3						X		
4							X	
5			X					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16								X
17				X				
18							X	
19			X					
20					X			
21		X						

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35				X
36	X			
37			X	
38		X		
39				X

	A	B	C	D
6			X	
7				X
8		X		
9			X	
10		X		

	A	B	C	D
22				X
23			X	
24	X			
25			X	
26			X	
27	X			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11						X		
12					X			
13				X				
14							X	
15	X							

	A	B	C	D
28				X
29		X		
30	X			
31				X
32	X			
33				X

	A	B	C	D
40	X			
41		X		
42			X	
43				X
44			X	
45		X		

BAPIAHT 10

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1					X			
2	X							
3								X
4				X				
5							X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16					X			
17		X						
18								X
19			X					
20							X	
21						X		

	A	B	C	D
34		X		
35		X		
36	X			
37		X		
38		X		
39				X

	A	B	C	D
6			X	
7			X	
8	X			
9				X
10		X		

	A	B	C	D
22				X
23		X		
24				X
25	X			
26			X	
27			X	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11					X			
12	X							
13				X				
14							X	
15		X						

	A	B	C	D
28	X			
29			X	
30				X
31				X
32			X	
33	X			

	A	B	C	D
40	X			
41			X	
42			X	
43		X		
44	X			
45			X	

BAPIAHT 11

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				X				
2			X					
3								X
4		X						
5						X		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16		X						
17							X	
18			X					
19						X		
20				X				
21					X			

	A	B	C	D
34	X			
35		X		
36				X
37				X
38			X	
39		X		

	A	B	C	D
6			X	
7		X		
8		X		
9			X	
10				X

	A	B	C	D
22		X		
23			X	
24	X			
25	X			
26	X			
27				X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11			X					
12				X				
13							X	
14						X		
15		X						

	A	B	C	D
28			X	
29	X			
30		X		
31		X		
32			X	
33		X		

	A	B	C	D
40		X		
41			X	
42			X	
43		X		
44			X	
45				X

BAPIAHT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16								
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	A	B	C	D
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	A	B	C	D
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	A	B	C	D
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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BAPIAHT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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BAPIAHT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
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