## Блок 1. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

## Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions 1-14 below.

#### Tourism

- A Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. On the face of it there could not be a more trivial subject for a book. And indeed since social scientists have had considerable difficulty explaining weightier topics, such as work or politics, it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking. However, there are interesting parallels with the study of deviance. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others. The assumption is that the investigation of deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of 'normal' societies. It could be said that a similar analysis can be applied to tourism.
- B Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite, namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in 'modern' societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being 'modern' and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement, that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short-term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return 'home' within a relatively short period of time.
- C A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices; new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists, as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation, especially through daydreaming and fantasy, of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices, such as films, TV, literature, magazines, records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.
- D Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning, with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs, postcards, films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.
- E One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstin's analysis of the

'pseudo-event' (1964) where he argues that contemporary Americans cannot experience 'reality' directly but thrive on 'pseudo-events'. Isolated from the host environment and the local people,

the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions, gullibly enjoying the pseudo-events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made, says Boorstin, within the 'environmental bubble' of the familiar American-style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment.

F To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy. This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand, changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the 'modern experience'. Not to 'go away' is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

## Questions 1-5

Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph (A-F) from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-ix) in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

## **List of Headings**

- i The politics of tourism
- ii The cost of tourism
- iii Justifying the study of tourism
- iv Tourism contrasted with travel
- v The essence of modern tourism
- vi Tourism *versus* leisure
- vii The artificiality of modern tourism
- viii The role of modern tour guides
- ix Creating an alternative to the everyday experience
- 1. Paragraph A
- 2. Paragraph B
- 3. Paragraph C
- 4. Paragraph E
- 5. Paragraph F

## Questions 6 - 10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Text 1? In lines 6 - 10 on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

- 6 Tourism is a trivial subject.
- 7 An analysis of deviance can act as a model for the analysis of tourism.
- 8 Tourists usually choose to travel overseas.
- 9 Tourists focus more on places they visit than those at home.
- 10 Tour operators try to cheat tourists.

### Questions 11-14

Choose one phrase (A-H) from the list of phrases to complete each key point below. Write the appropriate letters (A-H) in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of points made by the writer.

- 11 Our concept of tourism arises from ...
- 12 The media can be used to enhance ...
- 13 People view tourist landscapes in a different way from ...
- 14 Group tours encourage participants to look at ...

#### List of Phrases

A B C	local people and their environment. the expectations of tourists. the phenomena of holidaymaking.	F	the individual character of travel. places seen in everyday life. photographs which recapture our
D	the distinction we make between		holidays.
	work and leisure.	Η	sights designed specially for tourists.

### Text 2.

Read two texts and answer questions 15-18 below.

## Language Learning

I was inspired to describe my approach to language learning after reading a book on the subject by Tim Barnham. The method he describes is very similar to the one that I use, though I take issue with a couple of his suggestions, and I think his method needs to be updated for the internet age. Nevertheless I recommend the book highly, as it's full of good suggestions. Please note I'm

not an expert. I can only comment on my own experiences, and how some tech know-how has helped me pursue my chief pleasure in life: learning languages.

I generally take the internet for granted as an important tool in my daily life, but I still have those 'wow!' moments every now and then. When I'm corresponding, talking or video-chatting with a person on the other side of the world, learning about their culture or what they eat for breakfast, the power of technology is really driven home to me. This experience goes completely hand-in-hand with using the net to learn a language: it's what the net is all about.

## Questions 15-16

Choose A, B, C or D to answer the questions below. Write your answers in boxes 15-16 on your answer sheet.

- 15 What is the writer's main purpose in the first paragraph?
  - A to describe which technology skills helped him learn languages
  - B to say which part of Barnham's book impressed him most
  - C to indicate how he benefits from learning a language
  - D to explain his motivation for writing the article
- 16 What does the writer say about the internet in the second paragraph?
  - A He wishes that he was able to make better use of it.
  - B He cannot understand how he once managed without it.
  - C He is not always aware of how useful he finds it.
  - D He dislikes how important it has become in his daily life.

## Non-verbal Communication: Where Nature Meets Culture

- 1 The search for the biological foundation of human culture inevitably leads to non-verbal
- 2 communication. Institution suggests that such communication has been essential element of
- 3 the evolution of humans as social beings. Without it, the diversity and sophistication of
- 4 today's social systems would be unimaginable. However, there is the opposite hypothesis
- 5 that the evolution of non-verbal communication may in part be the result of our being
- 6 thoroughly social entities: the social nature of humans may have amplified the evolution of
- 7 a capacity we share with other primates but developed to a degree unequalled by any other
- 8 species.
- 9 As far as language is concerned, these issues have been subject to fascinating research in
- 10 linguistics, biological anthropology and other fields. However, the fundamental question of
- what led humans becoming social beings and thus, ultimately, the basis of human culture,
- 12 remains contested between the disciplinary territorial claims of biology and the social
- 13 sciences. Quite obviously, the presumed independence of the evolution of non-verbal
- 14 communication as a biological function and the evolution of its significance for human
- 15 culture calls for an interdisciplinary effort to explore the processes involved. One
- 16 promising approach is the study of similarities and differences of non-verbal
- 17 communication among humans and non-humans (above all, primates).

## Questions 17-18

Choose A, B, C or D to answer the questions below. Write your answers in boxes 17-18 on your answer sheet.

- 17. What does 'a capacity' in line 7 refer to?
  - A biological foundation
  - B non-verbal communication
  - C intuition
  - D social nature
- 18. What does the writer say about the development of humans as social beings?
  - A Its causes are disputed.
  - B Its significance is underestimated.
  - C Little research has been carried out into the processes involved.
  - D The role played by non-verbal communication is misunderstood.

### Text 3.

Read the text and for questions 19-30.

### **FAVOURITE SCIENCE FICTION AUTHORS**

### A Isaac Asimov

Top scientists and writers nominate their favourite science fiction authors Isaac Asimov, the founding father of modern science fiction, came out as a clear favourite among today's scientists and writers. Trained as a chemist, Asimov also held a teaching post at Boston University for many years. 'Although not as elegant a prose writer as many of his contemporaries, Asimov was, however, very rigorous scientifically, and thoughtful about how he projected scientific ideas into the future,' says Philip Ball, a writer of popular science books. Two works mark Asimov out as the master of the genre: *I, Robot*, and the *Foundation* trilogy. In the *Foundation* series, science and maths were used to predict and plan the development of societies, something which Mark Brake, professor of science communication, thinks may he a touch farfetched: 'We often can't even predict a flood in a nearby town, let alone how a society behaves a thousand years in the future. Unlike a lot of sci-fi writers, Asimov knew how to explain the science, and was a keen populariser of real science,' says Brake. 'But what sets him apart is that he was also masterful at documenting human responses to scientific progress.

## B John Wyndham

Bui Wyndham, author of *The Day of the Triffids* and many other extremely successful works, was one of the few science fiction writers to become hugely popular with people who never normally read science fiction. Julia Higgins, professor of polymer science, describes Wyndham's writing as 'good novels in which there were real people, and the science issues simply pushed the real people into dramatic circumstances.' Up until the late 1940s, sci-fi was

almost exclusively set in space, and involved what Wyndham himself described as 'the adventures of galactic gangsters'. Wyndham's deliberate choice of innocuously 'cosy' English backdrops is central to the tower of his novels, implying that apocalypse could occur at any time - or, indeed, be happening in the next village at this moment. Although Wyndham did not invent the English catastrophe novel, he reestablished the genre and examined its themes with the freshness of a pioneer.

## C Fred Hoyle

One of Britain's most creative scientists, Hoyle *Ms* as well known for his far-reaching work in the 1950s and 60s as a mathematician and astro-physicist as he was as a science fiction author. Boyle felt that his science fiction writing was an important complement to his scientific career, and was convinced that major discoveries were most likely to come from an exercise of the creative imagination. He originated the notion that life arrived on earth by way of an asteroid striking the planet, a hypothesis which, although ridiculed at the time, has now earned respectable scientific credentials.

Hoyle wrote and co-authored a number of highly-regarded works including *A for Andromeda: A Novel for Tomorrow* (1962), and *Ossian's Ride* (1959). But it is his first novel, *The Black Cloud* (1957), for which he is chiefly renowned as a sci-fi writer. Evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins sees it as a major influential work: 'In *The Black Cloud* I learned about scientific method and information theory – the interchangeability of different kinds of information. 'In the novel, humans try to communicate with an alien intelligence, in the form of a cloud of gas, by playing it piano music translated into radio signals. 'Today we see information theory in genetic code and the translation of information from one computer to another,' says Dawkins.

## D Philip K Dick

Philip K Dick is certainly one of the most adapted science fiction novelists: his 1968 novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* became the seminal film *Blade Runner, We Can Remember It For You Wholesale* became the movie *Total Recall* and *Minority Report* was filmed by Steven Spielberg in 2002. But his cerebral works were underrated for years until *Blade Runner* brought acclaim – only months after his death. 'The fact that what Dick is entertaining us about is sanity and madness, time and death, sin and salvation, has escaped most critics,' says writer Ursula K Le Guin.

'Most of Dick's books are concerned with the question of how we know what is real. These are the key questions for all of us who study the neural aspects of consciousness,' says Chris Erith of University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience. Dick's writing dealt with unsettling ideas such as the theft of memory and personality, and with what he saw as the false realities manufactured by the media, governments, and big corporations. Writer Robin McKie admires the remarkable foresight in Dick's works: 'Nowadays, when identities are stolen along with mobile phones and credit cards, when CCTVs scan our movements, and when the news is constantly being manipulated, Dick looks like an inspirational visionary.

## Questions 19-30

Choose the author (A-D) to answer the questions below. Write your answers in boxes 19-30 on your answer sheet. The authors may be chosen more than once.

### Which science fiction author

- 19 has an unusually broad readership?
- 20 put a high value on the process of thinking up original ideas?
- 21 predicted some disturbing aspects of modern society?
- 22 lacked a sense of style when it came to writing?
- 23 was very careful in the way he presented scientific matters?
- 24 used science principally to generate interesting situations for human characters?
- 25 was equally renowned in other professional fields?
- 26 made disasters appear likely and even imminent?
- 27 promoted public interest in scientific issues?
- 28 brought new life to an existing literary style?
- 29 owes most of his literary reputation to one particular work?
- 30 skillfully describes reactions to developments in the field of science?

## Блок 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ

#### Task 1.

For questions 1-13, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

## Me and my mobile

Police in Britain have been (1) on drivers who use mobile phones. But while talking and driving is not allowed, it seems you can talk while doing anything else, (2), any time.
It often seems that everyone in Britain has a mobile phone. We use them as alarm clocks, calculators, to help with exam (3), to pay city congestion charges, to send photos of ourselves on holiday with our new 3G phone - and even to talk with (4) people. And that's where the problems can start.
Firstly when do you use them? The etiquette of using mobiles is changing. (5) people turned (6) when speaking with someone. Now they'll just talk about anything from work to romance to when they'll be home -at the top of their voices - without anyone (7) Or not minding much. Or - OK - being too polite to say they can't stand the fact that person sitting next to them on the train is

talking about last night's party while they're trying to read the paper.

pho (9)_	ne –	(8) with force at the	a fix	sed hands free set of 2003. Anyone of	- while you caught usin	to that is simple. I're driving. A new g a hand-held mob plus thr	law c	ame	
brea corr	king espo	it. The worst (13 ndent Tom Symo	) nds s	are people ays that over 800	living in S have been o	outh West Scotlan	d. BB de cor	mpared to just 17 in	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	a)	cracked down any way repetition another originally away mind apart into driven convicted take offenderers	b)	crack up somewhere rehearsal other actually back minding except in drive convinced takes offender	c)	revision others usually up minded accept in to driving converted	d)	cracks up anywhere record other's accordingly down never mind exsept to drove concerned have taken offences	
fits i Trai	ques n the	e numbered gap in the new words yo	n the ou ha		_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ckets	to form a word that	
wea find	ring I you	You may look are behind the	(0)_times	(FASHI	ON) at ho cone to lau	_		es people are (SUDDEN) abroad. With this i	r
The	se d	ays it is not eno	ugh t	to (17)(S	IMPLE) v	UTSIDE) most is wear rings in you e, lip, or even the	r ears	s (PIERCE . You will see man brow.	). У
pref and look skir	erre arm ary t. Yo	d, blue or black, s full of bracele ou start with a T	, and ts. A -shir can	the look is finish nother (20) t of your (22) wear a denim jac	ned off wit (AI (F	LTERNATE) is the same of the contract of the c	(MET he (21 and tig	_(USUAL) 'AL) bags and shoe 'J'' (ROCK) ght jeans or a long ds to be large and	)

If neither of these is for you, why not go (24)''(SPORT)? T-shirts are usually tie-dyed in hot colours. Wear long shorts, short jeans or a denim skirt. And on your feet? Beach sandals, of course! If you prefer something more feminine, there's the (25) ''(GIRL) look. Skirts are long, to the floor. Wear a top with butterflies or flowers printed on it!							
(26) (FINAL), how about the 'Tom Boy' look? Wear flared jeans and a T-shirt with a logo. Don't forget your waistcoat, of course!							
Follow the fashion tips above, and you shouldn't feel out of place. However, it's important to remember to wear clothes and choose a look that you feel (27)(COMFORT) with. Don't just be one of the crowd - be yourself!							
Task 3.							
For questions 28 - 41, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.							
Superstitions: Friday 13th - unlucky for you?							
Are you superstitious? Do you believe (28) good luck and bad luck? And, if so, how do you go (29) avoiding bad and promoting (30) luck?							
One person in four in Britain is, apparently, superstitious, and they'll do everything (31)hanging horseshoes over their fireplace to crossing (32) fingers, touching wood and absolutely never walking (33) a ladder. And they're careful about cats. Black cats are supposed (34) be the familiars of witches or warlocks, so if one (35) following you it's definitely bad luck - a witch is (36) you! (37) the other hand, if one crosses (38) path and continues then it's good luck because it (39) noticed you. However, in some places the beliefs are different - so it pays to know where your black cat comes (40)!							
Old superstitions linger even in today's modern world. The author Philip Pullman drew on them in his award winning trilogy of novels 'His Dark Materials'. The trilogy, which appeals (41) both children and adults, has been adapted for radio and also the theatre.							
Task 4.							
Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the box. For each number (42-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.							
example decades flipper fewer meantime crucial distance data king unethical science							
For (42)scientists have been following penguins by putting bands around their							

flippers. This allows indi-	vidual birds to b	be identified at a (43)	But there have been
concerns that (44)	bands	might harm the birds by	slowing them down as they
swim.			
The latest study, reported	in the journal N	Nature, confirms it. Scient	ists from Strasbourg
University followed a col	ony of (45)	penguins for ten y	years. Birds fitted with bands
			ge for food, and overall raised
about 40 per cent (46)	_	, , ,	,
The researchers suggest t	hat using flinner	r hands would now be (47	) in most situations.
	• 11	*	/
		nd other tagging methods,	· /
there are also concerns th	at some (49)	gathered on penguin	s down the years, in this
ecologically (50)	part of the p	planet, may now be worth	less.

## Блок 3. ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

Tou will have to comment on the quotation.					
"All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others." (George Orwell)					
Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.					

### Блок 1. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА.

### Text 1.

*Read the text and answer questions* **1-12** *below.* 

### The Art (and Science) of Giving Your Kids Feedback

Giving your child feedback - both criticism and praise - is more than just useful, it's essential. It's hard for kids to get motivated, and impossible for them to stay motivated, when they aren't sure if they are on the right track. So giving well-crafted, frequent feedback is one of our most important jobs as parents.

But as every parent knows, sometimes the feedback we give doesn't seem to be all that motivating. Even with the best intentions, our words of encouragement or disapproval can easily backfire or seem to fall on deaf ears, and many of us have a hard time understanding why.

Luckily, scientific studies of motivation have shed light on why some types of feedback work, and others don't. If you've gotten it wrong in the past (and who hasn't?), then you can do a better job giving your child feedback from now on by sticking to a few simple rules:

Rule 1: When things go wrong, keep it real. It's not easy to tell your beloved son or daughter that they screwed up, knowing it may cause anxiety, disappointment, or embarrassment. But don't make the mistake of protecting your child's feelings at the expense of telling them what they truly need to hear. Remember that without honest feedback, they can't possibly figure out what to do differently next time.

Also, don't take away your child's sense of responsibility for what went wrong (assuming he is in fact to blame), just because you don't want to be "hard" on him. Letting him off the hook for his own mistake, telling him that he "tried his best" when it's clear that he didn't, may leave him feeling powerless to improve.

Rule 2: When things go wrong, fight self-doubt. Your child needs to believe that success is within reach, no matter what mistakes he has made in the past. To do this,

- Be specific. What needs improvement, and what exactly can be done to improve?
- Emphasize actions that he has the power to change. Talk about aspects of his performance that are under his control, like the time and effort he put into a practicing, or the study method he used.
- Avoid praising effort when it didn't pay off. Many parents try to console their child by saying things like "Well honey, you didn't do very well, but you worked hard and really tried your best. "Why does anyone think that this is comforting? For the record it's not. (Unless, of course, it was a no-win situation from the start).

Studies show that being complimented for "effort" after a failure not only makes kids feel stupid, but also leaves them feeling like they can't improve. In these instances, it's really best to stick to purely informational feedback - if effort isn't the problem, help them figure out what is.

Rule 3: When things go right, avoid praising ability. I know we all like to hear how smart and talented we are, and so naturally we assume that it's what our kids want to hear too. Of course they do. But it's not what they need to hear to stay motivated.

Studies show that when children are praised for having high ability, it leaves them more vulnerable to self-doubt when they are faced with a challenge later. If being successful means that he is "smart," then he's likely to conclude that he isn't smart when he's having harder time.

Make sure that you also praise aspects of your child's performance that were under his control. Talk about his creative approach, his careful planning, his persistence and effort, his positive attitude. Praise his actions, not just his abilities. That way, when he runs into trouble later on, he'll remember what helped him to succeed in the past and put that knowledge to good use.

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Text 1? In boxes 1-7 on the answer sheet write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1. Giving feedback is always motivating.
- 2. Human aren't prone to make mistakes.
- 3. To eliminate mistakes in future parental feedback should be honest.
- 4. When things go wrong doubt is essential.
- 5. Consolation is helpful in no-win situations.
- 6. Negative feedback is useful.
- 7. Studies show that challenge is motivating.

## Questions 8-12

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes **8-12** on your answer sheet.

- 8. Parents' feedback might not be motivating because...
  - A. some teenagers are rebellious by nature.
  - B. it's always hard for kids to get motivated.
  - C. children do not always listen to their parents, and the effect may be the opposite to the intended one.
  - D. parents do not know how to motivate their children.
- 9. What is the best paraphrase of the sentence "It's not easy to tell your beloved son or daughter that they **screwed up**..."?
  - A. that they made a mistake.
  - B. that they twisted their face and made their eyes narrower to show disapproval.
  - C. that they caused to become confused, anxious, unhappy.
  - D. that they stopped themselves from being afraid.
- 10. To fight children's self-doubt parents should...

- A. concentrate on alterable actions.
- B. compliment children for any efforts.
- C. not be exact in correcting mistakes.
- D. emphasize actions of no-win situations.
- 11. The origin of children's success is to...
  - A. praise their abilities.
  - B. praise child's performance he/she was responsible for.
  - C. ignore children's misbehaviour.
  - D. analyze his creative approach and negative attitude.
- 12. According to the text, all of the following are true EXCEPT...
  - A. giving your child feedback is essential.
  - B. the feedback parents give isn't always motivating.
  - C. praising is what children need to hear to stay motivated.
  - D. children need to believe that success can be attained.

#### Text 2.

Five paragraphs have been removed from this article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-E f or each gap (13-17) in the article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

### **Comfort Kills**

In the fall of 2010 I embarked on "Ride Of Your Life" - a 6000 mile solo motorcycle trip from New York to California, and a journey to finding inner peace. On My ride I met with researchers, practitioners, and authors like Barbara Fredrickson, Sonja Lyubomirsky, Caroline Miller, Phil Zimbardo, and Byram Karasu. Each of them provided me with a different perspective on the topic of comfort, surfacing some common insights that have led me to the following conclusion: "comfort kills".

Phil Zimbardo, one of the main figures who have shaped psychology over the past few decades, grew up in the South Bronx, an environment that ignited his fascination with human psychology.
13
On the other hand, if you are enjoying good fortune and so does your family, you may tend to attribute this success to yourself, and possibly even to your genes.
14

Sonja Lyubomirsky, a leading positive psychologist and the author of the book "The How Of Happiness", told me a funny story about her parents. They emigrated from Russia when she was a child and often go back to visit. When they come back they always say: Oh, America is so

boring! Everything is so easy: you drive to the supermarket, park, get beautiful and fresh groceries for a reasonable price, put them in your car, and drive home. In Russia the same shopping trip was a challenge. They say it's a "high" to be there.

- **A.** He believes that in a sad way, being privileged denies you access to some of the more interesting aspects of life. If you are born with a silver spoon in your mouth, you never have to learn about hustlers, wheeler dealers, and influence agents. Zimbardo thinks that poor people, immigrants, and minority people in general are situationists, because it's the only thing that makes sense. Hunger (whether physical or mental) motivates you to attribute your poor fortune to your situation, and motivates you to change it.
- **B.** Conclusion: comfort is short sighted. Getting "outside your comfort zone" is not a means to an end, but rather a goal in itself. As soon as you choose to leave your comfort zone, you form a direct friction with life, go towards the pursuit of your dreams, and in short really start living. In my five weeks on the road, I was surprised to discover that the best days of my trip were the ones I rode in pouring rain.
- C. Conclusion: lack of comfort brings excitement, comfort brings boredom.
- **D.** Conclusion: the hungry become social psychologists and the well-fed become personality psychologists.
- **E**. Comfort equals boring shortsightedness, and a belief that things cannot change. Your comfort zone is your home base, a safe place not to stay in, but to return to, after each exhausting and exhilarating expedition through the wilderness of life. Take a look at your life today, if you are enjoying a shelter of comfort, break through it and go outside where life awaits.

Read the following texts, compare the information in them and answer the questions below.

### Kamakura

Kamakura is a city located in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) southwest of Tokyo.

According to The Institute for Research on World-Systems, Kamakura was the 4th largest city in the world in 1250 AD, with 200,000 people, and Japan's largest, eclipsing Kyoto by 1200 AD.

As of March 1, 2010, the city has an estimated population of 174,016 and a density of 4,390 inhabitants per square kilometre (11,400 /sq mi). The total area is 39.60 square kilometres (15.29 sq mi).

Kamakura was designated as a city on November 3, 1939.

Kamakura has a beach which, in combination with its temples and proximity to Tokyo, makes it a popular tourist destination. Kamakura's bay has a surf break off of the headland point, albeit an inconsistent one, which makes it at least a second-tier destination for surfers.

There are various hypotheses about the origin of its name. According to the most likely one Kamakura, surrounded as it is on three sides by mountains, was likened both to a cooking stove (a *kamado*) and to a warehouse (a *kura*), because both only have one side open. It seems therefore likely that it was called at first Kamadokura, and that the syllable *do* was then gradually dropped.

Another and more picturesque explanation is a legend according to which Fujiwara no Kamatari stopped at Yuigahama on his way to today's Ibaraki Prefecture where he wanted to pray for peace at the Kashima Jingu Shrine. He dreamed of an old man who promised his support, and the day after he found next to his bed a type of sword called *kamayari*. Kamatari enshrined it in a place called Okura. *Kamayari* plus Okura turned into Kamakura.

Kamakura has many historically significant Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, some of them, like Sugimoto-dera, over 1,200 years old. Kōtoku-in, with its monumental outdoor bronze statue of Amida Buddha, is the most famous. A 15th century tsunami destroyed the temple that once housed the Great Buddha, but the statue survived and has remained outdoors ever since. This iconic Daibutsu is arguably amongst the few images which have come to represent Japan in the world's collective imagination. Kamakura also hosts the so-called Five Great Zen Temples.

Kamakura has many festivals and other events in each of the seasons, usually based on its rich historical heritage. They are often sponsored by private businesses and, unlike those in Kyoto, they are relatively small-scale events attended mostly by locals and a few tourists. January in particular has many because it's the first month of the year, so authorities, fishermen, businesses and artisans organize events to pray for their own health and safety, and for a good and prosperous working year. Kamakura's numerous temples and shrines, first among them city symbols Tsurugaoka Hachiman-gū and Kenchō-ji, organize many events too, bringing the total to over a hundred and the city has proposed some of its historic sites for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage Sites list. It must be remembered, however, that much of the city was devastated

in the Great Kantō Earthquake of 1923 and that many temples and shrines, however founded centuries ago, are physically just careful replicas.

## Kyoto

Kyoto is a city in the central part of the island of Honshū, Japan. It has a population close to 1.5 million. Formerly the imperial capital of Japan, it is now the capital of Kyoto Prefecture, as well as a major part of the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto metropolitan area. Although archaeological evidence places the first human settlement on the islands of Japan to approximately 10,000 BC, relatively little is known about human activity in the area before the 6th century AD. During the 8th century, when the powerful Buddhist clergy became involved in the affairs of the Imperial government, the Emperor chose to relocate the capital to a region far from the Buddhist influence. Emperor Kammu selected the village of Uda, at the time in the Kadono district of Yamashiro Province, for this honor.

The new city, Heian-kyō, a scaled replica of the then Tang capital Chang'an, became the seat of Japan's imperial court in 794, beginning the Heian period of Japanese history. Although military rulers established their governments either in Kyoto or in other cities such as Kamakura and Edo, Kyoto remained Japan's capital until the transfer of the imperial court to Edo in 1868 at the time of the Imperial Restoration.

In Japanese, the city has been called Kyō, Miyako or Kyō no Miyako. In the 11th century, the city was renamed Kyoto ("capital city"), after the Chinese word for capital city. After Edo was renamed Tokyo (meaning "Eastern Capital") in 1868, Kyoto was known for a short time as Saikyō (meaning "Western Capital").

Tourism also forms a large base of Kyoto's economy. The city's cultural heritages are constantly visited by school groups from across Japan, and many foreign tourists also stop in Kyoto. In 2007, the city government announced that a record number of tourists had visited Kyoto for the sixth year in a row, and it was chosen as the second most attractive city in Japan, in a regional brand survey.

Traditional Japanese crafts are also major industry of Kyoto, most of which are run by artisans in small plants. Kyoto's kimono weavers are particularly renowned, and the city remains the premier center of kimono manufacturing. Such businesses, vibrant in past centuries, have declined in recent years as sales of traditional goods stagnate.

About 20% of Japan's National Treasures and 14% of Important Cultural Properties exist in the city proper. The UNESCO World Heritage Site Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) includes 17 locations in Kyoto, Uji in Kyoto Prefecture and Ōtsu in Shiga Prefecture. The site has been designated as World Heritage in 1994.

Choose the only correct answer to each of the questions. You can choose ONE answer only. Write your answers in boxes 18-30 on your answer sheet.

- 18. Which city was Japan's largest in ancient times?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Not given
  - D. Kamakura and Kyoto were equally large.
- 19. In which city military rulers established their governments?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Kamakura, Kyoto, Edo
- 20. Which city is formerly the imperial capital of Japan?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 21. Which city has a legend as an explanation of the origin of its name?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 22. Which city was renamed?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 23. Which city is a popular tourist destination?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given

24. V	Vhich	city	can	boast	of	traditional	Japanese	crafts?
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- A. Kamakura
- B. Kyoto
- C. Kamakura and Kyoto
- D. Not given
- 25. In which city traditional business will definitely decline in the nearest future?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 26. In which city natural disasters destroyed many architectural sites?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 27. In which city festivals are really large-scale events?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 28. In which city cultural events are sponsored by private businesses?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 29. Which city has more historic sites for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage Sites list?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given
- 30. The architectural heritage of which city is almost unmatched?
  - A. Kamakura
  - B. Kyoto
  - C. Kamakura and Kyoto
  - D. Not given

## Блок 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ

## Task 1.

For questions 1-13, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## **Driving from Beijing to Paris**

According to the rules, all the cars in the rally must be more than thirty years old, which means that the rough roads and high altitude are a (12).....test of both the cars and the drivers. A sense of adventure is essential. One driver said, 'Our (13).....is to have a good time, enjoy the experience and the magnificent scenery - and the adventure of a lifetime.'

1	A journey	В	travel	C rout	D	way
2	A adapt	В	moderate	C improve	D	form
3	A head	В	move	C set	D	try
4	A vision	В	fantasy	C hope	D	dream
5	A rate	В	number	C speed	D	frequency
6	A period	В	stage	C time	D	round
7	A crossings	В	passes	C directions	D	passages
8	A get	В	take	C have	D	make
9	A closing	В	final	C ending	D	finishing
10	A forward	В	ahead	C front	D	advance
11	A thought	В	referred	C regarded	D	noted
12	A firm	В	strict	C severe	D	grave
13	A aim	В	target	C proposal	D	intent

#### Task 2.

For questions 14-28, read the texts below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

**Example:** 0 celebration

### REVIEW OF A COOKERY BOOK

## The Cook's Garden

The Cook's Garden is a (0).....(CELEBRATE) of the fruits, vegetables and herbs of the garden. It is filled with enthusiasm for both gardening and cooking and contains over 300 delicious recipes. Sheridan Rogers emphasises (14)......(FRESH) of ingredients and (15)........(SIMPLE) of preparation in her cooking. There are both traditional and innovative recipes, all of which make (16).......(CREATE) use of ingredients which are in season. In order to (17).......(SURE) a constant supply of ingredients, Sheridan includes advice and (18).......(NUMBER) handy tips for growing fruit and vegetables.

The illustrations in The Cook's Garden are by Sheridan's sister, Skye. Her (19).......(DELIGHT) pastel drawings show the colour and beauty of familiar everyday fruit and vegetables as well as the more exotic (20).......(VARY).

### **COLLEGE ADVERTISEMENT**

## The Facts about Higher Education at Deacon College

- All our courses are approved and (21).....(VALID) by the University of Dayton.
- Our range of programmes and choice of specialist subjects has been developed to meet the (22).....(REQUIRE) of our students and their (23)..... (PROSPECT) employers.
- Our students have a very high pass rate 98%, completed their courses (24)......(SUCCESS), with nearly a third progressing to a degree.

## Why Study at Deacon College?

- You can choose a programme at an appropriate level from a wide (25)......(CHOOSE) of subjects.
- Your (26) ...... (LECTURE) are all qualified professionals who are also committed and enthusiastic.
- If you live within reasonable (27).,....................... (DAY) travelling distance of the college you may benefit (28)................. (FINANCE), since it can be more expensive to study away from home.

### Task 3.

For questions 29 - 41, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

### A new cruise ship

One (29) ..... the biggest passenger ships in history, the *Island Princess*, carries people on cruises around the Caribbean. More than double (30) ...... weight of the *Titanic* (the large passenger ship which sank in 1912), it was (31)...... large to be built in (32) ...... piece. Instead, 48 sections (33)...... total were made in different places. The ship was then put together at a shipbuilding yard in Italy.

The huge weight of the *Island Princess* is partly due to her enormous height, (34).... is an incredible 41 metres. When compared with the *Titanic*, she is also a much broader ship. As (35)...... as length is concerned, there's little difference - the *Island Princess* is over 250 metres long, similar to the length of the *Titanic*.

The *Island Princess* can carry (36)......to 2,600 passengers and has 1,321 cabins, including 25 specially designed (37)..... use by disabled passengers. There is entertainment on board

to suit (38).....age and interest, from dancing to good drama. The *Island Princess* seems very likely to be a popular holiday choice for many years to (39), even though most people will (40)...... to save up in order to be (41) ...... to afford the trip.

### Task 4.

Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the following list. For each number (42-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.

unknowingly rating proof choice participants influential researchers information exactly popularity critically

## Virtual Lab Throws Light on Musical Mystery

Why is it that a song such as *It's Chico Time* can make it all the way to the top of the charts, while a 42 .... acclaimed album by a member of the Beatles can go almost unnoticed? What are

the most 43..... factors in people's choice of music? Does quality in music matter?

In on attempt to find out the answer to these questions, 44 ....have created a virtual music market where 45....are invited to listen to, rate and download music. So far more than 14,000 people have signed into Columbia University's music lab to review songs from little-known artists such as Miss October, Sum Rana and Silverfox. Each person is 46.... placed in an 'independent' or a 'social influence' group. Those in the independent group are simply shown a list of artists and songs. They then choose from the list and they give each one a 47 ....from 1 (I hate it) to 5 (I love it). These results are used to establish a quality control. In the 'social influence' group, participants are shown 48 ....the same list of artists and songs but they are also given 49 .....on how many times each song has been downloaded - in other words, its 50.....

## Блок 3 ПИСЬМО

DJIOK 3. HITCHIVIO
You will have to comment on the quotation:
"Dream as if you'll live forever, live as if you'll die today." (James Dean)
Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

### БЛОК 1. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА.

### Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions 1-14 below.

### The Goal of Parenthood

I favor well-being as the most important goal of parenthood for several reasons. First, the moral status of children and the adults that they will become supports this claim. Given the worth of children and the adults they become, we should aim for our children to experience well-being over the course of their lives. We should want them to flourish, to have good moral and intellectual character. Parents are neither owners nor dictators, but instead they should act as stewards of their children. Under this approach, the well-being of their children becomes the primary goal of parenthood.

Second, I believe that well-being is a preferable goal to its primary competitor, namely, freedom. William Irvine argues that the (or at least a) criterion for judging the success of parents is how free their children are upon reaching adulthood. One reason Irvine alludes to in support of this view is that freedom is intrinsically valuable. It would be hard to fault parents who spend considerable time and effort at increasing the freedom their child will have at the age of majority. For Irvine, freedom should be the primary goal of parents because it transmits respect for persons. Moreover, it is value-neutral, in so far as people who hold quite different values can agree on the value of freedom. Lastly, in seeking to transmit values, parents must understand that there is a risk of brainwashing their children, and so undermining their freedom.

There is much to be said for Irvine's view, as many parents need to take his concern for the present and future freedom of their children to heart. One objection to Irvine's view is that we do not and should not value freedom as the primary goal of parenthood, because freedom is too value-neutral. We do not want our children to make immoral, unwise, or irrational choices. Irvine is immune to this objection, however, because he is only concerned with the fully rational person, and notes that the only time an individual would want less freedom is if she suffers from weakness of will. Weak-willed people, however, are not rational, according to Irvine. They are not able to carry out a course of action which they understand to be the best. If a moral life is a rational life, then this objection does not succeed.

I agree with much of what Irvine argues for in this book. However, I don't think that freedom should be the primary goal of parenting. I think that we ought to embrace well-being as the primary goal of parents who take themselves to be stewards of their children. Freedom is valuable, and parents should of course be cautious and seek to avoid undermining the freedom and autonomy of their children. However, I would argue that freedom is one element of human well-being. That is, part of what it is to experience well-being is to be free, in Irvine's sense of the term.

Given this, a more directive approach to parenting is not only permissible but preferable, given the interests parents have in seeking to transmit their values to their children and the interests children have in receiving direction from their parents. We must respect the developing freedom of our children, but if we take ourselves to be stewards, we must take their well-being, their moral and intellectual welfare, to be our primary goal.

One implication of this is that we will not seek to live vicariously through our children. Parenthood can be deeply meaningful and contribute to our own happiness. However, the deepest forms of meaning and happiness come to parents who put the interests of their children ahead of their own. While this isn't easy, it offers the best life for parents and the children who are in their care.

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Text 1? In boxes 1-10 on the answer sheet write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1. Parents are in charge of their children.
- 2. There is a risk of diminishing children's freedom.
- 3. Irvin's view is universal.
- 4. According to Irvine, weak-willed people are rational.
- 5. According to the author of the article, freedom is the primary goal of parenthood.
- 6. The author's objection to Irvin's view succeeds in any case.
- 7. Freedom of choice should be a primary goal of parents.
- 8. According to the author, parents should respect the developing freedom of children irrespective of their well-being.
- 9. Parenthood can be meaningful if parents managed to raise loving children.
- 10. Parenthood can make people happy.

## Questions 11-14

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes **11-14** on your answer sheet.

- 11. The author objects to Irvin's view because...
  - A. freedom is not value-neutral.
  - B. weak-willed people are rational, according to Irvine.
  - C. parents should concentrate on well-being as the primary goal of parents.
  - D. freedom is not valuable.
- 12. The author's reason to favour well-being as the ultimate goal of parenthood is...
  - A. freedom of choice is essential.
  - B. freedom is not valuable.
  - C. parents are owners of their children.
  - D. the moral status of children.

- 13. What statement corresponds to the sentence "Parents are neither owners nor dictators, but instead they should act as stewards of their children" according to the text.
  - A. parents should put the interests of their children ahead of their own.
  - B. parents should suppress freedom of their children.
  - C. parents should think of their well-being.
  - D. parents should neglect freedom of their children.
  - 14. According to the text, all of the following are true EXCEPT...
    - A. According to Irvin, freedom and well-being are interconditioned.
    - B. Parents try to transmit their values to their children.
    - C. Parents need to pay attention to Irvin's concern for the present and future freedom of their children.
    - D. The author of the article adduces several reasons for regarding well-being as the most important goal of parenthood.

#### Text 2.

Five paragraphs have been removed from this article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-E f or each gap (15-19) in the article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

## Bilinguals and accents

There is a longstanding myth that real bilinguals have no accent in their different languages. Joseph Conrad and many other bilinguals, in all domains of life, show in their researches how unfounded this myth is. Having a "foreign" accent in one or more languages is, in fact, the norm for bilinguals; not having one is the exception. There is no relationship between one's knowledge of a language and whether one has an accent in it. There exist some researches on this subject.

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Jsually a first language will influence a second language that is acquired later, but it is not incommon that a second language may influence the first. This happens when the second
anguage is used much more than the first, over an extended period of time. Bilinguals who start
naving an accent in their first language are usually very conscious of it and often comment on it;
ome even excuse themselves. But it is a normal linguistic phenomenon explained by the ircumstances of life. There are accents in a third or a fourth language.

Some bilinguals even have an accent in all of their languages. This happens when they spent their early years moving between language communities. Once again, this is not an indication of how well they master their languages. There are advantages and disadvantages to accents.

Another disadvantage is that an accent may signal that the speaker has not tried hard enough to learn the language when, in fact, it is due to neuromuscular factors that are difficult to control. Finally, although having an accent does not normally impede communication, when it is very strong, it may do so, even though the person may be fluent in the language being spoken. Furthermore, in some cases accents might even influence private life.
An accent also clearly marks you as a member of your group if you do not want to be seen as a member of the other group. Linked to this is that an accent can be self-protective. It prevents members of the group you are interacting with from expecting you to know their language perfectly as well as all their cultural and social rules.
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- **A.** Do you recognize the distinguished looking gentleman in the photo? He was trilingual in Polish, French and English; he wrote outstanding prose in his third language, English, and he is now recognized as one of English literature's great authors.
- **B.** Researchers do not agree on an accent age limit no accent if a language is acquired below it, the presence of an accent if it is acquired later. Some have proposed that a language can be "accentless" (in the sense of not being influenced by one's first language) if acquired before age six; others extend the window to age twelve. Personally, I have met bilinguals who acquired their second or third language even later who do not have an accent in it.
- C. We are all conscious of our accents; some see disadvantages to them whereas others see advantages. Among the disadvantages, the one that is mentioned the most is that it makes you stand out from others when you want to blend in. If the society you live in is not positively inclined toward the group you belong to, an accent can have a negative effect on the way you are perceived and treated.
- **D**. In sum, apart from self-protective factor, having an accent when you know and use two or more languages is a fact of life; it is something you get used to, as do the others you interact with.
- **E.** As for the origin of accents in a third or a fourth language, one must examine the bilingual's language history. It really depends on when and where the person acquired the language and which other language was dominant at the time.
- **F.** However, there are also many advantages to having an accent. Some accents are seen positively by people or groups (e.g. a French accent in Germany, a British accent in France, etc.). I have also known of cases in which an accent was a major factor in a person's falling in love with someone (although not the only factor, one hopes).

## Text 3.

Read the following texts, compare the information in them and answer the questions below.

### Haruki Murakami

Haruki Murakami (born January 12, 1949) is a Japanese writer and translator. His works of fiction and non-fiction have garnered him critical acclaim and numerous awards, including the Franz Kafka Prize for his novel *Kafka on the Shore*.

He is considered an important figure in postmodern literature. *The Guardian* praised him as "among the world's greatest living novelists" for his works and achievements.

Murakami was born in Japan during the Post-World War II baby boom. Although born in Kyoto, he spent his youth in Shukugawa, Ashiya and Kobe. His father was the son of a Buddhist priest, and his mother the daughter of an Osaka merchant. Both taught Japanese literature.

Since childhood, Murakami has been heavily influenced by Western culture, particularly Western music and literature. He grew up reading a range of works by American writers, such as Kurt Vonnegut and Richard Brautigan, and he is often distinguished from other Japanese writers by his Western influences.

Murakami studied drama at Waseda University in Tokyo, where he met his wife, Yoko. His first job was at a record store, which is where one of his main characters, Toru Watanabe in *Norwegian Wood*, works. Shortly before finishing his studies, Murakami opened the coffeehouse (jazz bar, in the evening) "Peter Cat" in Kokubunji, Tokyo with his wife. They ran the bar from 1974 until 1981.

Many of his novels have themes and titles that invoke classical music, such as the three books making up *The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle*: *The Thieving Magpie* (after Rossini's opera overture), *Bird as Prophet* (after a piano piece by Robert Schumann usually known in English as *The Prophet Bird*), and *The Bird-Catcher* (a character in Mozart's opera *The Magic Flute*). Some of his novels take their titles from songs: *Dance, Dance, Dance* (after The Dells' song, although it is widely thought it was titled after the Beach Boys tune), *Norwegian Wood* (after The Beatles' song) and *South of the Border, West of the Sun* (the first part being the title of a song by Nat King Cole).

Murakami is a keen marathon runner and triathlete, although he did not start running until he was 33 years old. On June 23, 1996, he completed his first ultramarathon, a 100-kilometer race around Lake Saroma in Hokkaido, Japan. He discusses his relationship with running in his 2008 work *What I Talk About When I Talk About Running*.

In 2006, Murakami became the sixth recipient of the Franz Kafka Prize from the Czech Republic for his novel *Umibe no Kafuka (Kafka on the Shore*).

In September 2007, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Liège, as well as one from Princeton University in June 2008.

In January 2009 Murakami received the Jerusalem Prize, a biennial literary award given to writers whose work has dealt with themes of human freedom, society, politics, and government. There were protests in Japan and elsewhere against his attending the February award ceremony in Israel (including threats to boycott his work) as a response against Israel's recent bombing of Gaza. Murakami chose to attend the ceremony, but gave a speech to the gathered Israeli dignitaries harshly criticizing Israeli policies. Murakami said, "Each of us possesses a tangible living soul. The system has no such thing. We must not allow the system to exploit us."

#### Yoshimoto Banana

Yoshimoto Banana (born July 24, 1964, in Tokyo) is the pen name of Mahoko Yoshimoto, a Japanese contemporary writer. Growing up in a liberal family, she learned the value of independence from a young age.

She graduated from Nihon University's Art College, majoring in Literature. During that time, she took the pseudonym "Banana" after her love of banana flowers, a name she recognizes as both "cute" and "purposefully androgynous."

Despite her success, Yoshimoto remains a down-to-earth and obscure figure. Whenever she appears in public she eschews make-up and dresses simply. She keeps her personal life guarded, and reveals little about her certified Rolfing practitioner husband, Hiroyoshi Tahata and son (born in 2003). Instead, she talks about her writing. Each day she takes half an hour to write at her computer, and she says, "I tend to feel guilty because I write these stories almost for fun." She keeps an on-line journal for her English speaking fans.

Yoshimoto began her writing career while working as a waitress at a golf-club restaurant in 1987. She names American author Stephen King as one of her first major influences, and drew inspiration especially from his non-horror stories. As her writing progressed, she was further influenced by Truman Capote and Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Her debut novel, *Kitchen*, was a phenomenal instant success, with over sixty printings in Japan alone. There have been two films made of the story, a Japanese TV movie and a more widely released version produced in Hong Kong by Yim Ho in 1997. She won the 6th Kaien Newcomer Writers Prize in November 1987, the Umitsubame First Novel Prize, and then the 16th Izumi Kyoka Literary Prize in January 1988 for *Kitchen*.

Critics think that much of her work is superficial and commercial; her fans however, think it perfectly captures what it means to be young and frustrated in modern Japan. Yoshimoto herself identifies her two main themes as "the exhaustion of young people in contemporary Japan" and "the way in which terrible experiences shape a person's life." Her novels can be fun and escapist, but are always touched with traditional Japanese ideology. Her writing can be quite piercing, haunting, poignant, and darkly humorous all at once. Though critics believe her to be "lightweight," Yoshimoto unabashedly states that she aims to win a Nobel Prize for Literature. Despite her seeming confidence, it seems unlikely that she will ever be awarded the prize, however, as it is claimed that several members of the current Nobel committee have shown a dismissive stance towards Yoshimoto's comments

Her works include 12 novels and seven collections of essays (including *Pineapple Pudding* and *Song From Banana*) which have together sold over six million copies worldwide. Her themes include love and friendship, the power of home and family, and the effect of loss on the human spirit.

Banana Yoshimoto was awarded the 39th edition Best Newcomer Artists Recommended Prize by the Minister of Education in August 1988 for *Kitchen* and *Utakata/Sankuchuari*. In March 1989, *Goodbye Tsugumi* was awarded the 2nd Yamamoto Shugoro Literary Prize. In 1994 her first long novel, *Amrita*, was awarded the Murasaki-shikibu Prize.

Outside of Japan, she was awarded prizes in Italy; the *Scanno Literary Prize* in 1993, the *Fendissime Literary Prize* in 1996 and the *Literary Prize Maschera d' argento in* 1999.

- 20. Who has received many awards and prizes?
  - A. Haruki Murakami
  - B. Yoshimoto Banana
  - C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
  - D. Not given
- 21. Who has been influenced by Western culture?
  - A. Haruki Murakami
  - B. Yoshimoto Banana
  - C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
  - D. Not given
- 22. Who of the writers endowed one of his characters with the same job as he did?
  - A. Haruki Murakami
  - B. Yoshimoto Banana
  - C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
  - D. Not given
- 23. Whose first novel was a tremendous success?
  - A. Haruki Murakami
  - B. Yoshimoto Banana
  - C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
  - D. Not given
- 24. Whose critics and fans are not unanimous in their evaluation?
  - A. Haruki Murakami
  - B. Yoshimoto Banana
  - C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
  - D. Not given

## 25. Who sets herself a clearly defined goal?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B. Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## 26. Who is more popular?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## 27. Who was awarded abroad?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B. Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## 28. Whose works embrace themes of young people?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B. Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## 29. Who received threats?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B. Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## 30. Who started writing earlier?

- A. Haruki Murakami
- B. Yoshimoto Banana
- C. Haruki Murakami and Yoshimoto Banana
- D. Not given

## Блок 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ.

### Task 1.

For questions 1-13, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

in B	ritai		he mos	st successful inte		res are doing now res in Britain has		vn how popular,
(3)_ sno	wbal	interested	ed to ki 05, the	now what their o site had 12 milli	ld school:	in in 1999 by a confriends were doingers. One extraordine to word-of-mo	ig. Th linary	who be project fact is that Friends
in a	ny y			_	•	ind a list of the n		ers who were there now, and read
that live opp	son s wi ortu	ne people like thout giving (4 nity to bolster	to be a l) your (:	nonymous. On F anything a 5)by sho	riends Revolution Revo		noop vant t	on other people's o. It's also an uccessful and
(7)_ (8)_		with each of their c	other a hildho	fter many years.	In particund many o	ol reunions, and p lar, many people couples have actu _ the site.	use t	he site to look
has (12)	a ne	w site (11)love. The	I compa	Friends Reunited my has also laun	Dating es	gs and babies, and pecially for peop sites, such as Go aild their family	ole wh enes F	Reunited, which
1	a)	wondering	b)	wonder	c)	wonders	d)	wondered
2	a)	is	b)	was	c)	wonders has were in	d)	had
3	a)	was	b)	is	c)	were	d)	are
4	a)	away	b)	out	c)	in	d)	round
5	a)	self-esteem	b)	self-esteam	c)	self-esteamed	d)	selfesteemed
6	a)	aren't	b)	weren't	c)	isn't	d)	were
7	a)	in	b)	on	c)	by	d)	up
8	<u>a)</u>	up	<u>b)</u>	over	<u>c)</u>	back	d)	to
9	a)	through	<u>b)</u>	in	$\overrightarrow{c}$	from	$\overrightarrow{d}$	by
10	a)	their		there	c)	theirs	d)	their's
11	a)	calling	b)	is called	c)	calls	d)	called
12	a)	on	b)	at	c)	for	d)	in
13	a)	long-lived	b)	long-standing	c)	long-lost	d)	longsuffering

## Task 2.

For questions 14-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the numbered gap in the text.

Transfer the new words you have formed to the answer sheet.

Example: (0) travelling
What's the furthest you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you feel about spending months on the road (0)(TRAVEL) solo from the UK to China, by bike?
For British (14)(CYCLE) Pete Jones, camping rough and cycling long distances through (15)(HOSPITABLE) terrain are second nature. Mr. Jones is (16)(CURRENT) undertaking a mammoth trip across the (17)(EURASIA) continent from Britain to China.
Pete Jones is no (18)(STRANGE) to China. But he says many people there are puzzled by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an estimated 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid (19)(ECONOMY) growth has fuelled an (20)(EXPLODE) expansion in car ownership.
Edward Genochio, another British cyclist who completed a 41,000km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to "promote cycling as a safe, economic and (21)(ENVIRONMENT) benign means of getting about".
In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled in the last five years.
(22)s (POLITIC) also see cycling as a way to boost their eco-(23)s (CREDENCE), with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him emulating Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!
Task 3.
For questions 24 - 41, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.  Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.
Summer in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city, is the time for festivals. In August and September there are several different festivals which (24) place there.
The original Edinburgh International Festival started in 1947, and offers visitors a rich programme of classical music, theatre, opera and dance. The same year that the official festival began, a handful of theatrical companies gatecrashed the festival and organised (25) own event, which grew (26) what is now called the Fringe Festival.

The term 'fringe' means something (27) the outside of the main event, but (28) the years, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival has (29) the largest of (30) the festivals, and indeed the largest arts festival in the world! The Fringe features performers and acts which are less traditional and more unconventional (31) those in the International Festival, and includes a (32) of stand-up comedy shows, music and children's entertainment. The Edinburgh Fringe is seen (33) an important place for up-and-coming stand-up comedians to perform at.						
At the same (34) in Edinburgh there are various other festivals, such as the Jazz and Blues festival, the Book Festival, the Film Festival, and even an Internet Festival! (35) is also a multicultural festival called Mela, which celebrates the diversity of people living in Edinburgh, (36) particular people with South Asian origins.						
Edinburgh Castle is the site of (37) of the most spectacular events - The Military Tattoo. A military tattoo has (38) to do with a tattoo on your skin! It means a performance of military music, for example, (39) marching bands. In Scotland the military tattoo traditionally includes bagpipes and drums. This year the display will also feature dancers, horses and motorbikes!						
Though you have to (40) to attend most of the events at the various festivals, there are several groups who organise large numbers of free events as (41)						
Task 4.  Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the box. For each number (42-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.						
celebrities pills follicles job hope science cure sounds loss hair-raising treating						
For some men, bald is beautiful						
The iconic look may work for a few - especially (42) like the rugged Die Hard star Bruce Willis and Star Trek's Patrick Stewart.						
For many though hair (43) is no laughing matter. But now researchers in America say they've uncovered a (44)						
An academic medical centre has found that hair (45) actually shrink, but don't disappear.						
Dr. George Cotsarelis, dermatology professor at Pennsylvania University, found the discovery (46)						

"What we found surprised us. The stem cells were present but they were not doing their (47)"
The discovery of invisible hair (48) too good to be true. But what does it mean?
"It really gives us (49) that because the stem cells are present it lowers the bar for developing treatments that could activate the stem cells and get them to form a new hair follicle,' said Dr Cotsarelis.
(50) these faulty stem cells means that, rather than just maintaining hair, we could soon regenerate hair.
Блок 3. ПИСЬМО.
You will have to comment on the quotation:
"To succeed in life, you need two things: ignorance and confidence."
(Mark Twain)
Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

## Блок 1. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА.

#### Text 1

Read the text and answer questions 1-10 below.

- (1) John Muir 's exuberant descriptions of the "fresh unblighted, unredeemed wilderness" that he found in his explorations of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California popularized the ideal that has shaped American thinking about the value of wilderness and the importance of preserving it. They reflect a revolution in sensibility influenced by English romantic writers and American transcendentalists, most notably Henry David Thoreau, by which wilderness came to be seen as desirable, even as a manifestation of the *sublime*. ▲ 1 William Bradford's famous characterization of the Cape God found by the settlers who arrived on the Mayflower as "a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wide beasts and wild men," reflects a much older sense of wilderness, going back to the desert wildernesses of the Old Testament, as an inhospitable and dangerous place. In his story "Young Goodman Brown" Nathaniel Hawthorne captured the Puritan sensibility in which the dark forest, the wilderness of the early settlers, became a frightening and disorienting place of evil, haunted by demonic Indians and the devil himself.
- (2) By the time Muir wrote, in the later nineteenth century, the appeal of wilderness as a distinctive feature of the American landscape was firmly established. Muir could see the Sierra as a "range of light" and a vibrant, pure, "divine wilderness" ordered and given life by a benevolent God. If Muir's particular religion of nature is no longer so likely to be shared, he nonetheless remains a <u>cultural icon</u>, widely quoted and celebrated as the prophet of wilderness preservation and the first president of the Sierra Club. ▲ 2 His writing, along with that of such other famous defenders of wilderness as Thoreau and Aldo Leopold and Edward Abbey, can be found in the *Trailside Reader* of the Sierra Club, a pocket-sized book of inspirational reading for backpackers. Reading Muir and others who have mediated on the meaning of wild places has become a part of the American experience of wilderness.
- (3) For all the popular fascination with wilderness, which increased dramatically in the later twentieth century, "wilderness" has in recent years become a contested and hence problematic term. Wilderness has long seemed an <u>alien</u> concept to Native Americans, a European import that served white culture as a way of signaling the strangeness of a natural world that indigenous peoples found familiar and sustaining, in fact regarded as home.
- (4) More recently, Third World critics have attacked the notion of wilderness as an embodiment of a peculiarly American set of attitudes symbolized by a national park ideal that they see as inappropriate for countries in which intense human pressures on available land make preservation seem a luxury. ▲3 In India and Brazil, for example, critics have advocated "social ecology," a theory of conservation based upon preserving the living patterns of indigenous peoples, in opposition to the emphasis of conservation biologists upon preserving biological diversity.
- (5) Another important critique of the idea of wilderness has come from environmental historians and others who profess support for preserving wild areas but object to what they see as a pervasive habit of opposing nature and culture and consequently neglecting the role of humanism shaping and continuing to live with the natural world. I am thinking particularly of William Cronon's influential "The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong

Nature" and other essays in the collection he edited, *Uncommon Ground: Toward Reinventing Nature* (1990). Michael Pollan's *Second Nature* (1991) contributed to the reconsideration of the contemporary American attraction to wilderness, which he sees as supported by a "wilderness ethic" deriving ultimately from Thoreau and Muir and "a romantic, pantheistic idea of nature that we invented in the first place." ▲ 4 Recent books by Susan G. Davis on the version of "nature" presented by theme parks like Sea World and by Jennifer Price on such phenomena as the vogue of the plastic pink flamingo and the greening of television offer revealing commentaries on the ways in which we invent versions of nature that serve our various purposes.

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 1-12 on your answer sheet.

- 1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the reading?
  - a. Mainstream American ideas about wilderness conflict with those of American Indians and people in poorer countries.
  - b. Americans now tend to admire the wilderness, but this attitude has been criticized for several reasons.
  - c. American would not admire the wilderness if John Muir had not revolutionized the nation's thinking about wild places.
  - d. The wilderness, though once considered a frightening place, is now thought of in the United States as a place of purity and beauty.
- 2. The author mentions the story "Young Goodman Brown" in order to
  - a. show that the wilderness of Puritan times was more dangerous than today's wilderness
  - b. name a work of literature in which Puritan attitudes about nature were described very well
  - c. give an example of how literature influenced Puritan attitudes toward the wilderness
  - d. explain that, by Hawthorne's time, attitudes toward the American wilderness had changed
- 3. In Paragraph 2, this passage implies that a *cultural icon* is
  - a. no longer popular
  - b. a famous symbol
  - c. a benevolent God
  - d. a defender
- 4. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following statements would a "Third World critic" be most likely to agree with?
  - a. American national parks take up too much usable land, which should be farmed in order to help reduce worldwide poverty and hunger.
  - b. American attitudes toward conservation have helped preserve traditional lifestyles and biological diversity.
  - c. Americans are able to preserve a lot of land in national parks only because the U.S. is rich and has more land than it needs.
  - d. If Americans practiced "social ecology," the U.S. would be able to preserve more of its land in national parks.
- 5. The world *alien* in this passage is closest in meaning to

- a. foreign
- b. threatening
- c. familiar
- d. useful
- 6. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5?
  - a. Some critics think the United States has made a mistake by conserving wild areas that should be put to use.
  - b. Some critics think American ways of preserving wild places reflect an unrealistic view of nature and human culture.
  - c. Some critics think humans have neglected nature as they have interacted with their environment.
  - d. Some critics think it is impossible to preserve land that humans have shaped and lived on.
- 7. According to this passage, John Muir's beliefs about the wilderness included all of the following except
  - a. the wilderness is worth preserving
  - b. the wilderness was created by God
  - c. the wilderness is inhospitable
  - d. the wilderness is prophetic
- 8. The word *deriving* in this passage is closed in meaning to
  - a. coming
  - b. copying
  - c. separating
  - d. jumping
- 9. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 5 about Susan G. Davis's view of animal-related theme parks?
  - a. She considers them a good way of preserving parts of nature.
  - b. She considers them romantic and pantheistic.
  - c. She considers them to be a revealing commentary on how we invent versions of nature.
  - d. She considers them socially valuable.
- 10. Look at the four triangles in the passage, numbered 1-4. Which triangle shows the best place to insert (add) the following sentence?

Prior to this, American wilderness was generally seen as more a threat than as a blessing.

The sentence could best be added at

- a. ▲ 1
- b. ▲2
- c. **▲**3
- d. ▲4

#### **Schematic Table**

Complete the table below by classifying each of the answer choice. According to the reading, is it an image of the wilderness from a time before the 'revolution of sensibility' mentioned in Paragraph 1, or an image of the wilderness from a time since that "revolution." Two of the statements will not be used. Write the letter of each of your choices in the proper blank.

Images of the wilderness from before the "revolution of sensibility"	11
	12
	13
	14
Images of the wilderness since the "revolution of sensibility"	15
	16

- a. The wilderness is hideous and desolate.
- b. The wilderness is no longer so likely to be shared.
- c. The wilderness is haunted by the devil himself.
- d. The wilderness is a manifestation of the sublime.
- e. The wilderness should be preserved.
- f. The wilderness is like the deserts mentioned in the Bible.
- g. The wilderness is influenced by English romantic writers and American transcendentalists.
- h. The wilderness is not the romantic, pantheistic place that Thoreau and Muir imagined.

#### Text 2.

Three paragraphs have been removed from this article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-D f or each gap (17-19) in the article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

The Geert Hofstede analysis for Hong Kong is almost identical to that of other Asian countries. Where Hong Kong differs dramatically is in their Uncertainty Avoidance factors. Most Asian countries rank fairly high in this category, however in Hong Kong they tend to be greater risk takers. The highest-ranking factor is Long-term Orientation, which reflects their emphasis on relationships.

Of note is Hong Kong's relatively low Uncertainty Avoidance (UAI) Dimension ranking of only 29, compared to an average of 63 for the Far East Asian countries. This very low level of Uncertainty Avoidance is the fourth lowest in the World, with only Denmark (23), Jamaica (13), and Singapore (8) having lower scores for this Dimension.
Hong Kong has an Individualism (IDV) ranking of 25, second highest for Far East Asian countries, behind Japan's 46 ranking, and compared to an average of 24. This may be attributed, in part, the long term Pritich (IDV) of 80) rule of Hong Kong and the influence of European

in part, the long term British (IDV of 89) rule of Hong Kong and the influence of European culture, which has an average Individualism rank of 61. Hong Kong's Individualism ranking indicates a high level of emphasis on a Collectivist society as compared to one of Individualism.

19		
1/		

Hong Kong's Power Distance score is 68 compared to the other Far East Asian countries average of 60. This is indicative of inequality of power and wealth within the society. This condition is not necessarily subverted upon the population, but rather accepted by the society as their cultural heritage. More Details

- A. The low Uncertainty Avoidance ranking indicates a society that not only tolerates uncertainty and a freedom of opinions, but uses this strength, in the case of Hong Kong, to be a place where many varying cultures and ideas can come together. Geert Hofstede describes people in a culture with the low UAI Dimension as, "... more phlegmatic and contemplative."
- B. In business dealing with Westerners, the Chinese often chose a nickname. Don't be surprise if during your business dealing with the Chinese they ask to consult with a fengshui man (a geomancer). A fengshui man may be brought in determine good luck dates or the proper special arrangement for a building or office. This individual's opinion should be observed.
- C. Hong Kong's Geert Hofstede analysis has Long-term Orientation (LTO) as the highest-ranking (96) factor, which is true for all Far East Asian cultures. This Dimension indicates a societies' time perspective and an attitude of persevering; that is, overcoming obstacles with time, if not with will and strength.
- **D.** The low Individualism ranking is manifest in a close and committed member 'group', be that a family, extended family, or extended relationships. Loyalty in a collectivist culture is paramount. The society fosters strong relationships where everyone takes responsibility for fellow members of their group.

### Text 3.

Read the following texts, compare the information in them and answer the questions below.

#### **The Winter Olympic Games**

The Winter Olympic Games are a multi-sport event held every four years. The first Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924. Some of the original sports were alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, figure skating, ice hockey, Nordic combined, ski jumping, and speed skating. Other events have been added as time went on, and some of them, such as luge (sledge), short track speed skating, and freestyle skiing have earned a permanent spot on the Olympic programme. Others, such as speed skiing, bandy (ice hockey with a ball), and skijoring (a sport in which a skier is pulled over snow or ice by one or more dogs) were demonstration sports but were never incorporated as Olympic sports.

The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936 when they were interrupted by World War II. The Olympics resumed in 1948 and were celebrated every four years until 1992. At that point the governing body for the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), decided to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years.

The Winter Games have undergone significant changes since their inception. The rise of

television as a global medium for communication has enhanced the profile of the Games. It has also created an income stream, via the sale of broadcast rights and advertising, which has become lucrative for the IOC. This has allowed outside interests, such as television companies and corporate sponsors, to influence the Games. The IOC has had to address several criticisms, internal scandals, and the use of performance enhancing drugs by Winter Olympians. There has been one political boycott of the Winter Olympics. Nations have also used the Winter Games to showcase the claimed superiority of their political systems.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the Games four times. France has been the host three times. Austria, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

## The Summer Olympic Games

The Summer Olympic Games or the Games of the Olympiad are an international multi-sport event, occurring every four years, organized by the International Olympic Committee. Medals are awarded in each event, with gold medals for first place, silver for second and bronze for third, a tradition that started in 1904. The Winter Olympics were also created due to the success of the summer Olympics.

The olympics have increased from a 42-event competition with fewer than 250 male athletes to a 300-event sporting celebration with over 10,000 competitors from 205 nations. Organizers for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing expected approximately 10,500 athletes to take part in the 302 events on the program for the games.

The United States has hosted four Summer Olympic Games, more than any other nation. The United Kingdom will have hosted three Summer Olympics Games when they return to the British capital in 2012, all of them have been (and will be) in London, making it the first city to hold the Summer Olympic Games three times. Australia, France, Germany and Greece have all hosted the Summer Olympic Games twice. Other countries that have hosted the summer Olympics are Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, the Soviet Union and Sweden. China hosted the Summer Olympics for the first time in Beijing in 2008. In the 2016 Summer Olympics, Rio de Janeiro will host the first Summer Games in South America. Four cities have hosted two Summer Olympic Games: Los Angeles, London, Paris and Athens. Stockholm, Sweden, has hosted events at two Summer Olympic Games, having hosted the games in 1912 and the equestrian events at the 1956 Summer Olympics—which they are usually listed as jointly hosting. Events at the Summer Olympics have also been held in Hong Kong and the Netherlands (both represented by their own NOCs), with the equestrian events at the 2008 Summer Olympics being held in Hong Kong and two sailing races at the 1920 Summer Olympics being held in the Netherlands.

Five countries — Greece, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Australia (twice combined with New Zealand as Australasia) — have been represented at all Summer Olympic Games. The only country to have won at least one gold medal at every Summer Olympic Games is Great Britain, ranging from one gold in 1904, 1952 and 1996 to fifty-six golds in 1908

Choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers in boxes **20-30** on your answer sheet.

20. The Summer Olympic Games are as old as the Winter Olympic Games. a) True
b) False
c) Not given
21. The regularity of the Summer and Winter Olympic games is similar.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
22. The Summer and Winter Olympics have always been held in different years.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
23. Australia has hosted only the Summer Olympic Games.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
24. The United States has hosted eight Olympic Games.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
25. The Olympic Games have never been held in Africa.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
,
26. Great Britain has received gold metals at every Olympics.
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
27.Russia has participated in every Winter Olympic Game but not in every Summer Game
a) True
b) False
c) Not given
28.Russia is a champion in speed-skiing.

- 29. Of Asian countries, China has been the only host of the Olympics so far.
  - a) True

a) Trueb) Falsec) Not given

b) False

c) Not given

30. South Africa will welcome Olympics during this decade.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not given

## Блок 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ

#### Task 1.

For questions **1-8**, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

## **Education:** boys and girls

Education is an issue which concerns many people in the UK as well as round the world.
Some twenty years ago, the performance of girls and boys in class was compared. Boys scored better 1 exams, so various measures were introduced to improve the performance of girls, including having single sex girl-only classes. Now, the situation is reversed, with girls 2 outperforming boys.
So, what has gone 3 with boys, and what can be done about it? John Dunsford, leader of the association of head teachers of secondary schools, says that that the academic failure of boys is a problem which has its roots in society rather 4 the classroom. Girls, more than boys see education as a passport to a good job. On the other hand, according 5 Penny Lewis, a head teacher, young men 6 confidence, which they hide with a show of bravado. They're uncertain about their place in society. Some boys grow up in families where there is no male role model to follow.
7, boys may learn in a different way to girls, preferring small amounts of work with immediate deadlines rather than large projects stretching into the distance. And education is not seen as 'cool'.
As one contributor to a BBC website put it, "Girls achieve more at school because they are watching the future while the boys are watching the girls."
This is not just a problem in Britain. In a study by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation

and Development and UNESCO, girls **8**\_\_\_\_\_ boys at reading at the age of 15 in all 45 countries. The UK ranks ninth out of the 45 countries for reading despite the fact that pupils in the UK spend less time reading than in most other countries. Interestingly, the study suggested

that British children read for pleasure more often than those in other countries.

<b>(1) a</b> of	<b>b</b> for	c in	<b>d</b> by
(2) a consistency	<b>b</b> continual	c consistent	d consistently
(3) a wrong	<b>b</b> right	<b>c</b> bad	<b>d</b> worse
(4) a then	<b>b</b> than	<b>c</b> that	<b>d</b> thus
(5) a for	<b>b</b> by	<b>c</b> on	<b>d</b> to
(6) a lack	<b>b</b> lacks	c seeks	d seek
(7) a on the one hand	<b>b</b> moreover	${f c}$ on the other hand	d luckily
(8) a outnumbered	<b>b</b> outlived	c outdated	<b>d</b> outperformed

## Task 2.

For questions **9-18**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the numbered gap in the text. Transfer the new words you have formed to the answer sheet.

**Example:** (0) education

## **Student debts**

Students in the UK can expect to face debts of £18-21,000 when they leave university in future, says (0)(EDUCATE) Secretary Charles Clarke.
The government has published (9) (CONTROVERSY) proposals to allow universities to charge students top-up fees of up to £3,000 for their studies. Up-front fees of £1,100 a year will be scrapped, and graduates will not have to repay the new loans until their (10) (EARN) have reached a certain level. A new regulator will also be appointed to ensure that universities admit students from poorer families.
Mr. Clarke told the BBC TV programme <i>Breakfast with Frost</i> : "The type of debt we are talking about goes up from about £12-15,000 to about £18-21,000 - that kind of thing. The payback burden varies according to (11)(EARN) later in life to about £60 a month for example for a civil (12)(SERVE), lower than that for a voluntary sector worker, so the paybacks I don't think are unreasonable".
"We will be raising the threshold at which you have to start paying back so there will be less (13) (REQUIRE) to pay back (14) (INITIAL) but there will be a debt there to serve." Asked what kind of interest rate graduates could expect on their debt, Mr. Clarke said details had to be thrashed out but he insisted it would be "(15) (SIGNIFICANT) less than (16) (COMMERCE) rates". He said the proposals would shift the financial burden from families and should not (17) (COURAGE) students from poorer backgrounds from applying. "Students at the age of 18 and develop their lives on that basis and I am proud of the fact that I will be able to make an (18) (ANNOUNCE) to that effect later in the week," he said.

## Task 3

For questions 19-31, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

## Fashion fan or fashion slave?

Every year London Fashion Week attracts retailers, fashion leaders, and the press (19)shows of all that's new in British fashion. Outrageous designs, original fabrics, and beautiful slim models are displayed on the catwalk in an atmosphere (20) extravagant elegance. However, (21) much of this gets translated into street fashion, appearing in high street shops? And how (22) of us actually follow the trends we see?			
We all need to be comfortable (23) what we wear. After (24), first impressions count, and we want our appearance to be consistent (25) the image we would like to project. How can we do this without becoming a fashion slave? We are bombarded with magazines that show us the new fashions (26) each season, and where we can buy trendy clothes for reasonable (27) The distinction between what we see on the catwalk and what's on display in the high street is becoming increasingly blurred.			
Our bodies all come (28)different shapes and sizes, so to avoid stares and sniggers in the street we should develop our own shopping strategy. Lisa Armstrong, fashion writer for The Times newspaper, has questioned the motives of some designers, suggesting they seem out to get women, or (29) least make them look foolish. So could (30) habit of showing female models part-naked, or (31) poses suggesting bondage, betray an element of misogyny in the industry?			
Task 4.			
Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the following list. For each number (32-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.			
both advice disease happiness stairs equated agency fit university physical paintings beauty factor hero according to harm professor people sedentary facilities science			
Fit or fat?			
Doctors in Britain are warning of an obesity time bomb, when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or (32)? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem. The cheerful Mr. Pickwick, the (33) of the novel by Charles Dickens, is seen in illustrations as someone who is plump and happy. In 18th century (34) beauty is (35) with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being overweight is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor (36) but an increased risk of heart (37) stroke and			

diabetes.

So what do you do? Diet? Not according to England's chief medical officer, Sir Liam Donaldson. He says that (38) activity is the key for reducing the risks of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And the Health Secretary John Reid even said that being inactive is as serious a risk (39) in heart disease as smoking.
So, having bought some cross trainers, how much exercise should you do? (40)Sir Liam Donaldson, at least 30 minutes of moderate activity five days a week. Is going to the gym the answer? Luckily for those who find treadmills tedious, the Health Development (41) believes that physical activity that fits into people's lives may be more effective. They suggest taking the (42) rather than the lift, walking up escalators, playing active games with your children, dancing or gardening. And according to a sports psychologist, (43) Biddle, gyms 'are not making the nation (44) ', and may even cause harm.
There's new scientific evidence that too much exercise may actually be bad for you. Scientists at the (45) of Ulster have found that unaccustomed aerobic exercise releases dangerous free radicals that can adversely affect normal function in unfit (46) The only people who should push their bodies to that level of exercise on a regular basis are trained athletes.
So, should we forget about gyms and follow some expert's (47) to reduce (48) activities and increase exercise in our daily life? After all, getting off the bus a stop early and walking the rest of the way can't do any (49)! One final thought. How come past generations lacked gym (50) but were leaner and fitter than people today?
Блок 3. ПИСЬМО.
You will have to comment on the quotation:
'It seems that different people have an idea of what I am, and what I should be.  And then there's me.' (Ani Difranco)
Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

#### Блок 1. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА.

#### Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions 1-14 below.

#### **Do Grades As Incentives Work?**

There is a common presumption among many teachers that grades make students work harder and learn more. There is obviousness to this argument that seems to make it unquestionable. As a general matter we know that rewards and punishments can change behavior. As teachers we see individual students work harder, get more serious after their first bad grade on a test or paper. We imagine that guaranteeing all our students an A in the course on the first day would lead to a dramatic decline in preparation, class discussion, and quality of writing. And if all the other courses they were taking that term were graded, and they had been brought up on system based on grades, that's likely to be true (one of us once tried it as an experiment, with dismal results). So we could amass considerable evidence that grades get students to buckle down and learn more, and that tougher grading would do this even better. Most faculty discussions of grading presume this truth. That's why discussions about grade inflation are framed as being too soft on students, too concerned about minimizing feelings of stress and maximizing feelings of empowerment and not concerned enough with actual achievement.

There is no question that we can use grades to get students to change their behavior, but are we getting them to learn more? One danger is that grade-focused teaching corrodes the very meaning of learning. The purpose of learning becomes merely the achievement of grades. Not the mastery of the material. Not finding innovative and imaginative solutions to tough problems. Not joining with fellow students to run with an idea and see how much each can learn from the others. It becomes instead what former Harvard dean Harry Lewis calls "an empty game of score maximization." It makes the work seem pointless. This is an old, if not always salient, concern. If the only purpose of learning is getting the grade, the only reason not to cheat is fear of being caught. That encourages an increased cat-and-mouse frenzy system of mutually assured escalation as students use internet tools and programs to plagiarize others papers, or even hire other students to write them, and faculty turn to computer programs designed to catch them.

If grades corrode learning and demoralize some students, what would happen if individual teachers started eliminating them or standardized grade inflation by guaranteeing a common grade to the whole class on the first day? That would likely be disastrous. Students have grown up in a system that has taught them to work for grades. Most teachers are still using grades to incentivize students. The university's culture, ranking system, and credentialing depends on grades. This all creates extraordinary pressure on students. Even if they are ones who already know they thrive on their excitement and passion about the material and the skill and enthusiasm of a good teacher, when the time crunch comes, the pressure to put the time into the graded class is difficult to resist. Without a more systemic change, an individual professor would be asking a lot by assuming a change in her class would make a positive difference.

So do grades-as-incentives work? Students brought up in a system of incentives get accustomed working for grades. So yes. It works for many students to motivate work. But if "working" means learning, these external incentives teach the students the wrong thing to aim at, the wrong

reason for doing it, and often the wrong way to do it. If we are hoping our students will be lifelong learners, why would they continue learn in the gradeless post-graduation world?

That said, it is important to acknowledge that grades do serve an essential function. They provide feedback. "Did I get this right?" "Was my argument sound?" "Do I really understand differential equations?" We all learn from our mistakes, but we can't learn from mistakes that we don't know we're making. The trick is to focus on the feedback function of grades more ("Are my grades telling students what they need to know about their performance?") and the instrumental function of grades less. Doing this will take time and effort, but it will be rewarded by students who continue to learn even after they graduate, students who do their studies for the right reasons.

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Text 1? In boxes 1-10 on the answer sheet write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1. It is common knowledge among teachers that grading is motivating.
- 2. Grade-focused teaching encourages learning.
- 3. The mastery of the material is the only ultimate goal of learning.
- 4. Gradeless or grade-focused teaching has been on the minds of teachers for a long time.
- 5. Grade inflation might be disastrous because of an accepted grade-focused teaching
- 6. Life-long learners should strive for the result rather than high grades.
- 7. People do not learn from their mistakes.
- 8. Feedback function of grades is essential.
- 9. Instrumental feedback of grades plays an important role in teaching.
- 10. There are other means of successful grading.

## Questions 11-14

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes **11-14** on your answer sheet.

- 11. Grade inflation might be disastrous because...
  - A. students got used to the accepted form of teaching by means of grading.
  - B. grade-focused learning is the only alternative.
  - C. students can't do without grading pressure.
  - D. there will be a negative change in the process of learning.
- 12. The intention of the author is to show that...
  - A. grades do not serve an important function.
  - B. grades work as incentives.
  - C. grades provide feedback.
  - D. feedback function of grades is essential for framing life-long learners.
- 13. What statement corresponds to the phrase "grade-focused teaching corrodes the very meaning of learning" according to the text?

- A. grade-focused teaching corresponds to learning.
- B. grade-focused teaching gradually destroys learning.
- C. learning benefits from grade-focused teaching.
- D. learning is determined by grade-focused teaching.
- 14. According to the text, all of the following are true EXCEPT...
  - A. rewards and punishments can influence behaviour.
  - B. discussions on grade inflation are not so popular.
  - C. the mastery of the material is not the aim of grade-focused teaching.
  - D. grade-focused teaching has no alternative.

#### Text 2.

Four paragraphs have been removed from this article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-E f or each gap (15 - 18) in the article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

Psychology is said to be one of the most popular and the fastest growing degree courses at British universities in recent times. When I ask myself why, it seems obvious that young people are hungry to learn about themselves and each other. How do we work? What makes us tick? What is the logic of the mind? Or the soul? Psychology provides people with lots of opportunities.

15	
I can understand how a fledgling discipline may once have needed to tow the secular line to get established as a worthy academic pursuit. I accept, up to a point, the valid conducting large-scale surveys of populations concerning their subjective experience statistically collating the responses. But I regret the neglect of the most finely tuned sinstrument of all: the mind of the investigator and the art of meditation.	ty of s and
16	
People who meditate regularly tend to develop a range of useful skills. I consider the skills: and these include improving one's attributes of concentration, determination, experiences.	

skills; and these include improving one's attributes of concentration, determination, empathy, intuition, creative imagination, detachment, honesty and humility. The left and right brains come into better harmony, fostering a creative balance between rational and poetic logic. The inclination of experienced meditators is to think, speak and act not only for themselves but also for the benefit of everyone else: their kin, their communities and the wider world. Importantly, too, they know how to control emotions - when not to speak and when to refrain from action.

This vital experience, of being in control, calms a person down and helps us feel good... So, who would not want young psychologists to be trained like this? Rather than dehumanised lessons in

statistics and the behaviour of laboratory animals, it is, in any case, what they clearly want. Are they not ripe for it? They seek sacred wisdom in addition to secular knowledge, and recognize within themselves and each other a deep-seated need for guidance and leadership in terms of how to be and behave.

- **A**. Sacred wisdom in question teaches people role models, but also this kind of guidance comes essentially from within. This is where the mind's true logic is found. This is the key discovery made by the spiritually aware, by those whose minds are, at least occasionally, deliberately attuned to the soul.
- **B**. When emotions are high and thoughts are racing, meditators are better equipped to pause, reflect and consider. It's like engaging the clutch. The motor's still running, but the energy no longer gets transmitted to the wheels, and everything begins to slow down. It's about regaining control from the maverick automatic pilot that runs each of us most of the time.
- C. From Day One experiment, students will do well to start learning about, and how best to make use of the provided information, what is not only their most precious investigative and analytical tool but also the most immediately accessible object of study and experiment. Therefore, high priority should be given to the teaching of meditation.
- **D**. How to begin explaining a new paradigm, a new way of thinking, to busy people? Point one: it concerns everybody. Point two: most of us (when we stop to think about it) will have at least some inkling of what it's all about.
- **E**. What an opportunity to enlighten eager young minds! But many educators blow it from the outset. They do so by excluding from serious reflection the most essential ingredient: subjective experience.

### Text 3.

Read the following texts, compare the information in them and answer the questions below.

#### Valentin Alexandrovich Serov

Valentin Alexandrovich Serov (January 19, 1865 - December 5, 1911) was a Russian painter, and one of the premier portrait artists of his era.

Serov was born in St. Petersburg, son of the Russian composer Alexander Serov, and his wife Valentina Bergman, a composer of German-Jewish and English background. In his childhood he studied in Paris and Moscow under Ilya Repin and in the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts (1880–1885) under Pavel Chistyakov. Serov's early creativity was sparked by the realistic art of Repin and strict pedagogical system of Chistyakov. Further influences on Serov were the old master

paintings he viewed in the museums of Russia and Western Europe, friendships with Mikhail Vrubel and (later) Konstantin Korovin, and the creative atmosphere of the Abramtsevo Colony, to which he was closely connected.

From 1890 on, the portrait became the basic genre in Serov's art. It was in this field that his early style would become apparent, the paintings notable for the psychologically pointed characteristics of his subjects. Serov's favorite models were actors, artists, and writers (Konstantin Korovin, 1891, Isaac Levitan, 1893, Nikolai Leskov, 1894, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, 1898, – all in the Tretyakov gallery).

Initially abstaining from the polychromatic, brightly colored painting style of the 1880s, Serov often preferred a dominant scale of black-grey or brown tones. Impressionistic features appeared sometimes in composite construction of a portrait, or to capture a sense of spontaneous movement. Receiving wide popularity, in 1894 Serov joined with the Peredvizhniki (The Itinerants), and took on important commissions, among them portraits of grand duke Pavel Alexandrovich, (1897, Tretyakov Gallery), S.M. Botkin, 1899, and F.F. Yusupova, 1903 as well as Princess Olga Orlova and others. In these truthful, compositionally skillful, and picturesque executions in the grand manner, Serov consistently used linear-rhythmic drawing coupled with decorative color combinations.

At the same time, he developed a contrasting direction: he frequently produced intimate, heartfelt, chamber portraits, mainly of children and women. In portraits of children Serov aspired to capture pose and gesture, to reveal and emphasize a spontaneity of internal movement, sincere cleanliness and clearness of attitude of the child (*Children*, 1899, Russian Museum; *Mika Morozov*, 1901, Tretyakov gallery). Serov frequently called upon various graphic techniques - watercolors, pastels, lithographs and so forth. Figures in Serov's portraits gradually became more and more graphically refined and economical, particularly during the late period (Vasily Kachalov, 1908, Tamara Karsavina, 1909; numerous figures from Ivan Krylov's fables, 1895–1911). From 1890 to 1900 Serov produced many landscape compositions on country themes, in which the artistic direction took a romantic turn.

During his late period, which began in 1900, Serov was a member of "The World of Art", an influential Russian Art association and magazine which grew, in part, out of dissatisfaction with the Itinerants movement. At the turn of the century, Serov was at a stylistic turning point: features of impressionism disappeared from his work, and his modernistic style developed, but the characteristic truthful and realistic comprehension of the nature of his subjects remained constant. In the early 1900s Serov created heroic portrait images; within the genre of the fashionable portrait, Serov focused on the dramatic depiction of creative artists, writers, actors, and musicians of import: Maxim Gorki's portraits, A.M. Gorki's museum, Moscow; Maria Yermolova, Feodor Chaliapin.

Serov's democratic beliefs were clearly shown during the Revolution from 1905 to 1907: he depicted a number of satirical figures exposing chastisers. A full member of the St.Petersburg Academy of Arts since 1903, in 1905 he resigned as a gesture of protest against the execution of striking workers and their families on January 9, Bloody Sunday. His late creativity found expression in historical painting (*Peter II departure and Empress Elizabeth Petrovna on hunting*, 1900, Russian Museum), and depth of comprehension of the historical maintenance of an epoch.

The last years of Serov's life were marked by works on themes from classical mythology. While addressing images from the ancient tradition, Serov endowed classical subject matter with a personal interpretation.

## Isaac Ilyich Levitan

Isaac Ilyich Levitan (August 30, 1860 – August 4 1900) was a classical Russian landscape painter who advanced the genre of the "mood landscape".

Isaac Levitan was born in a shtetl of Wirballen, Kowno region, now Lithuania, into a poor but educated Jewish family. His father Elyashiv Levitan was the son of a rabbi, completed a Yeshiva and was self-educated. He taught German and French in Kowno and later worked as a translator at a railway bridge construction for a French building company. At the beginning of 1870 the Levitan family moved to Moscow.

In September 1873, Isaac Levitan entered the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture where his older brother Avel had already studied for two years. After a year in the copying class Isaac transferred into a naturalistic class, and soon thereafter into a landscape class. Levitan's teachers were the famous Alexei Savrasov, Vasily Perov and Vasily Polenov.

In 1875, his mother died, and his father fell seriously ill and became unable to support four children; he died in 1877. The family slipped into abject poverty. As patronage for Levitan's talent and achievements, his Jewish origins and to keep him in the school, he was given a scholarship.

In 1877, Isaac Levitan's works were first publicly exhibited and earned favorable recognition from the press. After Alexander Soloviev's assassination attempt on Alexander II, in May 1879, mass deportations of Jews from big cities of the Russian Empire forced the family to move to the suburb of Saltykovka, but in the fall officials responded to pressure from art devotees, and Levitan was allowed to return. In 1880 his painting *Autumn day*. *Sokolniki* was bought by famous philanthropist and art collector Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov.

In the spring of 1884 Levitan participated in the mobile art exhibition by the group known as the Peredvizhniki and in 1891 became a member of the Peredvizhniki partnership. During his study in the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Levitan befriended Konstantin Korovin, Mikhail Nesterov, architect Fyodor Shekhtel, and the painter Nikolai Chekhov, whose famous brother Anton Chekhov became the artist's closest friend. Levitan often visited Chekhov and some think Levitan was in love with his sister, Maria Pavlovna Chekhova.

Levitan's work was a profound response to the lyrical charm of the Russian landscape. Levitan did not paint urban landscapes; with the exception of the *View of Simonov Monastery* (whereabouts unknown), mentioned by Nesterov, the city of Moscow appears only in the painting *Illumination of the Kremlin*. During the late 1870s he often worked in the vicinity of Moscow, and created the special variant of the "landscape of mood", in which the shape and condition of nature are spiritualized, and become carriers of conditions of the human soul (*Autumn day. Sokolniki*, 1879). During work in Ostankino, he painted fragments of the mansion's house and park, but he was most fond of poetic places in the forest or modest countryside. Characteristic of his work is a hushed and nearly melancholic reverie amidst

pastoral landscapes largely devoid of human presence. Fine examples of these qualities include *The Vladimirka Road*, 1892 *Evening Bells*, 1892, and *Eternal Rest*, 1894, all in the Tretyakov Gallery. Though his late work displayed familiarity with Impressionism, his palette was generally muted, and his tendencies were more naturalistic and poetic than optical or scientific.

Levitan spent the last year of his life at Chekhov's home in Crimea. In spite of the effects of a terminal illness, his last works are increasingly filled with light. They reflect tranquility and the eternal beauty of Russian nature.

- 19. Who of the painters was of Jewish origin?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 20. Whose background forced the painter to change the place of living?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 21. Who became the member of the Peredvizhniki partnership?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 22. Whose works of art mainly lack human presence?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 23. Whose art tendencies are less impressionistic?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given

## Очный этап, г. Ростов-на Дону

- 24. Who frequently portrayed actors, artists and writers?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 25. Who appeared to be dissatisfied with the Peredvizhniki partnership?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 26. Who took political actions?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 27. Whose art contains historical paintings?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 28. Whose late art is more optimistic?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 29. Whose works of art are more influenced by Russian nature?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given
- 30. Who of the painters was more influenced by Western culture?
  - A. V.A. Serov
  - B. I.I. Levitan
  - C. V.A. Serov and I.I. Levitan
  - D. Not given

## Блок 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ

## Task 1.

For questions 1-13, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

## Will the Internet Always Speak English?

In 1898, when Otto von Bismarck was an old man, a journalist asked him what he took to be the decisive factor in modern history. He answered, "The fact that the North Americans speak English." In retrospect, he was spot on the mark about the political and (1) developments of the twentieth century, and up to now he seems to have been prescient about the development of the technologies that will shape the next one.
The Internet was (2) an American development, and it naturally spread most rapidly among the other countries of the English-speaking world. Right now, for example, there (3) roughly as many Internet users in Australia as in either France (4) Italy, and the English-speaking world as a whole accounts for over 80 (5) top-level Internet hosts.
The Sunday <i>New York Times</i> (6) a story a while ago with the headline "World, Wide, Web: 3 English Words," and the editor of a magazine called <i>The Futurist</i> predicts that, thanks to new technologies, (7) will become the native language of a majority of the world by some time in the next century. Indeed, one linguist has suggested in all earnestness that the United Nations (8) simply declare English the official world language, but rename it Globalese, so as not to imply that it belongs to any one speech community anymore.
This maneuver would not allay the anxieties of speakers of (9) languages, who not surprisingly view the prospect of an English-dominated Web with a certain alarm. The director of a Russian Internet service provider recently described the Web as "the ultimate act of intellectual colonialism." And French President Jacques Chirac was even more apocalyptic, (10) the prevalence of English on the Internet as a "major risk for humanity," which threatens to impose linguistic and cultural uniformity on the world – a perception that (11) the French government to mandate that all Web sites in France must provide their content in French.
On the face of things, the concern is understandable. It isn't just that English is statistically predominant on the Web. There is also the heightened impression of English dominance that's created by the ubiquitous accessibility of Web documents.
It isn't just Anglophones who are using English on the Web. A lot of the English-language Web sites (12) in non-English-speaking countries. Sometimes English is an obvious practical choice, for example in nations like Egypt, Latvia, and Turkey, where few speakers of the local language are online and the Internet (13) chiefly as a tool for international communication. But the tendency to use English doesn't disappear even when a lot of speakers of the local language have Internet access. Since the Web turns every document into a potentially "international" publication, there's often an incentive for publishing Web sites in English that wouldn't exist with print documents that don't ordinarily circulate outside national borders.

Очный этап, г. Ростов-на Дону

c) economy

c) based

b) economical

b) basicly

1

2

a) economic

a) basic

d) economicallyd) basically

3	a)	is	b)	are	c)	will	d)	was
4	a)	or	b)	and	c)	either	d)	but
5	a)	percents of	b)	percent	c)	percent of	d)	percents
6	a)	has run	b)	ran		runs	d)	will run
7		the English		English language		Englishes		English
8		might		could		should		would
9	$\overrightarrow{a}$	another		the other		other		others
10		describing		described		having described		to describe
11		lead		leading		to lead		led
12	/	based		are based		base		are basing
13				is still thought of		is thought of still		
Tas	k 2							
1 as	K 2.							
	-			e text below. Use the ed gap in the text. Tra		_		· ·
		sheet.	Dere	a gup in ine iexi. Tra	nsjei	ine new words you	nav	e jormed to the
	E	<b>xample:</b> (0) sm	ıoke	er(s)				
beca	ause	they aren't (14)		found that (0) (FULL) aware of t ack (15) (PR	he he	alth hazards. Meany	whil	e, those who make
An	onli	ne survey coverin	ng 1	5,000 people showed	that 9	90 percent admitted	to t	e smokers.
				s (RESPOND) said ner related diseases w				
_		_	_	smoking would deliv nt said lower smoking		=		
(19) twic		(NEAR) half	oft	he respondents admit	ted th	ney had tried to kick	the	habit at least
on v (21)	will <u>]</u> )	power, with no ex(PSYCHOL	xter LOG	ing, half of the (20) _nal help. Less than for Y) and behavioral treaveyed group had tried	rty pe atme	ercent went to docto nts are even less po	ors fo	or help.
is n	ever	easy. It's not just	t a h	piratory Dept., Beijin abit, but an (22) Idicted to nicotine, w	_ (A	DDICT). Many smo	oker	s are (23)

(CIGAR)." After having decided to take action, be prepared. The process can be (25) (FRUSTRATE).
Many give up half way, because of the unbearable itch.
Relapse is in fact quite often, especially among people who tried to quit smoking without external help.
Experts (26) (STRONG) suggest the combination of psychological, (27) (BEHAVIOR) and medical treatments, and the earlier, the better.
After all, it's your body that is bearing all the possible consequences.
Task 3.
Task 5.
For questions 28 - 41, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.
Scientists Find Many Animals, Like People, Are Getting Fatter
Like many people, animals (28) getting fatter. At least that is the finding of a report in (29) British publication, <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society</i> . B. David Allison of the University of Alabama at Birmingham wrote the report.
Weight gain (30) often blamed on too much fatty food and too little exercise. But Professor Allison and his research team say there may be reasons other (31) these traditional ones.
The researchers studied body weight changes in more than twenty thousand animals. The animals came from twenty-four populations of eight different species across North America.
Each animal was said (32) be in early middle age for its species. Yann Klimentidis worked on the study with David Allison. Mr. Klimentidis said they considered animals with at least two body weight measurements in the past sixty years. At least one measurement (33) made in the last half of the twentieth century. One exception was non-laboratory rats. Their body weight was first measured in nineteen forty-eight.
The study involved creatures (34) different as large animals in research centers and rats living free around Baltimore, Maryland. All (35) animals demonstrated major gains in average body weight over ten-year periods.
(36) example, chimpanzees in captivity showed a thirty-three percent increase (37) weight each decade. Laboratory marmosets increased weight at a rate of nine percent per tenyear period. And laboratory rats increased at a three-percent rate.
The study also showed that pet animals are fatter. The average house cat weighed almost ten

percent more each decade. Dogs' weight increased at a three percent rate.

A virus called AD36 could (38) involved in the gain. Its presence has (39) connected to obesity in adults. And the team says changes in time spent in light or dark environments influences eating habits.
David Allison says changes in environmental temperature affect weight in (40) people and animals. The body produces more energy to keep itself warm in the cold. But it produces less energy to cool itself in heat. "That all other things being equal, if you put a warm-blooded species like humans or mice or dogs into a colder environment, then they will need to expend more energy to maintain their body temperature. And so, being in a cold environment increases energy expenditure, and if you eat the exact same amount, will lead to lesser body weight.
Yann Klimentidis says knowing causes of weight gain in animals may help researchers as they deal with overweight human (41)
Task 4.
Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the box. For each number (42-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.
commented experienced subsidiary view organizations media luxurious variety offensive amateur partnership
YouTube is a video-sharing website on which users can upload, share, and (42) videos, created by three former PayPal employees in February 2005.
YouTube was founded by Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim, who were all early employees of PayPal. Hurley had studied design at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, while Chen and Karim studied computer science together at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
According to a story that has often been repeated in the (43), Hurley and Chen developed the idea for YouTube during the early months of 2005, after they had (44) difficulty sharing videos that had been shot at a dinner party at Chen's apartment in San Francisco. Karim did not attend the party and denied that it had occurred, while Hurley (45) that the idea that YouTube was founded after a dinner party "was probably very strengthened by marketing ideas around creating a story that was very digestible."
The company is based in San Bruno, California, and uses Adobe Flash Video technology to display a wide (46) of user-generated video content, including movie clips, TV clips, and music videos, as well as (47) content such as video blogging and short original videos.
Most of the content on YouTube has been uploaded by individuals, although media corporations including CBS, BBC, Vevo and other (48) offer some of their material via the site, as part of the YouTube partnership program. YouTube says that 35 hours of new videos are

uploaded to the site every minute, and that around three quarters of the material comes from outside the US.

Unregistered users may watch videos, and registered users may upload an unlimited number of videos. Videos that are considered to contain potentially (49) content are available only to registered users 18 and older. In November 2006, YouTube, LLC was bought by Google Inc. for \$1.65 billion, and now operates as a (50) of Google.
Блок 3. ПИСЬМО
You will have to comment on the quotation:
"Children have to be educated, but they have also to be left to educate themselves." (Ernest Dimnet)
Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

#### ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА.

## **Text 1.** Read the text and answer questions **1-14** below.

### In Florida, Virtual Classrooms With No Teachers

MIAMI — On the first day of her senior year at North Miami Beach Senior High School, Naomi Baptiste expected to be greeted by a teacher when she walked into her precalculus class.

"All there were were computers in the class," said Naomi, who walked into a room of confused students. "We found out that over the summer they signed us up for these courses."

Naomi is one of over 7,000 students in Miami-Dade County Public Schools enrolled in a program in which core subjects are taken using computers in a classroom with no teacher. A "facilitator" is in the room to make sure students progress. That person also deals with any technical problems.

These virtual classrooms, called e-learning labs, were put in place last August as a result of Florida's Class Size Reduction Amendment, passed in 2002. The amendment limits the number of students allowed in classrooms, but not in virtual labs.

While most schools held an orientation about the program, some students and parents said they were not informed of the new class structure. Others said they were not given the option to choose whether they wanted this type of instruction, and they voiced concern over the program's effectiveness.

The online courses are provided by Florida Virtual School, which has been an option in the state's public schools. The virtual school has provided online classes for home-schooled and traditional students who want to take extra courses. Students log on to a Web site to gain access to lessons, which consist mostly of text with some graphics, and they can call, e-mail or text online instructors for help.

The 54 participating schools in the Miami-Dade County system's e-learning lab program integrate the online classes differently. A representative from the district said in an e-mail that the system "provided lab facilitators, training for those facilitators and coordination" between the district schools and the virtual school.

Under the state's class-reduction amendment, high school classrooms cannot surpass a 25-student limit in core subjects, like English or math. Fourth-through eighth-grade classrooms can have no more than 22 students, and prekindergarten through third grade can have no more than 18.

Alix Braun, 15, a sophomore at Miami Beach High, takes Advanced Placement macroeconomics in an e-learning lab with 35 to 40 other students. There are 445 students enrolled in the online courses at her school, and while Alix chose to be placed in the lab, she said most of her lab mates did not.

"None of them want to be there," Alix said, "and for virtual education you have to be really self-motivated. This was not something they chose to do, and it's a really bad situation to be put in because it is not your choice."

School administrators said that they had to find a way to meet class-size limits. Jodi Robins, the assistant principal of curriculum at Miami Beach High, said that even if students struggled in certain subjects, the virtual labs were necessary because "there's no way to beat the class-size mandate without it."

In response to parental confusion about virtual classes, the Miami Beach High parent-teacher association created a committee on virtual labs. The panel works with the school toward "getting issues on the table and working proactively," said Patricia Kaine, the association's president.

Some teachers are skeptical of how well the program can help students learn. "The way our state is dealing with class size is nearly criminal," said Chris Kirchner, an English teacher at Coral Reef Senior High School in Miami. "They're standardizing in the worst possible way, which is evident in virtual classes."

While Ms. Kirchner questions the instructional effectiveness of online courses, she said there was a place for them at some level. "I think there should be learning on the computer," Ms. Kirchner said. "That part is from 2:30 p.m. on. The first part of the day should be for learning with people."

Michael G. Moore, a professor of education at Pennsylvania State University, said programs that combine virtual education and face-to-face instruction could be effective. This is called the "blended learning concept."

Despite some complaints about the virtual teaching method, administrators said e-learning labs were here to stay. And nationally, blending learning has already caught on in some areas.

In Chicago Public Schools, high schools have "credit recovery" programs that let students take online classes they previously failed so they can graduate. Omaha Public Schools also have similar programs that require physical attendance at certain locations.

"I truly believe this will be an option for many districts across the state," Ms. Durrand, , manager of the e-learning lab program, said. "I think we just hit the tip of the iceberg."

Do the following statements (1-10) agree with the views of the writer in Text 1? In boxes 1-10 on the answer sheet write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1. The number of students in Florida State classrooms is limited.
- 2. A facilitator of a virtual lab can be a technician, not necessarily a teacher.
- 3. Students, described in the text, enrolled on the virtual program on their own.
- 4. E-learning labs are open all over the country.
- 5. All the students are happy about having a possibility to learn at virtual labs.
- 6. Florida Virtual School provides for optional education.
- 7. Parents are strongly against e-learning.
- 8. There are various ways to integrate virtual classes into school activities.
- 9. English and math are considered to be the main subjects at American school.
- 10. Blending learning is a prospective method of education.

#### **Questions 11-14**

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 11 - 14 on your answer sheet.

- 11. Virtual classes are organized because...
  - A. school administration wants to escape the limitation of the number of students in the classroom.
  - B. today's students are computer-crazy.
  - C. they are less expensive.
  - D. schools want to be up-to-date.
- 12. Teachers are skeptical about virtual education because....
  - A. they fear to be dismissed.
  - B. they consider this measure to enlarge class size to be dishonest.
  - C. they are afraid that computers will substitute them.
  - D. they are anxious that the students will cheat.
- 13. According to the text, all of the following are true EXCEPT...
  - A. Several American states have established a blending learning system of education.
  - B. Online classes are very useful for students who lag behind.
  - C. Self-motivation is very essential for e-learning.
  - D. Face-to-face instruction will in the long run be replaced by e-learning
- 14. What is the best paraphrase of the sentence "...we just hit the tip of the iceberg"?
  - A. The program is frozen.
  - B. We must stop talking about it.
  - C. It is just the beginning and there may be further problems.
  - D We don't know what to do

## Text 2.

Six paragraphs have been removed from this article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-E f or each gap (15-20) in the article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

#### Sit. Stay. Parse. Good Girl!

Chaser belongs to John W. Pilley, a psychologist who taught for 30 years at Wofford College, a liberal arts institution in Spartanburg. In 2004, after he had retired, he read a report in Science about Rico, a border collie whose German owners had taught him to recognize 200 items, mostly toys and balls. Dr. Pilley decided to repeat the experiment using a technique he had developed for teaching dogs, and he describes his findings in the current issue of the journal *Behavioural Processes*.

15
Border collies are working dogs. They have a reputation for smartness, and they are highly motivated. They are bred to herd sheep indefatigably all day long. Absent that task, they must be given something else to do or they go stir crazy.
16
One of Dr. Pilley's goals was to see if he could teach Chaser a larger vocabulary than Rico acquired. But that vocabulary is based on physical objects that must be given a name the dog can recognize. Dr. Pilley found himself visiting Salvation Army stores and buying up sackfuls of used children's toys to serve as vocabulary items.
17
Children pick up about 10 new words a day until, by the time they leave high school, they know around 60,000 words.
18
One of the questions raised by the Rico study was that of what was going through the dog's mind when he was asked to fetch something. Did he think of his toys as items labeled fetch-ball, fetch-frisbee, fetch-doll, or did he understand the word "fetch" separately from its object, as people do?
19
The learning of words by Rico and Chaser may have some bearing on how children acquire language, because children could be building on the same neural mechanisms. Dr. Pilley and Dr. Reid conclude that their experiments "provide clear evidence that Chaser acquired referential understanding of nouns, an ability normally attributed to children."
20
Dr. Pilley says he is working on just that point. "We're trying to teach some elementary grammar to our dog," he said. "How far we'll be able to go we don't know, but we think we are on the frontier." His goal is to develop methods that will help increase communication between people

- and dogs. "We are interested in teaching Chaser a receptive, rudimentary language," he said.
  - A. It was hard to remember all the names Chaser had to learn, so he wrote the name on each toy with indelible marker. In three years, Chaser's vocabulary included 800 cloth animals, 116 balls, 26 Frisbees and a medley of plastic items.
  - B. Dr. Pilley addressed the question by teaching Chaser three different actions: pawing, nosing and taking an object. She was then presented with three of her toys and correctly pawed, nosed or fetched each one depending on the command given to her. "That experiment demonstrates conclusively that Chaser understood that the verb had a meaning," Dr. Pilley said. The 1,022 words in Chaser's vocabulary are all proper nouns. Dr. Pilley also found that Chaser could be trained to recognize categories, in other words common nouns. She correctly follows the command "Fetch a Frisbee" or "Fetch a ball."

She can also learn by exclusion, as children do. If she is asked to fetch a new toy with a word she does not know, she will pick it out from ones that are familiar.

- C. He bought Chaser as a puppy in 2004 from a local breeder and started to train her for four to five hours a day. He would show her an object, say its name up to 40 times, then hide it and ask her to find it, while repeating the name all the time. She was taught one or two new names a day, with monthly revisions and reinforcement for any names she had forgotten.
- D. Haunting almost every interaction between people and animals is the ghost of Clever Hans, a German horse that in the early 1900s would tap out answers to arithmetic problems with his hoof. The psychologist Oskar Pfungst discovered that Hans would get the answer right only if the questioner also knew the answer. He then showed that the horse could detect minute movements of the questioner's head and body. Since viewers would tense as Hans approached the right number of taps, and relax when he reached it, the horse knew exactly when to stop.
- E. Chaser proved to be a diligent student. Unlike human children, she seems to love her drills and tests and is always asking for more. "She still demands four to five hours a day," Dr. Pilley said. "I'm 82, and I have to go to bed to get away from her."
- F. But the experiment's relevance to language is likely to be a matter of dispute. Chaser learns to link sounds to objects by brute repetition, which is not how children learn words. And she learns her words as proper nouns, which are specific labels for things, rather than as abstract concepts like the common nouns picked up by children. Dr. Kaminski said she would not go as far as saying that Chaser's accomplishments are a step toward language. They show that the dog can combine words for different actions with words for objects. A step toward syntax, she said, would be to show that changing the order of words alters the meaning that Chaser ascribes to them.
- G. Chaser learned words more slowly but faced a harder task: Each sound was new and she had nothing to relate it to, whereas children learn words in a context that makes them easier to remember. For example, knives, forks and spoons are found together. Dr. Pilley does not know how large a vocabulary Chaser could have mastered. When she reached 1,000 items, he grew tired of teaching words and moved to more interesting topics like grammar.

### Text 3.

Read the following texts, compare the information in them and answer the questions below.

## **Hong Kong**

Hong Kong (renamed Xianggang) is one of two special administrative regions (SARs) of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the other being Macau. Situated on China's south coast and enclosed by the Pearl River Delta and South China Sea, it is renowned for its expansive skyline and deep natural harbour.

With a land mass of 1,104 km<sup>2</sup> (426 sq mi) and a population of seven million people, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. The lack of space caused demand

for denser constructions, which developed the city to a centre for modern architecture and the world's most vertical city. There are 7,650 skyscrapers in Hong Kong, which puts the city at the top of world rankings.

The name "Hong Kong" means "fragrant harbour" in English. The reference to fragrance may refer to the harbour waters sweetened by the fresh water estuarine influx of the Pearl River, or to the incense from factories lining the coast.

Hong Kong became a colony of the British Empire after the First Opium War (1839–42). Originally confined to Hong Kong Island, the colony's boundaries were extended in stages to the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories by 1898. It was occupied by Japan during the Pacific War, after which the British resumed control until 1997, when China regained sovereignty. The colonial time period greatly influenced the current culture of Hong Kong, often described as "East meets West", and the educational system, which used to loosely follow the system in England until reforms implemented in 2009. On 1 July 1997, the transfer of sovereignty from United Kingdom to the PRC occurred, officially ending 156 years of British colonial rule. Hong Kong became China's first special administrative region for at least 50 years after the transfer.

Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong has a different political system from mainland China. The Basic Law of Hong Kong, its constitutional document, which stipulates that Hong Kong shall have a "high degree of autonomy" in all matters except foreign relations and military defence, governs its political system.

As one of the world's leading international financial centres, Hong Kong has a major capitalist service economy characterised by low taxation and free trade. It is a recognised global centre of trade, and calls itself an "entertainment hub". Its martial arts film genre gained a high level of popularity in the late 1960s and 1970s. Several Hollywood performers, notable actors and martial artists have originated from Hong Kong cinema, notably Bruce Lee, Jackie Chan, Chow Yun-fat, Michelle Yeoh, Maggie Cheung and Jet Li.

Hong Kong's population is 95 percent ethnic Chinese (mostly Cantonese) and 5 percent from other groups. Hong Kong's Chinese majority originate mainly from the neighbouring Guangdong province.

Hong Kong's de facto official language is Cantonese, a Chinese language originating from Guangdong province to the north of Hong Kong. English is also an official language, and according to a 1996 by-census is spoken by 3.1 percent of the population as an everyday language and by 34.9 percent of the population as a second language. Since the 1997 handover, an increase in immigrants from mainland China and greater integration with the mainland economy have brought an increasing number of Mandarin speakers to Hong Kong.

#### Macau

Macau (Macao), now also known as Aomen, is, along with Hong Kong, one of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China. It lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province to the north and facing the South China Sea to the east and south.

The territory's economy is heavily dependent on gambling and tourism but also includes manufacturing.

Macau was a Portuguese colony and both the first and last European colony in China. Portuguese traders first settled in Macau in the 16th century and subsequently administered the region until the handover on 20 December 1999. The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of Macau stipulate that Macau operates with a high degree of autonomy until at least 2049, fifty years after the transfer. Under the policy of "one country, two systems", the PRC's Central People's Government is responsible for the territory's defense and foreign affairs, while Macau maintains its own legal system, police force, monetary system, customs policy, and immigration policy. According to the CIA factbook, Macau has the highest life expectancy in the world.

The name Macau is thought to be derived from the A-Ma Temple, a temple built in 1448 dedicated to the goddess of seafarers and fishermen. The present Chinese name means "Inlet Gates".

Macau did not develop as a major settlement until the Portuguese arrived in the 16th century. In 1535, Portuguese traders obtained the rights to anchor ships in Macau's harbours and to carry out trading activities. During the 16th century, Macau served as a trafficking point for Chinese slaves to Portugal. Chinese slaves were prized by the Portuguese and regarded better than black slaves. Following the Opium War (1839–42), Portugal occupied the Macau Peninsula.

During World War II a virtual Japanese protectorate was created over Macau. Japanese domination ended in August 1945.

Macau Peninsula was originally an island, but a connecting sandbar gradually turned into a narrow isthmus, thus changing Macau into a peninsula. Land reclamation in the 17th century transformed Macau into a peninsula with generally flat terrain, though numerous steep hills still mark the original land mass.

Macau is the most densely populated region in the world, with a population density of 18,428 persons per square kilometer. 95% of Macau's population is Chinese; another 2% is of Portuguese and/or mixed Chinese/Portuguese descent, an ethnic group often referred to as Macanese. Both Chinese (Cantonese) and Portuguese are Macau's official languages. Other languages such as Mandarin, English and Hokkien are also spoken by some local communities. The Macanese language, a distinctive creole generally known as Patuá, is still spoken by several dozen Macanese.

Choose the only correct answer to each of the questions. You can choose ONE answer only. Write your answers in boxes **20-30** on your answer sheet.

- 21. Which of the two cities has the largest number of high buildings?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 22. Which city might be called Chinese Las Vegas for gambling?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.

- D. Not given.
- 23. In which city the average life of people is the longest in the world?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 24. In which city English is spoken de facto but is not an official language?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 25. Which city was returned to China later?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 26. Which city is famous for its electronic production?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 27. Which city enlarged its territory artificially?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 28. Which city is closely connected with Hollywood?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 29. In which city the majority of the population is Cantonese?
  - A. Hong Kong
  - B. Macao
  - C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
  - D. Not given.
- 30. Which city has a longer colonial history?

- A. Hong Kong
- B. Macao
- C. Both Hong Kong and Macao.
- D. Not given.

## Блок 2 ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

## Task 1.

For questions **1-13**, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

## All Eyes Were on Tablets at CES in Las Vegas

Tablet computers were the stars of this year's Consumer Electronics Show. The international gathering in Las Vegas, Nevada, is the (1) technology trade show.
Companies launched more than eighty handheld computers similar to the popular Apple iPad. Tara Dunion from the Consumer Electronics Association is a (2) for the show which ended Sunday.
TARA DUNION: "Tablets are huge at the twenty eleven CES. Twenty eleven (3) going to be the year of the tablet and there's just going to be a great array of options out there for consumers who would like a tablet."
Examples (4) a new Wi-Fi version of the Galaxy Tab made by Samsung of South Korea. The Taiwanese company Asus announced four new tablets for this year. One of them can connect to a keyboard to make it more like a laptop computer. (5) has a keyboard that slides out.
Both of these tablets use Google's new Android Honeycomb operating system. Motorola, based in the United States, also demonstrated that system on its new Xoom tablet.
Reporter Arash Aalaei from VOA's Persian News Network was (6) the show. He says more and more companies are (7) 3-D images on devices like tablets and notebook computers. There are 3-D Blu-ray players, cameras, camcorders and printers.
Arash looked at the newest three-dimensional televisions, including some that (8) no special eyewear.
ARASH AALAEI: "Toshiba introduced a new line of 3-D without glasses televisions. And that is a television that enables the users (9) 3-D content on the TV without wearing the glasses, which is very significant."
He also looked at some of the different products marketed as green technology at the show.
ARASH AALAEI: "Lots and lots of companies from overseas, especially from China, selling very cheap products, that users can have in order to recharge their cell phones or small devices, that (10)solar energy or wind energy."
And, speaking of phones, Tara Dunion says smartphones keep (11) smarter.
TARA DUNION: "We're hearing also talk of 'super phones' which have fourth-generation chips in them that allow instantaneous access (12) videos and photos. And, really, that delayed wait while

your phone catches up to what you want to do seems to be a thing of the past."

Hot items at the Consumer Electronics Show also included Internet TVs and devices to stream video onto existing high-definition sets.

More than one hundred twenty (13) people attended the show.								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	a)	world's bigger spokewoman is is included other into suggested require to watch go on to get in thousands	b)	big world's speakerwoman are are included another with offered requires watching run for getting with thousands of	c)	world's biggest speakwoman will include the other on suggesting is required watched run on get to thousand of	d)	bigger world's spokeswoman can includes an other at offering requiring watches go in with getting on thousand
Task 2. For questions 14-27, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the numbered gap in the text.  Transfer the new words you have formed to the answer sheet.								
	EX	cample: (0) Russ						_
		Greer	ı 'Ar	k' Could House 1	0,000 A	nd Looks Like a S	Slinky	!
		Could a floating of	lome	e that can house u	p to 10,000	) people be a mode	el for i	future living?
(0) (RUSSIA) architect Alexander Remizov thinks so – and his prototype design, called "The Ark," bears more than a passing (14) (RESEMBLE) to the classic children's toy, the Slinky.								
Remizov believes his Ark, designed to be constructed from timber, steel and high-strength ETFE plastic, could be adapted for all kinds of environments and put to a number of (15) (DIFFER) uses, including emergency housing – its (16) (FABRICATED) structure should allow it to be constructed (17) (QUICK) – and hotels. He's even suggested a (18) (VARY) with a honeycomb-style hull that can float.								
After completing a Masters degree looking at non-polluting (19)s (SETTLE), Remizov decided to pursue that theme with his (20) (ARCHITECT) firm Remistudio and design a modern building that would be in harmony with the environment.								
He says that he took a holistic approach to the problems of providing power to The Ark, working with colleague Lev Britvin on energy (21)s (SOLVE) to keep it in balance with the environment.								
A wind power (22) (GENERATE) that runs through the center of the building would provide power while the outer surface would be covered with transparent solar panels. If the Ark was built on water, as Remizov suggests, he says it could also utilize thermal water energy.								
"The form of a dome promotes the (23) (FORM) of turbulences of air, strengthening the work of wind generators," wrote Remizov in an email to CNN.								
"Inside the building, the dome form promotes (24) (ACCUMULATE) of warm air in the top part of a								

# «покори Воробьевы Горы» Олимпиада по английскому языку для учащихся 11 класса 2010-2011 учебный год Очный этап, г. Уфа building," he continued. "This heat will be transformed to other kinds of energy and collects also in thermal accumulators."

Maria atili an tha duancina	. haand Dansina halia.	The Aul						
While still on the drawing apartments to offices and								
The way in which the Ark (25) (CONSTRUCT the cost of energy-efficie	Γ), suggests Remizov, ν							
"Lightweight materials, so to the presence of the bu construction," he said.								
Task 3. For questions 28 - 41, reword in each gap. Transfer your answers to		think of the word w	/hich best fits each ga	ap. Use only ONE				
Achievement is what you have done (28) significance at work which (29) benefited your company or organisation. Think about your work achievements. Or even your life achievements - these (30) the successes that you have had (31) far. Perhaps you (32) just passed your driving (33), or maybe after many years of trying, you have learnt (34) swim. This is an achievement as it is something you have worked hard (35), and in the end the results have (36) successful.								
Striving (37) achievements shows determination and tenacity. If there (38) a goal which seems difficult to achieve, don't give (39) easily. If you can understand your goal and work towards it, this will show that you have (40) potential to achieve. You need (41) be able to face obstacles and be determined enough to meet targets. Think about a time where you have had to take "no" for an answer, did you just accept it? Don't just accept it, find out why the answer is "no".  Task 4.								
Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the box. For each number (42-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. You DO NOT need to use two of the given words. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.								
	competitive	efficien bitter popularity marching	t troops monks custom					
				_				
Legend has it that when a vast Ottoman Turk army was (42)on Vienna in 1683, Marco d'Aviano was sent by the Pope to unite the outnumbered Christian (43) After a prayer meeting led by d'Aviano, they were spurred to victory. As the Turks fled, legend has it, they left behind (44), so they sweetened it with honey and milk. The drink was called cappuccino after the Capuchin order of (46), to which d'Aviano belonged. Needless to say, there is no mention of cappuccino in any of d'Aviano's biographies or any other contemporary historical source. Indeed, the story did not (47) until the late 1980s, indicating that it was probably made up as a joke.  Espresso machines of the type used to make cappuccino were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century when Luigi Bezzera of Milan filed the first patent in 1901. Cappuccino was developed in Italy by the early 1900s, and grew in (48) as the large espresso machines in cafés and restaurants were improved during and after World War II, specifically with the introduction of the modern, high-pressure espresso machine by Italian company Gaggia in 1948. The (49) had developed into its current form by the 1950s.  In Italy the cappuccino is seen as a morning drink and is rarely drunk after 11am. In the United Kingdom,								
espresso coffee initially gained popularity in the form of the cappuccino, due to the British (50) of drinking coffee with milk, the desire for a longer drink so the café may serve as a destination, and the exotic texture of the beverage.								

## Блок 3 ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

"A friend is one who knows you and loves you just the same." (Elbert Hubbard)

Write 100-120 words in the provided lines.