

Время выполнения заданий – 120 минут

Максимальное количество баллов – 100

**Задание 1 (20 баллов)**

Listen to the text. Decide which statements are **True** according to the text, **False** according to the text, or **Not mentioned** at all.

*You are allowed to listen to the recording only ONCE. You must not pause, rewind or download the audio. Make sure you read the statements below before listening. You are allowed to use a blank piece of paper to make notes while listening.*

1. The Enlightenment questioned the importance of long-lasting traditions.
2. From the beginning, British housewives knew how to cook tea.
3. Travelers noticed that Asian states adhered to a peace policy.
4. Montesquieu was a winemaker in Bordeaux.
5. For his impolite remarks to the nobility, Voltaire's popularity grew.
6. Rousseau declared values common to all social classes.
7. In the age of Enlightenment, rich European women gained political influence.
8. In France, people of various social classes chose to wear cotton clothes.
9. It was the applicable information of the Encyclopédie that initiated economic success in Europe.
10. As a father of free trade, Adam Smith admitted its downsides for society.

Answers options – True, False, Not mentioned

**Задание 2 (20 баллов)**

Listen to the text again and write **a paragraph summarizing** the text you have just listened to. You should follow **the structure**:

- a topic sentence;
- supporting arguments;
- a concluding sentence.

The paragraph must contain **100 – 120 words**.

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**Задание 3 (10 баллов)**

Read the following text. Complete the text with five sentences from the table below. **Two sentences don't belong** in the text. Choose **the correct letter** from the list.

Establishing the precise dates when a movement began and ended is never easy. Most historians believe that the era of Enlightenment started around the 1680s and continued until the early 1800s. (1)  Over the following decades, beginning with the English Civil War, Britain was transformed from an autocracy of the Stuart monarchy into a more constitutional society

where religious tolerance was encouraged. In France, the death of Louis XIV in 1715 is often cited as the starting point of the Enlightenment, with the French Revolution of 1789 marking its endpoint.

(2)  The Renaissance was the cultural rebirth of Europe. From its beginnings in fourteenth-century Italy, the Renaissance encouraged the revival of classical art, literature, and architecture and forced a massive shift from what we now refer to as medieval times to modern. The Enlightenment philosophers who tackled historical narrative did so in a way that had never been seen before. Rather than looking at political events as isolated incidents, Enlightenment historians took into account the social and economic framework within which they took place. This seems like an obvious way to approach historical analysis now, but at the time this perspective was revolutionary. (3)

Going back to what they believed was the beginning, some historians began to study animals. The English naturalist Edward Tyson conducted an influential study in 1699 where he represented a young orangutan as capable of walking on two legs and being in possession of vocal organs capable of speech. The line between human and animal was shown for the very first time to be somewhat blurred.

(4)  Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" offers the most influential theory of social progress, classifying progress into four stages: hunting, pastoral, agricultural, and commercial. Smith argues that society progressed from one mode of living to another through the "natural progress of opulence", or the quest for material wealth.

Language was also explored as a means of progress. It had previously been believed that language was merely one of God's gifts to man, but some historians looked at language acquisition and development as a key component of the evolution of species. (5)  In theory, the more advanced a society, the more sophisticated its language would be and the more refined its morals and behaviour.

While the leading figures of the Enlightenment were considered philosophers rather than scientists, many of these figures had backgrounds in science. Therefore, the Enlightenment led to a number of important scientific discoveries and inventions. Most notably, chemist Joseph Black discovered carbon dioxide, geologist James Hutton proposed the existence of deep time, and James Wyatt invented the steam engine. Astronomical discoveries influenced the way individuals saw themselves in the context of the universe, and Newton's law of gravity contributed to the idea that human reason could only operate effectively through the interpretation of sensory experience. Material reality became the only reality.

Letter	Sentence
A	The Age of Enlightenment is the defining intellectual and cultural movement of the modern world.
B	Language had only developed, he argued, when men and women began to live together in communities and had to negotiate the world of property and ownership of land.
C	In Britain, the seeds of enlightened thought can be found in the aftermath of the Glorious Revolution of 1688.
D	The general consensus of the time was that language played a key role in civilising a nation and defining the spirit of its law of nature, or "manners".
E	For the first time, history was conceived of as "progress".
F	For some historians, the Enlightenment was the direct result of the Renaissance and the Reformation.

G	Other Enlightenment historians focused on humanity, exploring why some human societies had developed in certain ways while others hadn't.
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**Задание 4 (10 баллов)**

There are **seven notions** and **five descriptions** listed below. Decide which notion **corresponds** with each description. **Two notions do not have a description.**

**Notions:**

**Coercive Act; Coffeehouse; Banyan; Stamp Act; Putting-out system; Fashion doll; Turnpike trust**

1. The main issue between the British Empire and the American colonies in the middle of the 18th century was money. The British leadership carried the financial burden of running an empire and wished that at least the colonies could run themselves which is why in 1765 a new law was passed. It required Americans to pay duties on bills of sale, legal papers, newspapers, playing cards, and more, just as British taxpayers did. British chief minister Grenville insisted that the revenue raised by the tax would be spent in America for the benefit of Americans. The colonists brushed that aside; their objection was to the tax itself. Unlike previous taxes levied on them by their own representatives, this duty was imposed by a legislature in which they had no representation.

Your answer:

2. The Age of Enlightenment emphasized the meaning of everyday objects, as evidenced by this item of clothing which gained immense popularity in the 18th century. Worn by middle- and upper-class gentlemen, this item, originally intended for relaxing, became such a part of daily wardrobe that men began wearing it to pose for official portraits. The style of this garment resembled academic robes, which prompted many gentlemen to wear this item to work so as to be free from the physical restraint of previously fashionable clothing.

Your answer:

3. In the new age of commercial capitalism, people sought out various ways of exchanging capital. Most businesses were stoked with privately raised family capital. This particular type of fund got most of its capital from local shareholders who felt better about investing their savings (as modest as they were) into something secure. Local attorneys, brewers, and merchants commonly acted as catalysts in raising and releasing capital. Such men had long provided informal banking facilities, but in the second half of the eighteenth-century country banks emerged, issuing their own notes.

Your answer:

4. Closely connected to London's expanding print culture was its network of clubs and societies rooted in these establishments, whose main attraction was the presence of newspapers. This notion quickly spread across Europe as the embodiment of democratic debate, as these establishments offered anyone a platform to speak their mind on any topic, including religion and politics. Here, people of different social classes gathered day and night to share a drink and a newspaper, and to discuss the issues of the day.

Your answer:

5. After the first Industrial Revolution, manufacturers continued to improve production, making it more swift, safe, and cost-effective. Certain industries, such as textiles, optimised labour by providing workers with supplies (usually a week's worth) and allowing them to work on their own property, using their own or rented wheels and looms. This allowed to freeze capital in plant while offering flexibility in hiring and firing labour.

Your answer:

### Задание 5 (40 баллов)

Now you have learned about the Age of Enlightenment. Imagine that **you lived in the Age of Enlightenment**. Write a story **illustrating how the Age of Enlightenment has affected your life** and the people around you.

You must **describe**:

- Your background and your family background;
- Your life prior to the time period;
- Your life during the time period;
- Your life after the time period;
- The impact that this time period had on your personality.

You must write **200 – 250 words**.