

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра іноземних мов

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Типові тестові завдання

для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання

слухачів Центру довузівської підготовки

(Частина II)

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ВСТУП

Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання з англійської мови має перевірити ступінь підготовленості випускників загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з англійської мови з метою конкурсного відбору для навчання у вищих навчальних закладах.

Успішне складання ЗНО залежить від якісної підготовки з англійської мови. Типові тестові завдання призначені для повторення і систематизації знань, отриманих упродовж вивчення шкільного курсу, та підготовки до контролю читання і письма як видів мовленнєвої діяльності, а також лексичного і граматичного аспектів іншомовної комунікації.

Мета підготовчого курсу з англійської мови:

1. Формувати іншомовну компетенцію в читанні інформаційно-довідкових, рекламних, газетно-журнальних матеріалів, уривків з художніх творів з розумінням основної інформації (ознайомлювальне читання), повної інформації (вивчаюче читання) та пошуком окремих фактів (вибіркове читання).
2. Формувати іншомовну лексичну та граматичну компетенції (використання мови) - самостійно добирати і формувати лексичні одиниці та граматичні явища відповідно до комунікативних потреб спілкування у межах сформульованих завдань.
3. Формувати іншомовну компетенцію в письмі, необхідну для виконання комунікативно-творчих видів діяльності, а саме: писати повідомлення, опис, роздум на різні теми, пов'язані з інтересами та комунікативними потребами, що узгоджуються із змістом шкільної навчальної програми.

Тест з англійської мови складається з двох частин:

- Читання
- Письмо

У частині «ЧИТАННЯ» перевіряються такі знання, навички та вміння:

- загальне розуміння прочитаного (розуміння основного змісту автентичного тексту);
- детальне розуміння прочитаного (повне розуміння змісту автентичного тексту з розкриттям значення незнайомих слів на основі лінгвістичної та контекстуальної здогадки; розуміння структури тексту, розпізнавання зв'язків між частинами тексту);
- вибіркове розуміння (знаходження спеціальної або необхідної інформації в автентичних текстах різнопланового характеру);
- лексико-граматичні вміння та навички (розрізнення значення окремих лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту; правильне використання граматичних форм та частин мови відповідно до контексту).

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ» містить завдання закритої форми:

- Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді.
- Завдання на встановлення відповідності.

- Завдання на заповнення пропусків.

У частині «ПИСЬМО» перевіряються знання навички та вміння, необхідні для продукування висловлювання у письмовій формі (правильне вживання граматичних форм та лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту; оформлення повідомлення відповідно до мети та завдання спілкування).

Частина «ПИСЬМО» містить завдання відкритої форми:

- Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю.

Це завдання передбачає створення власного висловлювання у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

Усі тексти, на яких побудовані тестові завдання, відібрані з автентичних джерел. Зміст, форма та структура тестів орієнтована на міжнародні тести типу FCE, TOEFL і т.п., у повній відповідності до вимог Програми ЗНО з іноземних мов Міністерства освіти, молоді та спорту України та загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти.

Variant 1

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A— H) to (1-5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

A week has 168 hours. If you sleep eight hours a day, that leaves 112 hours per week of active time in your life. If you work about 50 hours a week, that is almost half of the active time you have available to you. This is a very significant portion of your life that you spend working.

0 (C) One obvious answer is that you need to provide for yourself and your family. But there has to be more to work than just making money. Many billionaires, like Bill Gates, Larry Ellison and Warren Buffett, spend a significant amount of their time working, probably more than most people. And yet, they don't need any money. Work can be anything from being a volunteer, to being a high-powered executive, and anything in between. Let's look at the advantages work can give us.

1 () Many people go through their working life thinking about retirement. They think about the day when they will just be able to sit back, relax and take it easy. But when the day arrives when you finally get to retirement an interesting phenomenon happens to many people. They enjoy the first few months of their newly found freedom and stress-free living, but after a while they start losing their sense of purpose. Their work gave them a sense of accomplishment that they now miss, and they start to feel worthless.

2 () In many lines of work, you have to deal with people and their personalities, egos, beliefs, cultures, politics, habits, and all of the struggles and joys that make up the human existence. You also face conflicts and hard choices. Sometimes you even have to deal with difficult ethical issues. As you gain experience and mature in your work, you develop character. You learn how to deal with different types of people and different situations.

3 () Everyone has unique talents and gifts. Some are obvious to you. Others become apparent as you start applying them in your work activities. Work allows you to discover your strengths and weaknesses. And discovering and using your talents can be a very satisfying and rewarding experience. Without work your talents stay dormant and do not find a way to flourish. It is a waste of your gifts that could otherwise have been put to good use.

4 () When you do a good job you feel a sense of pride and accomplishment. Being able to work and serve, in whatever capacity, is an honorable activity.

5 () But I am yet to see a successful person that does not do any type of work. Work is the very essence of what success is all about.

- A Work is honorable.
- B To sum it up, there are many interpretations of what success is.
- C So the question you must ask is «Why do you do it?».
- D Work allows you to put your talents to good use.
- E Work gives you a sense of purpose.
- F The main purpose of work is making money.
- G Some people go through life resenting and avoiding work.
- H Work is a means to develop character.

Task 2

Read the text below. For statements (6—10) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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 are all common reasons. 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's 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, who were from 536 organizations, 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 or face-to-face. 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. In addition, 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 telephone answering techniques. The survey found that 70 per cent of organizations 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 organizations 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 right tone of voice extends to every level of the organisation.

0	<i>People usually don't like talking to someone who sounds inattentive, unconcerned or insincere</i>	T
6	Phone rage means people losing their temper on the telephone	()
7	All the respondents for the Reed's survey were from one organization	()
8	People prefer to show anger in writing or at face-to-face communication	()
9	More and more arrangements take place entirely by phone	()
10	Companies are anxious about their staff 's telephone etiquette	()

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (11— 15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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 2009. The contest begins Tuesday, November 18, 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 February 25, 2009. In April 2009, the public will have the opportunity to know nine finalist names via the Internet as additional information for judges to consider during the selection process. NASA will announce the winning rover name in May, 2009.

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, program 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 ever has been favorable for supporting microbial

life. The rover will search for minerals that 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».

O What does the text tell about?

- A** About the competition held by NASA.
- B** About NASA's Mars projects.
- C** About the new Walt Disney cartoon.
- D** About Mars Science Laboratory rover.

11 What is the deadline for students' essays?

- A** November, 2008.
- B** February, 2009.
- C** April, 2009.
- D** May, 2009.

12 How is it planned to announce the finalist names?

- A** By TV.
- B** In a newspaper.
- C** By means of Internet.
- D** On the radio.

13 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.

14 What is the purpose of the contest according to Mark Dahl?

- 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 a chance to students to travel to Mars.

15 Which of the following will the Mars Science Laboratory rover not do?

- A** Check whether the environment in a carefully selected landing region ever has been favorable for supporting microbial life..
- B** Search for minerals that formed in the presence of water.
- C** Look for several chemical building blocks of life.
- D** Study the flora and fauna.

Task 4

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A—H) to (16—20). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

A Give energy-saving light bulbs to families in need: this was the bright idea of teenager Avery Hairston and friends at the Collegiate School in New York City, who started RelightNY in 2006. Using donations from individuals and corporations, the teens buy compact fluorescent light bulbs, which use less electricity and last longer than regular bulbs. Then they scout out residents of low-income who need the help. So far, they've delivered 21,000 bulbs.

B Day after day, as he hiked his ten-mile route through St Petersburg, Florida, letter-carrier Eric Wills noticed overgrown, weed-infested front yards. They were eyesores for sure, but to Wills, 31, they were also a cry for help, most likely from someone infirm or elderly. So one day, on his own time, Wills started mowing — without pay and eventually with a little help from his friends. «A yard is an outward appearance of a person's life», says Wills. «I try to help people see something positive». Today he cuts 18 yards on a regular basis, using donated equipment from all over. Says 87-year-old Lucille Formanek, «This mailman is a godsend».

C No wonder the Wave is the Shangri-la for extreme hikers: this natural rock formation in Arizona, part of the Coyote Buttes area, offers a matchless panorama of undulating sandstone. Top elevation is 5,200 feet, but the area offers lots to admire underfoot as well — the prints of Jurassic-age dinosaurs can be spotted in the fragile earth. To preserve this place of wonder, only 20 hiking passes are issued daily. Want to explore this rocky road yourself? Carry lots of water, wear rubber soles, and prepare to trek three miles in. Then feast your eyes.

D When Gus Kendrick turned ten this past winter, his dad, globe-trotting photographer Robb Kendrick, made good on a promise: to take his son on a special trip. The catch? The boy had to devise the itinerary himself and bone up on wildlife, climate, and history. Gus chose the Galapagos Islands, the Pacific archipelago Charles Darwin first made famous in 1859. For seven days, the duo sailed the islands, scouting blue-footed boobies, albatrosses, and marine iguanas, while Gus vied with the tour guide for most notable factoids. Father and son snorkeled among 250-pound sea turtles as well as stingrays and sea lions, and, says the elder Kendrick, «I could hear my son laughing through his snorkel».

E When Weasie Gaines, 37, of LaGrange, Kentucky, married true love Nick Russ last September, she couldn't have cared less about the wedding dress, she says. «But the veil — oh, I love this veil!» The mesh-backed, nine-foot-long lace adornment, has been in her family for about 200 years and was worn by her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother: all her life, she says, «I've dreamed of wearing

this veil».

F «If you're passionate about something», says industrial designer Yves Béhar, «follow your emotions». The San Francisco-based innovator makes utilitarian objects that often become design icons, such as the Jawbone Bluetooth headset, the Birkenstock gardening clog, and the Herman Miller leaf lamp. Béhar, 40, who founded the Fuse project design studio in 1999, says his latest project is the «Y» bottle (left), which holds nine ounces of vitamin water in environmentally friendly, 100 % recyclable plastic. It's also a construction game. «The bottles link together into various structures that teach kids about design and the environment», Béhar says.

G When her son André was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor, Valerie Sobel says she «felt like the most unfortunate woman on the planet». But the Los Angeles-based interior designer realized she was lucky compared with some of the other parents she'd met at the hospital during her son's treatment. Single moms and dads often had to choose between staying to comfort a sick child or going off to work to pay the bills. After her son passed away in 1995, at age 19, and her grief-stricken husband committed suicide the following year, Sobel made it a personal mission to assist the most vulnerable families. The André Sobel River of Life Foundation provides grant money to single caregivers of seriously ill children at 12 U. S. hospitals, covering everything from rent and mortgage payments to wigs for cancer patients. The program has now given \$4 million. «Valerie Sobel is an angel», explains cancer survivor Oscar Diaz, 19. «She made sure I had my mom».

H With the goal of providing donated cars to low-income citizens, former food-service executive Hal Colston founded Good News Garage twelve years ago. Since then, the Burlington, Vermont, nonprofit has given away more than 3,000 vehicles to residents of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont. «If you can't get there, nothing happens. You can't get a job or be part of the community», says Colston, 54. Lucky recipients are proof positive that transportation helps pave the way to a new start. The majority now rely less on government aid, and 83 percent claim that having a car makes holding down a job possible. Good news, indeed.

- 0** Best light touch (A)
- 16** Best inventor ()
- 17** Best deal on wheels ()
- 18** Best caregiver ()
- 19** Best guided tour ()
- 20** Best special delivery ()

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (21 —32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

CALLENDALE CASTLE

Callendale Castle, often called one of the (0) A castles in England, is built on a hill overlooking the (21) _____ of Callendale in West Bassetshire. On approaching Callendale village, the twin (22) _____ of the castle suddenly loomed through the mist, giving the village a (23) _____ appearance. Callendale Castle (24) _____ many stories, and many secrets. A quick read through the (25) _____ gave me a colorful image of the way things must have been inside these forbidding stone walls all those years (26) _____. A secret meeting between (27) _____ Henry the 5th and a French ambassador took (28) _____ here during the 100 years war. In 1814, the castle narrowly escaped being burnt to the (29) _____ when a lazy kitchen boy left a pig roasting on the open (30) _____ unattended. The castle (31) _____ took me to a dark dank dungeon, complete with gruesome instruments of torture. Hidden in one corner 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 (32) _____ a place so small.

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

Writing

Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

THE FROG IN THE WELL

There was a frog that (0) lived (to live) in a shallow well. «Look how well off I am here!» he (33) _____ (to tell) a big turtle from the Eastern Ocean. «I can (34) _____ (to hop) along the coping of the well when I (35) _____ (to go) out, 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 (36) _____ (to stroll) ankle deep through soft mud. No crabs or tadpoles can compare with me. I (37) _____ (to be) the master of the water and the lord of this shallow well. What 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 (38) _____ (can) get his left foot into the well, however, he (39) _____ (to catch) his right claw on something. So he halted and stepped back, then (40) _____ (to begin) to describe the ocean to the frog. It's more than a thousand miles across and more than ten thousand feet deep. In ancient times there (41) _____ (to be) floods nine years out of ten yet the water in the ocean never (42) _____ (to increase).

And later there were droughts seven years out of eight yet the water in the ocean never (43) _____ (to grow) less. It (44) _____ (to remain) quite constant throughout the ages. That is why I like to live in the Eastern Ocean».

Then the frog in the shallow well was silent and felt a little abashed.

Task 2

45 Look at Meg's diary for next weekend; then use this information and the plan below to write a short letter (120—150 words) from Meg to her friend Larry telling about her plans.

Friday, 23

Stay at Earl's Inn hotel in city centre, London.

Saturday, 24

In the morning: visit some of London's museums.

In the afternoon: shop in Oxford Street in the West End, find some bargains in Top Shop.

In the evening: have dinner at Planet Hollywood in Piccadilly — a really popular place with tasty food and great music.

Sunday, 25

Catch 10 o'clock train back to Liverpool.

PLAN

Introduction:

Salutation and greeting
Opening remarks and reason for writing

Main Body:

Telling about:
 accommodation
 plans for the morning
 plans for the daytime
 plans for the evening

Conclusion:

Closing remarks
 Polite ending (Best wishes/Love/etc.)
 Your signature

Variant 2

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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.

0 (E) 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.

1 () 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.

2 () 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.

3 () The researchers answer in the affirmative. An experiment was held during which 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.

4 () 80 percent 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.

5 () 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 this 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 But she didn't buy it.
- C Does this technique work?
- D Can thought 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.

-----**Task 2**-----

Read the text below. For statements (6—10) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years of age. There are three stages in education. The first stage is primary education; the second is secondary education; the third is further education at university or college. 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 School 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 School children are taught the so-called 3R's — reading, writing and arithmetic, 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 give general education 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 as they want to; 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 the

degrees of Master and Doctor.

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

0	In Britain children aged from 5 to 16 must go to school	(T)
6	At the age of 7 children go to an Infant School	()
7	Three R's mean reading, writing and arithmetic	()
8	Comprehensive Schools give general education and a wide range of academic courses	()
9	Pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education examination at the age of 18	()
10	Students usually receive a Bachelor's degree after five years of studying at the institutions of higher learning	()

-----**Task 3**-----

Read the text below. For questions (11—15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

THE TOWN OF RICHMOND, ENGLAND

This town which is in Surrey or Greater London as it is known today has quite a bit of history to it.

Richmond got its name from the Earl of Richmond Yorkshire in 1501, the father of Henry VII who visited Richmond. Before then, Richmond in Surrey was known as The Vale of Shene. Richmond Park was known as Shene Chase. Richmond Palace on the edge of Old Palace Lane has been home to some of the Royal Family. Henry VII passed away at Richmond Palace in 1509 and his son Henry VIII came to the throne after Henry VII's death, and he visited Richmond too and came to Richmond Park known as Shene Chase then as Richmond Park as it is now did not take its name until Charles I was around in the following century. Henry VIII had his hunting ground in Richmond Park.

More recently Richmond has had Royal Family connections. Half a century ago Queen Elizabeth and George VI were married at St Peter's Church in 1923 and were known as the Duke and Duchess of York. They had their residence at White Lodge in Richmond Park.

Richmond Bridge is over two hundred years old now as it was constructed in 1777 under William Windham. The bridge celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1977, the same year as the present Queen's Silver Jubilee.

Richmond Town Hall was built over a century ago in 1893 under Sir John Whittaker Ellis, three years after the town had got its charter in 1890. Richmond

Town Hall got bombed during the second world war in 1940. It was rebuilt after the war and visited by Queen Elizabeth in December 1952.

One place of all which is good to mention is the Royal British Legion Poppy Factory up Richmond Hill. The Poppy Factory was founded in 1922 by Major George Howson to give men who were disabled from the great war of 1914 — 1918 some form of employment who otherwise might not have had work due to being disabled from the war. The Poppy Factory makes poppies for Remembrance Sunday celebrated on the second Sunday in November when the first world recent wars are remembered.

O What does the text tell about?

- A** About the royal dynasties in Richmond.
- B** About the history of Richmond.
- C** About the people of Richmond.
- D** About the buildings of Richmond.

11 Who did Richmond get its name from?

- A** From Henry VII.
- B** From Henry VII's father.
- C** From Henry VII's son.
- D** From Earl Henry.

12 When were Queen Elizabeth and George VI married at St Peter's Church?

- A** In 1922.
- B** In 1923.
- C** In 1977.
- D** In 1952.

13 Which of the following landmarks celebrated its 200th anniversary the same year as the present Queen's Silver Jubilee?

- A** Richmond Palace.
- B** Old Palace Lane.
- C** Shene Chase.
- D** Richmond Bridge.

14 What building of Richmond got bombed during the second world war?

- A** Richmond Town Hall.
- B** Richmond Palace.
- C** Shene Chase.
- D** White Lodge.

15 What was the reason for founding the Poppy Factory?

- A** Job creation.
- B** Celebration of Poppy Day.
- C** Remembering about the World

D Giving money for charity.

----- **Task 4** -----

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A—H) to (16—20). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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 flyer, 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:

A Unless you have a complicated journey, where you require the help of a human travel agent, it couldn't be easier to book a flight yourself online at a major Web travel agent (Travelocity, Orbitz, Expédia). Have questions or prefer to book offline? These sites also offer 800-number service. If you need to save money on a flight and have a flexible schedule, also check the online discounters (Hotwire, Priceline).

B Depending where you purchase your tickets, you'll be shown a schematic 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. Avoid the middle seat by buying your ticket early and selecting your seat location online.

C It's really not a ticket in the old-fashioned sense; it's simply a pass code with letters and numbers that you present (either to a check-in machine or a human) at the airport to receive your boarding pass. I bought my e-ticket from Expédia. If I'd wanted a paper ticket, I could have had it mailed for an additional \$14.95.

D 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.

E 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.

F 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.

G 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.

H With a few first-class exceptions, airline food always has been notoriously bad. It still is. Now there's less of it. Fewer and fewer airlines are offering snacks on shorter flights. That means you may get a free beverage and a small granola bar or just a drink. If your flight becomes delayed and you haven't eaten, that makes for discomfort. Consequently, airport vendors, from Starbucks to Burger King, are doing tremendous airport business. So much, in fact, those lines can be long and passengers risk missing a flight to acquire victuals, which can be low in nutritional value. The solution: pack your own «care package» before you leave home.

- 0** Print Out Your Boarding Pass before You Leave Home. (D)
- 16** Arrive at the Airport on Time. ()
- 17** Bring Something to Eat from Home. ()
- 18** Take Carry-On Luggage and Send the Rest Ahead. ()
- 19** Select Your Seat Online. ()
- 20** Hire a Car for Your Trip to the Airport. ()

-----**Task 5**-----

Read the text below. For questions (21—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

David Beckham is an English footballer who has **(0)** B for Manchester United and Real Madrid, **(21)** _____ 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

(22) _____, an advertising brand and a fashion icon.

Beckham was (23) _____ in London in 1975. His parents were fanatical Manchester United (24) _____. His talent was obvious from an early (25) _____ and he signed with Manchester United on his fourteenth birthday. He helped the youth (26) _____ win several trophies and made his first team debut in 1995. He helped his team (27) _____ considerable success in his eleven seasons with them.

Beckham has been runner-up twice as world football's best player. He (28) _____ 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 (29) _____ an honour for services to football from Britain's Queen.

Beckham, has many interests off the soccer pitch and is rarely (30) _____ of the headlines, especially concerning his marriage and children. He has established football academies in Los Angeles and London. In 2006 he was (31) _____ a judge for the British Book Awards. He lives near Tom Cruise and the two are best (32) _____. Beckham is also a United Nations Goodwill Ambassador.

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

Writing

-----Task 1-----

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

MERCURY AND THE WORKMEN

A Workman, (0) felling (to fell) wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop by accident into a deep pool. So feeling unhappy and (33) _____ (to depress), he (34) _____ (to sit) down on the bank and started (35) _____ (to cry) for his hard fate. Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he (36) _____ (to tell) him his misfortune, Mercury (37) _____ (to plunge) into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that (38) _____ (to be) the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, Mercury (39) _____ (to disappear) beneath the water a second time, returned with a silver axe in his hand, and again asked the Workman if it were his.

When the Workman said it was not, he dived into the pool for 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 (40) _____ (honest), gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own.

The Workman, on His return to his house, related: to his companions all that (41) _____ (to happen). One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself. He ran to the river and (42) _____ (to throw) 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 (43) _____ (to lose) it. The Workman seized it (44) _____ (greed), and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost. Mercury, displeased at his dishonesty, not only took away the golden axe, but refused to recover for him the axe he had thrown into the pool.

-----Task 2-----

45 *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.*

PLAN

- Para 1** Salutation
- Para 2** Reason for writing
(I'm writing to complain about...).
- Para 3** Motivation for complaint
waiters very slow — wait too long
pasta/too spicy
pizza/cold
get bill — surprised/how much cost
- Para 4** Client's expectations
I expect/apology for spoiling evening
Hope I improve service/ reduce prices or else you can lose customers
- Para 5** Polite ending
(Yours faith fully/sincerely/etc.)
Your signature

Variant 3

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

0 (C) 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 realize that with the power of your mind alone you can achieve anything you want, and you can reach the success that you so 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.

1 () 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 component. However, some knowledge and skills can lose their strengths 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.

2 () 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.

3 () Successful people understand the importance of spending quality 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.

4 () 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 about anything that will help you fix your thoughts around success.

5 () If you enjoy writing, you may consider starting a blog. A blog will help you develop the habit of writing on a regular basis, of organizing your thoughts, of coming up with ideas and topics that you want to share with others. One of the advantages of having a blog is that you know your material will be read by others and this forces you to put a little more effort into your writing, to concentrate a little more, and to think a little more about the things that are important to you. This in turn may spark additional thoughts and ideas that can be the topic of a future posting. Pretty soon you will have a journal of your own thoughts, a source of wisdom that you can refer back to, and a historical recollection of each step in your personal growth.

- A Start ablog.
- 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 in the habit of writing.
- H However, there are thoughts and ideas which are usually temporary.

-----**Task 2**-----

Read the text below. For statements (6—10) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

FAMOUS TEENS IN HISTORY

It's an adult's world. They make the decisions, create the laws, make the 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 military commanders in history. He was best famous for conquering pretty much 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 he was 16 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 generally brought shame to the papacy. It is rumored 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 who wrote *Frankenstein* 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, all before the age of 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. It's thought that 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.

- 0 The text is about famous adult people. (F)
- 6 Alexander the Great had founded his first colony by the age of 18. ()
- 7 John XII was a king in the year 955. ()
- 8 Mary Shelley is the writer who created *Frankenstein* character. ()
- 9 Joan of Arc is well-known for leading the French army to several important victories during the Hundred Years' War. ()
- 10 King Tutankhamun is believed to be only eight or nine years old when he became a pharaoh. ()

-----Task 3-----

Read the text below. For questions (11—15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

LONDON

London is the largest city in Europe, stretching almost 30 miles. Enjoy some of the world's finest museums, galleries, parks, concerts, theatres and restaurants all set within the rich historical setting that is London.

With a population of just under eight million, London is Europe's largest city, spreading across an area of more than 620 square miles from its core on the River Thames. Ethnically it's also Europe's most diverse metropolis: around two hundred languages are spoken within its confines, and more than thirty per cent of the population is made up of first, second- and third-generation immigrants.

Home to a range of universities, colleges and schools, London has a student population of about 378,000 and is a centre of research and development. Most primary and secondary schools in London follow the same system as the rest of England — comprehensive schooling.

With 125,000 students, the University of London is the largest contact teaching university in the United Kingdom and in Europe. It comprises 20 colleges as well as several smaller institutes, each with a high degree of autonomy. Constituent colleges have their own admission procedures, and are effectively universities in their own right, although most degrees are awarded by the University of London rather than the individual colleges. Its constituents include multi-disciplinary colleges such as UCL, King's, Royal Holloway and more specialized institutions such as the London School of Economics, the Royal Academy of Music, the Courtauld Institute of Art and the Institute of Education.

Imperial College London and University College London have been ranked among the top ten universities in the world by the Times Higher Education Supplement: in 2008 Imperial was ranked the 6th best and UCL the 7th best university in the world.

In addition, the LSE is the world's leading social science institution for teaching and research, plus has the most international student body of any university in the world today.

London's other universities, such as Brunel University, City University, London Metropolitan University, Middlesex University, University of East London, University of the Arts London are not part of the University of London but are still leaders in their field and popular choices among students both nationally and internationally. Some were polytechnics until these were granted university status in 1992, and others which were founded much earlier. Imperial

College London left the University of London in 2007. London is also known globally for its business education, with the London Business School (ranked 1st in Europe — Business Week) and Cass Business School (Europe's largest finance school) both being top world-rated business schools.

In addition there are three international universities: Schiller International University, Richmond University and Regent's College.

O *London...*

- A** stretches almost 13 miles.
- B** has a population of just over eight million.
- C** is Europe's largest city.
- D** stands on the river Severn.

11 What is the largest contact teaching university in the United Kingdom and in

Europe?

- A University of London.
- B Courtauld Institute of Art.
- C University of the Arts London.
- D University of East London.

12 How are degrees at the University of London generally awarded?

- A By the individual colleges.
- B By the separate institutions of the University
- C By the University of London.
- D By the Mayor of London.

13 What is Imperial College London famous for?

- A It's the leading social science institution.
- B It has the most international student body in the world.
- C It was ranked the 7th best university in the world.
- D It was ranked the 6th best university in the world.

14 Which of the following London Universities is Europe's largest finance school?

- A London Business School.
- B Cass Business School.
- C Schiller International University.
- D Regent's College.

15 Which of the following London Universities is international?

- A Brunei University.
- B Courtauld Institute of Art.
- C Richmond University.
- D University of East London.

-----**Task 4**-----

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A— H) to (16—20). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

A G'Vanni's

Located in the heart of the North End, G'Vanni's has been pleasing visitors and locals for many years. The cozy yet extremely colorful dining room is a perfect location for a romantic dinner or business meeting.

The extensive menu includes such appetizer favourites as Butterflied Shrimp with organic tomato and Clams Oreganata with butter and crumbs. Salads include Pomodoro, a classic Italian tomato and fresh mozzarella and Antipasto Freddo with veggies, Italian cold cuts, cheese, tuna, and sardines. The rest of the menu includes Kobe Beef Meatballs, pasta, chicken, veal, pizza, fresh vegetables, and of course the freshest seafood available.

B The Florentine Café

The Florentine Café brings both a blend of fine food and drink to Hannover Street and Boston's Freedom Trail. Stop by and enjoy this open-air, sidewalk café on Hannover Street. The Florentine Café is a great place to just get together with friends or have your next event. The private dining room can accommodate up to 50 guests and offers an elegant setting laced with grapevines, intimate lighting and a small bar.

C Café Dolce Vita

This is an authentic Italian café serving espresso, cappuccino, and many other specialty drinks that are especially popular with the late-night crowd. They also offer full breakfast, lunch and dinner menus, as well as authentic Italian desserts such as gelato, sorbetto, and tartufi.

D The Bay Voyage

The Bay Voyage boasts one of the city's best restaurants and catering facilities with its superb cuisine, perfect service, and breathtaking views. Romance abounds in the award-winning dining room, which is the best choice for dinner for two or Sunday meal. Live jazz and blues.

E A Strega

A Strega is the place to see. or be seen. Offers the perfect balance between luxury and friendly comfort. Come to feel the atmosphere of a real Italian experience, and maybe watch one of your favourite movies. Enjoy.

F One Belle vue

A totally vegetarian restaurant specializing in international cuisine that features fresh local food with mostly organic ingredients. The restaurant is broken into several separate levels and areas that make for a comfortable and more intimate atmosphere than you might expect from the building's exterior. There's plenty of warm wood and white table linens, that give the place a sophisticated feel.

G Hemenivay's

Head for three separate menus of various and innovative dishes. Near the door there is an oyster bar in a small seating area. On the next level up there is a large bar with ample seating and booths where you can enjoy a pre-dinner drink. The main dining area has a variety of seating arrangements with booths, tables and several spaces for larger parties. Pets are allowed in outdoor sitting area (on their patio). Hemenivay's also offers private dining in the Regatta Room which accommodates up to 45 guests.

H Chris Steak House

Chris Steak House serves only the finest corn-fed Midwestern beef available. Our steaks are served sizzling, so every bite is hot and delicious.

And while steak is king of the dishes, the menu also includes expertly executed seafood, lamb, pork, and poultry dishes, as well as classic appetizers, fresh salads, side dishes, and homemade desserts. The award-winning wine list features more than 250 world-class international and domestic labels. Many premium wines are also available by the glass.

Lunch is served Monday through Friday and dinner is served nightly, reservations are suggested and private dining may be arranged. To experience fine dining at its prime, just follow the sizzle to Chris Steak House.

- 0** The restaurant's specialty is steak. (H)
- 16** Gives the opportunity of film watching. ()
- 17** Enjoy live music. ()
- 18** Have romantic dinner as well as business meeting ()
- 19** They offer best quality vegetarian dishes. ()
- 20** Special places for animal companions. ()

----- **Task 5** -----

Read the text below. For questions (21 —32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Barack Obama is the new President **(0)** D the United States of America. He is the first African American to win the **(21)** _____ for the White House. Obama's charisma, intelligence, and powerful speeches have made him extremely **(22)** _____ 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 **(23)** _____ and his mother married an Indonesian man. Barack's family **(24)** _____ Indonesia in 1967.

He **(25)** _____ schools in Jakarta until he was ten years old, when he returned to Hawaii. Obama **(26)** _____ in political science and international relations at Columbia University in New York.

(27) _____ four years in New York, Obama moved to Chicago. There, he worked as the director of a community project from 1985 to 1988. He **(28)** _____ Harvard Law School and became the first black president of the Harvard Law Review.

Obama (29) _____ law at the University of Chicago Law School for twelve years. He became an Illinois Senator in 1996. Obama was elected to the U. S. (30) _____ in 2004. He became the fifth African-American Senator in U. S. history. He supported legislation on conservation, energy, immigration and honest leadership.

In November, 2008, he (31) _____ John McCain to become America's 44th President in a very hard-fought campaign battle. Obama is currently letting Americans know how he will change America when he (32) _____ President.

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

Writing

Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

U2 — IRISH ROCK

The band got together in Dublin, Ireland in 1976. At the (0) ***beginning*** (to begin) of the 1980s they started to have hits in the UK and America. They (33) _____ (to appear) in the Live Aid concert in 1985, and after that they (34) _____ (to be) 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 sold 250,000 copies in two days. A year later the album *Rattle and Hum* (35)

_____ (to have) the same success. In the early 1990s they made a series of (36) _____ (to interest) and original CDs including *Zooropa* and *Achtung Baby* — and continued to sell millions of copies.

Is their music Irish? Not really. Bono is (37) _____ (to fascinate) 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 (38) _____ (to differ) from other big rock bands. For one thing, three of them are Christians — and sometimes their concerts have a (39) _____ (religion) atmosphere. Bono says: «We are Christians. But it's a very private thing. We are not (40) _____ (comfort) talking about it».

Also, they talk about serious problems. They are great (41) _____ (to support) of Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

The group is well (42) _____ (to know) for its political songs. Their message is peace and understanding. Even the name of the band is about (43) _____ (to share) this message with others: «U2» also (44) _____ (to mean) «you too».

-----Task 2-----

45 *Todd Green has received a letter from Mr. Fleming, asking for a reference for Miss Collins who worked for Mr. Green's company for two years. She left when she moved house, and she has now applied for a job in Mr. Fleming's company. Look at the notes Todd Green has made, then write his letter to Mr. Fleming, using the plan below.*

Full name: Patricia Collins Age: 27

Work experience: worked as office manager — two years — rose to position of a department manager

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

PLAN

Para 1: Salutation

Para 2: Reason for writing, person's name, age, position in company, reason for leaving

Para 3: Character, qualities

Para 4: General comments about person

Para 5: Closing remark

Polite ending (*Sincerely yours/Faithfully yours/etc.*)
Your signature

Variant 4

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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, what they wear, how they govern themselves, rituals, etc. The total set of learned activities that identify the members of a culture group while also distinguishing those of another group.

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

1 () 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, the London School of Economics and University College of the University of London.

2 () 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."

3 () 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.

4 () 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.

5 () A number of major sports originated in the United Kingdom, including football, rugby, cricket and golf. The UK is home to many world-renowned football clubs, such as Arsenal, Chelsea, Newcastle United, Liverpool, and Manchester United in England, and Celtic and Rangers in Scotland. British teams are generally successful in European Competitions and several have become European Cup/UEFA Champions League winners: Liverpool (five times), Manchester United (twice), Nottingham Forest (twice), Aston Villa, and Celtic.

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

Task 2

Read the text below. For statements (6—10) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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, Oxford Street and Regent Street always have beautiful decorations at Christmas. Thousands of people come to look at them.

2) Cards, trees and mistletoe.

In 1846 the first Christmas cards began 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. A few years after, 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 Twelfth Night (January 5th).

3) An old tradition is Christmas mistletoe.

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

4) Christmas carols.

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

5) Christmas Eve.

British children don't open their presents on December 24th. Father Christmas brings their presents in the night. Then they open them on the morning of the 25th. There's another name for Father Christmas in Britain — Santa Claus. That comes from the European name for him — Saint Nicholas. In the traditional story he lives at the North Pole. But now he lives in big shops in towns and cities all over Britain. Well, that's where children see him in November and December. Then on Christmas Eve he visits every house. He climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. Some people leave something for him, too. A glass of wine and some biscuits, for example.

6) Christmas Day.

In Britain the most important meal on December 25-th is Christmas dinner. Nearly all Christmas food is traditional, but a lot of the traditions are not very old.

0	Christmas tree that stands in Trafalgar Square is an annual present from the people of Norway	T
6	The first Christmas cards appeared some years before the first Christmas tree	()
7	The first British Christmas tree was placed at Windsor Castle in 1841	()
8	In Britain people kiss each other under the mistletoe at Christmas	()
9	Christmas carols are traditional greeting cards	()
10	Santa Claus comes to houses through windows	()

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (11 —15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done

for you.

MARIA MONTESSORI

Maria Montessori lived between 1870 and 1952. She was an Italian educator who has left her mark education today. Her Montessori method of education is widely used all round the world. Many educationalists say it is the best system for child education. Montessori was also a doctor, philosopher and philanthropist. She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize three times for her work.

Montessori was the first woman to graduate from the University of Rome Medical School. She trained as a psychiatrist and was interested in educating the «mentally retarded» and others with learning difficulties. She had great success when her class of «problematic» 8-year-olds had above- average scores in state reading and writing tests. This was described as «the first Montessori miracle».

Hearing about Maria's achievements, Rome's government asked her to start her own children's school. In 1907 her school was opened in a poor neighborhood of Rome. Montessori experimented with a philosophy she called «spontaneous self-development», which meant letting children develop and learn at their own pace. Her methods once again met with great success. More schools opened and she gained worldwide fame.

Montessori was exiled from Italy because she refused to allow her schools to turn children into soldiers. She lived in Spain until the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936. In 1939 she moved to India and spent ten years working on training courses, which are still seen as innovative today. She travelled around the world lecturing until her death in 1952.

0 Maria Montessori is famous for...

- A** developing an original teaching method.
- B** creating a unique system of medical treatment.
- C** winning the Nobel Peace Prize.
- D** contribution into charity.

11 Which of the following was not Maria Montessori's occupation?

- A** doctor
- B** educationalist
- C** philosopher
- D** scientist

12 Montessori was the first woman to...

- A** teach children.
- B** be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.
- C** receive a University of Rome Medical School diploma.
- D** study at University of Rome Medical School.

13 What phenomena was described as «the first Montessori miracle » ?

- A** Educating the «mentally retarded» children.
- B** Teaching children with learning difficulties.

- C Achieving above-average test results from the class of «problematic» children.
- D Teaching 8-year-olds to read and write.

14 What does the method of «spontaneous self-development» mean?

- A Letting children develop and learn at their own tempo.
- B Letting children develop and learn at their own programme.
- C Letting children develop and learn at their own homes.
- D Letting children develop and learn on their own.

15 Why was Montessori exiled from Italy?

- A Her method turned out to be not really good.
- B She didn't let her schools to turn children into soldiers.
- C She worked on training courses all over the world.
- D She preferred to live in Spain.

Task 4

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A—H) to (16—20). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

A

Book Title: The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas

Book Author: John Boyne

Genre: A short story

Quick Synopsis: Little Bruno returns home one day to find that he and his family must leave home, to live near the «fence». There's a whole other world beyond that fence, but he must never go beyond it.

What was right with it?: It was a good portrayal of certain events from a child's perspective. Very quick read (seriously, you could be done with it in a couple of hours), but the mystery was good. Brilliant ending. Easy to read, gets the author's message across easily.

What was wrong with it?: After having read it, you can see certain flaws in the author's writing.

B

Book title: Want to Play? in the UK, Monkeewrench in the US

Book author: PJ Tracy (that's PJ and Tracy Lambrecht, a mother and daughter writing team, who write under the name PJ Tracy)

Genre: Crime thriller

Quick synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called Monkeewrench (a software company) start making a game about catching a serial killer. These people obviously have something to hide or run away from: why else would they all carry guns constantly? Someone starts repeating the murders in real life...

What was right with it?: It was very fast-paced, the action was good, the characters

incredible.

What was wrong with it?: Very, very little.

C

Book Title: Keeping You a Secret Book

Author: Julie Ann Peters , Genre: Teen romances

Quick Synopsis: Holland was doing well in school, had a boyfriend who she'd had for some time; she was also Student Council President and had a chance to go to the college (university) of her choice. Then, Cece starts learning at her school. They develop huge feelings for each other. They are very scared about how others are going to see their relationship.

What was right with it?: It gives a good portrayal of how some people would react to someone 'coming out' and most of the time, your heart goes out to them and you have nothing but sympathy for them both.

What was wrong with it?: It is sometimes predictable, and you can sort of guess in a way what's going to happen next.

D

Book Title: Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Book

Author: J. K. Rowling Genre: Fantasy

Quick Synopsis: Follows a fifteen year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard. Wizarding world does not believe him when he says that his foe, Lord Voldemort, is back from his disappearance fourteen years ago when Harry defied the Lord's killing curse.

What was right with it?: Very interesting, longest of Rowling's works, well-written, good pace of story.

What was wrong with it?: For some they would love such a long adventure (800 pgs. +) while others would lose interest before finishing.

E

Book Title: Haunted

Book Author: James Herbert Genre: Horror

Quick Synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specialises in the paranormal. He is called to this old, big house called Edbrook to try and solve the weird goings-on in there.

What was right with it?: It's one of those books that you just can't put down. You are very cleverly convinced into believing you are David Ash, though through the book, you are given information that he wouldn't know. It's scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from James Herbert.

What was wrong with it?: Compared to other books by Herbert, it's quite short. I felt that he . could have taken some area's into more detail, and at times, you were practically begging him to. The horror is very graphic too, which although you expect, it possibly oversteps the mark sometimes.

F

Book Title: Summer Sisters

Book Author: Judy Blume Genre: Young adult/older teen

Quick Synopsis: Another good example of where Judy Blume has ventured into the «older» reader market. This book picks up the life of Vix, a typical teen in an American school — her family life is somewhat messed up, with health problems, and she is always being asked to help out, not that she minds.

What was right with it?: Some of the scenes are very charming; the book often leaves you smiling, because you can relate to many things.

What was wrong with it?: The ending leaves you asking many questions.

G

Book Title: The Time Traveller's Wife

Book Author: Audrey Niffenegger Genre: Sci-fi/romantic

Quick Synopsis: It's a story about a couple called Clare and Henry. They have known each other since Clare was 6 and Henry was 36. They married when Clare was 22 and Henry was 30. Impossible? No, as Henry is one of the first people to contract Chrono Displacement Disorder — every now and then, his genetic clock resets and he finds himself dragged into the past or future. The story can be harrowing and at other times funny! The story looks at the couple's relationship, enduring this issue, and their love for each other.

What was right with it?: It's funny, romantic, scary and amusing all at once.

What was wrong with it?: At times, the sadness becomes a little overpowering, although this doesn't distract from the book overall. You may be tempted to skip a few paragraphs if you're not up to the emotions, although that would be a shame.

H

Book Title: Mrs Dalloway

Book Author: Virginia Woolf Genre: General/historical snapshot

Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. The day is in June 1923, Clarissa is having a party in the evening, and the story follows obvious links with Clarissa and a Septimus Warren Smith. Initially, there seems nothing but London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone.

What was right with it?: Experimental, as this book is written in the style of stream of consciousness. The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day.

What was wrong with it?: Compared to many books, this is not an easy read. If you're not used to the style, it will take a little time to get used to. ..

0	A teenage story leaving the reader with many questions	(F)
16	An exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard	()

17	For fans of the genre of horror	()
18	The action in this book takes place in the British capital	()
19	A short fast-moving criminal story	()
20	A predictable love story	()

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (21 —32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

PLACES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

(0) D Scotland it is only 2.5 hours by (21) _____, or less than an hour by plane, to Northern Ireland. The area of Northern Ireland is (22) _____, you can get anywhere in less than 2.5 hours.

The two main cities are Belfast, the (23) _____, and Londonderry. You will (24) _____ think of the Northern Irish as an unfortunate people, divided by race, religion and history. But you'll be pleasantly (25) _____ at how warm and friendly they are. Belfast has many fine buildings and all the (26) _____ of a big city. Londonderry, or Derry as it's also called, is a fine, old city, full of history. Bellycastle is (27) _____ of the lovely bustling market towns.

But perhaps the greatest appeal of Northern Ireland is its scenery. Its lakes, hills and rural (28) _____ offer peace and quiet despite its troubles.

There are lots of ways of taking (29) _____ of all this fine scenery.

Don't worry, there are excellent opportunities for (30) _____ energetic pursuits. The coastline is magnificent. On the north-east coast there is «The Giant's Causeway». The (31) _____ has it that it's the remains of a road built by a giant to cross the sea to Scotland, and nearby is the organ that he played. Just along the (32) _____ is Dunluce Castle, a romantic ruin that merges with the cliffs. You may have noticed other castles on our journey — every corner of Britain has them, with, of course, their ghosts. But there's also a building that is not a castle — it's the Bushmill's Distillery, where Irish whiskey is made.

	A	B	C	D
0	At	On	Till	From
21	train	ferry	foot	bike
22	huge	enormous	bit	small
23	capital	suburb	country.	town
24	sure	certain	probably	may
25	amazing	astonishment	surprised	pleased

26	amenities	buildings	sights	shops
27	emblematic	standardised	typical	conventional
28	geography	topography	territory	landscapes
29	help	improvement	plus	advantage
30	fewer	little	less	lesser
31	legend	romance	fiction	sketch
32	bank	coast	side	sands

Writing

Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE

The Bermuda Triangle, or Devil's Triangle, is the name (0) given (give) to an area that has been at the centre of many unexplained disappearances. It lies between Bermuda, Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico. Within this area of water, numerous planes and ships have mysteriously vanished.

The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle (33) _____ (begin) in 1950. A small article appeared outlining the strange disappearances of ships and planes. The area was given the name The Devil's Sea. In a feature in 1964, Vincent Gaddis christened the area the Bermuda Triangle.

One of the most famous disappearances occurred in 1945. Flight 19 was a squadron of five naval bombers that supposedly disappeared while they (34) _____ (fly) over the Bermuda Triangle. The two planes that set out to rescue Flight 19 also disappeared and were never found. Naval ships such as the USS Cyclops also disappeared without a trace. A large ship (35) _____ (carry) ore also mysteriously vanished after only three days at sea. An official statement by the US Coastguard stated that repeated search attempts were made, but no traces (36) _____ (can) ever be found of the missing planes or ships.

Popularity of the Bermuda Triangle phenomenon reached a peak in 1974 with the publication of Charles Berlitz's book. The (37) _____ (author) book was called The Bermuda Triangle. At around the same time, a film with the same name (38) _____ (release) as well. Numerous articles and books (39) _____ (publish) since then to try to give scientific explanations to the mystery. Some of the explanations have been (40) _____ (much) than credible.

There (41) _____ (be) a number of discrepancies in the reports of the Flight 19

disappearance. Flight 19 was reported to have been manned by (42) _____ (experience) pilots flying in calm weather. In fact, the flight was a training exercise for students and the weather had turned stormy. The last contact with the flight stated that they were running low on fuel. The flight would no doubt have crash-landed, and no one could have survived the stormy seas of the triangle.

For all credible explanations of the disappearances, one mystery (43) _____ (remain). None of the crashed planes were ever recovered. As a mystery, the Bermuda Triangle is one that may never (44) _____ (solve).

Task 2

45. You've received a letter from your English pen-friend. He/she wrote that he/she had problems with the study of French at school and thought that French lessons were tiresome and not interesting. He/she likes Maths and History better than French. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which you write

- why studying foreign languages is important
- about the foreign language lessons in your school
- about your foreign language teacher/teachers and
- advise him/her how to make the study of foreign languages easier and more interesting.

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

Variant 5

Reading

-----Task 1-----

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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.

- 0** (C) 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.
- 1** () 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.

- 2 () 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.
- 3 () 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.
- 4 () 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.

- 5 () 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 in 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 statements (6—10) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The term «English literature» refers to literature written in the English language, including literature composed in English by writers not necessarily from England; Joseph Conrad was Polish, Robert Burns was Scottish, James Joyce was Irish, Dylan Thomas was Welsh, Edgar Allan Poe was American, Salman Rushdie is Indian, V. S. Naipaul is Trinidadian. In other words, English literature is as diverse as the varieties and dialects of English spoken around the world.

The first works in English, written in the Anglo-Saxon dialect now called Old English, appeared in the early Middle Ages. Especially popular were tales of King Arthur and his court. England's first great author, Geoffrey Chaucer (1340—1400), wrote in Middle English. His most famous work is *The Canterbury Tales*, a collection of stories in a variety of genres.

The poetry, drama, and prose produced under both Queen Elizabeth I and King James I constitute what is today labelled as Early Modern (or Renaissance). The Elizabethan era saw a great flourishing of literature, especially in the field of drama. William Shakespeare stands out in this period as a poet and playwright.

After Shakespeare's death, the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson was the leading literary figure of the Jacobean era. Others who followed Jonson's style include Beaumont and Fletcher, who wrote the brilliant comedy, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

In Romanticism, poets rediscover the beauty and value of nature. Mother Earth is seen as the only source of wisdom, the only solution to the ugliness caused by machines of industrialism. The Romantic poets includes Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mary Shelley and John Keats. The most popular novelist of the era was Sir Walter Scott, whose grand historical romances inspired a generation of painters, composers, and writers throughout Europe. By contrast, Jane Austen wrote novels about the life of the landed gentry, seen from a woman's point of view, and sarcastically focused on practical social issues, especially marriage and money.

Important novelists between the World Wars included Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster, Evelyn Waugh, P. G. Wodehouse, D. H. Lawrence and T. S. Eliot. Perhaps the most contentiously important figure in the development of the modernist movement was the American poet Ezra Pound. Other notable writers of the period included W. H. Auden, Vladimir Nabokov, William Carlos Williams, Ralph Ellison, Dylan Thomas, R. S. Thomas and Graham Greene.

0	<i>The term English literature means only pieces of writing by English authors.</i>	(F)
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6	The prominent writer in the early Middle Ages was Geoffrey Chaucer.	()
7	William Shakespeare is famous for his sonnets and plays.	()
8	Poets of Romanticism looked for the inspiration in the beauty of nature.	()
9	Lord Byron was an outstanding novelist of Romanticism.	()
10	In her ironical novels Jane Austen concentrates on practical social problems.	()

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (11—15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

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 she soon developed a charming manner. She took a strong interest in many charities and important causes. She highlighted the suffering 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 the 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».

0 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.

11 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.

12 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.

13 What was Diana interested in?

- A Charity.
- B Politics.
- C International activity.
- D Medicine.

14 How did Diana feel after the divorce?

- A Rather calm and quiet.
- B Disappointed.
- C Depressed
- D Free and happy.

15 How did she die?

- A In a ship.
- B In a car crash.
- C In hospital from an illness.
- D She was assassinated.

Task 4

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A—H) to (16—20). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

A London Marriott Hotel Regent's Park

128 King
Henry's Road
Belsize Park
London

Type of accommodation: Hotel .

Just a few minutes from local attractions including the Lords Cricket Ground and London Zoo, the London Marriott Hotel Regents Park is the perfect place for any occasion. Facilities include an extensive leisure area with swimming pool, steam room, sauna and gymnasium. For contemporary cuisine visit the Mediterraneo

Restaurant, or for a more informal menu the Chat Cafe Bar is ideal.

B Americana Hotel

172 Gloucester Place
Regent's Park
Primrose Hill
London

Type of accommodation: Budget accommodation

The Americana Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation at our door step to all London attractions and Business Centres. All bedrooms offering modern amenities, a cosy TV lounge and a bar. The hotel also has a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access. Our staff are fluent in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Urdu, Hindi, Polish and Russian.

C Ballards Farm Cottage

Croydon
Surrey
CR0 5RL
London

Type of accommodation: Cottage

Ballards Farm Cottage is situated in the Green Belt, yet only 2 miles from central Croydon (which is 15 minutes or so from London by train), this delightful holiday home offers unspoilt views and comfortable accommodation. Reached along a wooded track, and once one of a pair of gamekeepers' cottages, the Cottage is a self-contained part of the owners' home. The terraced garden is great fun for small children, but please note it has an unfenced pond. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are 9 golf courses in easy reach. South Croydon, about a mile away, has a wide range of restaurants and pubs.

D Duke of Leinster Hotel

20 Leinster Gardens
Bayswater
Westminster
W2 3AH
London

Type of accommodation: Hotel

Duke of Leinster is an elegant three star hotel situated in the heart of London. As befits a hotel of such unique character, each of its 36 guest rooms is individually furnished and decorated, recently refurbished to a high standard with comfort in mind, and all rooms feature the most up-to-date facilities, including a hair dryer, a safe box, a welcome tray, a telephone with modem connection, satellite television and a mini refrigerator.

E Thistle Kensington Gardens

104 Bayswater Rd
W2 3HL

London

Type of accommodation: Hotel

Located on tree-lined Bayswater Road, this modern hotel overlooks Hyde Park. It is ideally situated for exploring the capital. Facilities offered: dry cleaning/laundry service, internet access, lounge/bar, meeting facilities, restaurant, nearest underground station: Queensway.

F Days Inn London Gateway

M1 Motorway

Mill Hill

NW7 3HB

London

Type of accommodation: Holiday inn

Situated between Junctions 2 and 4 off the M1, the Days Inn London Gateway offers easy access to visit the sights of London. Spacious one-suite rooms, free satellite TV in every room, tea and coffee making facilities, free newspaper, telephone and free parking make Days Inn terrific value. The Days Inn London Gateway also offers an extensive range of food and beverage facilities including a fully licensed bar and restaurant.

G Express by Holiday Inn London — Park Royal

275 Old Street

London City

EC IV 9LN

London

Type of accommodation: Bed and Breakfast

One-suite rooms with power shower, colour television, direct dial telephone and computer points, complimentary tea/coffee making facilities, hairdryer, all rooms fully air-conditioned, dining facilities, free limited parking.

H Tudor Inn

78 Warwick Way

Victoria

SW1V1RZ

London

Type of accommodation: Bed and Breakfast

Our hotel is an elegant 19th century building. Conveniently situated within walking distance of famous landmarks such as Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, London Eye as well as Westminster Cathedral. Piccadilly Circus (West End) is also within twenty minutes' walk. All our rooms are one-suite, well designed and newly decorated with a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance. Each room has a colour TV, a hairdryer, a free tea/coffee making facilities on request and a direct dial telephone.

0	<i>If you are looking for accommodation outside London, this cottage will be the right place for you.</i>	(C)
16	Among the facilities there's a swimming pool and a gym.	()
17	This hotel is a bed and breakfast place accommodated in the 19th century building	()
18	This hotel personnel speaks a variety of languages	()
19	This holiday inn offers tea and coffee making facilities as well as free satellite TV.	()
20	The central location of this modern hotel is favourable for travelling around London.	()

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (21 —52) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Two thousand years (0) C 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 (21) _____ their ships across the desert. But they failed. The water in the aqueducts dried up. There is nothing (22) _____ of the Roman canals.

In 1777 a Portuguese (23) _____ 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 (24) _____ 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 (25) _____ by science and philosophy. He wanted to build a (26) _____ new city here, he wanted to build a completely new country. He wanted to call it «Pimentia», named after himself, of (27) _____.

Emanuel de Melo Pimento had (28) _____ money because a lot of rich people in Portugal and Spain gave him money to go around the world and explore. These rich people invested in Emanuel de Melo Pimento's (29) _____ 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.

Emanuel de Melo Pimento wanted to dig canals under the desert, to make big (30) _____ rivers where the water would not dry up under the heat of the sun.

He failed, of course. Some of his plans still (31) _____. They are

very beautiful works of art. But not one 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. (32) _____. 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
0	after	before	ago	since
21	ride	drive	push	sail
22	left	stayed	stand	kept
23	adventure	travelling	tourist	explorer
24	developing	ventures	discoveries	devices
25	solved	fixed	made	created
26	completely	quiet	finally	entire
27	certain	sure	right	course
28	many	a lot of	few	crowds of
29	excursions	tours	journeys	visits
30	soil	ground	over ground	underground
31	survive	carry on	alive	perish
32	Besides	Instead	Moreover	Such as

Writing

Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

AWARDS AND AWARD CEREMONIES

Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he earned, and (0) *gave* (to give) prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and — perhaps most importantly — peace. Not all awards are as Nobel's. Even though most countries have a system for (33) _____ (to honour) 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 (34) _____ (fame), a time for the American film industry to tell itself how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. As well as that there are also the Golden Globes, apparently for the same thing. But it's not only films — now there (35) _____ (to be) 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 seems very strange — sometimes awards can be good to give (56) _____ (to recognize) to people who deserve it, or to help people who don't make a lot of money carry on their work without (37) _____ (to worry) about finances.

Why have all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never (38) _____ (to win) 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 (39) _____ (art) could win «patronage» from rich people — a king or a lord would 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 (40) _____ (to happen). A lot of scientific research is now either funded by the state or by private companies. Perhaps awards 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 (41) _____ (to buy) his books. When a groups win the MTV awards, the ceremony (42) _____ (to see) by hundreds of thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sells lots more records.

Most awards ceremonies (43) _____ (to sponsor) by big organisations or companies. This means that it is not only the person who (44) _____ (to win) the award who benefits — but also the sponsors.

The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicising not only music, but also MTV itself!

Task 2

45 *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 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 will a 17-year-old boy/girl feel if he found himself/herself in the year 2067?

Main body

Para 2: State positive prediction and reason (e. g. *health — longer lives; space travel improve — travel to Venice on holiday etc.*).

Para 3: State negative prediction and reason (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.*

Variant 6

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to 1—5). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

INVENTIONS

0 (D) In the 1800s the use of electricity was expanding. Scientists continued to learn about how electricity works. They also learned how to make electricity with an electrical generator. The type of generator that came into widest use was invented by Nikola Tesla, an immigrant from Croatia. In the 1890s his generators began to harness the power of Niagara Falls to create cheap electricity. The inventor who made widest use of electricity was Thomas Edison. In 1876 Edison set up his own barnlike workshop in the town of Menlo Park, New Jersey. There he thought up hundreds of ways to use electricity.

21() First a newsboy and then a telegraph operator, Edison wanted to invent practical things. «Anything that won't sell, I don't want to invent*, he said. During one five-year period he took out a new patent almost every month. His greatest invention was the light bulb (1879). By 1882 some New York City buildings were glowing with electric light. Electric lighting replaced gas lights so quickly that in 1899 Edison's factory produced 25 million light bulbs. Edison helped shape life in the 1900s with his many inventions. He developed the dictating machine, motion-picture camera, and phonograph.

- 22() Bell showed the new invention in 1876. A New York Tribune reporter said about it: «The telephone is a curious device that might fairly find place in the magic of *The Arabian Tales*. Of what use is such an invention? ». People quickly realized the answer to that question. In 1877 telephone lines connected Boston and Salem in Massachusetts. By the 1890s many other American cities were connected by longdistance telephone lines.
- 23() Inventors before him had created sewing machines, but Singer invented one that was easy touse. In a time before clothing stores were common, Singer's sewing machine saved hours of labour for tailors and for those who made clothes at home. Singer soon had a thriving sewing machine company in New York City. At \$110, however, Singer's machine was too expensive for the average American. Many families only made \$500 a year. The company set up ways for people to buy the machine by paying small amounts over a period of time — an idea that other companies quickly copied.
- 24 () The telegram was invented in 1844, but for years, no one thought the invention had any future. Then in 1853, two criminals, Oliver Martin and Fiddler Dick, tried to escape by jumping on the London — Slough train. The London police cabled their colleagues in Slough; the result was a prompt arrest and triumphant headlines ensuring the success of the new technology. The British police used it so often they got their own special telegram address: Handcuffs, London.
- 25 () Originally noticed by a French medical student, Ernest Duchesne, in 1896, penicillin was re-discovered by the bacteriologist Alexander Fleming working at St Mary's Hospital in London in 1928. He found that it killed bacteria. Doctors used it to fight many diseases such as diphtheria, meningitis and pneumonia. Naming the substance penicillin, Dr Fleming in 1929 published the results of his investigations, noting that his discovery might have therapeutic value if it could be produced in quantity.
- A Inventions of Scottish scientists
B Invention helps the police
C Edison's invention projects
D Inventions in electricity
E Innovation by Isaac Merit Singer
F Invention of the telephone
G The first television.
H Important discovery in medicine

Task 2

Read the text below. For statements (26—30) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

RULES OF DEBATING

We all have suffered through debates that go nowhere. Often the problem is that everyone is talking and nobody is listening. Other times, people forget the issue at hand and start bringing up other issues. Respecting a few basic rules listed below can help prevent these problems.

- 1) Do not interrupt someone else who is speaking.
- 2) Everyone must have a chance to give his or her opinions.
- 3) Listen to what others are saying.
- 4) Sometimes we stop listening to someone because we think we know what that person is going to say. This shows a lack of respect for that person.
- 5) Stick to the topic. In formal debates, the topic for debate is explained in advance. Everyone must then speak only to that topic. In informal debates, we often lose track of the topic. It is tempting to criticize people personally rather than criticize their arguments.

These rules may sound simple. Yet when emotions run high obeying them can be terribly difficult even for people in high office. In the debate over slavery in the southern territories Congressman Preston Brooks flew into a rage and attacked Senator Charles Sumner with a cane after Sumner gave an antislavery speech.

- 0** One of the most typical problems of misunderstanding is inability to listen to each other. (T)
- 26** Sometimes during the debates people don't keep to the topic. ()
- 27** Interrupting your opponent is a normal practice during the debates. ()
- 28** People can have different opinions. ()
- 29** When we stop listening to someone, it doesn't mean we don't respect that person. ()
- 30** You can change the topic during the discussion. ()

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (31—35) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

It seems fewer and fewer young people are interested in playing sport or getting involved in other physical activities — and there's a battery of excuses for avoiding it. It's true the thought of exercise doesn't make everyone jump for joy, but no one was born with a 'rubbish-at-sport' gene so, however hopeless you think you are, there's an activity out there to suit you.

The excuses for avoiding sport and fitness are as follows: «It's not cool». Try telling David Beckham, Andy Murray and Ellen MacArthur. All right, we can't all reach the very top, but we can all get a lot out of being fitter.' People who tell you it's not cool are usually the ones who couldn't run to catch a bus if their lives depended

on it.

«None of my friends or family does it». Be a pioneer. They might be inspired by your example. If your friends and family make fun of fit folk it might actually be because they're jealous.

«It's a boy thing». It's true, more boys than girls do exercise, but that's not because girls are no good at sport. Many girls don't find the activities at school suit them, but there are things to try outside school, such as dance or martial arts.

«It's sore/uncomfortable/sweaty». It should never be sore for long, or uncomfortable, and feeling a bit stiff after activity is natural. Yes, activity does make you sweat, but if you're enjoying yourself, you probably won't notice — and everyone else gets sweaty too.

«I don't want muscles ». Being fit and having bulging muscles don't necessarily go together. To get big muscles you have to do a program of specific exercises.

“I'm overweight/skinny/have a disability”. Don't worry about what you think you look like — get in there and enjoy yourself. If you're genuinely very overweight, not just a stone or less, talk to your doctor and tell him what you want to do. If you've got a disability, don't let yourself be cut out of the action — getting fit benefits everyone.

«I don't like joining in teams». Fine. If teams leave you cold, checkout activities you can do by yourself or with a friend.

«I'd rather play with the computer or watch TV or talk to my mates». It doesn't have to be either/ or — you can do both.

Once you've got over worrying about looking silly, or getting sweaty, think about all the positive reasons for being physically active.

Apart from the health benefits people of all ages get from exercise, it's also an opportunity to meet up with friends or make new ones, it can provide a fun break from the stresses of school and exams, and it can give you a real sense of achievement — you might discover a talent you never knew you had.

O What is the main idea of the text?

- A** There are some reasonable excuses for not going in for sports or do fitness.
- B** One shouldn't look for excuses for not going in for sports or do fitness.
- C** Most young people are physically active.
- D** Very few young people exercise regularly.

31 Sport and physical activity...

- A** is becoming more and more popular among young people.
- B** is becoming less and less popular among young people.

- C is good only for those with a 'rubbish-at-sport' gene.
- D makes everyone jump for joy.

32 What is advice for those whose friends or family doesn't do any sport?

- A Encourage friends with your example.
- B Make fun of fitness together with your friends and family.
- C Leave alone the idea of sport and physical activity.
- D Be jealous of those who are fit.

33 Which of the following is true?

- A The girls are usually no good at sports.
- B Sport is generally rather uncomfortable.
- C One never feels stiff after the physical activity.
- D Pleasure from sport can minimize or eliminate any discomfort.

34 Getting fit...

- A doesn't benefit you if you're overweight.
- B isn't very useful for unable people.
- C is generally a team activity.
- D is good for everyone.

35 Exercises can not help in...

- A health improvement.
- B meeting friends.
- C having good academic results.
- D having a fun break from the stresses of school and exams.

Task 4

Read the text below. Match paragraphs (A—H) to (36—40). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

SYMBOLS OF AMERICAN NATION

A The Liberty Bell is one of America's most enduring symbols of freedom. It was rung on July 8 in 1776, to celebrate Congress's adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It is inscribed with the words from the Bible, «Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof».

The Liberty Bell, first made in England and weighing over 2,000 pounds, was shipped to Pennsylvania in 1752. It is now rung only on special occasions. On display

in Philadelphia, it attracts thousands of visitors every year.

B Throughout history, governments have used official seals to signify that documents are authentic. The United States, wanting to show its equal rank with the governments of Europe, adopted the Great Seal in 1782. Both sides of the seal can be found on the back of a one-dollar bill.

C Uncle Sam

The figure of Uncle Sam is a well-known patriotic symbol in the United States. He is generally shown as a tall figure with long white hair and a white beard. His costume is red, white, and blue, and decorated with stars and stripes.

D The bald eagle is one of America's best-known symbols. It became the national bird of the United States in 1782, and appears on the face of the Great Seal. The eagle has been used as a symbol of strength and bravery dating back to Roman times. The bald eagle is found only in North America. The eagle is not really bald, but has that appearance because white feathers cover its head. Bald eagles are protected by federal law.

E Mount Rushmore

The Black Hills of South Dakota are home to a spectacular memorial. Carved into a granite cliff are the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, four of America's greatest Presidents. They were chosen to represent the nation's founding, philosophy, expansion, and unity. The sculptures are approximately 60 feet high, and are 5,725 feet above sea level. On a clear day they can be seen from over 60 miles away.

Gutzon Borglum designed and supervised construction of the Mount Rushmore memorial, which was completed in 1941. The figures were cut from the stone by using drills and dynamite.

F Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of the United States and a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. It was given to the United States by the people of France in 1884 as a symbol of the friendship between the two nations. The statue, which stands on a large concrete pedestal, rises over 150 feet high and is made of 300 copper sheets fastened together. A spiral staircase brings visitors up from the base of the statue to the crown. Windows in the crown give people an unforgettable view of the harbor.

G The rose, said to be about 35 million years old, has been used as a symbol of love, beauty, war, and politics throughout the world. The flowers are generally red, pink, white, or yellow and grow naturally throughout North America. The rose became the official flower of the United States in 1986.

In October 1985, the Senate passed a resolution that declared the rose as the National

Floral Emblem of the United States. Senate Joint Resolution 159 was passed by the House of Representatives on September 23, 1986.

H San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge is acclaimed as one of the world's most beautiful bridges, with its tremendous towers, sweeping cables and great span. The 1.7-mile-long span crosses the Golden Gate strait. Standing 220 feet off of the water, the highest point of the bridge is 746 feet and some of the foundations are 110 feet under water. Rather than carbon black and steel gray the Golden Gate Bridge has always been painted" orange vermilion, deemed «International Orange» because that colour blends well with the span's natural setting.

- 0** It can be seen on the face of the Great Seal. (D)
36 This symbol was a present from France. ()
37 It commemorates four American greatest Presidents. ()
38 On this American symbol located in Philadelphia you can find the words from the Bible. ()
39 It became the official flower of the United States in 1986. ()
40 This man is a famous patriotic figure of the USA. ()

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (41 —52) choose the correct answer (A, B, G or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Sir Timothy Berners-Lee is a British computer scientist who (0) D the World Wide Web. He received a knighthood from the British (41)_____ for his efforts (so he is called «Sir»). He is director of W3C, which looks after, the Web's development. A (42)_____ British newspaper ranked him as the world's greatest living genius. Today's world would be very different (43)_____ his discovery. Berners-Lee was born in 1955 to parents who were mathematicians and computer scientists. He (44)_____ with numbers and electronics and managed to build his own computer. He (45)_____ to Oxford University and was banned from using the computers for hacking. Berners-Lee graduated with a degree in physics. His first (46)_____ after graduating was as a computer programmer and software developer. Berners-Lee spent the 1980s on a (47)_____ based on sharing and updating information online. In 1991, he put the first website online. It explained what the World Wide (48)_____ was and how it was used. He gave his idea to the world for (49)_____. In 1994, Berners-Lee founded W3C to set standards and improve the quality of the Web. Berners-Lee now spends his (50)_____ between W3C and as a professor of computer science in England. He also writes (51)_____ the future of the Web. In 2004, he was named as the first ever winner of the Millennium Technology Prize. He has a string

of other awards and is listed as one of. Time magazine's 100 most important people of the 20th (52)_____.

	A	B	C	D
0	settled	mended	improved	invented
41	King	Queen	President	Governor
42	leading	key	crucial	primary
43	with	of	out	without
44	grew up	brought up	adult	mature
45	attended	passed	went	entered
46	job	career	proficiency	occupation
47	idea	website	mission	project
48	Mesh	Trap	Web	Net
49	charge	free	charity	granted
50	money	schedule	time	period
51	about	on	off	at
52	century	millennium	year	era

Writing

Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33—44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

THE NEW REALITY SHOWS

Love them or hate them, we all know what they are. It isn't a (0) completely (complete) new idea. I remember loving a program called **Candid Camera** when I was a child. Normal members of the public — who had no idea that they were being (53)_____ (to film) — were tricked into doing ridiculous things and it was sometimes very (54)_____ (fun). And now we have those **Funniest Home Videos** programs instead. Then things (55)_____ (to change). (56)_____ (Europe) television had the idea of taking ordinary people and turning them into «stars» by putting them in unusual situations. **Big Brother** (created in Holland) was one of the first. A group of people (57)_____ (to lock) in a small house with cameras running 24 hours a day. It was called «a watch and dial» show because (58)_____ (to view) vote by telephone to decide who should leave or stay. Or **Survivor** where a group of people are put in a hostile environment, like a jungle or a desert island. They are filmed while they try (59)_____ (to find) food and shelter and every week some of them are voted out. **Big Brother** was probably the first of the new reality shows but the genre has developed. Many have found appeal by having a theme to them, but most (60)_____ (to base) on the principle of (61)_____ (to survive) of the fittest by eliminating participants as the series progresses. So there are any number of sports-based shows which have sometimes led to contestants

(62) _____ (to get) deals to become professionals in the real world. In similar vein, there are those based on music, where the winners get to make a record which may (63) _____ (to lead) to real success in the world of show business. Certainly, reality TV seems to appeal much more to the younger audience. And now there are so many shows around even the young have become more discriminating. The genre will probably survive — it's just no longer so easy to make a (64) _____ (success) one.

Task 2

Using the plan below, write a review for a film you have recently seen.

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: Recommendation

Variant 7

Reading

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. An example (0) has been done for you.

Choosing a university can look like a daunting process, but there are lots of resources to help make it easier. Before you start filling out those university application forms, consider the many variables that affect the “fit” of a university to your unique personality and educational goals. Take a look at the following factors.

1 _____

Make sure the university offers the program you want – you can check program listings in this directory, or online www.aucc.ca/can_uni/search/index_e.html. Remember that your first year is often a time to try a variety of courses, and then choose the area in which you want to specialize. You could try new fields of study that aren't available in high school – courses like astronomy, philosophy or international studies.

2 _____

Have a look at the university calendars and read the individual course outlines. You can also compare how individual programs are designed by different universities (such as course components), the structure of courses (is it group work or exam-based?) and the flexibility offered each year in terms of what students can choose to study.

3 _____

Do you want a small university, where most of the students are undergraduates and live on campus? Alternatively, would you prefer a larger university, with access to a greater range of facilities and programs?

4 _____

A University's reputation continues to be a major factor in how students choose where to study. That said, choosing a university should not be done solely on reputation. Be aware that reputations are sometimes out of date or overstated, so first-hand experience is often beneficial. Prospective students can visit the campuses of their top university choices and spend some time talking with current students and getting a feel for the campus. Try to get a sense of how you'd see yourself living in that particular place for three or four years.

5 _____

The costs associated with attending university go well beyond tuition fees to include housing, food, books, supplies, and personal living expenses. These costs are different depending upon the type of program, type of university and the size and location of the school.

- A** Start with studying your admission requirements.
- B** Find out about the course content.
- C** Try to get your own impression of the university you choose.
- D** Make sure you can afford it.
- E** Learn how far away from home it is.
- F** See if you'll be satisfied with the housing condition.
- G** Consider the size of the university.
- H** Check on the curriculum.

Task 2

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

Are most business people honest? When they were children, the businesspeople of today were taught by their parents that honesty pays and that the dishonest will

suffer. Their parents and teachers told them moral stories about honest people who were rewarded and dishonest people who were punished. Then *they* grew up and went out into the cold hard world of business. Faced with a choice between honesty and dishonest profit, which road do these people take? According to a study conducted by *Harvard Business Review*, most U.S. businesspeople do conduct their affairs honestly. They also are willing to trust other businesspeople, because their experience has taught them that most of them are honest too. But the Harvard team found numerous examples with a different outcome: sometimes dishonesty was greatly profitable. A computer company deceived an advertising agency in order to get good terms, and that single ad helped them sell \$150,000 worth of software. Expensive department stores in New York City have a reputation for breaking their promises to suppliers and costing the suppliers a great deal. Some investment brokers deceive their clients and lose all their money. Yet more clients come along, the suppliers keep working with the department stores, and ad agencies take new chances with unknown firms.

Given examples like these, it may seem strange to you that businesses would be so trusting. It's partly due to an assumption in the business world that some dishonest people are going to come your way, and you just have to take it in stride. In other cases the reason is greed: the investor convinces the client that he will make such incredible profits that the client can't resist. The smooth talk of the sales rep may win over the customer. Clients have their lawyer go over the contract with a fine-toothed comb, hoping that they can outfox the deceiver. And another reason that dishonesty pays is because most businesspeople believe that most others are as honest as they themselves are. You might think that dishonest companies and businesspeople would be sued, but they seldom are. The victims may be afraid of the person's power, they may just not want to spend the time and money and effort, or they might not want to endanger their own reputation.

It sounds bad, doesn't it? Crime pays, dishonest people suffer. Yet these stories do seem to be in the minority. It's true that you can always find ways to lose your money if you want to take foolish risks with people who have bad track records, but the truth is, most business people generally trust people. Most of them also said that they themselves were honest in their own business dealings. Why? Not because they believed that it would bring them higher profits, but because of their own self-respect and moral principles. They "took pride in their good names." Said one: "We keep promises because we believe it is right to do so, not because it is good business."

- 6 The passage is primarily about _____
- A lies and truth.
 - B Business people.
 - C the reputation of business people.
 - D Honesty and dishonesty in business world.
- 7 Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A Dishonesty can't bring profit.
 - B Honesty is always good business.
 - C There are a lot of stories when dishonesty is sued.
 - D Business people's experience shows that most people are honest.
- 8 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the victims of dishonesty?
- A They may fear powerful people.
 - B They appreciate their money and time.
 - C They don't want to take foolish risks.
 - D They don't want to risk their reputation.
- 9 The author of the passage states that _____
- A All business people are honest.
 - B Honest business people get high profits.
 - C Businesspeople are proud of their clean names.
 - D dishonest businesspeople are always punished.
- 10 Most business people are honest because _____
- A teachers told them moral stories.
 - B Honest people are always rewarded.
 - C It is correct to behave in such a way.
 - D parents taught them to be honest.

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-15). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on answer sheet A.

11

R A G O
 GREAT ESTATES AUCTION

Saturday, December 6 - 12 noon
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Where can you

- A** buy things via the Internet?
- B** Go if you take an interest in ivory miniature?
- C** Go every year?
- D** Get financial support?
- E** Get acquainted with Latin American art?
- F** buy jewelry items?
- G** Go if you're interested in geography?
- H** take part in charitable activities?

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 answer sheet A.*

First Time on the Snow?

As with any type of holiday you can choose a package ski or snowboard holiday with a tour operator or you can go alone and **(16)** _____. There are advantages and disadvantages with both options so take the time to investigate which is best for you before you book.

Booking a skiing or snowboarding holiday is not a complicated process and it

can be done in the same way as you would book any other sort of holiday: book a package with a travel agent or tour operator, or arrange your own flights, transfers and accommodation and (17) _____.

Package ski and snowboarding holidays remain popular with UK travellers probably because they require less organisation (18) _____. However, independent travel can provide much more flexibility and it is often a good way to get off the beaten track or away from the crowds. Independent travel also means you may be able to visit a few mountain resorts in one trip.

If budget is important to you – and let's face it, it is for most of us – (19) _____. You may not get as wide a choice of accommodation on late deals but there is the added advantage of picking an area where you know there has been recent snowfall.

It is sometimes possible to save money by booking skiing and snowboarding trips independently (20) _____. However, some tour operators get discounts on a lot of products so don't assume a package is more expensive. In the past you may have been tempted by a package holiday (21) _____.

However, the internet means that it is now easy to gather all the information you need and to book your travel, accommodation, tuition and equipment rental online.

- A travel when you want to
- B when you arrive in the resort
- C because you only pay for what you need to
- D when the day's skiing comes to an end
- E you might consider a late package deal
- F on your part
- G book your trip independently
- H because everything is arranged for you

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on answer sheet A.

New York City isn't the capital of New York State, but residents of the "Big Apple" compensate for that fact by (22) _____ their city the capital of the globe. There's a good case to be made: New York is the home of the United Nations and an astoundingly (23) _____ population, as well as the largest investment market in the world.

So many movies, books, plays, and television shows have been created about New York that even its street names are (24) _____ nationwide. Wall Street is famous for finance, Madison Avenue means advertising, and Fifth Avenue (25) _____ world-class shopping. New York's neighborhoods are also icons. Greenwich Village, or The Village, has fostered a lot of the world's great writers; Soho is an enclave of artists, Harlem has a priceless musical (26) _____. The city is a feast for art lovers. The Guggenheim and the Metropolitan Museum of Art line Fifth Avenue. And no trip is (27) _____ without a visit to the Museum of Modern Art.

Most of New York's skyscrapers are (28) _____ on the island of Manhattan.

Cultural landmarks (29) _____ Carnegie Hall, Lincoln Center, Mac Square Garden, and the elegant Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where visiting presidents and royalty (30) _____. New York's four other boroughs – Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and Bronx – don't always get their due.

New York City's secret is the ongoing infusion of energy and talent it gets from the rest of the country and immigrants from (31) _____ the world. Moss Hart (32) _____, "The only credential the city asked was the boldness to dream. For those who did, it unlocked its gates and treasures, not (33) _____ who they were or where they came from."

22	A considering	B loving	C thinking	D saying
23	A famous	B diverse	C great	D large
24	A prominent	B notorious	C glorious	D known
25	A dreams about	B insists on	C good at	D stands for
26	A hermitage	B instruments	C heritage	D plays
27	A done	B full	C ready	D complete
28	A attracted	B located	C placed	D based
29	A consist	B govern	C include	D invade
30	A reside	B stay	C play	D speak
31	A around	B over	C all	D through
32	A observed	B abused	C watched	D decided
33	A thinking	B knowing	C willing	D caring

Task 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on answer sheet A.

Yahoo! A New Online World

As the Internet has grown, people have turned to it for more and more services. Yahoo.com, the (34) _____ most visited Web site, continues to expand to meet ever-growing appetite. Yahoo! was the brainchild of two Stanford University PhD students Jerry Yang and David Filo—in 1994. The two friends created a list of their favorite Web sites and put it on the Internet. As the list grew, Yang and Filo subdivided the Web sites into categories to make it (35) _____ for people to use. The list became very popular, attracting 100,000 visitors within four months! In April 1996 the company went public, and it immediately started expanding. One of its first moves was to open a site for (36) _____ users. Always forward-looking, Yahoo! has sites in over 20 languages and over 30 countries.

In its early years, Yahoo! (37) _____ for its search engine. However, the

company has worked diligently to become much more. Besides (38) _____ popular among Net users, Yahoo! was also popular among investors—at least for its first ten years. In 2008 Yahoo! remained the most-visited site in the world. But to keep its top spot on the Internet, Yahoo! will need (39) _____ improving its search engine and other services.

34	A world	B Worlds	C worlds'	D World's
35	A easy	B Easier	C Easily	D easiest
36	A Japanese	B Japan	C Japaneses	D Japan's
37	A had been known	B Knew	C was known	D has known
38	A To be	B Been	C Be	D Being
39	A continued	B continue	C to continue	D continuing

GOLD RUSH

From 1849 to 1899 thousands of prospectors chased dreams of riches from the gold fields of California to the mines of the Dakota Territory.

The first and biggest rush began in 1848 when East Coast newspapers published reports from the American River in California that gold was being “collected at random and without any trouble.” By 1852 the stampede for the precious ore (40) _____ the state’s population nearly twentyfold. When California’s surface gold gave out, prospectors (41) _____ by the gold bug rushed to the Comstock Lode in the Sierra Nevada. But these fabulous stores of gold and silver were rich (42) _____ diggings – too (43) _____ embedded to mine without plenty of capital. Over the next 20 years, rumors of gold and silver strikes lured fortune hunters to the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory and to Pikes Peak and Leadville, Colorado.

In 1897 a ship docked in San Francisco (44) _____ two tons of gold from the Klondike River in the Canadian Yukon. This (45) _____ 100,000 miners to head for “the golden Mecca of the North.” Gold was soon found in Alaska, the site of the last and one of the greatest gold rushes.

40	A Was increased	B Was increasing	C had increased	D increased
41	A biting	B Bite	C Bited	D Bitten
42	A Man	B Man's	C Men	D men's
43	A deeply	B Deep	C Deeper	D deepest
44	A carried	B Carrying	C being carried	D had carried
45	A Has prompted	B Was prompted	C Prompted	D prompting

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